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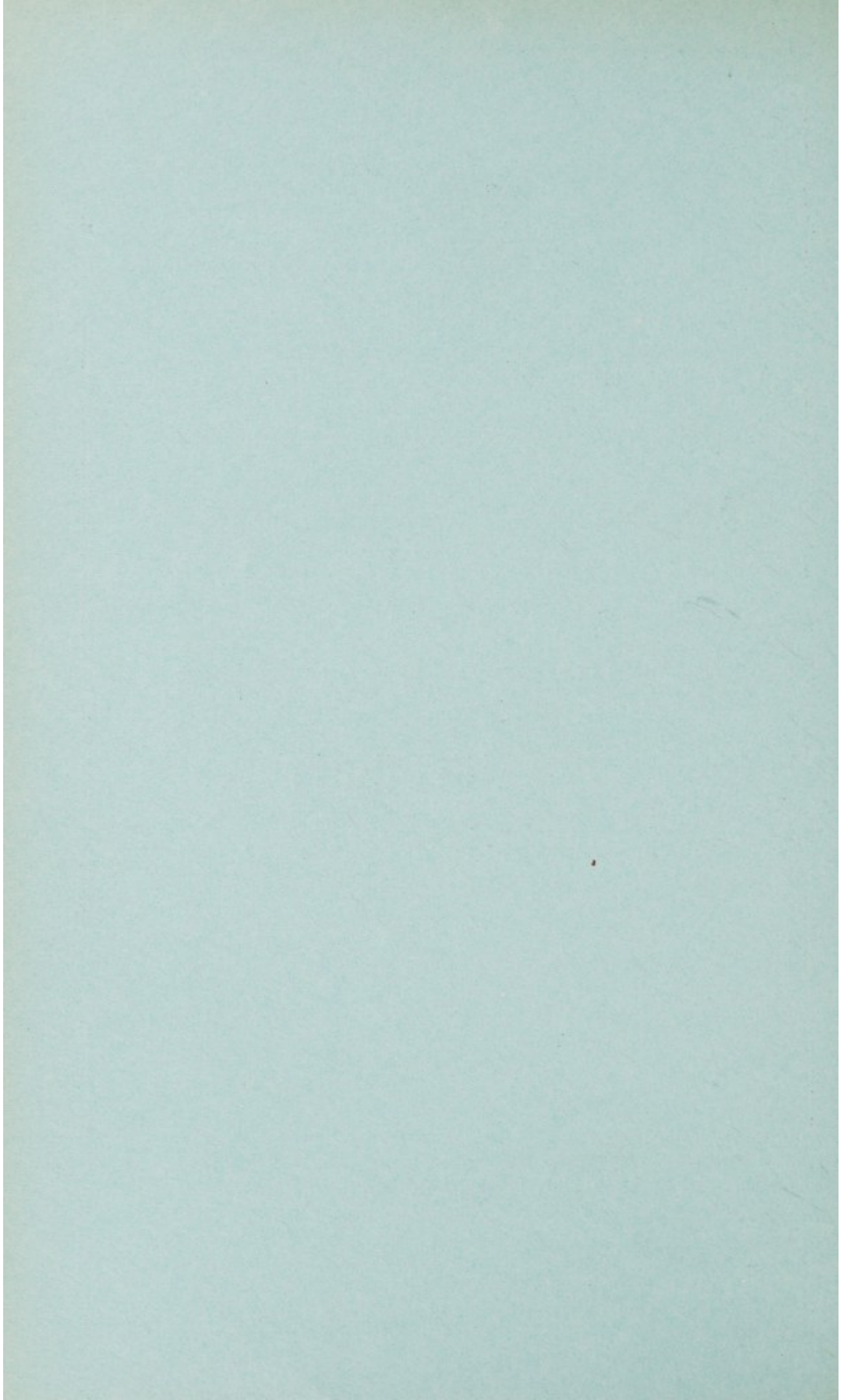
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Medical Officer of Health.





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THE STATE OF TEXAS

ANNUAL REPORT

PUBLIC HEALTH

DEPARTMENT

1942

W. W. WATKINS, M.D., Director

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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 1945.

The estimated civil population at the middle of the year was 251,410, an increase of 910 as compared with the previous year. Since this estimate was made a large number of the previous residents have returned to the district and the population is estimated by the Registrar General as being 262,500 at March 31st, 1946.

The Birth Rate is lower, being 19.8 as compared with 21.4 for the previous year. That for the large towns was 19.1 compared with 20.3 last year.

The Death Rate is 11.9 being 0.3 higher than last year. The rate for the large towns was 13.5 or 0.2 lower than in 1944.

The Infantile Rate was 50 compared to 51 for last year.

The Maternal Mortality Rate is lower, being 1.96 compared with 2.14 per thousand total births.

The number of Diphtheria deaths was 2 as compared with 8 in 1944, the case fatality was 1.77. 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 80% of the children of school age have been immunised and about 37.5% 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 151, a decrease of 9 over 1944 and 33 over 1943.

Cancer deaths show an increase on last year, 455 compared with 423 in 1944 and 411 in 1943. The number of deaths from Cancer is steadily increasing.

Influenza caused 27 deaths compared with 23 in 1944.

Organic Heart Disease caused 828 deaths, an increase of 8 over 1944.

Since the end of the year seven of the Day Nurseries and three Residential Nurseries have been closed, leaving six Day Nurseries and one Residential still open.

All the staff have now returned from the Forces except Mr. Eric Hughes, a Sanitary Inspector, who lost his life at sea shortly before the end of the war.

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, 1946.*

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 251,410 at the middle of 1945. This figure is an increase of 910 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 69,718.

During the year 1945 two new houses were built and four houses were certified for completion which had been completed before 1945, all these houses were built by private owners. Seven flats were converted from existing houses, and two houses were converted from existing houses during the year. In 1944 no dwelling houses were built.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the city for the purposes of the General Rate at 1st April, 1946 was £1,305,466, compared with £1,306,182 at 1st April 1945.

BIRTHS.

There were 4,965 births registered and allotted to the City in 1945, giving a birth rate of 19.8 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for the 126 large towns of England and Wales was 19.1 per thousand and for England and Wales 16.1

The rate is 1.6 lower than in 1944.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,100 to 1,000. For the year 1944 the ratio was 1,052 males to 1,000 females.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths, was 1972. The previous year it was 2453, a difference of 481 lives, the number of births registered being 389 less than in 1944, while the number of deaths was 92 more.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Of the total births, 462, or 9.71 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 306, or 5.72 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. 155 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these 52 were attended by midwives, 27 by medical men, and 76 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the 12 months ending 31st December was 204, of which 54 were children of mothers from outside the city area.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1945 as 154, it is equal to 3.01 per cent of the total births. In 1944 there were 176 still-births, equal to 3.18 per cent.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1945 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 Residents registered in the district	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births		
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
1945	251,410	5,523	4,965	19.8	3,320	13.2	442	115	250	50	2,993	11.9

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	
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
1945	11.9	13.5	11.4	19.8	19.1	16.1	50	54	46	1972

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1945 was 3,320. This gives a death rate of 13.2 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 1,515 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 2,993 (1,549 males and 1,444 females), and the death rate 11.9 per 1,000.

The death rate for the 126 large towns of England and Wales was 13.5 per 1,000 and for the whole of England and Wales, 11.4.

The death rate of 11.9 per 1,000 was 0.3 higher than that of 1944.

The death rate for the 126 large towns of England and Wales was 0.2 lower in 1945 than 1944.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1945	1944
Tubercular Diseases	178	191
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including		
Premature Birth	140	157
Bronchitis	115	90
Pneumonia	111	122
Organic Heart Disease	828	820
Cancer	455	423
Violence	136	119
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	86	69
Influenza	27	23

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

							1945	1944
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	40

TABLE 3.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1945.

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 Death whether 'Resident or 'Non- Resident in Insti- tutions in 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 ..	304 —	429 —	688 —	482 —	258 —	496 1	334 1	2991 2	250 —	32 —	26 —	41 —	66 —	252 1	828 1	1496 —	1515 —
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	6
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	1	2	2	2	3	1	11	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System	14	27	33	24	9	26	18	151	1	2	1	3	21	59	52	12	69
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	—	2	9	1	—	6	9	27	1	4	2	5	3	7	2	3	36
Syphilitic Diseases	1	2	4	4	4	2	3	20	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	5	9
Influenza	1	3	12	7	2	1	1	27	2	—	—	1	1	2	10	11	2
Measles	—	2	—	2	3	2	1	10	4	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
M. Cancer of buccal cavity and Oesophagus (Males only)	1	2	6	1	—	2	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	6
F. Cancer of Uterus	2	3	3	1	1	3	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	3	5
Cancer of Stomach	8	22	14	15	5	17	17	98	—	—	—	—	—	7	44	47	35
Cancer of Breast	6	6	11	17	3	8	5	56	—	—	—	—	—	11	27	18	19
Cancer of all other sites ..	32	38	69	46	16	47	26	274	1	—	—	—	—	18	107	148	165
Diabetes	1	1	5	2	—	3	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	9	12
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	25	41	61	32	20	44	24	247	—	—	—	—	—	5	68	174	108
Heart Disease	82	117	179	148	71	145	86	828	1	—	—	5	10	49	229	534	161
Other Circulatory Diseases	7	8	17	8	11	4	8	63	—	—	—	—	1	3	12	47	47
Bronchitis	13	13	29	16	19	13	12	115	9	—	—	1	2	6	27	70	19
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	12	16	25	15	9	20	14	111	29	9	2	1	1	6	38	25	63
Other Respiratory Diseases	11	11	20	6	4	10	7	69	1	—	—	1	—	7	27	33	28
Ulceration of the Stomach or duodenum	2	3	9	8	2	3	2	29	—	—	—	—	1	3	16	9	35
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 Years)	—	2	4	4	3	11	6	30	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Appendicitis	1	2	1	—	1	3	3	11	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	19
Other Digestive Diseases	10	9	7	9	9	13	9	66	1	—	2	4	1	5	27	26	59
Nephritis	2	14	24	14	12	9	11	86	—	—	—	1	3	9	30	43	61
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6
Other Maternal causes ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	11
Premature Birth	10	6	7	11	3	18	6	61	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Congenital malformations Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	9	11	18	8	9	13	11	79	77	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	57
Suicide	—	3	3	—	2	3	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	4	3
Road Traffic Accidents ..	—	4	8	1	4	5	4	26	—	1	4	5	5	2	5	4	32
Other violent causes ..	10	8	27	18	10	13	9	95	5	1	5	6	4	17	22	35	76
All other causes	42	49	76	57	20	47	33	324	18	6	2	5	7	17	44	225	288
War Operations	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
.. .. .	304	429	688	482	258	497	335	2993	250	32	26	41	66	253	829	1496	1515

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	711
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	349
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	49.1
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	672
Number of deaths	..	..	..	1
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	0.141

The attack rate for the City during the year was 2.83 per 1,000 of the population.

The mortality rate in the district during 1945 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	..	..	..	113
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	113
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	100
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	81
Number of deaths	..	..	..	2
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	1.77

The attack rate for the City was 0.45 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate from Diphtheria in the City was 0.008 compared to 0.02 in the 126 large towns, and 0.02 in England and Wales.

Typhoid and Para Typhoid Fever.

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	4
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	4
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	100
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	4
Number of deaths	..	..	..	1
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	25

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 54 cases notified during the year and in all but four cases the diagnosis was confirmed and there were no deaths. In 1944, 66 cases were notified with no deaths.

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

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Twenty-four cases were notified as Cerebro Spinal Fever during the year and nine confirmed bacteriologically. There were seven deaths.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

There were no cases of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica notified during the year.

Malaria and Dysentery.

There were twenty-nine cases of Dysentery notified during the year, and in all but three cases the diagnosis was confirmed.

There was one case of malaria notified during the year.

Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia.

The number of cases notified during the year was :—Influenzal Pneumonia, 19 and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 330. The number of deaths was :—Influenza, 27, being equal to a rate of 0.107 per 1,000 of the population ; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 111, being equal to a rate of 0.44 per 1,000 of the population.

These diseases were more prevalent than in 1944.

SCHOOLS.

The Medical Officer of Health is the School Medical Officer.

Four school departments were closed for a total of six weeks on account of the presence of infectious diseases.

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, BUCKNALL.

During the year 1945, 659 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	375	4
Diphtheria	115	2
Enteric Group disease	12	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	25	1
Erysipelas	13	—
Measles	41	—
Chicken Pox	8	1
Whooping Cough	21	2
Meningitis	25	5
Rubella	—	—
Mumps	16	—
Poliomyelitis	3	—
Pneumonia	—	—
Sick Staff	5	—
Total	659	16

HOSPITAL LABORATORY WORK, 1945.

		Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	Throat ...	68	143	211
New Cases	Nose ...	2	3	5
Scarlet Fever	Throat ...	—	346	346
New Cases	Nose ...	—	346	346
Convalescents	Throat ...	96	568	664
	Nose ...	35	507	542
Enteric Specimens	... ..	—	—	51
Other Specimens	... ..	—	—	21
	Total ...			2186

TOWN LABORATORY WORK, 1945.

	Positive	Negative	Total
Sputum for T.B.	284	720	1004
Swabs for Diphtheria	44	525	569
Smears for Gonococci	15	303	318
Enteric Specimens	—	—	169
Other Specimens	—	—	46
	Total ...		2106

Diphtheria.

There were 70 cases of true diphtheria admitted, the remaining 45 were proved not to be diphtheria. Of the true cases, 2 died, giving a case mortality of 2.9%. As in previous years, no deaths occurred in an immunised child.

Meningitis.

25 cases were admitted, notified as suspected Cerebro Spinal Fever. Of these, 9 proved to be true cases, and three deaths occurred among those cases. Of the remaining 16 cases, 2 died, one being a case of Tuberculous Meningitis, and one a case of Epileptic Convulsions.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

There were 5,874 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 Monday afternoon. 3,867 of those immunised were under school age.

Scabies.

During the year 505 cases of Scabies were treated at the following cleansing stations :—

Cauldon First Aid Post	230
Hanley High School	275
	<hr/>
	505

Treatment at the Cauldon First Aid Post terminated at the end of May, 1945.

Disinfection.

The total number of houses disinfected during the year was 873 and the number of rooms in such houses, 1,264. 6 schools and 4 Hospitals were sprayed. The number of articles and books passed through the Disinfector totalled 19,864.

Respiratory Diseases.

During the year there were 295 deaths from Respiratory Diseases, giving a death rate of 1.17 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.06 for the year 1944.

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, in 1944 no cases, and in 1945 there were no cases. In 1939 there were no deaths attributed to lead poisoning, in 1940 two, in 1941 three, in 1942 four, in 1943 one, in 1944 none, and in 1945 there were no deaths.

Cancer.

The total number of deaths from cancer was 455, an increase of 32 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 1.81 and in England and Wales the rate was 1.945.

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 eighty-one cases were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

Out of the 151 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, 28 had not been notified, a percentage of 18.5. There were 27 deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 16 of these had not been notified, a percentage of 59.2 which is much too high a figure and it is hoped that it will be considerably reduced by more careful attention to notification.

The 151 deaths is equal to a death rate of 0.600 per 1,000; in 1944 there were 160 deaths and a death rate of 0.639 per 1,000. In England and Wales, in 1945, the death rate was 0.519 per 1,000 (Males 0.726; Females 0.364).

There were 27 deaths in the year from forms of tuberculosis other than Pulmonary, equal to a rate of 0.107 per 1,000 of the population. In 1945, the rate for England and Wales was 0.100 (Males .120; Females .085).

The total death rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.707 per 1,000. In 1945 the rate for England and Wales was 0.619 per 1,000 of the population.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

There were 72 cases notified of other forms of Tuberculosis, and 27 deaths, giving a rate of 0.107 per 1,000 of the population. Of these deaths, seven occurred among children between the ages of one year and five years. Of the 27 deaths, 16 had not previously been notified. There were 12 deaths from Tubercular Meningitis.

Table shewing the number of cases notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis during 1945:—

	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Totals
Tubercular Meningitis...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Glands	—	3	11	3	6	2	—	25
Osseous	—	5	8	5	4	3	—	25
Skin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestines & Peritoneum	—	3	7	5	—	—	—	15
Other Forms	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	4
Totals	—	13	27	13	13	6	—	72

Of the 72 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified 25 were Tubercular Glands, compared with 19 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 is compiled from the Ministry of Health Returns (37 T. Rev.)

**Return relating to the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary
during the year ending 31st December, 1945.**

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, 1945	666	539	66	77	68	83	87	85	734	622	153	162	1671
(2) Transfers from other Authorities during the year ...	5	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	6	1	—	12
B.—Number of new cases diagnosed as Tuberculosis during the year :—													
(1) Class T.B. minus ...	65	65	17	19	9	12	9	13	136	117	27	32	312
(2) Class T.B. plus	62	40	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.—Number of cases included in A and B written off the Dispensary Register during the year as :													
(1) Recovered ...	23	34	5	6	6	6	2	1					
(2) Dead (all causes) ...	65	53	1	2	2	—	—	—	115	113	10	13	251
(3) Removed to other Areas	8	12	—	3	1	1	1	—					
(4) For other reasons ...	9	6	—	—	1	1	1	1					
D.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1945	700	553	71	76	71	93	89	91	771	646	160	167	1744

The following table gives a detailed report and comparison of the work carried out at the Dispensary during the years 1941-1945 :—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
New cases examined (excluding contacts)	1,294	1,434	1,865	2,058	2,154
New contacts examined ..	268	329	330	369	403
Patients' attendances ..	8,727	9,147	10,107	11,154	11,810
X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	4,568	4,874	6,659	7,501	9,403
Sputum examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	3,340	3,222	3,576	4,238	3,745
Artificial pneumothorax refills given at the Dispensary ..	1,669	2,106	2,267	2,517	3,061
Examinations of persons referred by Medical Boards under the N.S. (Armed Forces) Act, 1939 ..	129	115	151	182	130
Visits by tuberculosis health visitors to patients' homes*	9,689	9,393	6,030	4,851	3,507

* The decline in the number of visits by tuberculosis nurses is due to shortage of staff since 1943.

The number of T.B. plus cases on the Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1945, was 610.

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	131	39	—
Females	57	37	—
Children	3	1	42
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	191	77	42

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

	Stanfield	Cheshire Joint	Bagnall
Improved ...	99	55	33
Stationary ...	75	18	8
Worse ...	2	1	—
Deaths ...	22	5	1
	198	79	42

Included in the admissions to Stanfield Sanatorium are 56 Service cases which were transferred from hospitals for examination by a medical board and discharge from the Services.

At the beginning of the year, there were 44 observation cases in the three Sanatoria, and 128 cases were admitted for observation during the year. The number of observation cases discharged was 127, the diagnosis on discharge being : "tuberculous," 2 ; "non-tuberculous," 75 ; and "doubtful," 50. At the end of the year, there were 45 undiagnosed cases in the Sanatoria.

The following table refers to work carried out at Stanfield Sanatorium during the years 1941-1945 :—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Artificial pneumothorax inductions ..	12	17	19	17	23
Artificial pneumothorax refills ..	338	397	486	424	753
X-ray examinations	602	768	735	424	923
Tuberculin treatment	—	178	597	809	389
Erythrocytes Sedimentation Rate (B.S.R.)	—	—	—	—	306

MINISTRY OF HEALTH MEMORANDUM 266/T.

At the beginning of year, 38 patients were receiving Tuberculosis Maintenance Allowances and 114 applications were received during the year. Of these, 32 were ineligible and maintenance allowances have been granted to 82 patients. At the end of the year, 57 patients were receiving Tuberculosis Maintenance Allowances.

During the year, 1 Discretionary Allowance and 2 Special Payments were granted. At the end of the year, 2 patients were receiving Discretionary Allowances, and 1 patient Special Payment.

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 4 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.

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 1945, 314 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children of the City of Stoke-on-Trent, were under treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill.

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

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

Spines	...	...	...	...	...	103
Hips	...	...	...	...	...	89
Knees	...	...	...	...	...	52
Ankles	...	...	...	...	...	43
Elbows	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fingers and Wrist	...	...	...	...	...	10
Shoulder	...	...	...	...	...	6
						<hr/>
				Total	...	314

During the year 1945, 14 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults were treated as in-patients.

CLASSIFICATION.

Spine	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hip	...	...	...	...	...	3
Knee	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ankle	...	...	...	...	...	—
Finger and Wrist	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
						14

Ten 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 1945	...	...	691
Total number of cases attending in 1945	...	...	981
Total attendances	...	...	9009
Number of attendances for individual attention of Medical Officer	...	...	4975
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment	...	...	4032
Average number of attendances per head	...	...	9
Number of cases discharged as cured in 1945	...	...	532

NEW CASES.

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-venereal	Percentage non-venereal	Total
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
1945	50	194	447	65%	691

NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS.

Year	Male	Female	Total
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
1945	18	15	33

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	107
(b) Soft Chancre	—
(c) Gonorrhoea	163
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	357
Total	627

(2) Total attendances of all patients: City, 11,083; Staffs. County, 6,355; and outside the district other than the County, 2,106

VACCINATION.

Statement of Vaccination for the year ending 31st December, 1944.

(Furnished by the Vaccination Officer).

Births	5,723
Successfully vaccinated	2,077
Insusceptible	10
Had Smallpox	—
Died unvaccinated	251
Postponed by Medical Authority	10
Certificates of Exemption (Conscientious objection)	1,796
Removals certified	295
Removals not found and not accounted for ...	286
Not dealt with for various reasons	998

Of the total births, only 36.1 per cent. were vaccinated during the year; previous year 38.2.

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 32 midwives employed by the authority. Twelve midwives continue in independent practice, and one works in conjunction with Voluntary Associations.

During the year, the midwives employed by the Council attended a total of 2,356 cases; of these, 275 were attended as maternity nurses. In 1944 the total number of cases attended was 2,799.

The midwives in independent practice attended a total of 386 cases as midwives, and 158 as maternity nurses. The remaining midwife who works in conjunction with a Voluntary Association attended 16 cases as a midwife, and four as a maternity nurse.

A total number of 516 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 1945 there were received from Midwives :—

- 986 Records for calling in Medical Aid.
- 30 Notifications of death of new-born child
- Notification of death of the mother.
- 164 Notifications re Failure to Breast-feed.

The 986 records for calling in Medical Aid were divided as follows :

- 86 for abnormality or complication during pregnancy.
- 652 for abnormality or complication during labour.
- 78 for abnormality or complication during lying-in period.
- 170 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 678 cases, out of 986 instances in which medical aid was called. The 678 claims amounted to £1,284 os. 6d., compared with £1,235 1s. 6d. in the year 1944.

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 250 being equal to an infantile mortality rate of 50 per 1,000 births. In 1944 the rate was 51.

Of the 250 infants who died in the City before reaching the age of 12 months, 123 or 49.2 per cent. occurred in children under one month old, compared to 50.2 per cent. in 1944.

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
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	0.37	0.19
1945	4965	50	6.0	7.8	27.8	0.8	1.6

Average rate for the five years (1941-45), 55.

The infantile mortality rate in the 126 large towns in 1945 was 54.

The rate for England and Wales during 1945 was 46.

Notification of Births Act.

Of the 4,896 births notified in the City of Stoke-on-Trent during 1945, 2,430 were attended by midwives, 432 by doctors and 2,034 occurred in institutions. The percentage of births occurring outside Institutions attended by midwives was 58.

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

First Visits to infants under 1 year of age	4,680
Re-visits—Under 1 year	18,651
Over 1 year	22,889
First Visits to Expectant Mothers	174
Re-visits to Expectant Mothers	99
Visits to Ophthalmia Cases	32
„ Midwives	516
„ in connection with still-births and infant deaths	389
„ in connection with infant life protection	217
Other visits	1,302
Wasted Visits	4,581
	53,530

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Whole
1941	...	51	...	63	...	63
1942	...	69	...	48	...	49
1943	...	62	...	62	...	62
1944	...	33	...	52	...	51
1945	...	58	...	49	...	50

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 :—

	1945	1944
(1) by children under one year of age	25,759	29,893
(2) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	7,826	7,106

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	...	...	2,748
(2) between the ages of 1 and 5 years			286

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	...	...	2,233
(2) between the ages of 1 and 5 years			3,266

HEALTH VISITING.

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

(1) to expectant mothers	First Visits	...	174
	Total visits	...	273
(2) to children under 1 year of age	First visits	...	4,680
	Total visits	...	23,331
(3) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	Total visits	...	22,889

Voluntary Centre.

ETRURIA MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOME.

The following figures are of interest :—

Home visits paid,	8,016
Total attendances for all purposes at the Centres	3,806

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

During the year, 945 expectant mothers attended the Municipal Ante-natal Clinics. In addition, 863 attended the City Maternity Hospital Ante-natal Clinic, and 1,014 the City General Hospital Clinic.

The attendances for the year amounted to 2,614 at the Ante-natal Centres, 5,790 at the City Maternity Hospital, and 8,089 at the City General Hospital Clinic. In addition 273 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 ...	27
(b) at the end of the year ...	17

(ii) Number of children on the Register :—

(a) at the beginning of the year ...	27
(b) at the end of the year ...	18
(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... ..	13
(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 39
- (b) Total number of children adopted under the Section during the year 39
- (c) Number of such children :—
- (i) under supervision at the end of the year 110
- (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 77 other children was received from the Adoption Officer, Probation Officers, and Magistrates' Clerk.

Maternal Mortality.

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

From Sepsis	... ..	5
From other Puerperal causes		5

Seven of the cases died in Institutions.

	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Total Puerperal Mortality
1945			
Per 1,000 Total Births	0.98	0.98	1.96
England and Wales	0.49	1.30	1.79
1944			
Per 1,000 Total Births	1.07	1.07	2.14
England and Wales	0.59	1.34	1.93

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	28	27	14	—
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	7	6	3	—
(3) Puerperal pyrexia ...	44	15	9	24

Report of Day and Residential Nurseries in the City.

The Day Nurseries continue to be very well supported, especially those placed centrally, like Hanley and Burslem. Both these Nurseries have long waiting lists. The cessation of hostilities did not affect the numbers of children attending, and even with the demobilization of more of the fathers there are still many women who wish to place their children in Day Nurseries.

Pittsburg House and Bedford House Residential Nurseries closed during the year. Demands for residential accommodation were becoming fewer, and a number of Birmingham children placed at Pittsburg House were returned to their own area.

During 1945, 26 nursery students obtained the Certificate of the National Society of Children's Nurseries. These nurses are now either staff nurses in our Nurseries or have obtained posts elsewhere. Some of the girls are giving service in the Baby Rooms of Maternity Hospitals in the City. There is no difficulty in finding posts for the girls.

In 1946 another type of examination will be held under the Royal Sanitary Institute but the excellent practical training in mothercraft given in the Nurseries will continue.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The total number of cases notified by medical men in 1945 was 28, as compared with 35 in 1944.

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

Nurses were supplied by the Corporation in 14 cases.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At home	In hospital				
28	27	1	28	—	—	—

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, 1945.

Number of patients in hospital at the beginning of the year	19
Number of patients admitted during the year	871
Number of patients discharged during the year	857
Number of patients in Hospital at the end of the year	33
Number of infants in Hospital at the end of the year	27
Number of patients admitted from within the City	853
Number of patients admitted from outside the City	18
Number of patients admitted to Private Wards... ..	56
Number of patients admitted to General Wards	797
Number of Emergency cases during the year	10
Number of Births during the year	789
Number of still-births during the year	23
Number of Infant deaths during the year	8
Number of Maternal deaths during the year	1
Ante-natal attendances for 1945	5,790

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Seven cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were notified during the year.

Measles.

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in the later months of 1939, and during 1945 there were 3,153 cases notified.

There were ten deaths during 1945, compared with 5 in 1944 and 7 in 1943.

The death rate from Measles in 1945 was 0.04 per 1,000 compared with 0.02 for the 126 large towns and 0.02 for England and Wales.

Whooping Cough.

There were 11 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, compared with 2 in 1944.

The deaths occurred at the following ages :—

Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15
8	3	0	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.

The total nett cost of refuse and salvage collection and disposal for 1945 was £33,453.

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

Year					Total Nett Cost £
1941	..	..	..	..	36,554
1942	..	..	..	..	34,878
1943	..	..	..	..	25,325
1944	..	..	..	..	28,142
1945	..	..	..	..	33,453

STREET CLEANSING.

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

						Total Nett Cost £
1941.	Sweeping and Watering	..	..	..	..	24,665
1942.	"	"	..	..	..	23,833
1943.	"	"	..	..	..	22,888
1944.	"	"	..	..	..	22,928
1945.	"	"	..	..	..	22,329
1941.	Gully Cleansing	..	..	..	..	2,667
1942.	"	"	..	..	..	2,658
1943.	"	"	..	..	..	3,067
1944.	"	"	..	..	..	2,492
1945.	"	"	..	..	..	3,032
1941.	Snow Removal	..	..	..	..	3,682
1942.	"	"	..	..	..	4,499
1943.	"	"	..	..	..	280
1944.	"	"	..	..	..	182
1945.	"	"	..	..	..	3,518

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS.

During the period January to December, 1945, 5,616 tons of Kitchen Waste were dealt with. After processing, this valuable Pig and Poultry food realised £18,990.

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, 1945, is £225,641.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

During the year 1945, 8,001 nuisances were dealt with as compared with 6,822 in 1945. 3,031 complaints were received of which 247 were unfounded.

Inspection of Drainage Work	{	New drains ...	26
		Re-visits ...	57
		Repairs to drains	205
		Re-visits ...	866
		Other Visits ...	413

Other Special Inspections.

Purpose	Number of Inspections	Number of Contraventions and Defects dealt with
Common Lodging-houses	73	9
Houses let in lodgings	15	—
Cowsheds, Dairies	3	—
Theatres, etc.	2	—
Schools	17	6
Public Conveniences, Baths	16	7
Stables	25	7
Wells and Springs	1	—
Industrial Canteens, etc.	159	42
Pit Shafts and Sand, Gravel and Marl Pits	26	—
TOTAL	337	71

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 (Mechanical)	Fac- tories	Work- places	Offices	Bake- houses	Total
Visits Paid	885	88	11	—	97	1081
Contraventions and Defects dealt with... ..	618	49	4	—	46	717

There are three Common Lodging Houses in the City, including a Salvation Army Hostel for men. The total accommodation registered is 172 persons per night.

Smoke, Grit and Fume Nuisances.

Observations and Inspections :—

Boiler Stacks	145	Insufficient Silence	23
Oven Stacks	37	Grit Nuisance	28
Kiln Stacks	84	Noise and Vibration	86
Brick and Tile	10	Interviews	146
Emission of Fumes	75	Miscellaneous	111

38 complaints were received and dealt with.

Warnings have been given in 72 instances.

Statutory notices served—11.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The Rat Catcher made 2,840 visits to various premises during the year and the number of rats known to have been killed were 15,801.

£501 was charged by the Corporation to the various occupiers or owners of premises for work done.

In November the Council agreed to adopt the Ministry of Food's (Rodent Section) method of pre-baiting. A District Sanitary Inspector was seconded to act as Assistant Rodent Officer to the work and three Rodent Operatives were engaged in addition to the one already employed.

Sewer Treatment for Rats.

Under the Ministry of Food's disinfection scheme the sewers throughout the city were baited for rats during the latter part of 1944 and early 1945 when 3,032 manholes were baited.

1st Treatment	23,315	Estimated Kill.	
2nd „	8,535	„	
3rd „	1,333	„	
Total	33,183		

Only a small portion of the manholes were baited for the third treatment.

Canal Boats.

During the year 176 canal boats were inspected and found to be clean, well ventilated and in reasonable state of repair; 60 contraventions were reported.

There are at present 230 boats on the register; two boats being registered during 1945.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Samples Taken.

During the year 655 formal and 200 informal samples were taken, making a total of 855, of which 69 were non-genuine.

Description	No. of Samples	Remarks
Butter, Margarine, Cheese, Lard, etc.	29	All genuine
Milk and Cream	628	58 non-genuine
Baking Powder, Meat Paste, etc.	24	2 non-genuine
Sugar and Jam	11	All genuine
Drugs, Oils, Spices, etc.	116	7 non-genuine
Vinegar	26	1 non-genuine
Tea, Coffee, etc.	12	All genuine
Miscellaneous	9	1 non-genuine

(For Prosecutions, see table on page 42).

Registration of Butter Factories and Wholesale Margarine Dealers.

There were no new registrations during the past year.

Preservatives in Milk, Butter, Margarine, Etc.

None of the Milks submitted for analysis were found to contain preservatives.

3 Samples of Special Margarine contained 0.17%, 0.18%, and 0.1% Boracic Acid.

Of the 7 Jams and 2 Marmalade no preservatives were found.

2 samples of Bacon contained 625 and 66 parts per million Sodium Nitrite.

1 sample of Grape Fruit Squash contained 188 parts per million Sulphur Di Oxide.

3 samples of Gelatine contained 320, 608 and 510 parts per million Sulphur Di Oxide.

1 sample of Preserved Sausage was found to contain no preservative.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1926 and 1887.

A number of samples of Starch Compounds were analysed in connection with the above Acts, proceedings in one case could not be undertaken as the principals concerned were undergoing terms of imprisonment for similar offences in another part of the country. 109 visits were made to premises in connection with marking orders.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

One sample of Sulphate of Ammonia sent for analysis. Found to be genuine.

Rag, Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No samples taken, commodity in very short supply.

SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Milk and Dairies Order.

Milk (Special Designation) Orders.

526 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Staffordshire County Council Bacteriologist. 427 of these were ungraded milks and 89 graded milks.

320 of these samples were also tested for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. 21 positive results being 6.56%.

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	1
Pasteurisers, H.T.S.T.	3
Dealers	19
Supplementary Dealers	2

—
58
—

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected in the City—

	<i>Slaughtered</i>		<i>Inspected</i>	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Bulls	587	570	587	570
Steers	4,303	2,711	4,303	2,711
Cows	6,453	6,305	6,453	6,305
Heifers	4,200	2,633	4,200	2,633
Calves	15,250	12,588	15,250	12,588
Sheep	46,620	56,506	46,620	56,506
Pigs	6,788	5,247	6,788	5,247
Pigs (Private Premises)	202	167	194	167
Goats	1	1	1	1
Dressed Carcases ..	—	—	146	17
	84,404	86,728	84,542	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	11	11	270	31	476	62	27	—
	Part	20	38	223	59	10	69	24	—
Keele Street, Tunstall	Whole	1	—	35	2	147	29	2	—
	Part	—	6	31	6	2	1	4	—
Church Street Tunstall	Whole	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	Part	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Broad Street, Hanley	Whole	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
	Part	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
	Whole	12	11	305	33	623	91	42	—
	Part	20	44	254	65	12	70	36	—

	<i>Whole</i>	<i>Part</i>
Total number of whole and part carcasses condemned	1117	501

Weight of Meat and Offal condemned :—

		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Home Killed :	Meat	99	12	1	22
	Offal	141	13	3	17
Imported :	Meat	1	2	2	10
	Offal	—	6	2	4
	TOTAL	242	15	1	25

CASUALTY ANIMALS FROM FARM PREMISES.

	1945	1944
Number dealt with in the City	389	565

<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
17	1	138	17	20	49	147	389

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight</i>			<i>lbs.</i>
		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	
Whole carcasses condemned	110	15	15	—	2
Part carcasses condemned	65	—	10	—	22
Offals Condemned	—	8	10	3	11
	<u>175</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7</u>

UNGRADED AND REJECT ANIMALS (from Ministry of Food Collecting Centres).

				1945	1944
Number dealt with in the City .. ..	..	..	..	621	485

<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
24	9	367	12	182	27	—	621

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight</i>			<i>lbs.</i>
		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	
Whole carcasses condemned	275	19	2	—	15
Part carcasses condemned	49	1	6	3	16
Offals condemned	—	15	9	2	19
	<u>324</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>22</u>

Other Foods Condemned :—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Canned Goods	13	13	3	25
Provisions and Confectionery	54	8	2	6
Dried Fruit	—	7	2	20
Wet Fish	2	17	3	26
Dry Fish	—	19	1	1
Shell Fish	—	6	—	19
Poultry	—	2	—	1
Rabbits	—	—	1	2
Fruit	—	3	—	26
Vegetables	23	19	1	20
TOTAL	<u>96</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

**Inspections Made of Proposed New Premises in Consequence of
Notification Received from Food Control.**

Animal Food Shops	..	..	..	..	1
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	1
Confectionery..	..	..	..	..	3
Cafes and Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	10
Cooked Meat Shops	..	..	..	..	3
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	14
Greengrocers' Shops	..	..	..	..	10
Grocers' Shops	..	..	..	..	4
Hawkers' Premises	..	..	..	..	8
Ice-cream Premises	..	..	..	..	2
Mixed Business Premises	..	..	..	..	7
Oatcake Bakeries	..	..	..	..	26
Wet Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	12
				—————	
					101
					—————

**Premises Reconstructed or Structurally Altered to Comply with Section 13
of Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

	<i>Work Completed</i>	<i>Work in Progress</i>
Butchers' Shops	1	—
Confectionery Shops	—	1
Food-preparing Rooms	6	11
Food Stores	3	—
Greengrocers' Shops	1	1
Gut-scraping Premises	1	—
Hide and Skin Premises	—	1
Ice-cream Premises	9	16
Oatcake Bakeries.. ..	4	3
Poultry and Rabbit Rooms	—	1
Restaurant Kitchens	—	3
Tripe-boiling Premises	—	1
Wet Fish Shops	1	—

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Abattoirs.. .. .	2,143	Restaurant Kitchens ..	65
Slaughterhouses	1,038	Making-up Premises ..	240
Knackers' Yards	4	Tripe Cleaning Premises ..	76
Butchers' Shops	186	Gut Scrapers	56
Butchers' Stalls	25	Hide and Skin Premises ..	2
Cold Stores	4	Fat-melting Premises ..	3
Markets	131	Animal Food Shops ..	5
Bacon Factories	62	Fried Fish Shops	52
Food Warehouses	334	Ice-cream Premises ..	321
Fishmongers' Shops ..	34	Oatcake Bakeries	29
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	30	Bakehouses	1
Grocers' Shops	371	Miscellaneous	475
		TOTAL	5,687

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920 TO 1938.

13 applications received and Certificates issued.

Table of Prosecutions, 1945.

Description	Fines	Costs
Food and Drugs, Milk, etc.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Selling new milk containing 2.6% added water	5 0	12 15 6
Selling new milk containing 2.5% added water	5 0	—
Selling new milk containing 3% added water	5 0	—
Selling new milk containing 11.1% added water	10 0 0	11 6 6
Selling new milk containing 9.6% added water	5 0 0	—
Selling new milk containing 7.2% added water	5 0 0	—
Selling new milk containing 9.4% added water	5 0 0	—
Selling new milk containing 1.9% added water	2 0 0	—
Milk bottling in the street	2 0 0	1 1 0
Milk bottling in the street	Dismissed	1 5 0
	£29 15 0	£26 8 0
Meat.		
Sausage rolls unfit for human consumption	20 0 0	2 9 6
Unsound meat deposited for purpose of sale	200 0 0	—
(Food Control obtained for same case)	550 0 0	36 15 0
Preparation of food on unregistered premises and dirty condition	22 0 0	5 5 0
Using premises as a Common Lodging House without Registration	1 0 0	2 2 0
TOTAL FINES AND COSTS	£822 15 0	£46 19 6

SANITARY DEFECTS.—Adjourned 14 days. Court order made. Work completed.

SANITARY DEFECTS.—Adjourned 28 days. Work completed.

SANITARY DEFECTS.—Adjourned 14 days. Work completed.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the City is provided by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, and is mainly obtained from the 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, 1945, the Board submitted 145 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 99.3 per cent gave negative results when tested for Bacteria Coli and the Clostridia Welchi Reaction.

The total rainfall during the year 1945 was 30.97 ins., this being below the average. Of the past 5 years only one year (1944) had a yearly rainfall above the average. The accumulated deficiency for the 5 years amounted to 6 ins., and consequently the yields from the wells and boreholes are below normal. The use of water continues to increase, some of which no doubt is legitimate, but there is every reason to think that much of the increase is due to waste from pipes and fittings, repairs to which have been neglected during the war years. It is also partly due to the indifference on the part of many consumers. The margin between the total water available from the sources and the consumption is now too small for safety.

The Water Board has instructed a firm of consulting engineers to proceed with the construction of the new sources of supply in Cheshire, work on which had to be stopped owing to the war conditions.



The first part of the report is a summary of the information received from the various sources. It is a brief and concise statement of the facts as they are known at this time. It is not intended to be a final report, but rather a preliminary one. It is intended to give the reader a general idea of the situation and to indicate the points on which further investigation is required.

The second part of the report is a detailed account of the investigation conducted during the past few weeks. It is a chronological record of the events which have taken place, and it is intended to show the progress of the work and the results which have been obtained. It is not intended to be a final report, but rather a preliminary one. It is intended to give the reader a general idea of the situation and to indicate the points on which further investigation is required.

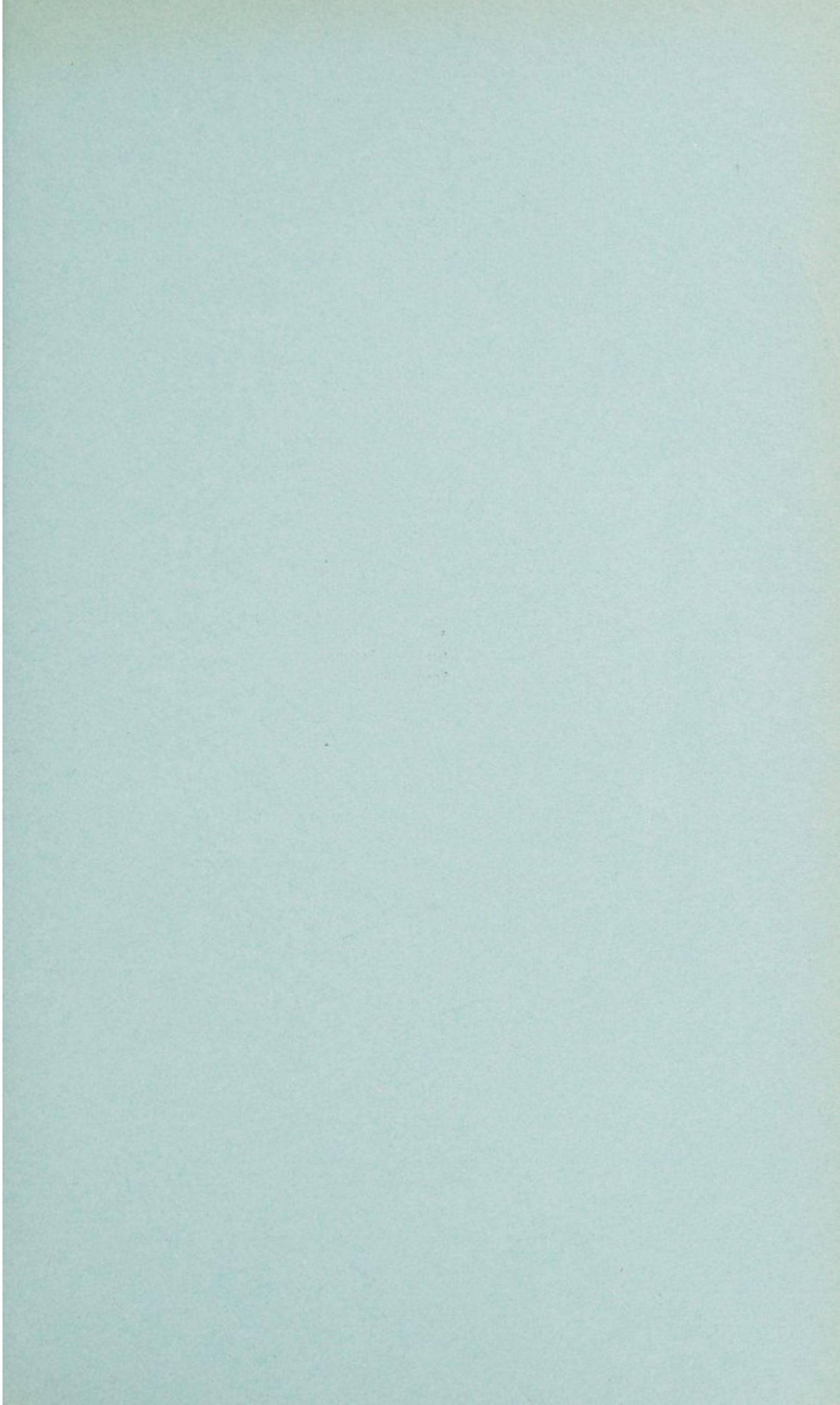
The third part of the report is a summary of the results of the investigation. It is a brief and concise statement of the facts as they are known at this time. It is not intended to be a final report, but rather a preliminary one. It is intended to give the reader a general idea of the situation and to indicate the points on which further investigation is required.

The fourth part of the report is a summary of the conclusions which have been reached. It is a brief and concise statement of the facts as they are known at this time. It is not intended to be a final report, but rather a preliminary one. It is intended to give the reader a general idea of the situation and to indicate the points on which further investigation is required.

The fifth part of the report is a summary of the recommendations which have been made. It is a brief and concise statement of the facts as they are known at this time. It is not intended to be a final report, but rather a preliminary one. It is intended to give the reader a general idea of the situation and to indicate the points on which further investigation is required.

The sixth part of the report is a summary of the conclusions which have been reached. It is a brief and concise statement of the facts as they are known at this time. It is not intended to be a final report, but rather a preliminary one. It is intended to give the reader a general idea of the situation and to indicate the points on which further investigation is required.

The seventh part of the report is a summary of the recommendations which have been made. It is a brief and concise statement of the facts as they are known at this time. It is not intended to be a final report, but rather a preliminary one. It is intended to give the reader a general idea of the situation and to indicate the points on which further investigation is required.



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