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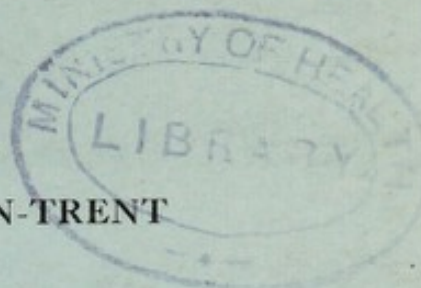
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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

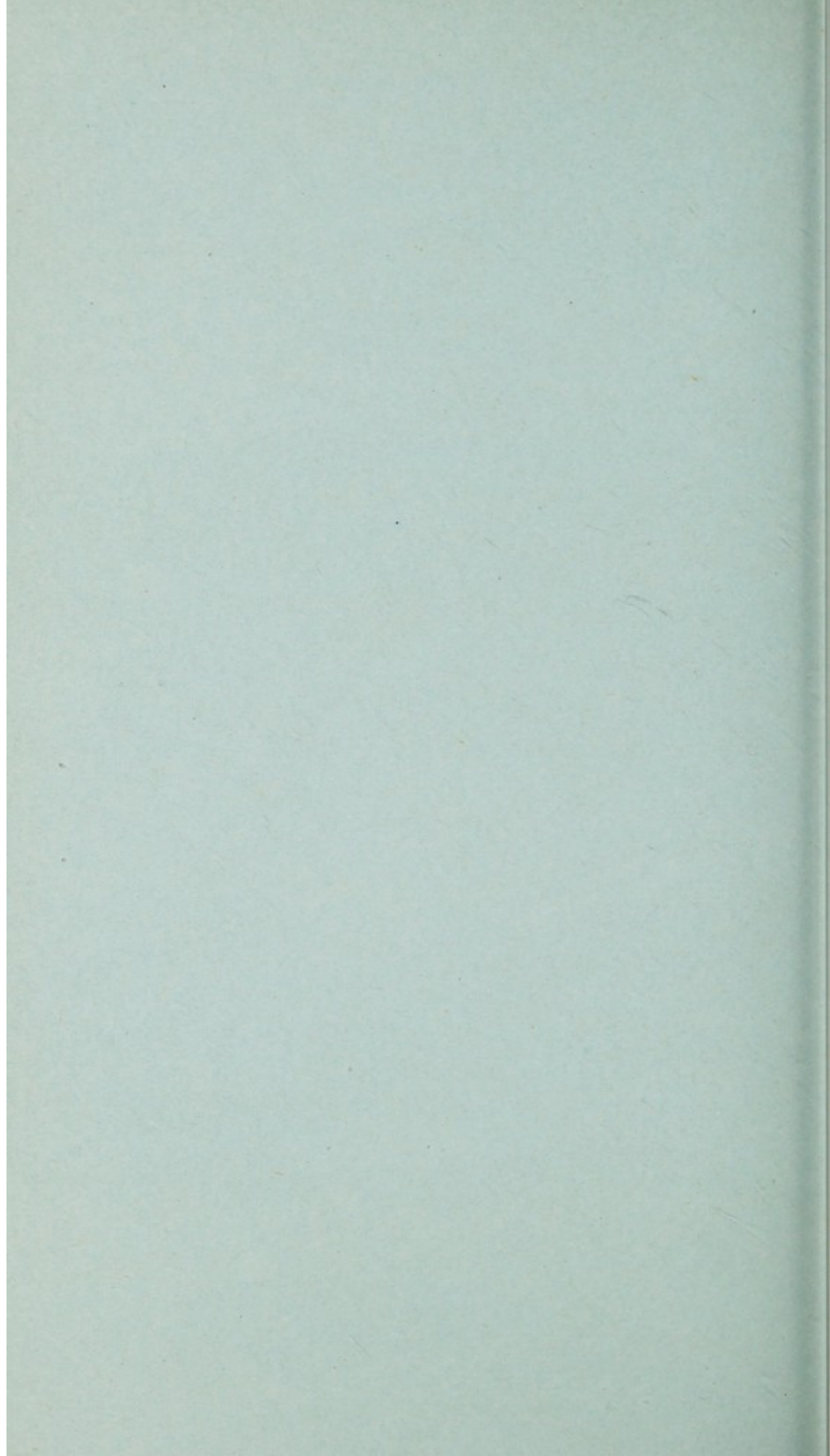
# ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

**PUBLIC HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT**

**1953**

J. S. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health





CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

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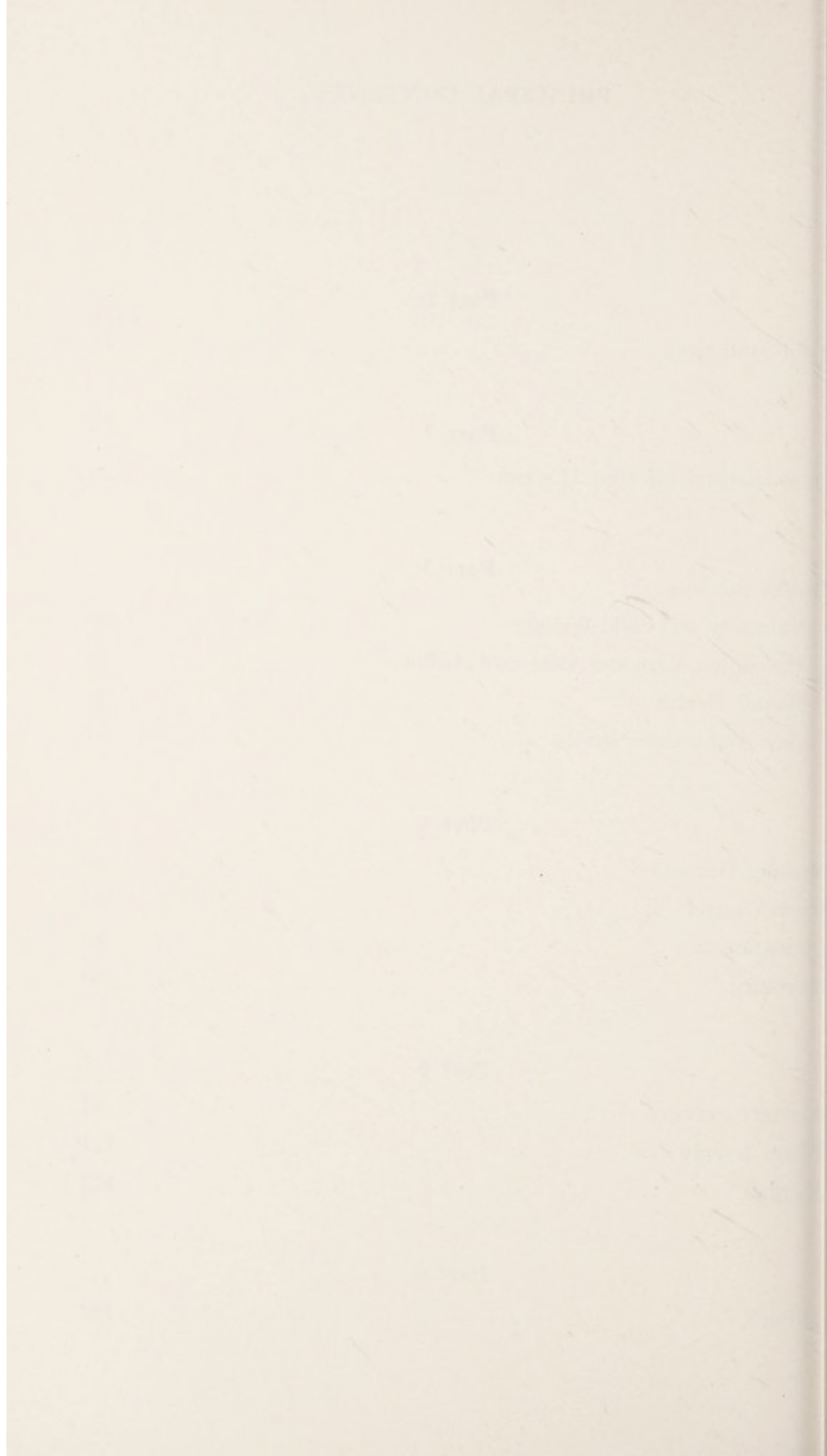




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## CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

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### PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my first Annual Report, that for the year 1953, which has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health, in Circular 1/54.

The estimated civil population at the middle of the year was 273,700 an increase of 1,400 compared with a decrease of 300 for the previous year. The 1951 Census Report gave the population of Stoke-on-Trent as 275,115. (There is much that is of interest in the Census Report and extracts are given in appropriate sections later).

The Birth Rate remains the same as for 1952 at 16·4. This compares with a rate of 17·0 for the large towns as against 16·9 last year.

The Death Rate at 10·9 was 0·4 lower than last year. The rate for the large towns was 12·2 which is 0·1 higher than in 1952.

There were no Maternal Deaths during the year compared with 2 during 1952.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 28, the same as last year, compared with 33 in 1951. In 1911, the first full year following federation of the City, the rate was 203 which means that 203 children out of every 1,000 born at that time died before their first birthday, as compared with 28 in 1953. This gives an indication of the tremendous advances which have taken place in the last forty years or so. Two-thirds of all infant deaths in 1953 took place in the first four weeks of life, the majority of those, within the first seven days. The main causes of infant deaths were congenital deformity, prematurity and respiratory diseases. There is still very great need for much hard work, and for research into causation and prevention of congenital deformity and prematurity before the present figure can be reduced to an absolute minimum.



With regard to infectious diseases, there were 276 cases of Scarlet Fever with no deaths and again, no confirmed cases of diphtheria. The present immunisation rate against diphtheria is much too low and I would emphasise the need for every parent to have his child inoculated against this disease. It is a killing disease and unless the immunisation rate is much higher than at present a serious epidemic may well occur if the disease is introduced again into this City. Immunisation can and does save lives, and it is free and painless, so that parents neglect it at their peril. This immunisation can be combined with that for Whooping Cough which helps to prevent or reduce the seriousness of the latter disease.

There were six confirmed cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis with no deaths.

I should like to draw your attention to the report of the working of the Mass Radiography Unit so kindly submitted by Dr. E. Posner, the Medical Director. Many new early cases are being brought to light and treatment can then be initiated early and with a far greater chance of complete and absolute success resulting in complete cure. Public surveys have already taken place in parts of the City and the other parts will be covered later. Many factories have also been surveyed. The numbers attending have been reasonably high, but would be higher if the public realised that in most cases, their freedom from this disease would be confirmed and that the few who do show signs of it will receive immediate treatment when their disease is usually in an early stage with a correspondingly much higher chance of complete cure.

There were 94 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis—a decrease of 1 from 1952 ; and notifications were 297 as compared with 314 in 1952.

Influenza caused 23 deaths compared with 12 in 1952.

Cancer deaths show a small decrease on last year, being 556 compared with 564 in 1952 and 536 in 1951.

Organic Heart Disease showed an increase of 30 from 1952 at 606 deaths.

Other major causes of death at all ages were respiratory diseases especially Bronchitis and Pneumonia, accounting for 387 and vascular lesions of the nervous system, 312.

A large proportion of the work of the department is of a routine nature affecting the environmental health services and the inspection of housing, of shops and abattoirs, of meat and other foods, milk and dairy premises and of drugs. These are important preventive measures, but seldom attract attention. The amount of work carried out in these and other fields by the Sanitary Inspection Department is shown by the details in the body of the report. This protection is continuous day-by-day, and is very efficiently carried out despite shortage of staff—a shortage which is national as well as local.



According to the 1951 Census, there are 74,278 separate dwellings in the City. Many of these are old and substandard. Mining subsidence adds greatly to the damage to these old houses. There are several thousand substandard houses which will require ultimately to be demolished when the signal is given for an out and out attack on slum clearance. A slow steady attack is being made on the problem by individual demolition and closing orders. It is hoped to complete the first large clearance area in 1954, and to increase the tempo considerably during the next few years.

During 1953, new houses built totalled 2,501.

Atmospheric pollution is another problem in this area which requires careful consideration. Considerable progress has been made since the war towards a clearer atmosphere. 376 Continuous and intermittent ovens and kilns have been introduced into potteries, and somewhere about 1,600 coal fired ovens and kilns have gone out of use. The expense of changing to smokeless methods of pottery production may be high, but the change does pay its way in a comparatively short time, and the new methods are cleaner and more efficient. Whilst there is no comparison between present day atmospheric pollution and that of twenty or thirty years ago, much still remains to be done. We are glad of the co-operation of so many manufacturers and hope that many others will co-operate as soon as possible. It is also essential that there should be a considerable strengthening of the laws regarding atmospheric pollution. Much pollution comes from domestic chimneys and the best method of reducing this would be either district central heating or the extensive use of smokeless fuels in domestic fires. It would be essential that the smokeless fuels should be readily available and considerably cheaper than coal. All new council houses are now equipped with fireplaces which will burn smokeless fuels readily and efficiently.

The Public Health Exhibition was very successful and approximately 11,000 people saw numerous exhibits covering a wide range of aspects of the work of the department. I should like to thank the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for their help in staging the exhibition, and all others who helped in any way to make this exhibition a success. I wish to thank particularly Mr. Hurst, Chief Sanitary Inspector, on whom most of the work of organisation devolved.

The Ambulance Service continues to run efficiently and to cater for the increasing demands made upon it. During the year, 72,897 patients were carried and 379,725 miles covered at an average of 5.21 miles per patient. This is an increase of 9,099 patients and 19,643 miles over last year. More and more calls are being made upon this service, and there appears to be no sign of reaching a stable peak level.

The domiciliary nursing services including midwives, health visitors and district nurses have given another year of excellent services to the City. The day nurseries have also provided a very useful service. The domestic help service has played a full part in helping families, particularly old age pensioners.

It has been possible to help many old people in need of care and attention to stay at home rather than go into hospital, old persons home or other establishment by the use of domiciliary services.

The Mental Health Service continues to expand and to do a very useful job of work.

I wish to pay a sincere tribute to the General Practitioners of this area for their co-operation in so many ways and to the Clerk to the City of Stoke-on-Trent Executive Council ; to the Chairman and members of the Local Medical Committee, and to the Secretary and many members of the Hospital Management Committee staff and consultants in the area for all their help.

I would like to express on my own behalf and on behalf of the staff of the Health Department our appreciation for the help and interest of the Chairman, Councillor the Revd. Arthur Perry, and of the members of the Health Committee throughout the year.

My grateful thanks and acknowledgement of excellent service are sincerely due to the members of the administrative, clerical, technical and medical staffs.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. HAMILTON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
STOKE-ON-TRENT.  
DECEMBER, 1954.



## Health Committee at December, 1953

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CHAIRMAN—Councillor Rev. A. Perry

VICE-CHAIRMAN—Councillor T. Parton, J.P.

Alderman (Mrs.) A. L. Barker, J.P.	Councillor W. Bailey
Alderman A. Hollins, J.P.	Councillor S. Capewell
Alderman H. Leason, J.P., A.M.I.E.E.	Councillor F. A. Cholerton
Alderman (Mrs.) B. E. Meakin	Councillor P. J. Conway
Alderman (Mrs.) H. Slater	Councillor W. J. Eardley
Alderman G. J. Timmis, O.B.E., J.P.	Councillor J. Floyd
	Councillor L. R. Godwin
	Councillor (Mrs.) C. A. Hollins
	Councillor (Mrs.) F. Jones
	Councillor E. Lovatt
	Councillor (Mrs.) G. E. Marrow
	Councillor J. Ruane



## SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

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Medical Officer of Health,

ALLAN WOTHERSPOON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*Retired 7.11.53*).

JOSEPH STEWART HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(*Appointed 8.11.53*).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

JOSEPH STEWART HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(*See above— Post vacant 8.11.53 to end of year*).

Maternity and Child Welfare Officer,

ELIZABETH J. FINDLAY, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Maternity Child Welfare Officers,

ELIZABETH P. MCFARLAND, M.B., B.Ch.

MARJORIE JEAN LYON, L.R.C.P. & S. (*Resigned 30.9.53*).

AGNES J. H. STONE, M.B., Ch.B. (*Appointed 1.12.53*).

Chest Consultant (Part Time)

FREDERICK ALAN SMITH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chest Physicians (Part Time),

CHARLES MCBRIDE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

SYBIL MARTYN JOHNS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector,

D. HURST, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Ambulance Officer,

F. E. S. JONES

Public Analyst,

A. HOULDBROOKE

Chief Clerk,

H. R. TOPHAM

## PART 1.

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### VITAL STATISTICS

## 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 273,700 at the middle of 1953. This figure is an increase of 1,400 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year.

The Registrar General in his Report on the Census, 1951 gave the population figure as 275,115.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows :—

	Census 1911	Census 1921 (Extended Area)	Census 1931	Census 1951	Middle 1953
TUNSTALL .. ..	27,390	27,791	27,890	25,486	24,200
BURSLEM .. ..	41,566	42,462	43,368	36,631	35,373
HANLEY .. ..	66,255	67,876	66,199	51,126	46,639
STOKE .. ..	36,218	39,277	44,293	45,245	42,922
FENTON .. ..	25,626	26,718	26,154	20,631	18,933
LONGTON .. ..	37,479	42,629	44,297	53,062	56,584
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCK- NALL, etc., Wards 27 and 28 .. ..	—	20,894	24,438	42,934	49,049
TOTALS .. ..	234,534	267,647	276,639	275,115	273,700

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18·6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21·0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22·0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13·05, and in 1951 was 12·98.

## INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687, and in 1951 was 74,278. The number of inhabited dwellings at the present time is estimated at 79,664.

During the year 1953, 2,501 dwellings were certified for habitation ; in addition, existing premises were converted to provide eight additional units of accommodation; 2,412 dwellings were built by the Corporation, and 93 dwellings were built by private owners, and the conversions mentioned were carried out by private owners.



TABLE 1—Areas, Population and Persons per Acre in Existing Wards.

Ward	Acreages	Population at Census 1921 (Revised)	Population at Census 1931	Population at Census 1951	Estimated Population Middle of 1953	Estimated Persons Per Acre
1	1,090.93	10,321	10,268	10,518	9,876	9.05
2	249.70	10,046	9,547	5,852	5,595	22.41
3	417.94	8,021	8,075	9,116	8,729	20.89
4	439.66	8,191	7,903	5,513	5,312	12.08
5	433.25	8,481	9,783	11,559	11,126	25.68
6	214.84	9,773	9,384	6,167	5,962	27.75
7	294.94	8,574	8,267	7,015	6,766	22.94
8	480.95	8,355	8,031	6,377	6,207	12.91
9	226.95	11,909	11,662	7,246	6,637	29.24
10	255.75	10,497	10,080	8,358	7,667	29.98
11	500.53	10,773	10,496	8,130	7,413	14.81
12	203.77	8,958	8,767	7,061	6,426	31.54
13	315.91	9,237	8,513	6,753	6,182	19.57
14	266.96	8,304	7,748	5,993	5,385	20.17
15	202.92	9,655	8,933	7,585	6,929	34.39
16	611.60	10,097	11,759	11,822	11,175	18.27
17	280.85	9,511	9,193	8,239	7,784	27.72
18	200.03	10,084	8,945	6,661	6,312	31.55
19	417.58	8,330	8,938	7,140	6,571	15.73
20	565.65	9,208	8,482	5,390	4,964	8.77
21	1,595.70	10,422	14,396	18,523	17,651	11.62
22	747.92	9,754	8,734	8,101	7,398	9.89
23	2,329.43	10,333	10,482	13,990	22,701	9.72
24	1,092.84	12,879	12,326	10,426	9,046	8.28
25	305.80	9,409	8,913	8,234	6,987	22.85
26	1,640.40	10,866	12,576	20,412	17,850	10.88
27	2,701.20	13,700	13,860	19,545	21,594	8.00
28	3,106.00	7,505	10,578	23,389	27,455	8.84
	21,190.00	273,238	276,639	275,115	273,700	12.92



## **RATEABLE VALUE**

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 1st April, 1954 was £1,469,538, compared with £1,425,843 at 1st April, 1953.

Product of 1d. Rate, £5,765.

## **BIRTHS**

There were 4,503 births registered and allotted to the City in 1953, giving a birth rate of 16·4 per 1,000 of the population.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for births (0·96 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate, it becomes 15·7 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for the 160 large towns of England and Wales was 17·0 per thousand, and for England and Wales 15·5.

The recorded rate is the same as in 1952.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,051 to 1,000. For the year 1952 the ratio was 1,071 males to 1,000 females.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 1,507. In the previous year it was 1,369, a difference of 138 the number of births registered being 50 more than in 1952, while the number of deaths was 88 less.

## **ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS**

Of the total births, 143 or 3·10 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 150, or 3·37 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. 114 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these, 43 were attended by midwives, 4 by medical practitioners and 67 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the twelve months ending 31st December, was 117.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1953 as 117, it is equal to 2·58 per cent. of the total births. In 1952, there were 129 still-births, equal to 2·82 per cent.

TABLE 2

## Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1953 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 not registered in the district	Under 1 yr of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births		Number
1945	251,410	5,523	4,965	19.8	3,320	13.2	442	115	250	50	2,993	11.9
1946	264,820	6,437	5,874	22.2	3,471	13.1	374	112	324	55	3,209	12.1
1947	270,200	6,876	6,360	23.5	3,551	13.1	400	126	391	61	3,277	12.1
1948	273,600	5,995	5,460	20.0	3,191	11.5	353	108	227	42	2,946	10.7
1949	274,500	5,653	5,139	18.7	3,558	12.9	506	165	175	34	3,167	11.5
1950	275,800	5,457	4,697	17.0	3,580	13.0	569	135	201	43	3,146	11.4
1951	272,600	5,081	4,318	15.8	4,117	15.1	611	140	144	33	3,506	12.9
1952	272,300	5,255	4,453	16.4	3,483	12.8	571	142	172	28	3,084	11.3
1953	273,700	5,448	4,503	16.4	3,503	12.8	572	65	126	28	2,996	10.9



TABLE 3

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 28 Wards.

WARD			No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	..	..	128	13.0	256	25.9	47
2	..	..	97	17.3	68	12.3	41
3	..	..	206	23.6	112	12.8	19
4	..	..	81	15.2	66	12.4	12
5	..	..	166	14.9	122	10.9	18
6	..	..	104	17.4	70	11.7	10
7	..	..	93	13.7	59	8.7	21
8	..	..	113	18.2	68	11.0	18
9	..	..	117	17.6	61	9.2	34
10	..	..	113	14.7	85	11.1	59
11	..	..	140	18.9	137	18.5	50
12	..	..	107	16.6	77	12.0	19
13	..	..	111	18.0	65	10.5	27
14	..	..	83	15.2	84	15.6	36
15	..	..	108	15.6	93	13.4	56
16	..	..	163	14.6	125	11.2	12
17	..	..	97	12.5	88	11.3	31
18	..	..	111	17.6	81	12.8	36
19	..	..	122	18.6	81	12.3	41
20	..	..	69	13.9	55	11.1	29
21	..	..	273	15.5	172	9.8	15
22	..	..	102	13.8	89	12.0	29
23	..	..	411	18.1	145	6.4	41
24	..	..	156	17.2	95	10.5	13
25	..	..	109	15.6	75	10.7	9
26	..	..	354	19.8	214	12.0	28
27	..	..	341	15.8	167	7.7	26
28	..	..	428	15.6	186	6.8	26
Whole City .. ..			4,503	16.4	2,996	10.9	28



TABLE 4

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1910 ..	32.5	17.1	149
1911 ..	31.3	19.6	203
1912 ..	31.2	15.9	128
1913 ..	31.9	18.7	169
1914 ..	31.6	17.4	144
1915 ..	26.9	18.4	147
1916 ..	23.9	16.8	126
1917 ..	20.8	16.5	116
1918 ..	22.3	20.3	111
1919 ..	22.5	16.2	111
1920 ..	30.9	12.8	98
1921 ..	29.0	14.8	134
1922 ..	25.9	14.3	115
1923 ..	24.6	12.7	93
1924 ..	23.7	13.5	101
1925 ..	22.9	13.5	106
1926 ..	21.7	12.5	101
1927 ..	21.2	13.4	99
1928 ..	19.6	11.7	87
1929 ..	19.0	15.1	105
1930 ..	19.9	11.7	70
1931 ..	18.8	13.1	100
1932 ..	17.2	12.1	88
1933 ..	16.2	12.9	89
1934 ..	16.7	11.7	85
1935 ..	16.6	12.3	83
1936 ..	16.8	12.4	74
1937 ..	16.7	13.1	81
1938 ..	16.4	11.3	52
1939 ..	16.3	12.3	61
1940 ..	17.0	13.2	61
1941 ..	17.5	12.4	63
1942 ..	18.9	11.9	49
1943 ..	20.6	12.7	62
1944 ..	21.4	11.6	51
1945 ..	19.8	11.9	50
1946 ..	22.2	12.1	55
1947 ..	23.5	12.1	61
1948 ..	20.0	10.7	42
1949 ..	18.7	11.5	34
1950 ..	17.0	11.4	43
1951 ..	15.8	12.9	33
1952 ..	16.4	11.3	28
1953 ..	16.4	10.9	28

**TABLE 5**

Vital Statistics compared with those of the 160 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	160 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	160 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	160 Large Towns	England and Wales	
1949	11.5	12.5	11.7	18.7	18.7	16.7	34	37	32	1,972
1950	11.4	12.3	11.6	17.0	17.6	15.8	43	34	30	1,551
1951	12.9	13.4	12.5	15.8	17.3	15.5	33	34	29	812
1952	11.3	12.1	11.3	16.4	16.9	15.3	28	31	27	1,369
1953	10.9	12.2	11.4	16.4	17.0	15.5	28	31	27	1,507

## DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1953 was 3,503. This gives a death rate of 12.8 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 1,155 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 net deaths belonging to the district is 2,996 (1,550 males and 1,446 females), and the death rate 10.9 per 1,000.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for deaths (1.21 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 13.2 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the 160 large towns of England and Wales was 12.2 per 1,000 and for the whole of England and Wales, 11.4.

The death rate of 10.9 per 1,000 was 0.4 lower than that of 1952.

The death rate for the 160 large towns of England and Wales was 0.1 higher in 1953 than in 1952.



## PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	1953	1952
Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	102	102
Congenital Debility and Malformation, etc., including Premature Birth .. .. .	121	103
Bronchitis .. .. .	217	221
Pneumonia .. .. .	101	135
Organic Heart Disease, etc. .. .. .	606	576
Cancer .. .. .	556	564
Violence .. .. .	116	135
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. .. .	28	46
Influenza .. .. .	23	12

## DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

	1953	1952
Smallpox .. .. .	0	0
Enteric .. .. .	0	0
Diphtheria .. .. .	0	0
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	0	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	0	0
Measles .. .. .	1	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) ..	3	4

### Lead Poisoning

Year	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths
1939 .. .. .	5	—
1940 .. .. .	4	2
1941 .. .. .	5	3
1942 .. .. .	8	4
1943 .. .. .	2	1
1944 .. .. .	—	—
1945 .. .. .	—	—
1946 .. .. .	—	—
1947 .. .. .	—	—
1948 .. .. .	1	1
1949 .. .. .	2	1
1950 .. .. .	—	1
1951 .. .. .	—	—
1952 .. .. .	—	—
1953 .. .. .	—	—

### Cancer

The total number of deaths from cancer was 556, a decrease of 8 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 2.031 and in England and Wales the rate was 1.994.



TABLE 6—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1953

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 Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions 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 under 75	75 and upwards	
All causes { Certified ..	436	384	301	466	225	528	353	2993	126	8	12	26	29	173	846	818	955	115
Uncertified ..	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory ..	7	13	20	15	4	23	12	94	—	—	—	—	4	21	42	23	4	—
Tuberculosis, others ..	—	—	2	2	1	2	1	8	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases ..	1	2	—	1	—	2	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	—
Malignant Neoplasm—																		
Stomach ..	15	9	19	19	4	19	14	99	—	—	—	—	—	6	42	22	29	—
Lung, Bronchus ..	8	10	21	19	5	22	14	106	—	—	—	—	1	8	64	26	7	—
Breast ..	2	2	9	9	2	3	5	32	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	7	10	—
Uterus ..	5	2	10	6	4	7	3	37	—	—	—	—	—	6	21	7	3	—
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	40	50	45	40	18	50	30	273	—	—	—	—	2	12	102	93	64	12
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	2	1	3	1	—	2	—	9	—	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	—	—
Diabetes ..	4	1	4	6	2	2	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	5	6	—
Vascular-lesions of Nervous System ..	36	42	61	49	23	62	39	312	1	—	—	1	—	5	66	108	131	10
Coronary Disease, Angina	35	30	54	49	17	42	41	272	—	—	—	—	—	5	87	104	76	—
Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	14	12	28	22	12	10	11	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	41	45	—
Other Heart Diseases ..	130	72	67	61	57	67	43	497	1	—	—	—	3	20	78	113	282	10
Other Circulatory Diseases	12	22	27	22	14	14	14	125	—	—	—	—	—	6	28	40	51	—
Influenza ..	—	5	2	9	5	2	2	23	—	—	1	—	—	1	10	3	8	—
Pneumonia ..	16	8	21	9	8	27	12	101	10	2	—	1	1	4	23	29	31	—
Bronchitis ..	34	28	44	32	12	49	18	217	—	—	1	1	—	5	60	84	66	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	15	13	12	8	3	16	4	69	—	—	—	—	1	1	37	19	11	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	3	4	5	6	2	3	6	29	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	1	7	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	2	1	1	1	—	5	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	3	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	1	1	12	6	2	3	3	28	—	—	—	1	3	5	5	6	8	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	—	3	4	1	1	1	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	7	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	2	7	8	1	8	6	33	16	2	2	2	4	3	4	—	—	—
Other Defined & Ill-defined Diseases ..	41	34	89	47	21	65	46	343	93	1	2	4	3	32	69	56	83	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	1	3	5	5	2	4	1	21	—	—	2	4	1	5	1	6	2	—
All other Accidents ..	6	7	17	6	3	11	6	56	1	—	1	10	1	10	8	6	19	—
Suicide ..	2	3	12	7	—	4	8	36	—	—	—	—	4	6	20	6	—	—
Homicide & Operations of War ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	436	385	602	466	225	529	353	2996	126	8	12	26	29	173	848	819	955	115

## PART 2

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### INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

## INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

### Scarlet Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	276
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	67
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	24.3
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	265
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	0
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	0.0

The attack rate for the City during the year was 1.01 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the City during 1953 was 0.0 compared to 0.0 in the 160 large towns, and 0.0 in England and Wales.

### Diphtheria

For the second year in succession, there have been no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the City.

### Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	2
Number of cases removed to hospital	..	..	..	..	..	2
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	100
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	0
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	0.0

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 22 cases notified during the year and in 21 cases the diagnosis was confirmed. There were no deaths. In 1952, 23 cases were notified with no deaths.



### **Cerebro-Spinal Fever**

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

### **Encephalitis**

There was one case of the above disease notified during the year.

### **Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis**

There were six confirmed cases during the year. There were no deaths. Of the six cases, all were Paralytic.

### **Dysentery**

There were six cases of Dysentery notified during the year, of which four cases were confirmed bacteriologically.

### **Malaria**

There were no cases of malaria notified during the year.

### **Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia**

The number of cases notified during the year was :—Influenzal Pneumonia, 31, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 320. The number of deaths was :—Influenza, 23, being equal to a rate of 0·084 per 1,000 of the population ; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 101 being equal to a rate of 0·369 per 1,000 of the population.

### **Pemphigus Neonatorum**

One case of Pemphigus Neonatorum was notified during the year.

### **Measles**

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939, and during 1953, there were 2,308 cases notified.

There was 1 death during 1953, compared with 2 in 1952 and 1 in 1951.

The death rate from Measles in 1953 was 0·0073 per 1,000 of the population.

## Whooping Cough

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, compared with none in 1952.

Leaflets are distributed through the schools when necessary.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the later months of 1939 and during 1953, there were 852 cases notified.

## Food Poisoning

### NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

1st Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
2nd Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
3rd Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
4th Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total								14

### OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

Total Outbreaks Nil ; Total Cases Nil.

### OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE

Total Outbreaks Nil ; Total Cases Nil.

### SINGLE CASES

Agent identified 2 ; Unknown Cause 12.

Over the country as a whole, outbreaks of Food Poisoning occur with regrettable frequency, and I wish to emphasise again, the need for "cold storage" of food after preparation, for good personal hygiene amongst food handlers, and for the strict attention to the hygiene of the preparation premises and delivery vehicles.

In this connection, I am pleased to draw attention to the courses in Food Hygiene which are being run by the North Staffs. Technical College, and which I hope will be very well attended. Employers of catering staffs would gain much from personal attendance at these courses, and by actively encouraging in every way their employees to attend.



# TUBERCULOSIS



Public Health Exhibition

TUBERCULOSIS STAND



## TUBERCULOSIS

### Pulmonary Tuberculosis

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

Out of the 94 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, 21 had not been notified, a percentage of 22·3. There were 8 deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 2 of these had not been notified, a percentage of 25·0.

The 94 deaths is equal to a death rate of 0·380 per 1,000 ; in 1952 there were 95 deaths and a death rate of 0·349 per 1,000. In England and Wales, in 1953, the death rate was 0·179 per 1,000 (Males 0·257, Females 0·108).

There were 8 deaths in the year from forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary, equal to a rate of 0·029 per 1,000 of the population. In 1953, the rate for England and Wales was 0·022 (Males 0·024, Females 0·021).

The total death rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 0·409 per 1,000. In 1953, the rate for England and Wales was 0·201 per 1,000 of the population.

### Other Forms of Tuberculosis

There were 24 cases notified of other forms of Tuberculosis, and 8 deaths, giving a rate of 0·029 per 1,000 of the population. Of these deaths, two occurred among children between the ages of one year and five years. There were 3 deaths from Tubercular Meningitis.

Table showing the number of cases notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis during 1953.

	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Totals
Tubercular Meningitis	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Glands .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Ossseous .. .. .	—	1	4	2	1	—	—	8
Skin .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
General .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestines Peritoneum	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other Forms .. .. .	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	6
TOTALS .. .. .	1	5	9	3	4	1	—	23

Of the 23 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified, 2 were Tubercular Glands, compared with 6 in the previous year.

The work of the Tuberculosis Department is now carried out under the Hospital Management Committee from the Central Dispensary at Shelton, which provided facilities for the early diagnosis, treatment, and supervision of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The Local Health Authority functions of prevention, care and after-care of Tuberculosis are supervised from this dispensary.

The following table is compiled from the Ministry of Health returns (37 T. Rev.), and is submitted by Dr. F. A. Smith, Chest Physician.

**Return relating to the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary  
during the year ending 31st December, 1953**

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 1953 .. .. .	941	714	134	125	18	69	77	82	959	783	211	207	2,160
(2) Transfers from other Authorities during the year ..	1	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	1	9
B.—Number of new cases diagnosed as Tuberculosis during the year:—													
(1) Class T.B. minus .. .. .	109	80	11	14	2	2	3	2	147	100	14	16	277
(2) Class T.B. plus .. .. .	36	18	—	—	—	—	—	—					
C.—Number of cases included in A and B written off the Dispensary Register during the year as:—													
(1) Recovered ..	35	32	9	9	—	—	2	2	104	77	17	15	213
(2) Dead (all causes) ..	54	28	1	—	—	—	—	1					
(3) Removed to other Areas ..	7	14	2	—	—	—	1	1					
(4) For other reasons ..	8	3	2	2	—	—	—	—					
D.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1953	983	741	132	129	20	71	77	80	1003	812	209	209	2,233



The following Table gives a detailed report and comparison of the work carried out at the Dispensary during the years :—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
New cases examined (excluding contacts) ..	3,962	3,385	3,748	3,569	3,895
New contacts examined ..	713	668	846	1,006	668
Patients' attendances ..	16,936	17,421	17,935	17,793	17,584
X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ..	15,367	15,748	16,750	17,635	15,884
Mantoux Tests, 1953 ..	—	1,640	2,006	1,771	3,894
Sputum examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ..	All sputum examinations are carried out at the North Staffs' Royal Infirmary.				
Artificial pneumothorax refills given at the Dispensary .. ..	5,192	3,806	3,695	4,014	4,895
Examinations of persons referred by Medical Boards under the N.S. (Armed Forces) Act, 1939	44	42	45	51	65
Visits by Tuberculosis Health visitors to patients' homes ..	5,380	8,662	6,338	5,825	5,236

The number of T.B. plus cases on the Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1953 was 880.

There are 71 beds available at Stanfield Sanatorium, 46 at the City General Sanatorium block, and 65 at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium for adult male and female patients, whilst 50 beds are available at Bagnall Sanatorium for children.

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

	C.G.H. San.	Stanfield	Cheshire Joint	Bagnall
Males .. ..	88	108	84	—
Females .. ..	86	56	53	—
Children .. ..	—	—	—	88
TOTAL .. ..	174	164	137	88



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

			C.G.H. San.	Stanfield	Cheshire Joint	Bagnall
Improved	..	..	115	139	101	79
Stationary	..	..	39	14	35	2
Worse	..	..	—	—	—	—
Deaths	..	..	12	11	2	—
TOTAL			166	164	139	81

At the beginning of the year, there were 21 observation cases in the three Sanatoria, and 57 cases were admitted for observation during the year. The number of observation cases discharged was 54 ; the diagnosis on discharge being : "tuberculous," 4 ; "non-tuberculous," 10 ; and "doubtful," 40. At the end of the year, there were 24 undiagnosed cases in the Sanatoria.

### Surgical Tuberculosis

Dr. D. Wainwright reports as follows :—

"During the year, 1953, 260 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children of the City of Stoke-on-Trent were under treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill of which 5 were new cases.

"Eighteen of these cases were treated as in-patients for a longer or shorter period according to their necessities. Thirteen have been discharged as cured or improved, and none have died.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

							New Cases
Spines	..	..	..	..	..	91	1
Hips	..	..	..	..	..	77	3
Knees	..	..	..	..	..	40	—
Ankles	..	..	..	..	..	32	1
Elbows	..	..	..	..	..	8	—
Fingers and Wrists	..	..	..	..	..	7	—
Shoulder	..	..	..	..	..	5	—
TOTAL							5

"During the year 1953, 11 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults were treated as in-patients and none of these were new cases.

CLASSIFICATION							
Spine	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Hips	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Knee	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ankle	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Shoulder	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Elbow	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Wrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL							11

"Six have been discharged, cured or improved."

### WRENBURY HALL COLONY

The Health Committee under the powers granted to them by Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, agreed to be responsible for the maintenance of certain patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who were, on the advice of the Medical Superintendent of the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, transferred from that Sanatorium to the above Colony.

This Colony is under the control of Cheshire County Council and the patients accommodated there are trained in various suitable types of employment with the object of rehabilitation, or eventual colonisation, that is, becoming permanent residents earning their own living.

During 1953, fourteen of these patients were admitted to the Colony, eleven were discharged during the year for various reasons, four were colonised and six were still being maintained there by this Authority at the end of the year.

### 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.

### B.C.G. Vaccinations against Tuberculosis

During 1953, the following Contact children were successfully vaccinated with B.C.G. by the Chest Physician at the Chest Clinic, Wellesley Street, Shelton :—

	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	Over 15 yrs.	Total
Males ..	16	4	24	25	12	2	83
Females ..	17	4	25	23	9	2	80
TOTAL ..	33	8	49	48	21	4	163



Submitted by Dr. E. Posner, Medical Director, Mass Radiography Service, Stoke-on-Trent.

### **MASS RADIOGRAPHY IN STOKE-ON-TRENT, 1952-53**

The Stoke-on-Trent Mobile Mass Radiography Unit, of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, has been working in North Staffordshire since July, 1952.

The Unit's operational area covers North Staffordshire and North Shropshire with approximately 700,000 residents. Since early 1953, the Unit has been occupying its own Headquarters at Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent, which is being used for Surveys of special groups, such as National Service Recruits, cases referred by general practitioners, ante-natal cases and school-children.

The Unit's annual "output" has been over 60,000 X-rays, which is considerably higher than the national average of all M.M.R. Units in the United Kingdom.

By the end of 1953, 43,000 residents of Stoke-on-Trent had been X-rayed (Table I). The large number of men is due to comprehensive surveys of National Service Recruits. More than half of all volunteers worked in the pottery industry (24,000), almost 4,000 in the rubber industry and approximately 1,000 coal miners attended Public Surveys. The Unit works in close co-operation with Chest Physicians, Thoracic Surgeons and Consultants in hospitals, to whom all cases of suspected Tuberculosis and other chest and heart conditions are referred. In the first place, however, the patients' own doctors are informed of all significant abnormalities. The Medical Officers of Health have generously helped everywhere in finding suitable sites for Surveys and have shown great interest in the statistical findings by Mass Radiography. At the beginning of the Surveys, both employers' organizations and trade unions, particularly in the pottery industry, were consulted and both sides of the industry have actively supported the scheme.

Because of the concentration of the earthenware industry in the North and Centre of the City, Surveys were started at Tunstall and had reached Hanley by the end of 1953. In Burslem and Hanley, extensive industrial Surveys were followed by open Public Sessions. In addition, some larger works in Stoke had been visited. Employees of over 200 firms, 130 of which are engaged in pottery manufacture, were X-rayed on an organized basis. The Surveys in Hanley will be concluded in 1954, and a programme for Fenton and Longton is now being planned.

The percentage of residents so far X-rayed in each district, is shown in Table I, which points out the particularly good response at Tunstall. The low figures for Fenton and Longton are of no significance, as these districts have not had any comprehensive Surveys.

In industry, more than 90% of all rubber workers attended the Surveys and the response from the earthenware and tile sector was very satisfactory.



## **Pulmonary Tuberculosis**

The mortality rates and the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have for long been known to be higher in Stoke-on-Trent, than for the United Kingdom as a whole. It was, therefore, only to be expected that Mass Radiography rates would be higher than the corresponding figures for all Mass Radiography Units working in England and Wales and this has now been confirmed. The case-finding rate over the period under review, was 5.0 per thousand persons examined, whereas the corresponding rate for the United Kingdom, originating from the work of over 60 Units in 1952, was only 2.9 per thousand. Table II shows that the incidence rates in all districts of the City were very similar, with the exception of Stoke, where the rates appear to be significantly lower.

Of the 217 cases of active Tuberculosis, 8 or 3.7% had been previously known to Chest Physicians. The majority of all active cases were admitted to Sanatoria and Hospitals.

### **Incidence According to Age**

Table III and the accompanying graph, show that the age distribution of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Stoke, found by Mass Radiography, is strikingly different from that for the whole country. (The figures for England and Wales have been kindly supplied by Dr. N. Smith of the Ministry of Health). The rising incidence in the higher age groups of men has lately been observed by many Mass Radiography Units, but it is much more pronounced in Stoke. The difference in the female age distribution curves between Stoke and England and Wales is even more spectacular. This abnormal distribution is to a large extent due to the presence of Tuberculosis, accompanying or complicating Pneumoconiosis in the local Pottery and Mining industry.

### **Tuberculosis According to Occupation**

The numbers of active cases found in different occupational groups are shown in Table IV. The rates for the Pottery Industry as a whole, are slightly lower (4 per thousand) than the rates for the total X-rayed population (5 per thousand). On the other hand, the rates in the making and preparing departments of the pottery industry were more than five times higher than in the decorating departments and amongst the staff. As these higher rates in the potters' shops are also apparent, when cases of Silico-Tuberculosis are not considered, this problem needs still further analysis and explanation.

There were 4 active cases amongst approximately 1,000 coal miners, and 27 cases were found in men who had previously worked in the coalfield.

## **Pneumoconiosis**

Table V shows the number of cases of Pneumoconiosis amongst residents of Stoke-on-Trent. It should be remembered that Pneumoconiosis in the modern sense, includes early pulmonary changes caused by industrial dusts and does by no means always mean that "Potter's Rot" and "Miner's Phthisis" of the old days. These early stages of dust conditions can only be detected by X-rays. It is important to find them, not only to ensure further medical supervision of the persons concerned, but also to gather material of the occupational distribution and incidence. On the other hand, statistical results originating from M.M.R. Surveys, cannot easily be compared with results from previous investigations, in which different technique and quite a different terminology and criteria were used. Nevertheless, it can be said that the relatively low rates of Pneumoconiosis in tile makers and tile fettlers, found by Mass Radiography, are remarkable in view of the history of these trades and no definite case of Pneumoconiosis has been found amongst earthenware polishers, who started to work after the substitution of Flint by Alumina as a polishing medium. The relatively high rates amongst sanitary casters were expected. Amongst women, the highest rates were found in "earthenware towers."

As the cases amongst miners originated from Public Sessions and not from organized Pithead Surveys, the sample may not be sufficiently representative.

## **Cancer of Bronchus and Lungs**

Ten cases were found, nine in men and one in a woman. The average age of the men was 59 years, the lowest 47, and the highest 72. The rate in all men over the age of 45 was 0.75 per thousand.



TABLE I.  
PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS OVER THE AGE OF 14 YEARS X-RAYED  
BY 31st DECEMBER, 1953  
ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	Approximate Population over 14 Years of Age	Persons X-rayed (to nearest 100)	Percentage X-rayed by 31st December, 1953
TUNSTALL .. .. .	19,700	10,100	51.2
BURSLEM .. .. .	29,400	7,700	26.1
HANLEY .. .. .	41,600	7,900	19.0
STOKE .. .. .	32,500	7,300	22.4
FENTON .. .. .	16,600	1,800	10.8
LONGTON .. .. .	39,500	2,500	6.3
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCKNALL, (Wards 27 and 28) .. .. .	28,700	5,800	20.2
<b>TOTALS .. .. .</b>	208,000	43,100	20.7



TABLE II.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY FINDINGS, JULY 1952—DECEMBER, 1953  
ACTIVE AND CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS  
ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	MEN			WOMEN			TOTAL		
	Number X-rayed	Cases of P.T.B.	Incidence Per 1,000	Number X-rayed	Cases of P.T.B.	Incidence Per 1,000	Number X-rayed	Cases of P.T.B.	Incidence Per 1,000
TUNSTALL ..	4,537	32	7.0	5,571	25	4.5	10,108	57	5.6
BURSLEM ..	3,817	23	6.0	3,876	16	4.1	7,693	39	5.1
HANLEY ..	4,267	27	6.3	3,658	16	4.3	7,925	43	5.4
STOKE ..	4,364	12	2.7	2,996	11	3.6	7,360	23	3.1
FENTON ..	1,244	4	3.2	544	4	7.3	1,788	8	4.4
LONGTON ..	1,635	8	4.9	844	6	7.1	2,479	14	5.6
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCKNALL (Wards 27 and 28) ..	3,077	14	4.5	2,696	19	7.0	5,773	33	5.7
<b>TOTALS</b> ..	22,941	120	5.2	20,185	97	4.8	43,126	217	5.0

TABLE III.  
MASS RADIOGRAPHY FINDINGS, JULY, 1952—DECEMBER, 1953  
ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE

AGE-GROUP	MEN			AGE-GROUP	WOMEN		
	Persons X-rayed	Cases of Active P.T.B.	Rate Per 1,000		Persons X-rayed	Cases of Active P.T.B.	Rate Per 1,000
15—24	5,064	9	1.7	15—24	6,307	25	3.9
25—34	5,795	22	3.8	25—34	4,770	23	4.8
35—44	5,241	28	5.3	35—44	4,387	17	3.8
45—59	5,436	44	8.1	45—59	4,100	26	6.3
Over 60	1,405	17	12.1	Over 60	621	6	9.6
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>22,941</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>20,185</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>4.8</b>

TABLE IV.  
ANALYSIS OF CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS FOUND BY  
MASS RADIOGRAPHY (1952-53)  
ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS		
	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Pottery Workers .. .. .	34	63	97
Miners and Ex-miners .. .. .	31	—	31
Other Industries .. .. .	29	—	29
Clerical Workers, Shops, Hospital Staff, Local Government, etc. .. .. .	13	14	27
School Teachers .. .. .	3	—	3
School Children Over 15 Years .. .. .	—	1	1
Retired Persons and Housewives .. .. .	10	19	29
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	120	97	217



TABLE V.

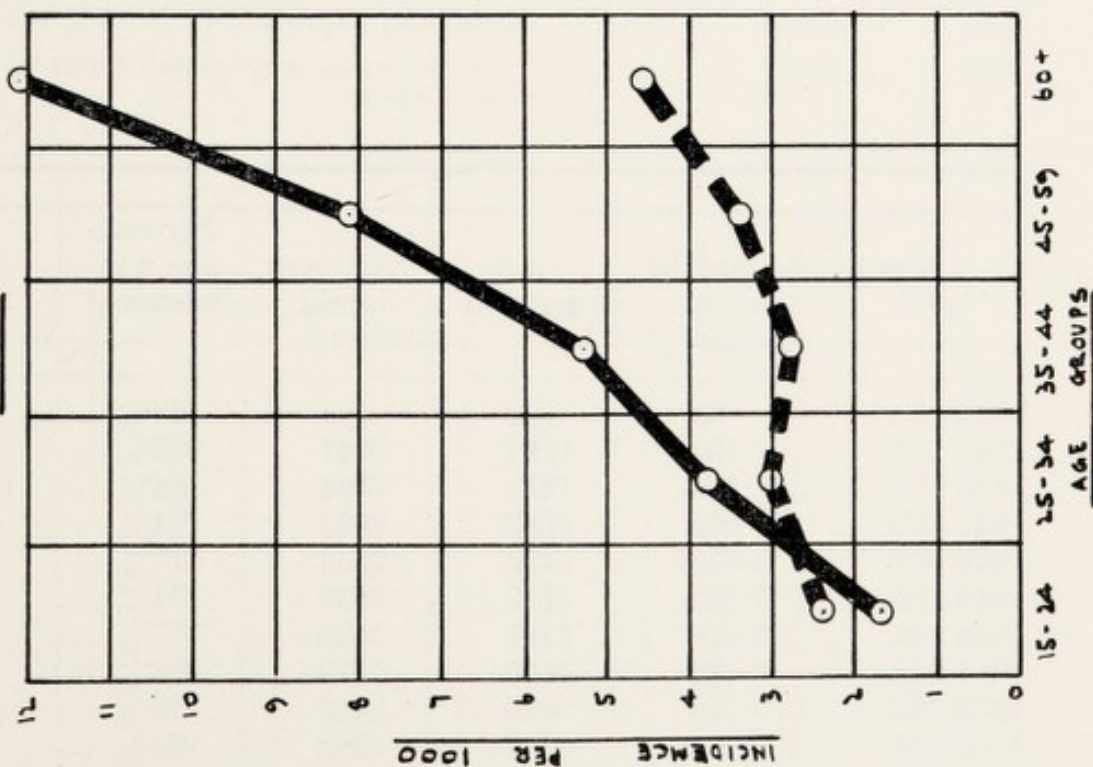
CASES OF PNEUMOCONIOSIS AMONGST RESIDENTS OF STOKES-ON-TRENT  
SEEN AT M.M.R. UNIT (1952-1953)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Cases of Pneumoconiosis	<i>For definition of Pneumoconiosis and comments, see text.</i>
Miners and Ex-miners .. .. .	445	
Pottery Industry—Men .. .. .	310	
Pottery Industry—Women .. .. .	242	
Others—(Steel Workers, Stone Masons, Silica-brick Workers, etc.) .. .. .	20	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,017</b>	

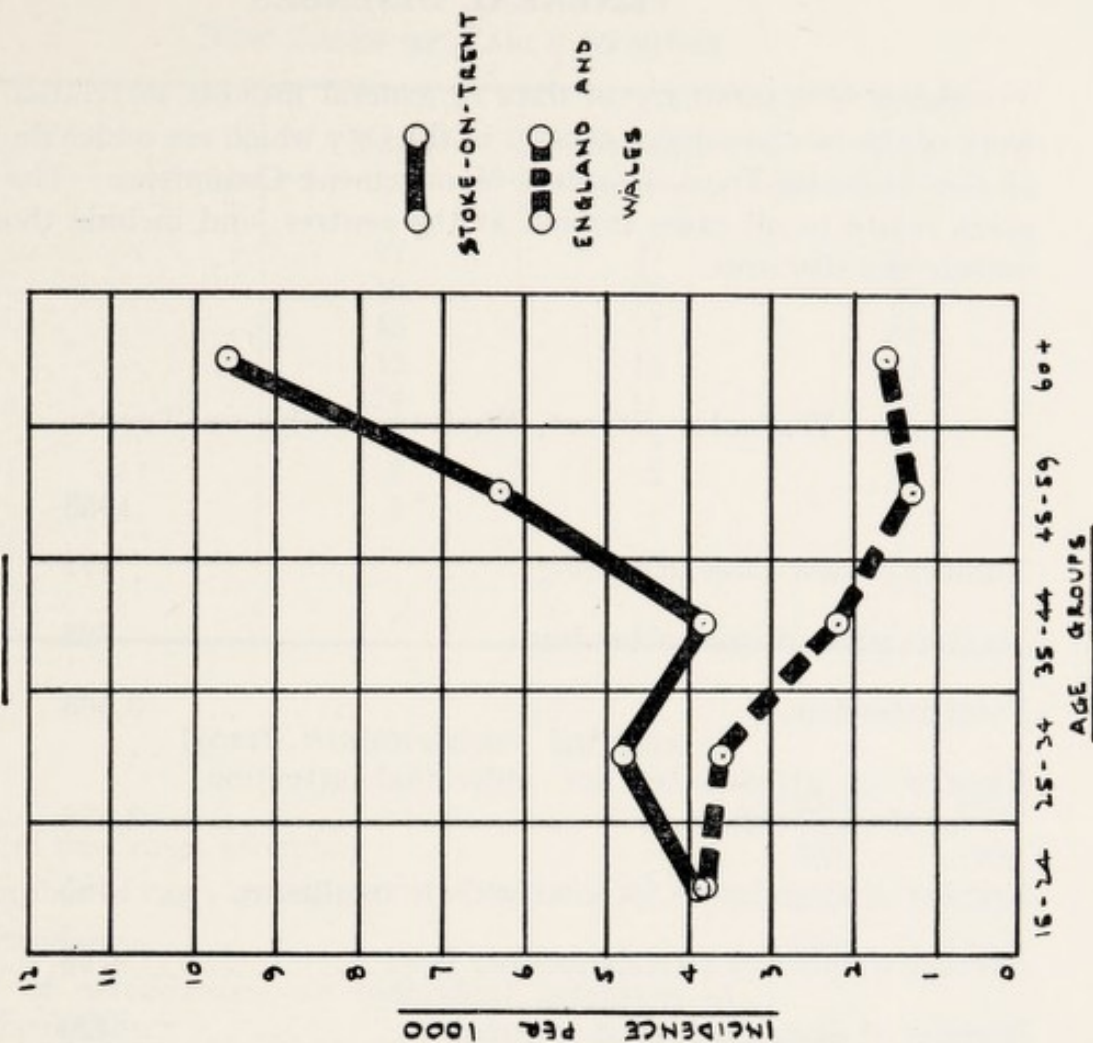
INCIDENCE OF ACTIVE PT.B FOUND BY MASS RADIOGRAPHY IN STOKE (1952-53)

AND ENGLAND & WALES (1952) ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

MEN



WOMEN





## VENEREAL DISEASES

Below is a summary of data of general interest in relation to the work of the two treatment centres in the City which are under the control of the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee. The figures given relate to all cases treated at the centres, and include those from outside the city area.

### Wellesley Street, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent

				1953	1952
Number of new cases attending	..	..	..	472	496
Total number of cases attending	..	..	..	722	777
Total attendances	..	..	..	3,563	3,534
Number of attendances for individual attention of Medical Officer	..	..	..	3,078	3,225
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment	..	..	..	485	309
Average number of attendances per head	..	..	..	4.93	4.67
Number of cases discharged as cured	..	..	..	429	438

### NEW CASES

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-venereal	Percentage non-venereal	Total
1944	65	122	404	68%	591
1945	50	194	447	65%	691
1946	106	333	794	64%	1233
1947	62	183	602	71%	847
1948	58	136	553	74%	747
1949	52	113	458	74%	623
1950	40	87	430	77%	557
1951	32	110	379	73%	521
1952	19	99	378	76%	496
1953	23	67	382	81%	472

# NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS

Year	Males	Females	Total
1944 .. ..	27	27	54
1945 .. ..	18	15	33
1946 .. ..	48	37	85
1947 .. ..	32	13	45
1948 .. ..	24	11	35
1949 .. ..	18	4	22
1950 .. ..	7	5	12
1951 .. ..	1	—	1
1952 .. ..	—	—	—
1953 .. ..	—	—	—

## North Staffordshire Infirmary

	1953	1952
Number of new cases attending .. ..	259	264
Total number of cases attending .. ..	553	574
Total attendances .. ..	5,895	7,041
Number of attendances for individual attention of Medical Officer .. ..	4,556	5,551
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment ..	1,339	1,490
Average number of attendances per head .. ..	9.2	12.3
Number of cases discharged as cured .. ..	245	251

## NEW CASES

Year	Syphilis	Gon- orrhoea	Non-ven- ereal	Percent- age non- venereal	Total
1944 ..	110	129	354	59.7%	593
1945 ..	107	163	357	57.1%	627
1946 ..	124	139	396	60.1%	659
1947 ..	82	92	225	56.4%	399
1948 ..	84	52	266	65.7%	405
1949 ..	52	36	273	75.6%	361
1950 ..	54	35	266	74.9%	355
1951 ..	42	30	250	77.6%	322
1952 ..	50	29	185	70.1%	264
1953 ..	34	35	190	73.4%	259



# NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS

Year				Males	Females	Total
1944	..	..	..	23	27	50
1945	..	..	..	22	38	60
1946	..	..	..	38	22	60
1947	..	..	..	13	11	24
1948	..	..	..	20	10	30
1949	..	..	..	6	4	10
1950	..	..	..	4	4	8
1951	..	..	..	—	—	—
1952	..	..	..	1	1	2
1953	..	..	..	—	—	—

Table 7—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1953

		Total Cases Notified in each Ward of the District																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		Public Institutions			Burslem								Hanley								Stoke				Fenton				Longton				Added Areas																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



TABLE 7—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1953—Continued

	Number of Cases Notified										Total Cases Removed to Hospital
	At all Ages—Years										
	At all Ages	Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—75	Over 75	
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup .. .. .	3	—	1	—	1	1	4	10	5	2	67
Erysipelas .. .. .	22	—	—	59	182	2	2	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	276	2	30	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	40	2	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	95	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	20
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	27	6	5	4	5	4	1	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis Paralytic .. .. .	6	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Paralytic .. .. .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infections .. .. .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	297	4	5	10	15	50	93	101	18	1	26
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	23	1	1	4	9	3	4	1	—	—	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	209	12	20	15	32	15	41	37	22	15	2
Broncho .. .. .	13	4	3	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	2
Influenzal .. .. .	31	—	1	1	—	3	6	9	6	5	1
Malaria .. .. .	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	6	2	—	1	3	2	1	4	1	—	2
Food Poisoning .. .. .	14	—	2	1	3	29	12	—	—	—	10
Measles .. .. .	2308	78	591	710	887	2	2	—	1	—	4
Whooping Cough .. .. .	852	75	200	244	330	1	2	—	—	—	7
TOTALS .. .. .	4212	210	859	1055	1470	151	225	163	55	24	161

## PART 3

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### HEALTH SERVICES—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS

MENTAL HEALTH

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

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PUBLIC HEALTH EXHIBITION

---



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

### BIRTHS

Births notified numbered 4,478 of which 2,292 occurred in institutions. Of the home confinements 2,016 were attended by midwives and 170 by doctors.

### PREMATURE BIRTHS

An infant is classed, premature if the birth-weight is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or under.

	1953	Figures in 1952
Number born alive .. .. .	388 (Males 183) (Females 205)	330
Numbers Stillborn .. .. .	72 (Males 30) (Females 42)	77

### ANALYSIS OF LIVE BIRTHS

Born at home .. .. .	137	101
Born at home and transferred to hospital .. .. .	15	18
Born in hospital .. .. .	236	211

### ANALYSIS OF INFANTS BORN ALIVE IN RELATION TO WEIGHT AND SURVIVAL RATE

Weight at Birth	No.	Died on 1st day	Died between 2nd day and 1 month	No. Surviving at end of 1st month
Under 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ..	41	22	7	12
Between 3 lbs. 5 ozs. and 4 lbs. 6 ozs. .. .. .	73	11	10	52
Between 4 lbs. 7 ozs. and 4 lbs. 15 ozs. .. .. .	79	2	3	74
Between 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ..	195	1	4	190
TOTAL ..	388	36	24	328

The percentage of premature live births was 8.5 of all live births in the City.

The survival rate for cases born at home was .. .. .	89%
The survival rate for cases born in hospital or transferred to hospital was .. .. .	86%

## PREMATURE BABIES

Premature babies born at home and showing signs of distress or living under poor conditions are transferred to hospital.

A Midwife with special training in the care of premature infants takes over the care of the infants living at home. Special cots fitted with hot water bottles are supplied. The report of home cases is as follows :—

No. of first visits	..	..	..	..	..	177
No. of subsequent visits	..	..	..	..	..	1,237
TOTAL						1,414

## STILLBIRTHS

The number of Stillbirths in the City was 117 : (Males 55 ; Females 62).

The Stillbirth rate was 2.54% of total births. Last year's figure was 2.81%.

Place of Birth—Born at Home	..	..	..	..	42
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	67
Admitted to Hospital as emergencies	..	..			8

## ANALYSIS OF CASES

(a)	Illness of mother (apart from pregnancy)	..	..	..	7
(b)	Illness of mother (associated with pregnancy)	..	..	27	
(1)	Toxaemia	..	..	12	
(2)	Haemorrhage	..	..	9	
(3)	Rhesus (test negative)	..	6		
(c)	Associated with labour	..	..	..	25
	Twin Birth	..	..	..	3
	Rapid Birth	..	..	..	8
	Abnormality of Infant	..	..	..	31
	Cause not known	..	..	..	16

No. of cases where the infant was of premature birth-weight, 72. (Males 30, females 42).

In 44 cases, this was the mother's first pregnancy.



## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Number reported in City .. .. .	138
(It gives a percentage of 3·1 of the total births)	
Born at home .. .. .	73
Born in hospital .. .. .	65

Eight babies were of premature birth weight, nine infants were adopted during the year, five babies died.

In two instances, the homes were reported unsatisfactory and one of them was referred to the N.S.P.C.C.

The Health Visitors report the babies are well looked after and many of them are living with both parents.

The Corporation pays a grant to the Lichfield Diocesan Moral Welfare Association to assist girls referred from the Health Department. The Officer has sent this report :—

Number of cases where birth took place in 1953	26
Number of cases from previous years .. ..	15
Number of cases due to be confined in 1954 ..	4
TOTAL ..	45

### Arrangements for the Confinement :—

Admitted to Diocesan Home .. .. .	5
Admitted to Roman Catholic Home .. .. .	1
Admitted to Hospitals .. .. .	15
Admitted to Private Nursing Home .. .. .	1
Remained in own home .. .. .	4

### Report on Infants :—

Remained with mother .. .. .	16
Adopted .. .. .	6
Placed with foster mother .. .. .	1
Placed in Voluntary Home .. .. .	1

One infant died and one was stillborn. During the year, seven Affiliation Orders and five private arrangements for payment were made.

Altogether, 122 visits were paid to the 26 cases reported on.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 126, giving an infant mortality rate of 28 per 1,000 live births compared with 28 in 1952 and 33 in 1951. The rate remains the same as last year which was the lowest on record in the City. The neonatal death rate still remains high at 22·7. One hundred and two infants died in the first month, 49 of which occurred on the first day. The causes : prematurity, congenital defects, and one death from a respiratory cause.

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

Year	Total Births	From all causes	From Gastro Enteritis	From Respiratory Disease	From Congenital Defects	Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1949	5159	34	2·1	7·4	10·5	10·4	0·0	0·19
1950	4697	43	1·9	6·6	12·3	12·5	0·64	0·0
1951	4318	33	0·65	8·1	13·4	4·6	0·23	0·93
1952	4453	28	0·88	8·3	11·2	5·8	0·0	0·0
1953	4503	28	0·66	5·8	12·6	6·9	0·22	0·0

39% of infants died on 1st day.

60% of infants died in 1st week.

84% of infants died in 1st month.

### INFANT MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF STOKE-ON-TRENT DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1949	.. .. 42	34	34
1950	.. .. 53	42	43
1951	.. .. 73	32	33
1952	.. .. 33	28	28
1953	.. .. 36	28	28



TABLE 8.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City and Six Districts, 1953

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, etc.	Total Deaths under 1 year
	Certified	Uncertified																
All causes	82	..	10	8	2	102	9	9	3	3	14	9	30	13	10	30	20	126
Chicken Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	9	..	4	1	1	15	5	4	..	2	4	2	2	3	1	7	7	26
Other Respiratory	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3
Gastro Enteritis	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Suffocation (Overlying)	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	3	10
Injury at Birth	26	..	1	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	5	2	7	3	27
Atelectasis	..	..	2	4	1	12	1	2	..	..	1	1	5	2	..	4	2	15
Congenital Malformations	29	..	1	1	..	31	..	..	..	..	6	2	6	3	3	7	4	31
Premature Birth	2	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pemphigus	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	5
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	82	..	10	8	2	102	9	9	3	3	14	9	30	13	10	30	20	126

Nett Births in the year:—Legitimate, 4,365 ; Illegitimate, 138.

Nett Deaths in the year :—Legitimate, 121 ; Illegitimate, 5

## DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

At the end of the year, 33 midwives were employed by the local authority. Two midwives continue in independent practice. Including the hospital service, 122 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City. Municipal midwives attended 2,124 confinements in 1,939 cases as a midwife and in 185 cases as a maternity nurse. The independent midwives attended 12 cases as a midwife and 24 as a maternity nurse.

There are 21 Ante-Natal Clinics staffed by midwives where bookings are made and ante-natal supervision carried out.

Ante-Natal Clinics with a doctor in attendance are held at 15 centres. During the year, 1,706 women attended. The attendances amounted to 2,271.

The Supervisor carried out 122 routine inspections.

Gas and air analgesia is maintained by the Ambulance Service and was used in 993 patients. The midwives now use the drug Pethidine under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board and gave it to 1,331 mothers.

Municipal Midwives attended 2,124 patients in their own homes, that is 48% of all confinements in the City. The following figures indicate the work of the Municipal Midwives :—

### Ante-Natal Period

#### HOME :

Visits to patients' own homes .. .. .	3,591
---------------------------------------	-------

#### CLINICS—Staffed by midwives only (there are 21 clinics) :

No of patients attending 1st visit .. .. .	2,854
No. of subsequent visits .. .. .	12,319
Total ante-natal visits to the home .. .. .	4,814
Total clinic attendances .. .. .	15,173

### Labour

Number of cases—2,124.

(a) Cases where doctor booked and present at delivery ..	181
(b) Cases where doctor booked and not present .. ..	1,628
(c) Cases where doctor not booked but present .. ..	4
(d) Cases where doctor not booked and not present ..	311

Number of patients given gas and air analgesia .. ..	993
--	-----

Number of patients given Pethidine .. .. .	1,331
--	-------



## Calls to Miscarriages

Number of false alarms, that is, midwife called but patient not in labour .. .. .	619
Patients transferred to hospital on advice of doctor .. ..	146
The Flying Squad called out from the hospital .. ..	34

## Puerperium

(a) Visits to women booked by midwives .. .. .	40,897
(b) Women confined to hospital, discharged early .. ..	583
Number of visits .. .. .	3,640
(c) Special visits to infants (apart from nursing of the mother) .. .. .	126

There were 562 notifications of failure to breast feed. (This includes hospital cases).

A nurse trained in ophthalmic work visits the infants with discharging eyes. Number of visits—458.

## Analysis of Calls for Medical Aid

Total number .. .. .	984
Doctor already booked .. .. .	804
Doctor not booked .. .. .	180
(a) During Ante-natal period—	
(1) Patients booked by doctor ..	67
(2) Patients not booked by doctor 25 ..	92
(b) During delivery—	
(1) Patients booked by doctor ..	515
(2) Patients not booked by doctor 71 ..	586
(c) Nursing period—	
(1) Patients booked by doctor ..	80
(2) Patients not booked by doctor 37 ..	117
(d) Attention to baby—	
(1) Patients booked by doctor ..	142
(2) Patients not booked by doctor 47 ..	189

Pressure on hospital beds necessitates giving priority. Visits are paid by midwives to assess the home conditions.

Total number of enquiries .. .. .	1,269
Recommended for hospital .. .. .	936
Recommended for home confinement .. .. .	315
Miscarriages or altered arrangement .. .. .	18

### Classes for Relaxation in Childbirth

Classes are held weekly either in the afternoon or in the evening. They are becoming very popular and the midwives are very satisfied with their value in labour.

Number of patients attended .. .. .	121
Number of attendances .. .. .	914

### Blood Tests

At the Doctors' Ante-natal Clinics, blood is taken for the Rhesus test and the Wassermann and Kahn tests.

Number of tests .. .. .	1,886
Rhesus positive .. .. .	1,452
Rhesus negative .. .. .	434

During the year, the Supervisor paid 133 visits to district midwives.

Claims for payment by doctors under medical aid to midwives amounted to £201 13s. 0d., compared with £299 5s. 0d. the previous year.

### Maternal Mortality

No women died in, or in consequence of childbirth during the year.

	<i>Total Maternal Mortality</i>
1953—per 1,000 total births .. .. .	0·0
England and Wales .. .. .	0·76
1952—per 1,000 total births .. .. .	0·45
England and Wales .. .. .	0·72

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORII

The total number of cases notified by medical men in 1953, was 23, as compared with 26 in 1952. In all these cases the vision was unimpaired.



## HEALTH VISITING

### Maternity and Child Welfare Service

First visits to children under one year	..	..	..	4,324
Revisits to children under one year	..	..	..	8,049
Total visits to children one to five years	..	..	..	8,118
Other visits	..	..	..	1,504
Wasted	..	..	..	2,685
TOTAL VISITS				24,680

### Infant Welfare Clinic Facilities in the City

There are 17 Infant Welfare Centres.

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

	1953	1952
(1) by children under one year of age	20,719	20,104
(2) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	3,651	3,086

#### 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	2,363
---------------------------	-------

### General Health and Social Service

The work of the Health Visitors covers a wide range, and involves visits to the houses which often take up a great deal of time.

The visits were classified as follows :—

Requests for domestic help	..	..	..	423
Admission to hospital (Bed Bureau)	..	..	..	470
Requests for Convalescent Homes	..	..	..	188
Other Enquiries (including enquiries for Home Nursing Equipment)	..	..	..	30
TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS				1,111

Enquiries about the welfare of people of pensionable age are increasing. The Bed Bureau system worked in close co-operation with the Hospital Management Committee endeavours to assess the social needs of the chronic sick apart from the medical needs.

The following tables show the Health Visitors' work in relation to people of over and under pensionable age.

				<i>Analysis of People of Pensionable Age</i>		
<i>Reason for Visit</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Request for Domestic Help	..	..	..	112	229	341
Hospital Enquiries	..	..	..	173	228	401
Enquiries for Convalescent Homes	..	..	..	8	12	20
Other Visits	..	..	..	11	8	19

Advised as follows :—

Domestic Help recommended	..	..	..	96	192	288
Domestic Help not required	..	..	..	18	48	66
Home Nurse recommended	..	..	..	21	40	61
Home Nurse attending	..	..	..	47	103	150

There were 159 Old Age Pensioners living alone : (50 men ; 109 women).

				<i>Analysis of People under Pensionable Age</i>		
<i>Reason for Visit</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Requests for Domestic Help	..	..	..	4	78	82
Hospital Enquiries	..	..	..	34	35	69
Enquiries for Convalescent Homes	..	..	..	78	90	168
Other Visits	..	..	..	2	9	11

Advised as follows :—

Domestic Help recommended	..	..	..	2	46	48
Domestic Help not required	..	..	..	2	34	36
Home Nurse recommended	..	..	..	2	12	14
Home Nurse attending	..	..	..	14	30	44

Eighteen people in this group lived alone : (9 men ; 9 women).

The figures, especially in the group of people of pensionable age, show an increased demand for social service, especially in the domestic help and district nursing.

The close liaison between the Health Visiting Service, the Domestic Help Service and the District Nursing Service maintains many elderly people in their homes who might otherwise need hostel or hospital accommodation. Our district midwives are also referring to the Department, cases they find in the homes of their patients. The Department is covering a valuable field of social Welfare.



## Dental Treatment

Expectant and nursing mothers are treated by their own dentists. There is not much delay in obtaining appointments and the dental practitioners in the City co-operate well with the Department.

Children under five years of age are treated through the Dental Service of the School Medical Department, and I am grateful to Mr. W. E. Potter, the Senior School Dental Officer for the following report :—

### NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Children under five	195	195	171	169

### FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED :

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling & Gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Radio graphs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General					Complete	partial
Children under 5	571 Temp. Teeth	1	161	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

## DAY NURSERIES

There are six Day Nurseries in the City open from Monday to Friday, 7.0 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Accommodation provides for 135 children under two years and 125 children between two and five years.

Five Nurseries are approved for training students for the N.N.E.B. Certificate. Under an exchange system, students attached to Nursery Schools spend nine months in the Day Nurseries and students from Day Nurseries go to Nursery Schools. Eight students obtained their certificates. A priority system of admission of children has been in existence for some years. The charge has been 2/6 per day, but the increasing cost of the maintenance of Day Nurseries has necessitated a review of the position. An analysis taken after the first six months showed 60% of the children were in a priority class, the remainder were cases where the mother felt the need to work for financial reasons. The City Council decided that from January of the following year a weekly charge should be made according to the earnings of both parents, with a minimum charge of fifteen shillings a week.

### ANALYSIS OF CHILDREN IN THE NURSERIES AT THE MIDDLE OF THE YEAR

#### Priority Cases

Reason	Children under 2 years	Children over 2 years	Total
Short stay—Illness of mother ..	7	3	10
Unmarried mother .. ..	7	11	18
Domestic trouble .. .. .	7	19	26
Sickness in household .. ..	18	36	54
Ill-health of child .. .. .	1	8	9
Housing very poor .. .. .	7	16	23
Father in Forces .. .. .	9	15	24
Mother, Key-worker .. .. .	2	10	12
TOTAL ..	58	118	176
Financial reasons .. .. .	64	152	216
	122	270	392
Length of Stay in Nursery			
Under Six Months .. .. .	87	81	168
Over Six Months .. .. .	35	67	102
TOTAL ..	122	148	270

#### Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations

There is one Industrial Day Nursery in the City with a capacity of fifty children between 2 and 5 years.



## CONVALESCENCE

### Convalescent Treatment

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority may provide convalescent treatment for suitable cases. Arrangements were made with the Heath Memorial Home for men at Llanfairfechan, Lady Forester Trust for men and women at Llandudno, and the Edward Malan Home for men and women, to admit cases from Stoke-on-Trent.

During the year 52 cases were sent to the Heath Memorial Home, and 12 cases to The Lady Forester Home and 60 cases were sent to the Edward Malan Home. The full cost of maintenance is borne by the Local Authority, though subject to recovery according to the patients financial circumstances based on the Association of Municipal Corporations Scale. This service has been very much appreciated by the people concerned.

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

### Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out at the School Clinics, special sessions held at the Infant Welfare Centres, each Monday afternoon at the Richmond Lodge Welfare Centre, Shelton, and by general practitioners, who obtain their supplies of Prophylactic from the Public Health Department.

During the year the number of children immunised was as follows :—

#### Diphtheria—

Primary .. .. .	1,347
Secondary or Reinforcing .. .. .	3,845
	5,192
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough (combined) ..	2,415
Whooping Cough .. .. .	85
	7,692
TOTAL ..	

Number of Children at 31st December, 1953 who had completed a course of Immunisation against Diphtheria at any time before that date, i.e., at any time since January 1st, 1939.

Age at 31.12.53 i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1953	1-4 1952-1949	5-9 1948-1944	10-14 1943-1939	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) ..	317	10,273	11,703	8,876	31,169
A. 1949—1953 ..					
B. 1948 or earlier ..	—	—	4,204	10,524	14,728
C. Estimated mid- year child population ..	4,280	17,820	43,200		65,300

### Vaccinations

	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Re-vaccinated</i>
Age at 31st December, 1953 :—		
Under one .. .. .	660	—
One Year .. .. .	59	—
Two to Four .. .. .	40	—
Five to Fifteen .. .. .	43	18
Fifteen and over .. .. .	74	199
	876	217
TOTAL ..		



## DISTRICT NURSING

The District Nursing Service is administered directly through the Health Department. All nursing staff live in their own homes and receive messages at centres in their own districts. The following figures indicate the work done :—

Total number of cases dealt with during 1953	..	..	3,162
Men .. .. .	..	1,025	
Women .. .. .	..	1,851	
Children under 15 .. .. .	..	286	
Number of patients over 65 years	..	..	1,365
Men .. .. .	..	464	
Women .. .. .	..	901	
Number of visits by the nurses	..	..	107,668

### Analysis of Cases

	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	T.B.	Others	Total
No. of Patients ..	2,155	422	4	44	537	3,162
No. of Visits ..	74,166	25,887	15	1,482	6,118	107,668

### Types of Illness affecting adults (excluding surgical cases)

	Respiratory	Cardiac	Senility	Cancer	Preparation for hospital investigation	Accidents	Gynaecological
Men ..	136	182	52	94	93	21	—
Women	161	402	137	100	126	73	93

Children made up 9% of all patients and 2.4% of all visits. Men made up 32.4% of all patients and 26% of all visits. Women made up 58.5% of all patients and 73% of all visits.

Out of 286 children, 6 had over 24 visits in the year. Out of 1,025 men, 297 had over 24 visits in the year. Out of 1,851 women, 587 had over 24 visits in the year.

45% of men were over 65 years ; 48% of women were over 65 years.

22 Men and 132 women were receiving domestic help.

## LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

All equipment belongs to the Corporation and is distributed through the District Nursing Service. Most of it has been purchased, but during the year, a number of gifts have been made.

The following list indicates the number of people to whom equipment was loaned and the type of equipment. No charge is made for the loans.

Equipment Loaned	No. of Persons
Bedsteads .. .. .	32
Mattresses and Covers .. .. .	33
Dunlopillo Mattresses .. .. .	16
Air Beds .. .. .	13
Mackintosh Sheets .. .. .	276
Bed Blocks .. .. .	6
Back Rests .. .. .	227
Bed Cradles .. .. .	29
Bed Pans—Metal .. .. .	236
Bed Pans—Rubber .. .. .	13
Urinals .. .. .	94
Air Rings and Covers .. .. .	338
Air Cushions .. .. .	4
Pillows and Covers .. .. .	27
Blankets .. .. .	26
Foam Pillows .. .. .	1
Cot Sides .. .. .	2 pairs
Heart Tables .. .. .	2
Feeding Cups .. .. .	5
Fracture Boards .. .. .	1
Commodes .. .. .	8
Sputum Cups .. .. .	1
Invalid Chairs .. .. .	48
Spinal Carriages .. .. .	2

## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Number of households who received help .. .. . 585

### Types of household—

(a) Homes of Old Age Pensioners .. .. .	464
(b) Homes with illness and under pensionable age .. .. .	86
(c) Tuberculosis in home .. .. .	13
(d) Confinements .. .. .	22
TOTAL .. .. .	585

Of the 464 old age pensioners, 376 were receiving an allowance from the National Assistance Board. In these cases, no charge is made by the Local Authority.

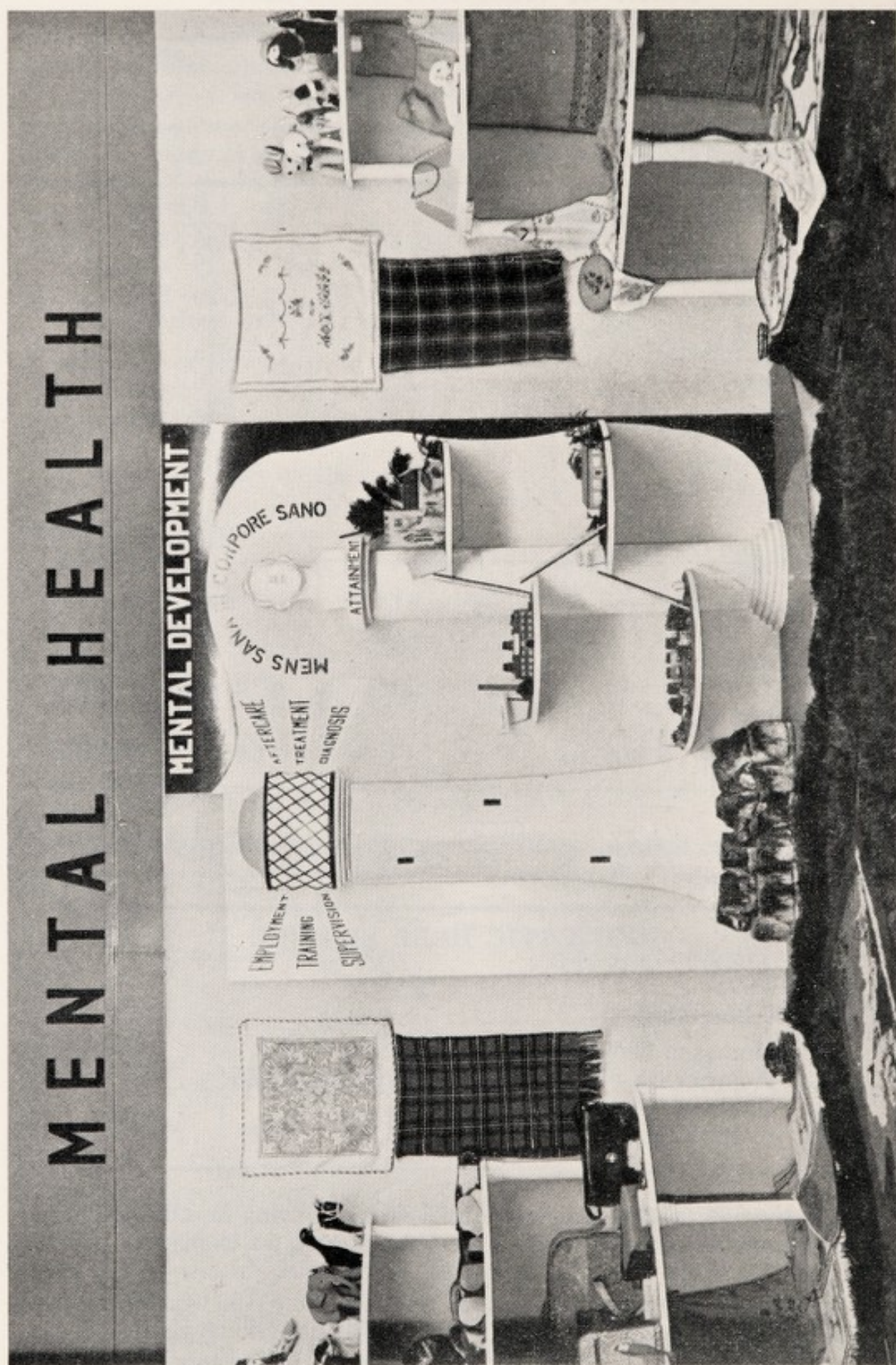
Two-hundred and seventy-one were living alone (195 women, 96 men). Many of the old people have been receiving help for some years now.

In 154 households, the District Nurse was visiting too.

The Domestic Help Service is increasing every year. At the end of 1953, we employed 68 part-time helpers under the supervision of one Organiser.



# MENTAL HEALTH



*Public Health Exhibition*

MENTAL HEALTH STAND



## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

### Administration

The Mental Health Service of the City is administered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. This Sub-Committee consists of ten elected members of the Council and meets monthly to consider the organisation and development of the service, reports on cases, the running of the Junior Occupation Centre, the Adult Training Centre and other business. No functions are delegated to Voluntary Associations.

### Staffing

The Medical Officer of Health controls and directs the Mental Health Services and much of the day-to-day administration is carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

One Senior Duly Authorised Officer, who is also Petitioning Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts, and three duly Authorised Officers, all have considerable experience in their work. One fully qualified Psychiatric Social Worker, whose work in the prevention, care and after care services for the mentally ill, is very valuable. Two (full-time) Mental Health Visitors carry out investigation and supervision of the mental deficiency patients and the placing in employment of those so capable. They also complete home reports for visiting justices on behalf of various institutions.

*Junior Occupation Centre*—One Supervisor ; four Assistant Supervisors.

*Adult Training Centre*—One Supervisor (male), two female and four male instructors.

One Home Teacher.

### Training of Staff

New staff at the Junior Occupation Centre are trained by the Supervisor and experienced Assistant Supervisors. This has been found successful. After a period of this training, members of the staff can be sent on a course run by the National Association for Mental Health, with salary and course expenses paid by the City Council. This course is of one year's duration, and is the only recognised training for Supervisors of Junior Occupation Centres. It is an excellent and well worth while course for anyone seeking a career in this field of work. One member of our staff completed the course successfully this year and returned to duty in July, 1953.

At the Adult Training Centre, similar arrangements exist whereby new staff are trained by the Supervisor and experienced Instructors, one of whom has the additional duty of training members of the staff of both sexes, where necessary, in general handicrafts.



## **Co-ordination with Other Bodies**

Co-operation is maintained with the Regional Hospital Board, and Local Hospital Management Committee, and with the Local Medical Committee. There is no joint use of Medical Staff between the Local Authority and Hospital Management Committee, but discussions take place between the relevant officers to ensure co-ordination of present and future Local Authority Schemes for the development of the Mental Health Services.

The Psychiatric Social Worker and a Mental Health Visitor attend St. Edwards Mental Hospital one day weekly. The former also attends Psychiatric out-patient Clinics at the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary and the Mental Wards and Psychiatric out-patient clinics at the City General Hospital. This work is for the purpose of obtaining social histories, and to interview relatives at hospital and clinics. Interviews and home visits are carried out at the request of psychiatrists, general practitioners, patients, social agencies and hospitals outside the area in connection with social histories, after-care and prevention of mental illness. They also carry out the "Follow-up" and after-care of discharged patients, including finding employment for them, and on request, supervise patients on trial from Mental Hospitals.

In this way considerable co-ordination of the Local Authorities statutory duties for the prevention, care and after-care of mental illness is attained with the work of the Hospital Management Committee.

The Psychiatric Social Worker also attends two sessions weekly at the Child Guidance Centre run by the City Council's Education Committee.

## **Work Undertaken in the Community**

The provision of prevention, care and after-care services under Section 28 of the National Health Services Act and of work under the Mental Deficiency Acts has continued throughout the year, and lectures and talks on various aspects of the service have been given to interested bodies.

With regard to mental illness, as previously stated, members of the Mental Health Staff attend at two psychiatric out-patient clinics weekly, and at observation wards of the City General Hospital, and at St. Edward's Mental Hospital to complete case reports, social histories and to help generally with any problems which the patients or their relatives may have. They also follow up and carry out after-care of discharged patients to try and prevent recurrences of mental illness.

Assistance is given where possible and required in housing ; advice and guidance about insurance, pensions, financial arrangements, etc., employment in normal or sheltered surroundings ; interpretation of the patients illness to the family ; marriage guidance ; vocational guidance and so on.

The Psychiatric Social Worker attends for two sessions weekly at the School Health Service Child Guidance Centre, and also does home visits in this connection. Also on the preventive side, advice on the management of young children, and the problems of their parents, is given by Doctors and Health Visitors and other staff at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, Nurseries and on home visits, etc. Similar action is taken, where applicable, in the case of the defective person.

(a) *Mental Illness*

Work undertaken by the Duly Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930 for the year 1953.

Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 20 of Lunacy Act 1890 .. ..	100 (Observation)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890 .. ..	256 (Observation)
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890 .. ..	6 (Observation)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890 .. ..	31 (Certified)
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890 .. ..	146 (Certified)
Admitted to out-County Mental Hospitals under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	3 (Cert.)
	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Mapperley 1 Holloway 1 Virginia Water 1 </div> </div>
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ..	7 (Voluntary)
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ..	20 (Voluntary)
Returned to Mental Hospital after over- staying leave and becoming unmanageable	3 (Certified)
Number of instances in which Justices examined patients yet did not order detention .. .. .	35
Number of instances in which enquiries by Authorised Officers found non-warranty for calling in Justices .. .. .	43
TOTAL OCCASIONS .. ..	650
ACTUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ..	435



(b) *Precis of work done by the Psychiatric Social Worker*

One afternoon weekly, City General Hospital Psychiatric Clinic.

	Male	Female
Social Histories (approximately 220)		
After-care visits and interviews .. ..	12	21
Home visits for Social Histories .. ..	8	7
One afternoon weekly N.S.R.I. Psychiatric clinic.		
Social Histories (approximately 188)		
After-care visits and interviews .. ..	—	6
One day each week St. Edward's Hospital, Cheddleton.		
Social Histories (approximately 480)		
After-care visits and interviews .. ..	35	11
Requests from :—		
1. Prestwich Hospital, Manchester <i>Social History</i> .. .. .	1	—
2. Manchester Royal Infirmary <i>After-care Visits</i> .. .. .	—	13
3. Midland Nerve Hospital, Birmingham		
<i>Social History</i> .. .. .	—	1
<i>After-Care Visits</i> .. .. .	—	38
4. Children's Department <i>Investigation</i> ..	—	2
5. Patients <i>After-Care Visits</i> .. .. .	3	2

(c) *Mental Deficiency*

Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

- (i) Most mental defectives on the register have been notified by the Local Education Authority as ineducable or as requiring supervision after leaving school.

The Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Consultant Psychiatrist at the City General Hospital, and a General Practitioner experienced in Mental Deficiency are recognised by the City Council for the ascertainment of mental defectives on behalf of the Local Mental Health Authority.

## Supervision

Statutory and voluntary supervision has been regularly maintained throughout the year, and considerable time has been devoted to special cases, particularly where home environment is unsuitable. The majority of cases notified as requiring supervision on leaving schools have been able to find employment without difficulty, and particularly where they have been working alongside relatives, have settled down well. Some



find difficulty in settling to regular work and change their jobs frequently and with them the Mental Health Visitors have often been able to place them suitably, and to help them to settle down. Those unable to settle at all have been placed at the Adult Training Centre and some of them after a period there, have been able to return to work in ordinary industry in carefully chosen jobs. The Mental Health Visitors have excellent relations with employers, and with the officials of employment exchanges, and the contacts so made have proved very valuable. Practically all of the employable mental defectives on our register are in suitable work.

The Mental Health Visitors continue friendly supervision of patients in their area who have been discharged from the Acts, and supervise patients on licence from Institutions other than the local one which has its own Mental Health Visitor. They carried out 694 visits to the homes of registered mental defectives during the year 1953.

### **Guardianship**

Guardianship has been used only in cases of hardship or presenting other special problems and at the end of 1953, there were only two cases under this type of care. No new cases were added during the year.

### **Junior Occupation Centre**

This Centre takes mental defective children from the age of five up to about sixteen years. The number on the register has remained at 46 patients and they attend from 10.0 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. The patients are brought to the centre by special 'bus and by ambulance, and receive their mid-day meal and mid-morning milk at the centre. They receive daily training in handwork, physical training, speech therapy, sense training, domestic work, clean habits, etc. Gardening is done by the older boys, and the older girls have a cookery class. This centre is very overcrowded and work began during the year on a new block of four classrooms, each capable of taking up to eighteen pupils. The block has its own cloakrooms and is centrally heated. It should be ready for occupation early in 1954.

At an annual Open Day, a display of work done by the patients, including weaving, knitting, tapestry, stool-seating, candlewick, embroidery and rugs, etc., was very successful. The opportunity was given to parents and others interested to see the children at their ordinary daily tasks, and various displays and percussion band performances were given.

The annual Summer Outing again took the form of a very enjoyable visit to Rhyl. It took place in July and was attended by the patients, staff, several parents and committee members.

Twenty-six patients including four from the Adult Centre were sent to the Rhyl Holiday Home run by the National Association of Mental Health for a holiday of one week's duration, and practically all of them would not have had a holiday by any other means. They had a very enjoyable holiday. They were accompanied and supervised by three members of our Mental Health staff.



The annual Harvest Festival Service was held at the Centre during October, and was conducted by the Revd. A. Perry, Vicar of St. Luke's, Hanley, and Chairman of the Health Committee. The patients helped to decorate the room in which the service was held, and sang suitable hymns and solos on this occasion. The gifts were afterwards sent to a local hospital.

A Christmas Party was held at St. Luke's Schoolrooms, Hanley, jointly with the patients attending the Adult Training Centre and those on Home Teaching. The party started with some singing, individual and community, followed by a conjuring and magic performance. Father Christmas again paid a visit, and each patient received a gift off the Christmas tree.

The report submitted by the Inspector from the Board of Control was again satisfactory. By arrangements with the Staffordshire County Council, several of our patients attend the Occupation Centre, Lower Milehouse Lane, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The Parent-Teacher Association, formed during 1952, has held monthly meetings which have been well attended. The enthusiasm shown by the members at the start has been well maintained, and I am sure that the Association has been of considerable benefit to the patients, their parents and our staff.

### **Home Teaching**

One Home Teacher for mental defectives is employed. Her work continues to be very valuable and has proved very helpful, particularly in view of the waiting list for patients to be admitted to the occupation centre. Twenty-three patients received instruction, chiefly in hand-crafts, in their own homes. This tuition is individual, since grouping has not been possible because of the distance between cases, and for other reasons. Each pupil is seen about once in ten days.

### **Adult Training Centre**

The Industrial Training Centre for Adult Mental Defectives which was started in February of last year, has been a very successful venture. There were 47 patients on the register at the end of the year with a staff of one Supervisor and six instructors.

The patients receive a minimum of 5/- per week pocket money ; and are given a free mid-day meal, and are transported to and from the centre by special buses which pick them up at collecting points near their homes. They work a five-day week from Monday to Friday from 9.15 a.m. to 4.15 p.m. daily. They also receive four weeks paid holiday per year.

The male patients are taught shoe-repairing, woodwork, such as toys, barrows, see-saws, rocking horses, bedside lockers, cupboards, etc., and many forms of general handcrafts including leatherwork, weaving, rug making, basket making, canework, wiredrawn brushes, etc.

The female patients concentrate on embroidery, but also do most other forms of handcrafts.



When one considers that most of the patients are of low or medium grade intelligence the standard of handcrafts done is very high. The improvement in this standard after a full year's training has been remarkable. The patients have also benefited psychologically, being more settled and happy. For many of them it has meant all the difference between sitting alone doing nothing, to companionship with their own kind, and work to do within their own physical and mental capacity. The general atmosphere of the centre is one of happiness and contentment. Parents report too that their behaviour at home is much improved by attendance at the centre.

About 30 pairs of boots and shoes are repaired weekly for the Welfare Services Department, the Children's Department and for some of the special residential schools. Wooden toys, cupboards, etc., are made for Day Nurseries and for other departments.

A very successful Open Day and sale of work was held in November when parents and other interested people were given an opportunity of seeing the trainees at work and an excellent display of finished articles, most of which could be bought.

The trainees and staff attended a special Harvest Thanksgiving Festival Service held at St. Luke's Church and conducted by the Rev. A. Perry, to whom our thanks are due.

The report of the Inspector of the Board of Control was satisfactory.

#### PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED DURING 1953

TABLE 1

	Under Age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F
1. <i>Particulars of Cases reported during 1953</i>				
(a) Cases at 31st December ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with."				
Action taken on reports by—				
(i) Local Education Authorities on children				
(1) While at school or liable to attend school .. .. .	4	3	—	—
(2) On leaving special schools .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(3) On leaving ordinary schools .. .. .	5	—	—	—
(ii) Police or by Courts .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other sources .. .. .	3	2	3	1
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported, but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December and thus excluded from (a) or (b) .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Total number of cases reported during this year .. .. .	12	5	3	1



	Males	Females	Total
2. <i>Disposal of Cases reported during the year</i>			
(a) Cases ascertained to be "Subject to be dealt with."			
(i) Placed under statutory Supervision .. .. .	13	3	16
(ii) Placed under Guardianship .. .. .	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "places of safety" .. .. .	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Institutions .. .. .	1	3	4
(v) Died or removed from area .. .. .	—	—	—
(b) Those not at present "subject to be dealt with."			
(i) Placed under voluntary Supervision .. .. .	1	—	1
(ii) Later found not to be defective .. .. .	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area .. .. .	—	—	—
(iv) Action unnecessary .. .. .	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	15	6	21

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ON THE REGISTER ON  
1ST JANUARY, 1954

TABLE 2

	Males	Females	Total
1. "Subject to be dealt with."			
(a) In certified Institutions .. .. .	164	166	330
(b) Under Guardianship .. .. .	1	1	2
(c) Under Statutory Supervision .. .. .	144	109	253
2. Certified Defectives but not yet "subject to be dealt with."			
(a) Under voluntary supervision .. .. .	—	—	—
(b) Other cases .. .. .	—	—	—
TOTALS .. .. .	309	276	585

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

The demands on the service continue to increase. During this year, 72,897 patients were carried as against 63,798 recorded last year giving an increase of 9,099. The total mileage covered in conveying patients was 379,725, thereby exceeding last years figure by 19,643 when the total mileage was 360,082.

The average miles per patient was 5·2 as against 5·6 for last year.

### Personnel

At the end of the year, there were 52 operational staff consisting of :—

Ambulance Officer .. ..	1
Duty Officer .. ..	1
Section Leaders .. ..	3
Deputy Section Leaders ..	3
Driver/Attendants .. ..	44
<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	52
	<hr/>

### Vehicles

Three new ambulances were purchased and put into service towards the end of the year, a small sitting case ambulance (Morris) and two Daimler ambulances. The latter are the first of this make to be acquired by the service, and are primarily for distance journeys rather than for local work.

These three vehicles replaced the same number of vehicles written off as obsolete and of no further use for ambulance service work. The vehicle strength at the end of the year was as follows :—

- 8 Bedford Ambulances
- 3 Austin Ambulances
- 3 Bedford Sitting Case Ambulances
- 1 Austin Sitting Case Ambulance
- 1 Morris Sitting Case Ambulance
- 2 Daimler Ambulances
- 2 Cars, 4-seaters (Vauxhalls)
- 3 Cars, 6-seaters (Austins)



## **Training**

First Aid classes were held on one evening each week and all members of the staff took a re-examination during the year.

Individual and team competitions were also arranged in order to create additional interest and to encourage members to attain and maintain a high standard of efficiency in First Aid.

## **Long Distance Travel**

One-hundred and one patients have been transported by rail as compared with thirty-eight during last year.

Although it is generally agreed that rail transport is much quicker and more comfortable than travelling by road over long journeys, many doctors seem reluctant to sanction the use of rail travel when asking for transport arrangements to be made on behalf of their patients.

## **Ambulance Station**

An additional garage has been erected and was brought into use in July.

Work on levelling and making-up the roadway around the Station was completed in December.

Interior structural alterations were started on the Administrative Section of the Station in October and it is anticipated that the work will be completed in six months time.

## **Public Health Exhibition**

The service was allotted a stand at the Public Health Exhibition, held in the Victoria Hall, Hanley, from May 11th to the 16th, when certain interior equipment as carried on ambulances, including resuscitation outfits and radio (R/T) sets ; also other radio equipment as used by the service, progress charts, and other material, was displayed.

## **Analgesia**

During the year, 1,635 requests were received from local midwives for gas and air machines which are stored and maintained at the Ambulance Station, as compared with 1,102 calls made during last year.

## Summary of Work Carried Out by Ambulance Service 1953

TABLE 1

Number of patients carried—72,897.

Monthly totals :—

January	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,342
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,894
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,291
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,391
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,375
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,833
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,242
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,868
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,180
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,441
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,555
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,485
TOTAL							72,897

TABLE 2

Types of Cases :—

Street Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	729
Street Illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	323
Works Accidents		..	..	..	..	323
Works Illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	107
Home Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	491
Maternity Cases	..	..	..	..	..	2,286
Other Emergency and Urgent Cases				..	..	4,198
Other Cases Carried		..	..	..	..	64,440
TOTAL						72,897

TABLE 3

Total mileage covered—379,725

Monthly Totals :—

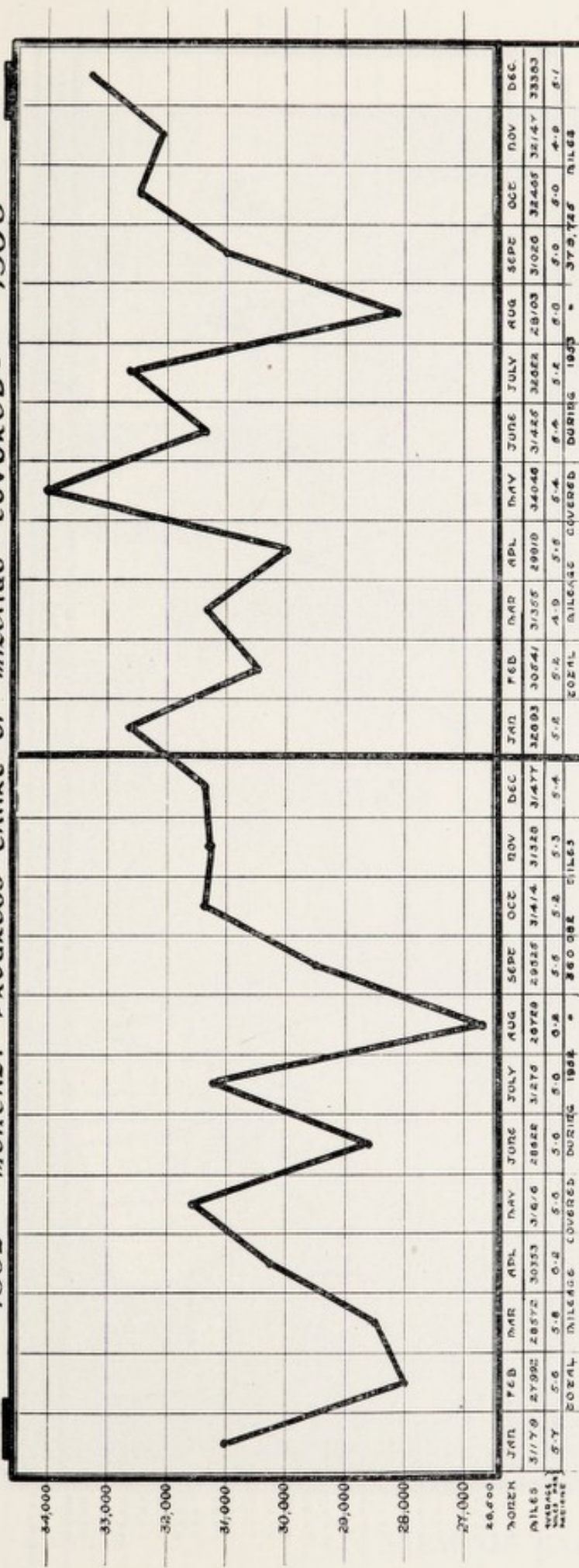
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,693
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,541
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,355
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,919
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,046
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,425
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,622
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,103
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,026
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,465
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,147
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,383
TOTAL							379,725



TABLE 4

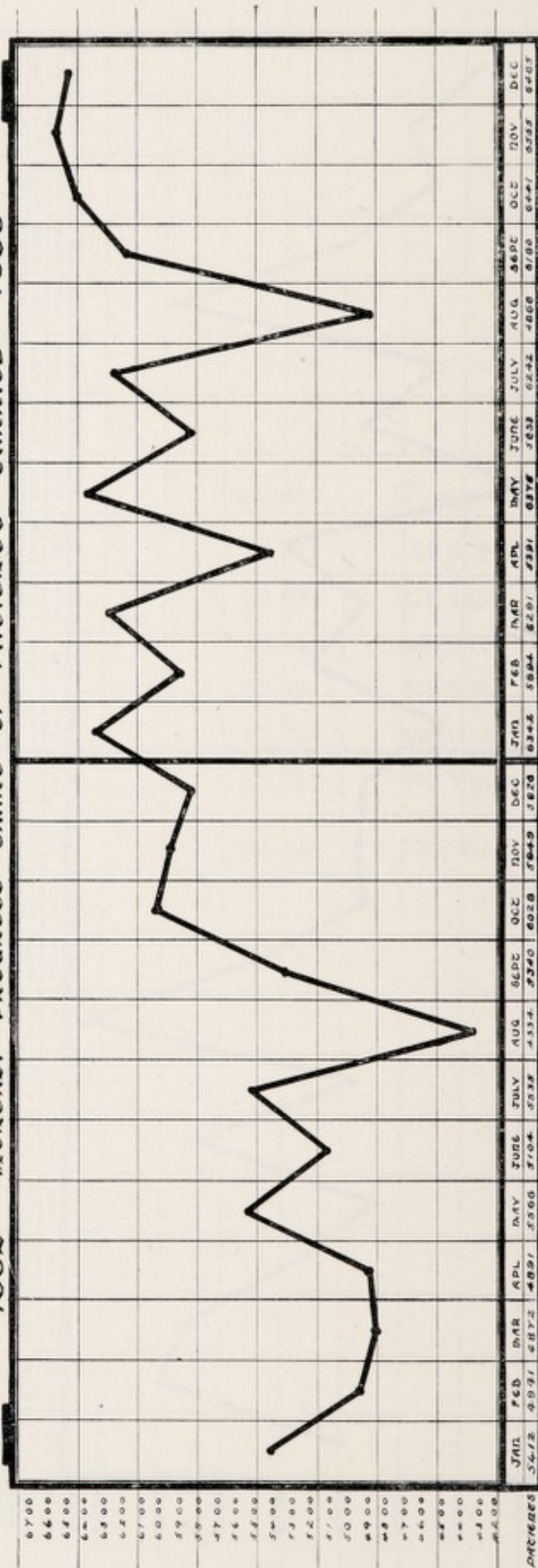
			<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Average miles per patient</i>
5th July to 31st Dec., 1948	..	..	9,287	83,972	9.0
1949..	..	..	33,993	275,465	8.1
1950..	..	..	46,841	308,111	6.5
1951..	..	..	57,524	342,709	5.9
1952..	..	..	63,798	360,082	5.6
1953..	..	..	72,897	379,725	5.2
			<hr/> 284,340 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,750,064 <hr/>	<hr/> 6.1 <hr/>

# 1952 MONTHLY PROGRESS CHART OF MILEAGE COVERED - 1953





# 1952 - MONTHLY PROGRESS CHART OF PATIENTS CARRIED - 1953



TOTAL PATIENTS CARRIED IN 1952 = 637,988 TOTAL PATIENTS CARRIED IN 1953 = 728,897





*Public Health Exhibition*

VIEW OF EXHIBITION



## PUBLIC HEALTH EXHIBITION

During this year the Health Committee decided, as part of the City's Coronation Celebration, to hold in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries a Public Health Exhibition in the Victoria Hall, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, from May 11th to May 16th inclusive.

The Exhibition was officially opened on Monday, May 11th at 3.0 p.m. by the Rt. Hon. Hilary Marquand, M.P., and proved an unqualified success.

The attendance figures for the week exceeded 11,000, which included conducted parties from the City Schools and many organisations connected with the City and the surrounding areas.

The following are a list of the stands, covering many aspects of Public Health :—

### *Stand No.*

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| 1     | Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Pest Control. |
| 2     | Sanitary Fittings.                                  |
| 3     | Housing.  |
| 4     | Food Hygiene.                                       |
| 5     | Food and Drugs—Laboratory Service.                  |
| 6     | Smoke Abatement.                                    |
| 7     | Sanitation.   |
| 8     | Infectious Diseases.                                |
| 9     | Sewage Purification.                                |
| 10    | Mass Radiography.                                   |
| 11    | Tuberculosis.                                       |
| 12    | Ambulance Service.                                  |
| 13    | Regalia.  |
| 14    | Finance.  |
| 15    | Public Water Supply.                                |
| 16    | Maternal and Child Health.                          |
| 17-19 | School Health Service.                              |
| 20    | Cemeteries—Crematorium.                             |
| 21    | Mental Health.                                      |
| 22    | City Cleansing.                                     |

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the co-operation and help received, especially from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, from many outside organisations, departments of the Corporation and my own staff, in staging this very successful exhibition.

## PART 4

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NURSING HOMES

BIRTH CONTROL

CREMATORIUM

PUBLIC MORTUARY

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951



## **NURSING HOMES**

Staffordshire Nurses Institution, Stamer House Convalescent and Rest Home, Oxford Street, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent is registered under Section 187 of the Public Health Act 1936 as a Nursing Home to accommodate eighteen persons. Regular inspections of this Nursing Home are carried out by the officers concerned.

## **BIRTH CONTROL**

Under certain Ministry of Health circulars a Local Authority may make arrangements to give contraceptive advice to married women on medical grounds only i.e., where pregnancy would be detrimental to health.

Until this year, the City Council made a financial contribution to a voluntary association to do this work for them. The Council decided in March to set up a special Local Authority Birth Control Clinic for this purpose, and commencing from April, weekly clinic sessions are now held at 17 Charles Street, Hanley.

All patients referred to this clinic must bring a medical certificate.

Advice is given free, but a charge may be made for any appliances required.

## **CREMATION**

The Stoke-on-Trent Crematorium is under the management of the City Council and is situated in the grounds of the Carmountside Cemetery on the main Stoke-on-Trent to Leek Road.

During 1953, 1,417 cremations were carried out, as compared with 1,274 in 1952. During the same period, 2,199 interments took place in the City Cemeteries as compared with 2,224 in 1952.

## **PUBLIC MORTUARY**

The only Public Mortuary in use is situated at Hinde Street, Hanley. During 1953, 271 bodies were received at the Mortuary and 201 Post Mortems carried out.

## **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951**

Proceedings under Section 47 of the 1948 Act were only necessary in one case in which an old lady of 82 years of age was found to need urgent removal to an institution and she was removed on November 17th on a certificate of the Medical Officer of Health and a Justice's Order.

There were no proceedings taken under Section 47 of these Acts during the year.

Chief Engineer's Report on

The water supply and sewerage systems of the city have been under the supervision of the Chief Engineer since the year 1900. During the past year, the water supply has been maintained at a level of 100 million gallons per day, and the sewerage system has been kept in good order. The water supply has been increased by the construction of a new reservoir, and the sewerage system has been improved by the installation of new pipes. The Chief Engineer has also been responsible for the maintenance of the city's public buildings and the improvement of the city's streets.

PART 5



SANITARY SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

RAINFALL



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY

### Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report on

SANITATION, HOUSING AND OVERCROWDING, CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING, SMOKE ABATEMENT, FACTORIES, SHOPS ACTS, CANAL BOATS, DISINFECTION, DISINFESTATION, RODENT CONTROL, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, FOOD SAMPLING, MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

### Sanitary Inspection of the District

During the year, 12,109 nuisances were dealt with as compared with 13,951 in 1952 and 20,455 inspections, revisits, etc., were made.

#### INSPECTIONS

Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
Overcrowding (special enquiries)	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,143
Structural Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,548
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	992
Total number of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,250

Total number of houses in which defects were found	..	3,896
Total number of defects found	..	12,109

#### REVISITS AND SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

In respect of nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	10,595
In respect of Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	113
In respect of other causes	..	..	..	..	..	2,761
Appointments kept	..	..	..	..	..	1,736

#### COMPLAINTS

During the year, 4,815 complaints were received, of which 488 were unfounded.

850 Complaints relating to dangerous structures, street paving, gas and water leakages, and other matters were referred to the Departments concerned.

**Table of Sanitary Defects**

<i>Nuisances</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Verminous Houses .. .. .	10	3
Dirty .. .. .	31	19
Damp and Dilapidations .. .. .	3,134	2,800
Want of, and Defective Spouting .. .. .	1,414	1,295
Defective Roofs .. .. .	1,058	1,052
Defective Plaster .. .. .	1,931	1,866
Defective Floors .. .. .	449	419
Fixed and Defective Windows .. .. .	937	804
Water Supply—Defects .. .. .	82	64
Defective Drainage .. .. .	191	138
Stopped Drains .. .. .	820	601
Want of Drainage .. .. .	21	26
Want of Sink .. .. .	11	11
Defective Sink or Waste .. .. .	219	175
Bath, Lavatory and Sink Pipes Untrapped .. .. .	8	4
Septic Tanks Defective .. .. .	1	1
Privies Defective .. .. .	2	—
Defective W.W.C's .. .. .	60	—
Defective W.C. Structures .. .. .	417	218
Defective W.C. Fittings .. .. .	756	685
Want of Water Supply to W.C's .. .. .	250	232
No Flushing Apparatus to W.C's .. .. .	4	4
Dirty Closet Apartment and Pans .. .. .	19	15
Defective Yard and Passage Paving .. .. .	107	83
Unpaved Surfaces .. .. .	1	3
Accumulations .. .. .	85	55
Manure Receptacles, Defective or Required .. .. .	4	1
Keeping of Animals, etc. .. .. .	16	3
Other Nuisances .. .. .	71	32
TOTAL .. .. .	12,109	*10,689

\*This figure includes defects previously reported.



## INSPECTION OF DRAINAGE WORK

New Drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Revisits while work in progress	..	..	..	..	..	94	
In respect of repairs	..	..	..	..	..	27	
Revisits while repairs in progress	..	..	..	..	..	476	
Visits in respect of Conversions	..	..	..	..	..	445	
Revisits while Conversions in progress	..	..	..	..	..	2151	
Other visits	..	..	..	..	..	2,206	

## DRAIN TESTS MADE FOLLOWING

					<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
Complaints	..	..	..	..	110	49
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	5	—
New Drains	..	..	..	..	369	21
Repaired Drains	..	..	..	..	95	13
Other purposes	..	..	..	..	70	8
				TOTALS	649	91

## Other Special Inspections

<i>Purpose</i>			<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of Contraventions and Defects Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Common Lodging House	..	..	11	2	1
Marine Stores	..	..	7	16	—
Theatres, etc.	..	..	43	67	15
Public Conveniences	..	..	42	8	4
Common Yards, Courts, etc.	..	..	3	—	—
Marl Pits, Pit Shafts, Tips	..	..	77	8	6
Wells and Springs	..	..	1	—	—
Pig Keeping	..	..	37	8	—
Pet Shops	..	..	65	2	—
Schools	..	..	1	2	—
Rag Flock Act	..	..	6	3	4
Stables	..	..	5	2	—
Public Baths	..	..	8	—	1
		TOTALS	306	118	31

## Statutory Notices and Legal Proceedings

In addition to preliminary notices, 2,983 Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1928.

Proceedings were instituted in 196 cases during the year, and work was carried out by the Public Works Department in default of statutory notices in 205 cases.

### Table of Statutory Notices Served

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

	<i>Notices Served</i>
Section 39 Provision of Drainage, etc. . . . .	634
Section 40 Soil Pipe and Vent Shafts . . . . .	2
Section 44 Insufficient Closet accommodation . . . . .	3
Section 45 Defective Closet accommodation . . . . .	530
Section 46 Sanitary Conveniences in Workplaces and Offices . . . . .	1
Section 47 Conversions . . . . .	219
Section 56 Unpaved Yards . . . . .	44
Section 83 Filthy or Verminous premises . . . . .	1
Section 93 Statutory Nuisances . . . . .	1,314

#### STOKE-ON-TRENT ACT, 1928, SECTION 32

Stopped and Defective Drains . . . . .	235
TOTAL . . . . .	2,983

## INSPECTIONS UNDER SHOPS ACT, 1950

The duties carried out by this department relate only to arrangements for the Health and Comfort of Shop Workers.

		<i>Contraventions Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
VENTILATION			
Want of . . . . .		9	2
Insufficient . . . . .		2	2
HEATING			
Want of . . . . .		1	1
Insufficient . . . . .		3	4



							<i>Contraventions</i>		
							<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>	
LIGHTING									
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	
WASHING FACILITIES									
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	
Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	
MEALS FACILITIES									
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	
Unsuitable	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	
SEATS FOR FEMALES									
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	
Notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	
GENERAL DISREPAIR							..	8	
CLEANLINESS	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	26	
DRAINAGE									
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	
Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	
OTHER NUISANCES							..	8	
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION									
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	
Not Separate for Sexes			..	..	..	..	—	—	
Unsuitable or Defective		..	..	..	..	..	72	50	
Badly Lighted	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	28	
Badly Ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	
Without fasteners to doors	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	29	
Dirty Condition	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	61	
TOTALS							..	368	276
Number of Inspections							..	1,496	
Number of Re-inspections							..	1,006	
Other Visits							..	13	

Statutory Notices—Served 1 : Abated 1.

### Common Lodging Houses

There is one registered Common Lodging House in the City, namely, the Salvation Army Hostel for men at Stoke, which has accommodation for 109 beds.

The premises are conducted in a satisfactory manner, eleven inspections were made during the year, two contraventions were found.

### Marine Stores

There are five licensed Marine Stores in the City. Seven inspections were made and sixteen contraventions were found.

## CONVERSION OF PRIVIES AND WASTE WATER CLOSETS TO WATER CLOSETS

(PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 47)

### Privies

As a result of certain improvements having been made to the sewerage system in Bemmersley a limited number of privies can be converted into water closets.

No further progress has been made, however, in the conversion of privies still remaining in the outlying areas of Linehouses and Packmoor. There are 286 privies in these areas and the conversions cannot be proceeded with until satisfactory sewerage arrangements have been provided.

### Waste Water Closets

A scheme for the conversion of Waste Water Closets was approved by the Minister of Health in September, 1950, and sanction has already been given to expend £40,000 in four phases of £10,000 each. By the end of 1953, phases one, two and three had been nearly completed, resulting in the conversion of 1,663 Waste Water Closets at a total cost of £62,050, an average of £37 6s. 0d. per conversion. The Corporation's contribution was £26,011.

The figure of £62,050 includes additional work to which the Corporation does not contribute.

## Housing Inspections, Slum Clearance and Individual Demolition and Closure of Unfit Houses

### HOUSING REPAIR AND DEMOLITION, ETC.

Housing repairs were dealt with through the medium of the Public Health Act, 1936, and only in special cases was action taken under the Housing Act, 1936.

With regard to the future policy in relation to Slum Clearance, the City Council, after very careful consideration had been given to the matter by a joint Committee of the committees concerned, approved of the following programme for the rehousing of families from unfit houses :—

<i>Year</i>						<i>Number of Families to be Rehoused</i>
1953	..	..	..	..	..	300
1954	..	..	..	..	..	400
1955	..	..	..	..	..	600
1956	..	..	..	..	..	800
1957	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1958	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1959	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1960	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1961	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1962	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
1963	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
1964	..	..	..	..	..	1,000



During the year, 386 Demolition Orders and 34 Closing Orders were made in respect of individual houses unfit for human habitation, and 24 undertakings accepted in lieu of Demolition Orders.

Further progress has been made in the re-housing of families from confirmed Clearance Areas, 55 families were re-housed during the year, but there are still 90 families waiting to be re-housed. Sixty-three houses have been demolished and the sites cleared.

Families re-housed by the Corporation to abate statutory overcrowding :—143.

## 1. INSPECTION

(a) (i)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	599
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	599
(b) (i)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	..	585
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	585
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. .	585
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. ..	14
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses found in a fit state	.. ..	—
(f)	Number of inspections under Part III of Housing Act, 1936 (Clearance Areas)	.. .. .	—
(g)	Number of inspections under Rent Restrictions Act, 1920-1938	.. .. .	14
(h)	Number of inspections under Section 51	.. .. .	—

## 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers	.. .. .	9
---	---------	---

### 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

(a)	Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(i)	By Owners .. .. .	—
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners .. .. .	—
(b)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 Housing Act, 1936.	
(i)	Demolition Orders made .. .. .	386
(ii)	Undertakings accepted .. .. .	24
(iii)	Closing Orders made .. .. .	17
(iv)	Informal Undertakings .. .. .	—
(c)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :— Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(i)	by Owners .. .. .	25
(ii)	by Local Authority in default of Owners .. .. .	—
(d)	Proceedings under Section 10 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :— Closing Orders made .. .. .	17

### 4. DEMOLITIONS

	<i>In Progress</i>	<i>Demolished</i>
(a) Clearance Areas .. .. .	7	41
(b) Compulsory Purchase Areas .. .. .	—	—
(c) Individual Unfit Houses .. .. .	28	31

Revisits in respect of Statutory Notices served under the Housing Act, 1936, and Public Health Act, 1936 .. .. .	1,454
Appointments .. .. .	260
Defects remedied .. .. .	426
Visits in respect of Clearance Areas, etc. .. .. .	688

#### Housing Act, 1949

Inspection—Improvement Grants .. .. .	103
Completed—Improvement Grants .. .. .	4

### Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Areas

Table showing present position of areas included in the five year programme commenced in 1933 :—

	<i>Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Part II</i>		<i>Total</i>
Total No. of Areas .. .. .	162	—	162
No. of Houses confirmed by Ministry	3,773	104	3,877
Population .. .. .	17,131	389	17,520
Total number of Families .. .. .	4,213	115	4,328
Total number of Families rehoused..	4,162	76	4,238
Total Houses Demolished .. .. .	3,620	50	3,670
*Total Houses Standing Vacant .. .. .	106	21	127
Total No. of Houses still occupied ..	50	33	83
Total No. of Families to be rehoused	51	39	90

\*(7 houses in course of demolition)



## Demolition Orders and Closing Orders in Operation

						<i>Demolition Orders</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>
Tunstall	..	..	..	..		37	4
Burslem	..	..	..	..	..	17	17
Hanley	..	..	..	..	..	62	30
Stoke	..	..	..	..	..	23	17
Fenton	..	..	..	..	..	56	16
Longton	..	..	..	..	..	152	22
						<hr/> 347 <hr/>	<hr/> 106 <hr/>

## Rent Restriction Certificates

Application received	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Certificates granted	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

## Overcrowding Provisions—Housing Act, 1936

During the year there were 165 complaints of overcrowding and of these 98 were certified as overcrowded in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936. 113 Families were rehoused by the Corporation to abate overcrowding.

## CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING

### Repairs and Alterations

During the year the free limit for repairs and alterations, etc., of dwelling-houses was £500.

						<i>No.</i>	<i>Value £</i>
Licences granted during the year for dwelling-							
houses	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,904
Progressive total of licences issued	..	..	..	..	..	12,392	472,026



*Public Health Exhibition*

SMOKE ABATEMENT STAND



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, ABATEMENT OF SMOKE, GRIT, FUMES, NOISE, ETC.

The Government Air Pollution Committee, set up principally as a result of the London Fog Disaster in 1952, issued its report towards the end of the year. This was a statement of the main facts at present known about air pollution and the preventive measures already in operation. A further report is expected before the end of next year.

The particular difficulties in smoke abatement, as it affects this area, were set out in a memorandum to the Municipal Councils Association who were to give evidence before the Committee.

Progress continues to be made in the pottery industry towards smokeless methods of firing, as is shown in the appended table, by the further elimination of coal-fired intermittent ovens and kilns and the introduction of gas and electricity.

The installation, by the National Coal Board, of mechanical means of boiler stoking at several local collieries has continued. It has not been possible, as yet, to dispense with hand-firing of the boilers entirely, therefore, although smoke emissions have been considerably reduced, emissions still occur.

During the year, an extensive fire occurred at one of the colliery spoil banks in the City. Immediate action was taken by the National Coal Board to bring the fire under control.

In the heavy clay industry, further progress in smoke abatement has been made, particularly in the firing of refractories by the application of mechanical stoking to bee-hive ovens and rectangular kilns. This method has also been applied with success to a bee-hive oven firing red floor quarries.

The firing of blue goods has always been the main source of smoke emissions in this industry, although improvements have been effected within recent years. The efforts of one firm who are experimenting in the firing of these goods in an oven equipped with mechanical stokers, are being watched with interest.

In dealing with complaints of the emission of smoke, grit, dust, fumes, excessive noise and vibration, including routine surveys, 1,244 observations were taken and 830 inspections of plant were carried out during the year. During these inspections of plant a great deal of time has been spent in giving advice to stokers and firemen which in many cases has proved of great value. Unfortunately, it has been found from past experience that such improvements have not been of a very lasting nature. In this respect, the commencement of a course for stokers and firemen at the North Staffordshire Technical College is welcomed, and it is hoped that stokers and firemen will take advantage of the course.

Legal proceedings were taken against one firm for a nuisance arising from the emission of smoke from a pottery oven, these proceedings were withdrawn after improvements had been effected.

**Table Showing Progress Made in the Installation of Smokeless Methods of Firing Continuous and Intermittent Ovens and Kilns in the Pottery Industry**

PROGRESSIVE FIGURES FOR YEARS :																							
Ovens and Kilns Fired by	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	
Electricity ..	11	12	13	15	18	22	26	28	29	29	29	29	29	30	41	52	69	78	93	103	111	118	
Producer Gas	—	—	30	34	35	29	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	10	10	7	7	5*	
Town's Gas ..	4	5	11	18	36	53	67	75	75	81	83	84	84	89	104	126	143	165	192	223	236	247	
Crude Oil ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	6	7	6*	
PROGRESSIVE TOTAL ..	15	17	54	67	90	104	119	127	128	134	136	137	137	143	169	202	226	256	299	339	361	376	

\*These figures do not include a considerable number of small intermittent kilns installed.  
The reduction in number of producer gas and oil-fired ovens and kilns is due to change over to town's gas.



**Table Showing Action Taken with Regard to Smoke Abatement  
and other Nuisances**

	Potteries		Brick and Tile Works		Collieries		Other Premises	
<b>Complaints Received</b>								
Smoke .. .. .	46		5		—		29	
Grit and Dust .. ..	11		—		1		13	
Fumes .. .. .	8		—		—		20	
Noise and Vibration ..	14		—		—		13	
Burning Spoil Banks ..	—		—		1		—	
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	<b>79</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>75</b>	
	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance	Nui- sance	No Nui- sance
<b>Observations for Smoke</b>								
Boiler Stacks .. ..	38	154	—	5	4	14	7	76
Oven Stacks .. ..	34	224	2	123	—	—	—	1
Kiln Stacks .. ..	6	66	—	23	—	—	1	19
Other Stacks .. ..	1	11	—	—	—	—	4	27
<b>Other Observations</b>								
For Grit and Dust ..	17	57	—	1	2	7	10	116
For Fumes .. ..	2	18	—	3	—	1	3	71
For Noise and Vibration	6	25	—	—	—	—	2	37
For Burning Spoil Banks	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
For Other Purposes ..	—	5	—	4	—	—	1	14
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>361</b>
<b>Inspections</b>								
Of Boilers .. ..	67		2		2		21	
Of Ovens .. ..	124		41		—		1	
Of Kilns .. ..	29		4		—		12	
Of Other Installations ..	9		2		—		25	
For Grit and Dust ..	60		1		9		151	
For Fumes .. ..	18		1		1		70	
For Noise and Vibration	26		—		1		32	
For Burning Spoil Banks	—		—		19		—	
For Other Purposes ..	18		8		—		76	
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	<b>351</b>		<b>59</b>		<b>32</b>		<b>388</b>	
<b>Interviews</b>								
Owners or Occupiers ..	24		3		—		33	
Managers, Engineers and Firemen .. ..	260		52		21		223	
Other Persons .. ..	189		9		9		355	
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	<b>473</b>		<b>64</b>		<b>30</b>		<b>611</b>	

Smoke Abatement and Other Nuisances—*Cont.*

	Potteries	Brick and Tile Works	Collieries	Other Premises
<b>Demonstrations in Firing</b>				
Boilers .. .. .	5	—	—	3
Kilns .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Ovens .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Installations ..	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	5	—	—	3
<b>Warning &amp; Statutory Notices Served</b>				
Smoke .. .. .	131	3	2	20
Grit and Dust .. .. .	13	—	1	12
Fumes .. .. .	2	—	2	4
Noise and Vibration ..	3	—	—	3
Totals .. .. .	149	3	5	39

**Repairs, Improvements and Alterations Carried Out**

Boiler Plant .. .. .	3	Smoke Consumers .. .. .	4
Flues .. .. .	3	Steam Jets .. .. .	—
Chimney Stacks .. .. .	4	Fans .. .. .	—
Kiln Furnaces .. .. .	2	Ovens and Kilns Demolished ..	—
Ventilators .. .. .	—	Grit and Dust Prevention ..	21
Fuel .. .. .	21	Noise and Vibration .. .. .	8
Firing .. .. .	130	Mechanical Stokers .. .. .	7

Improvements in firing practice following advice to firemen were effected in a large number of cases, but many of these prove to be only of a temporary nature, unless constant supervision is maintained.



# **FACTORIES ACT**

## **Prescribed Particulars, etc., on the Administration of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 of the Factories Act, 1937 enforced by the Local Authority**

(Form 572)

	Factories (Mechanical)		Factories (Non Mech.)		Workplaces		Total	
Visits Paid	977		74		30		1,081	
Defects	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Want of Lighting ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage to Floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Walls ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Condition of Ceilings ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defects in Drainage ..	18	15	1	—	—	—	19	15
Other Nuisances ..	5	3	1	—	—	—	6	3
Sanitary Accommodation:								
Insufficient ..	14	22	2	1	—	—	16	23
Unsuitable or Defective ..	169	218	3	2	1	—	173	220
Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Badly lighted ..	60	58	—	—	1	—	61	58
Badly ventilated ..	19	13	—	—	—	—	19	13
Without fasteners to doors ..	86	114	1	2	1	—	88	116
Dirty condition ..	110	163	3	9	—	—	113	172
Foul or defective urinals ..	17	26	—	—	—	—	17	26
Want of Indicators ..	52	80	—	1	—	—	52	81
Inadequate Screening ..	10	7	—	—	—	—	10	7
Directly Communicating ..	14	18	—	—	—	—	14	18
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>756</b>

During the year, new or additional sanitary accommodation was provided at 14 factories, and plans were approved by the City Council for new or additional sanitary accommodation at 18 factories.

Complaints received from H.M. Inspector ..	38
Complaints complied with ..	35
Complaints in hand ..	3

# PART I OF THE ACT

## 1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority ..	491	74	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	1,558	977	28	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	2,049	1,051	28	—

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	<i>No. of cases in which defects were found</i>			
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	1	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—				
(a) Insufficient ..	16	23	—	7
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	544	711	—	31
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	26	19	—	—
TOTALS ..	587	755	—	39



### SECTION 8 (3)

Table of Mechanical and Non-mechanical factories at present on the register :—

						<i>Mechanical</i>	<i>Non-Mechanical</i>
Tunstall	..	..	..	..	..	134	66
Burslem	..	..	..	..	..	316	98
Hanley	..	..	..	..	..	467	158
Stoke	..	..	..	..	..	212	65
Fenton	..	..	..	..	..	153	40
Longton	..	..	..	..	..	276	64
					TOTAL	1,558	491

### PART VIII of the ACT—OUTWORKERS

Number of Out-workers on the August list was 6 (Wearing Apparel, 4; Household Linen, 2). These were inspected and found satisfactory.

### Canal Boat Inspections

During the year, 47 Canal Boats have been inspected. The accommodation provided was for 142 persons, being an average of 3·0 persons per boat.

The number in occupation was 125 persons, being 38 males, 33 females, and 54 children, or an average of 2·66 per boat ; representing 30·4% males ; 26·4% females ; 43·2% children.

Of the 54 children found on the Boats, 43 (28 boys and 15 girls) were over five years of age, and therefore, of school age.

The registered accommodation on these 47 boats was as follows :—

46 boats to carry three persons.

1 boat to carry four persons.

In sixteen instances, a pair of Canal Boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance).

### Infringements of Acts and Regulations

(a)	Registration .. .. .	—
(b)	Notification of change of Master .. .. .	—
(c)	Certificates .. .. .	2
(d)	Marking .. .. .	1
(e)	Overcrowding .. .. .	—
(f)	Separation of sexes .. .. .	—
(g)	Cleanliness .. .. .	—
(h)	Ventilation .. .. .	—
(i)	Painting .. .. .	1
(j)	Water Vessel .. .. .	3
(k)	Removal of bilge water .. .. .	—
(l)	Other defects or dilapidations .. .. .	1
(m)	Notification of Infectious Diseases .. .. .	—
(n)	Admittance of Inspector .. .. .	—
	TOTAL .. .. .	8

Notices were served in 7 cases for infringements and no legal proceedings were taken under the Acts and Regulations during this period. No cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year.

There are at present on the register 52 Canal Boats known to be working.

### DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION SERVICES

#### Disinfection

Table showing disinfection following infectious disease, etc.:—

No. of Rooms disinfected .. .. .	603
No. of Hospital Wards disinfected .. .. .	37
No. of Schools disinfected .. .. .	5
No. of Day Nurseries disinfected .. .. .	15
Total number of Articles of Clothing, etc. disinfected .. .. .	5,908

#### Disinfestation

(ERADICATION OF BED BUGS, COCKROACHES, STEAM FLIES, ETC.)

Specially trained operators are engaged in this service and treatments have been successfully carried out by the use of fumigants and D.D.T. compounds in liquid and powder form.

The houses and household effects of new tenants for Council Houses are inspected and where necessary disinfestation of the house, furniture, clothes, etc., is carried out.

		<i>Total No. of visits</i>
No. of Private Houses treated ..	389	458
No. of Council Houses treated ..	175	380
No. of Factory Premises treated ..	76	831

In addition to the disinfestation of dwelling-houses, all Corporation Buildings (Offices, Market, Town Halls, etc.), and a large number of factories, bakehouses, food premises, etc., are under contract for periodic treatment and supervision by the Disinfestation Staff.



## THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Infestation in the City is well under control. Industrial and business premises, many of which are under contract, have been periodically inspected and treated.

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

No. of visits to premises .. .. .	15,122
No. of interviews and appointments .. .. .	133
No. of other inspections .. .. .	146
No. of premises where rat proofing recommended .. .. .	166
No. of premises where rat proofing carried out .. .. .	174
Total weight of prebait laid in ozs. .. .. .	28,262
Total weight of prebait taken in ozs. .. .. .	8,273
Total weight of poison bait laid in ozs. .. .. .	32,120
Total weight of poison bait taken in ozs. .. .. .	3,453
Estimated kill (Rats and Mice) .. .. .	14,444
No. of Bodies seen (Rats and Mice) .. .. .	4,127
Defective Drains found .. .. .	46
Drains repaired .. .. .	34
Drain test made—22 positive, 31 negative.	
No. of Dak Boards laid .. .. .	8,745

### Rat Infestations of Sewers

During the year, 1,850 sewer manholes were treated.

Following the test baitings, maintenance treatments first and second periods were carried out and 3,622 pre-baits and 512 poison baits were laid.

## RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

One sample of Washed Flock was taken during the year and found to conform with the standard prescribed by the Regulations made under the above Act.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

### Offensive Trades

Number of premises on the register, 31st December, 1953 ..	23
Number of premises on the register, 31st December, 1952 ..	22

### List of Classifications of Registered Trades

Tripe Boilers .. .. .	16
Gut Scrapers .. .. .	4
Fat Melters and Extractors .. .. .	1
Hide and Skin Yards .. .. .	2
	<hr/>
	23

The premises in all cases are maintained in compliance with the provisions of Bye-laws applicable to each particular trade.

## Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Twelve samples were submitted for analysis as follows :—

Basic Slag	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
National Growmore Fertiliser	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Raw Bone Meal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fertiliser	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Superphosphate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dried Blood	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Steamed Bone Meal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nitrate of Soda	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sulphate of Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Laying Pellets	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bone Meal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

The Agricultural Analyst reported that the statutory statement furnished in the case of the Bone Meal was not in accordance with the Act. This information was forwarded to the Authority in whose area the packer's premises were situate.

On analysis, one of the samples of National Growmore Fertiliser differed from the statutory statement beyond the limits of variation. Details were forwarded to the packers who attribute the variation to inadequate mixing of ingredients by the manufacturers. Existing stocks were to be analysed and the statutory statement amended if necessary.

All other samples were satisfactory.

## Public Swimming Baths

Sixty-five samples of Public Swimming Baths water were taken for bacteriological examination with results as follows :—

58 samples were satisfactory.

7 samples were unsatisfactory.



# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The number of samples taken for analysis and submitted to the Public Analyst during the year was as follows :—

Total number of samples submitted for analysis	Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
			Genuine	Non-Genuine
1 Antacid Tablets .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Antipasto—Hors D'oeuvre ..	—	1	1	—
1 Antiseptic Throat Pastilles ..	—	1	1	—
1 Apricots, Whole, in Heavy Syrup ..	—	1	1	—
1 Arrowroot .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Aspirin Tablets B.P. .. ..	—	1	1	—
4 Baking Powder .. .. .	—	4	4	—
1 Batter Mixture .. .. .	—	1	1	—
3 Beans in Tomato Sauce .. ..	—	3	3	—
1 Beef and Dumplings with Meat Gravy .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Bicarbonate of Soda, B.P. .. ..	—	1	1	—
1 Blanc Mange Powder, Unsweetened, Chocolate Flavour .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Blanc Mange Powder, Lemon Flavour .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Blanc Mange Powder .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Blackberries Cultivated in Heavy Syrup .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Blood Elixir .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Brisling in Tomato Sauce .. ..	—	1	1	—
8 Butter, National .. .. .	8	—	8	—
1 Cake Sponge Mixture .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Calves Feet, Jelly Flavoured with Wine .. .. .	—	1	1	—
2 Chicken Minced .. .. .	—	2	2	—
1 Chocolate, Drinking .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Chocolate Spread .. .. .	—	1	—	1
1 Coffee, Pure .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Coffee, Pure, Ground .. .. .	—	1	1	—
3 Coffee and Chicory Essence .. ..	—	3	3	—
3 Coffee and Chicory Essence Sweetened .. .. .	—	3	3	—
1 Cornflour .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Cornflour, Flavoured for Blanc-mange .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Cough Linctus .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Cough Linctus, Honey, Glycerine and Lemon .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Cough Mixture, Children's, Blackcurrant .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Cough Mixture, Compound, Cherry Bark .. .. .	—	1	1	—
5 Cream .. .. .	—	5	5	—
1 Cream, Clotted .. .. .	—	1	1	—
4 Cream, Double .. .. .	4	—	4	—
1 Cream, Single .. .. .	1	—	1	—
2 Cream, Sterilised .. .. .	—	2	2	—
1 Cream, Synthetic .. .. .	—	1	1	—
64 Carried forward ..	13	51	63	1

Total number of samples submitted for analysis		Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
				Genuine	Non- Genuine
64	Brought forward ..	13	51	63	1
1	Cream, Topping .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Crude Sugar Cane Molasses ..	—	1	1	—
2	Custard Powder .. ..	—	2	2	—
1	Custard Powder, Vanilla Flavour..	—	1	1	—
1	Damsons in Syrup .. ..	—	1	1	—
5	Dripping, Beef .. ..	5	—	5	—
1	Egg, Dried .. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Epsom Salts .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Essence of Beef .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Eucalyptus Oil .. ..	—	1	1	—
2	Fat, Cooking .. ..	1	1	2	—
1	Fat, Solidified .. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Flavouring, Vanilla .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Flour, Coconut, Cake .. ..	—	1	1	—
4	Flour, Self-raising .. ..	—	4	4	—
1	Flour, Soya .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Flour, Sugar Sweetened, Cake, Madeira Flavour .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Flower of Benjamin (Chest and Lung Cough Mixture) .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Formalin Tablets B.P.C. .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	French Dressing .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Fruit Saline .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Gelatin .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Ginger Cordial .. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Ginger, Ground .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Ginger, Powdered .. ..	—	1	—	1
3	Glace Cherries .. ..	—	3	3	—
1	Glycerine B.P. .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Glycerine, Lemon and Ipec ..	—	1	1	—
2	Golden Syrup .. ..	—	2	2	—
1	Gooseberries in Syrup .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Grapefruit Segments in Syrup ..	—	1	1	—
1	Greengages in Syrup .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Ham Paté .. ..	—	1	1	—
2	Honey .. ..	—	2	2	—
1	Horseradish Relish .. ..	—	1	1	—
27	Ice-Cream .. ..	27	—	21	6
1	Indian Brandy .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Influenza Mixture, Special ..	—	1	1	—
1	Iodised Throat Lozenges .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jam, Apricot, F.F.S. .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jam, Blackcurrant, F.F.S. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jam, Damson .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jam, Damson, F.F.S. .. ..	—	1	1	—
2	Jam, Plum, F.F.S. .. ..	—	2	2	—
1	Jam, Plum, Stoneless, F.F.S. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jam, Raspberry .. ..	—	1	1	—
3	Jam, Strawberry, F.F.S. .. ..	—	3	3	—
1	Jelly, Blackcurrant, F.F.S. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jelly, Redcurrant, F.F.S. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jelly Tablet .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jelly, Table .. ..	—	1	1	—
157	Carried forward ..	49	108	149	8



Total number of samples submitted for analysis		Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
				Genuine	Non- Genuine
157	Brought forward ..	49	108	149	8
2	Jelly, Table, Raspberry Flavour ..	—	2	2	—
1	Jelly, Table, Strawberry Flavour ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jelly, Table, Crystals, Strawberry Flavour .. .. .	—	1	1	—
2	Jelly, Table, Crystals, Lemon Flavour .. .. .	1	1	—	2
1	Lard .. .. .	1	—	1	—
2	Lemon Cheese .. .. .	—	2	2	—
1	Lemon Curd .. .. .	—	1	1	—
2	Lemonade Crystals .. .. .	—	2	2	—
1	Lemonade Cubes .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Lime Juice Cordial .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Linctus, Lemon Flavour .. .. .	—	1	—	1
1	Liquid Paraffin B.P. .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Liver Salt .. .. .	—	1	1	—
5	Lollies, Iced .. .. .	—	5	5	—
8	Lollies, Ice .. .. .	—	8	8	—
1	Lollie Kremes .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Lucozade .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Lung Syrup .. .. .	—	1	1	—
2	Maralyn, Chocolate Flavour .. .. .	—	2	2	—
1	Marmalade, Scotch .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Marmalade, Seville Orange .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Marmalade, Special Standard .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Meat Loaf, Minced .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Meat, Potted .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Meat Pudding .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Meggezones .. .. .	—	1	1	—
70	Milk .. .. .	70	—	68	2
2	Milk, Appeal to Cows .. .. .	2	—	2	—
2	Milk, Accredited .. .. .	2	—	2	—
3	Milk, Condensed, Full Cream, Sweetened .. .. .	—	3	3	—
1	Milk, Condensed, Full Cream, Unsweetened .. .. .	—	1	1	—
2	Milk, Condensed, Machine Skimmed, Sweetened .. .. .	—	2	2	—
156	Milk, Pasteurised .. .. .	155	1	156	—
112	Milk, Sterilised .. .. .	112	—	112	—
19	Milk, Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	19	—	19	—
114	Milk, Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) .. .. .	114	—	114	—
1	Milk, Whipping Compound .. .. .	—	1	1	—
4	Mincemeat .. .. .	—	4	4	—
1	Morfat Whipping .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Mustard .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Mutton Stewed with Gravy .. .. .	—	1	1	—
8	Non-brewed Condiment .. .. .	6	2	7	1
1	Norwegian Sild in Edible Oil and Tomato .. .. .	—	1	1	—
2	Orange Curd .. .. .	—	2	2	—
5	Orange Drink .. .. .	—	5	5	—
2	Orange Squash .. .. .	1	1	2	—
1	Paste, Beef .. .. .	—	1	1	—
707	Carried forward ..	532	175	693	14

Total number of samples submitted for analysis				Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
						Genuine	Non- Genuine
707	Brought forward ..			532	175	693	14
1	Paste, Chicken .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Paste, Chicken, Ham, and Tongue	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Paste, Fish .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Paste, Meat .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Paste, Meat, Chicken .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Paste, Ox Tongue .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Paste, Veal and Ham .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Peaches .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Pears in Syrup .. ..	..	..	—	1	—	1
2	Pears in Heavy Syrup .. ..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Peas, Canned .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Peas, Processed .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Peel, Cut .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
4	Pepper, White .. ..	..	..	—	4	4	—
2	Picallili .. ..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Pilchards in Tomato .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Pills, Back and Kidney .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Pineapple Chunks in Syrup .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Pineapple Conserve .. ..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Pineapple Juice .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Reddi Cake Mixture Chocolate Flavour .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Ricory .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Saccharin Tablets .. ..	..	..	—	2	2	—
2	Salad Cream .. ..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Salmon .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
3	Salmon Spread .. ..	..	..	—	3	3	—
1	Sandwich Spread .. ..	..	..	—	1	—	1
2	Sauce .. ..	..	..	—	2	2	—
2	Sauce, Fruit .. ..	..	..	—	2	1	1
1	Sauce, Tartare .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sauce, Tomato .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sauce, Worcestershire .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
10	Sausage, Beef .. ..	..	..	10	—	10	—
1	Sausage, Meat .. ..	..	..	1	—	1	—
6	Sausage, Pork .. ..	..	..	6	—	5	1
1	Savora .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Scotch Broth .. ..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Sherry, British .. ..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Sherry, Dry .. ..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Sild, Small in Tomato Sauce .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Slimming Tablets .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Soda, Bicarbonate B.P. .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Soup, Cream of Chicken .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Soup, Cream of Tomato .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Soup, Beef .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Soup, Kidney .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Spices, Ground, Mixed .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Splendo .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
3	Sponge Pudding Mixture, Sweetened .. ..	..	..	—	3	3	—
1	Sponge Mixture, Fully Sugar Sweetened .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Spread, Coffee .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
787	Carried forward ..			551	236	769	18



Total number of samples submitted for analysis				Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
						Genuine	Non- Genuine
787	Brought forward ..			551	236	769	18
1	Spread, Ham	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Spread, Heatherdown	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Squill Cough Mixture	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Strawberries	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Strawberries in Syrup	..	..	—	2	2	—
4	Suet, Shredded, Beef	..	..	—	4	4	—
3	Suet, Shredded, Beef with Flour	..	..	2	1	3	—
1	Sugared Coconut	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sulphur Tablets	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sulphur and Lime Tablets	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sulphur and Treacle	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sunny Spread	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Syrup, Cherry	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Syrup of Figs Compound	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Table Condiment	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Tea	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Tomatoes, Italian, Peeled	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Tomato Juice	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Tomato Juice, Pure	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Tomato Juice Cocktail	..	..	—	2	1	1
4	Tomato Ketchup	..	..	—	4	4	—
1	Tomatoes, Peeled	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Tomato Piquant	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Turkey, Minced	..	..	—	1	—	1
1	Valencia Orange Juice	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Vanilla Flavour	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Vinegar Cider	..	..	—	1	1	—
15	Vinegar, Malt	..	..	14	1	13	2
1	Vinegar, Raspberry	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Whisky, Scotch	..	..	2	—	2	—
1	Wine, British White	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Wine, British, Port Style (Ruby)	..	..	1	—	1	—
3	Wine, Ginger (Non-alcoholic)	..	..	—	3	3	—
1	Yeast Flakes	..	..	—	1	1	—
848	TOTAL ..			572	276	826	22

Formal Samples .. .. . 572

Informal Samples .. .. . 276

Number of Samples Genuine .. .. . 826

Number of Samples Non-Genuine .. .. . 22

The average standard of fat in the milk samples passed as genuine was as follows :—

Quarter Ending—

31st March, 1953	..	..	..	..	3.51%
30th June, 1953	..	..	..	..	3.52%
30th September, 1953	..	..	..	..	3.67%
31st December, 1953	..	..	..	..	3.76%

The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, fixes a minimum presumptive fat standard of 3.0%.

Nine samples were below the presumptive standard of solids-not-fat, due to natural causes.

#### PRESERVATIVES IN MILK, BUTTER, MARGARINE, JAM, ETC.

No preservatives were found in milk, butter (8), jam (8), lemon cheese (3), mincemeat (4), pork sausages (6), coffee and chicory essence (3), fruit sauce (1), tomato piquant (1), unsweetened chocolate blanc mange powder (1), gelatin (1), cornflour (1), raspberry vinegar (1), pineapple conserve (2), scotch marmalade (1), red currant jelly F.F.S. (1), double cream (4), custard powder (2), cream (6), blanc mange powder (1), tomato ketchup (4), sweetened lemonade crystals (2), tartare sauce (1), French dressing (1), cut peel (1), cherry syrup (1), beef sausages (10), salad cream (2), Worcestershire sauce (1), tomato sauce (1), meat sausages (1), arrow-root (1), orange curd (2), honey (1), cornflour flavoured for blanc mange (1), crude sugar cane molasses (1), picallili (2), lollie Kremes (1), horse-radish relish (1), special standard marmalade (1), golden syrup (2), coffee and chicory essence, sweetened (2), calves feet jelly flavoured with wine (1), table jelly, strawberry flavour (1), savora (1), British sherry (1), sunny spread (1), glace cherries (1).

Preservatives in permissible quantities were found in :—

- 1 Sample of Black Currant Jelly F.F.S. 11 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 1 Sample of Blanc-mange Powder, Lemon Flavour 12 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 1 Sample of Table Jelly, Strawberry Flavour 59 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 2 Samples of Glace Cherries 94 and 80 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide respectively.
- 2 Samples of Table Jelly, Raspberry Flavour 20 and 38 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide respectively.
- 1 Sample of Custard Powder, Vanilla Flavour 47 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 1 Sample of Iced Lollies trace only of Sulphur Dioxide.



- 1 Sample of Iced Lollies 97 parts per million Benzoic Acid.
- 1 Sample of Iced Lollies trace only of Benzoic Acid.
- 1 Sample of Lime Juice Cordial 232 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 2 Samples of Orange Squash 231 and 180 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide respectively.
- 2 Samples of Non-alcoholic Ginger Wine 59 and 200 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide respectively.
- 1 Sample of Table Jelly 20 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 1 Sample of Minced Chicken 30 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 2 Samples of Table Jelly Crystals 70 and 25 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide respectively.
- 1 Sample of Strawberry Jam 40 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 1 Sample of Blackcurrant Jam 50 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 1 Sample of Heatherdown Spread 35 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 1 Sample of Fruit Sauce 209 parts per million Benzoic Acid.
- 1 Sample of Jelly Tablet 20 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 5 Samples of Orange Drink trace only, 61, 51, 15, and 47 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide respectively.
- 1 Sample of Coffee and Chicory Essence, sweetened 36 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 1 Sample of Strawberry Jam F.F.S. 38 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 1 Sample of British Wine Port Style (Ruby) 315 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 1 Sample of Dry Sherry 60 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 1 Sample of Ginger Cordial 75 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 1 Sample of British White Wine 410 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.
- 1 Sample of Non-alcoholic Ginger Wine 460 parts per million Benzoic Acid.

Proceedings under the Act were instituted as follows :—

Offence						Result	Fines £ s. d.			Costs £ s. d.			
Selling fat	Ice-Cream .. ..	40·0% ..	deficient ..	of ..	..	Convicted	10	0		2	7	0	
Selling fat	Ice-Cream .. ..	40·0% ..	deficient ..	of ..	..	Convicted	10	0		2	7	0	
Selling fat	Ice-Cream .. ..	16·0% ..	deficient ..	of ..	..	Convicted	5	0	0	1	6	0	
						TOTAL	..	6	0	0	6	0	0

Details of non-genuine samples where proceedings were not instituted :—

Article	Remarks
Ginger, Powdered .. ..	The 90% alcohol extract is only 3.6% and is usually not less than 4.5%. Informal sample. Premises visited and Manager interviewed. Deficiency in analysis probably due to prolonged storage in shop. Existing stock withdrawn from sale immediately and arrangements made for smaller stocks to be kept on the premises in future, and to be stored in properly sealed jars.
Sausages, Pork .. ..	6.6% Deficient in meat content, containing 60.7% instead of 65%. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer.
Milk .. ..	7.3% Deficient in fat.
Milk .. ..	7.3% Deficient in fat.
	Both samples taken from a producer-retailer on the same morning. (One was a bottle of milk and one was a pint of milk in the can). Appeal-to-Cow samples taken were above the presumptive standard. Letter of warning sent.
Non-Brewed Condiment ..	6.5% Deficient in acetic acid, containing 3.74% instead of 4.0%. Public Analyst's report received too late for any action to be taken. Shop visited for repeat samples—none in stock. Under observation for repeat sample if available.
Pears in Syrup .. ..	On incubation the can became badly blown due to fermentation of contents, one seam developed a leak. Informal sample. Retailer's premises visited. Only four cans in stock. Although no evidence of any "blown can," stock withdrawn from sale.
Chocolate Spread .. ..	Contains a small portion of wheat and maize starches not included in list of ingredients. Informal sample. Letter to manufacturers who sent their Analyst to explain the presence of the small proportion of wheat and maize starches. This explanation was quite satisfactory. The firm expressed regret at the slight breach of the Labelling of Food Order and further stated that they had not made this commodity since January, 1951.
Sandwich Spread .. ..	Contravenes the Labelling of Food Order since it contains 35% of vegetable oil which should, therefore, be first and not seventh of the ingredients listed. Informal sample. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied, admitting an oversight on the labelling of this product, and are instructing their labelling department to alter the wording to conform to the order.



Article	Remarks
Lemon Flavour Linctus .. ..	68% Deficient of Dilute Sulphuric Acid. Contains 0.7% instead of 2.18%. Contains Glycerine, but does not state amount present. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied that amended formula was sometimes used and label altered by hand and it may be possible an employee failed to do this. They intimated that they had withdrawn this line from sale about three years ago. Local retailer's shop visited and proprietor interviewed. He stated that he must have had the product in stock for at least five years. He said he would withdraw all stocks from sale immediately and contact the manufacturers.
Malt Vinegar .. ..	5% Deficient of acetic acid, containing 3.8% W/V instead of 4.0% W/V. Letter of warning sent.
Ice-Cream .. ..	12.0% Deficient of fat, containing 4.4% instead of at least 5.0%. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer.
Ice-Cream .. ..	10.0% Deficient of fat, containing 4.5% instead of at least 5.0%. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer.
Ice-Cream .. ..	6.0% Deficient of fat, containing 4.7% instead of at least 5.0%. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer.
Malt Vinegar .. ..	13.8% Deficient of acetic acid, containing 3.45% W/V instead of 4.0% W/V and also contains moulds and vinegar eels. Letter of warning sent to retailer.
Table Jelly Crystals .. ..	10.8% Deficient of sugar, containing 74.9% instead of at least 84.0% as required by the Food Standards (Table Jellies) Order, 1949. See report on sample below—formal sample taken in connection with this.
Table Jelly Crystals .. ..	3.8% Deficient of sugar, containing 80.8% instead of 84.0%. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied that they are at a loss to understand how this deficiency could have occurred as they have never in their tests known such a high variation as given in the analysis of the sample. In their experience, any variation has been a decimal point percentage which has been adjusted before filling into packets. They have withdrawn all stocks from the local retailer's shop for investigation.

Article	Remarks
Fruit Sauce .. ..	Informal sample. Contains 209 parts per million of Benzoic Acid preservative, the presence of which is not declared on the label. Letter sent to manufacturers who state, that they have not used Sodium Benzoate in the manufacture of their sauce since 1943, and at the time, thought that the Regulations were relaxed or not in force. They further stated that the sample must have been from some very old stock. They were informed that the requirement regarding declaring the presence of preservative in sauces was not relaxed and should have been specified on their label. Remaining stock of this sauce on local retailer's premises has been withdrawn from sale.
Non-alcoholic Tomato Juice Cocktail .. ..	Contains 9.7 parts per million of copper, whereas the recommended limit for copper in beverages is 2 parts per million. The attention of the manufacturers was drawn to this matter and they replied that they themselves were concerned with the matter of the copper content being beyond the recommended limit for beverages. They further stated that they had taken up the matter with the British Food Manufacturing Industries Research Association and understood that they in turn have discussed the matter with the representatives of the Food Manufacturers' Federation in the belief that representations should be made to the Ministry of Food regarding the suggestion of 2 p.p.m. of copper in tomato drinks. They are pursuing the matter further with the above Association.
Minced Turkey .. ..	Label states—100% Turkey. Water content 75.4%. In the opinion of the Public Analyst this product contained an excessive amount of water. Letter sent to the manufacturers who replied to the effect that the label has now been withdrawn and a new modified label being used on all productions. They are arranging for all stocks of this product in this City to be returned for re-labelling or replacement.

### Registration of Wholesale Margarine Dealers

No new registrations were granted for carrying on the business of Wholesale Margarine Dealers.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

#### Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

All milk samples taken for Bacteriological and Biological Tests were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service (Medical Research Council), Stafford.



#### ORDINARY RAW MILK

91 Samples of milk were submitted for Bacteriological tests with results as follows :—

78 samples passed the Methylene Blue Test ;

13 samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test ;

and of these, 90 samples were also submitted for biological test, 1 of which gave a positive result on examination for tubercle bacilli.

*Brucella Abortus* was found in 2 samples of milk submitted. One was a sample of Ordinary Raw Milk and the other was a sample of Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled). The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the producers concerned were notified accordingly. Pending investigations all the milk from both these sources was submitted for heat treatment before being sold for human consumption.

#### **The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949**

443 Samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological tests as follows :—

##### TUBERCULIN TESTED (FARM BOTTLED)—14

13 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

##### HIGH TEMPERATURE SHORT TIME PASTEURISED—156

155 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

156 passed the Phosphatase Test.

##### PASTEURISED (HOLDER PROCESS)—41

41 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

41 passed the Phosphatase Test.

##### TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK (PASTEURISED)—136

136 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

136 passed the Phosphatase Test.

##### TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK—13

9 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

4 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

##### STERILISED MILK—81

81 passed the Turbidity Test.

##### ACCREDITED MILK—2

2 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

62 Samples of designated milk were submitted for biological test for Tuberculosis—all results negative :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)	..	..	..	13
Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	13
Accredited Milk	..	..	..	2
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	..	..	..	6
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	9
High Temperature Short Time Pasteurised Milk	..	..		19

### **Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, Milk Supplies—Specified Areas**

In accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Area) Order, 1953, which came into operation on 1st November, 1953, the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the above Act now apply to the City of Stoke-on-Trent and surrounding Boroughs of Newcastle-under-Lyme and Congleton, and the Urban Districts of Biddulph and Kidsgrove. This means that on and after 1st November, 1953, all dairymen who retail milk in any part of these areas must sell the milk under special designation. The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949 and 1950 are "Pasteurised," "Sterilised," "Tuberculin Tested," and until the 30th September, 1954, "Accredited." All the dairymen retailing in the City have been notified of these provisions.

### **Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949**

Three visits were made to cowsheds and 290 visits to dairies in connection with sampling, inspections, alterations, repairs, etc.

### **Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1935, Section 68 and Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13**

797 Visits were made in connection with the supervision and registration of ice-cream premises.

58 Samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with results as follows :—

						<i>Samples</i>
Provisional Grade 1	..	..	..	..	..	41
Provisional Grade 2	..	..	..	..	..	11
Provisional Grade 3	..	..	..	..	..	—
Provisional Grade 4	..	..	..	..	..	6

### **Special Duties**

941 Visits were made to premises for appointments, interviews, licensing and investigations.



## FOOD INSPECTION

### Livestock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Order, 1940

Under the Government Scheme for the control and distribution of meat all slaughtering of cattle continues to be carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Food at the Corporation Abattoir, Hanley, and at the Keele Street Slaughterhouse at Tunstall. In addition, two private licensed slaughterhouses are used for the slaughter of pigs for bacon production. This concentration of slaughtering makes it possible for adequate inspection to be carried out and all carcasses and offals are inspected at the time of slaughter.

### Meat Inspection

**Table I**

#### ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED IN THE CITY

		<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1953	..	389	6,165	7,872	7,377	13,778	67,708	36,938	.. 140,227
1952	..	521	4,321	9,029	9,626	19,914	67,437	27,942	.. 138,790

**Table II**

#### CARCASSES OF ANIMALS (HOME KILLED) BROUGHT INTO THE CITY FROM OTHER DISTRICTS

		<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1953	..	—	5	103½	—	1	494	3,420	.. 4,023½
1952	..	—	—	720	—	266	2,100	1,902	.. 4,988

**Table III**

#### IMPORTED MEAT (FROZEN AND CHILLED) DEALT WITH AT THE CITY ABATTOIR

						<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Carcase Meat	..	..	..	..	..	1,439	13	2	6
Offal	..	..	..	..	..	75	15	1	22
TOTAL						1,515	9	—	—

The following quantities of imported meat and offal were destroyed for unsoundness such as bone taint, mould, decomposition :—

						<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Carcase Meat	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	10
Offal	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL						1	2	3	10

## **The Tuberculosis Order, 1938 and Tuberculosis (Amendment) Order, 1946**

These orders aim at the removal and disposal of cows suffering from tuberculosis which may be a source of infection to human beings and to other animals. During the year, 29 cows dealt with under these Orders were slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir. Eighteen were found to be affected with advanced tuberculosis and eleven were affected with non-advanced tuberculosis.

### **Congenital Tuberculosis in Calves**

During the year, 14 calves under three weeks old slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir were found to be affected with congenital tuberculosis.

The Ministry of Agriculture (Animal Health Division) was notified and the dams of affected calves were traced in seven cases and dealt with under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders.

### **Cysticercus Bovis**

In the 224 cases discovered in cattle slaughtered at the Killing Centres, one carcase was generalised, and of the remainder, where infection was confined to a particular part or organ, 116 were affected with viable cysts. In all cases, carcasses are examined by incisions of chest, shoulder, diaphragm and pelvic musculature, and as a final precaution the carcasses are treated by freezing for 21 days at 15°F.

## **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933**

### **HUMANE SLAUGHTERING**

The stunning of animals is carried out by means of electrically operated instruments or captive bolt pistols.

### **SLAUGHTERMAN'S LICENCES**

Section 3 of the Act requires the licensing of slaughtermen by a Local Authority and only fit and proper persons who have attained the age of 18 years are permitted to hold such a licence.

Total number of licences in operation at 31st December, 1953—140.



### Number of Whole and Part Carcases Condemned

	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis:—								
Whole ..	6	13	239	57	32	—	75	422
Part ..	15	60	379	110	—	—	1,980	2,544
Other Diseases :—								
Whole ..	4	—	29	9	787	153	89	1,071
Part ..	4	78	109	71	5	55	274	596

### Total Number of Whole and Part Carcases Condemned

	<i>Whole</i>	<i>Part</i>
1953 .. .. .	1,493	3,140
1952 .. .. .	2,159	3,127

### Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned

		1953				1952			
		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Home Killed: Meat ..	..	151	10	—	6	166	19	2	17
Offal ..	..	273	18	2	13	285	—	2	26
Imported : Meat ..	..	1	11	2	21	—	6	3	20
Offal ..	..	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	9
TOTALS ..	..	427	0	1	22	452	8	1	16

### CASUALTY ANIMALS FROM FARM PREMISES

		1953					1952				
Number dealt with in the City..		1,830					3,400				
		<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Goats</i>	..	<i>Total</i>
1953	..	8	2	74	16	220	54	1,456	—	..	1,830
1952	..	23	34	591	78	257	1,041	1,374	2	..	3,400

		1953					1952				
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Whole Carcases											
Condemned ..	..	111	10	—	—	5	286	17	19	1	3
Part Carcases											
Condemned ..	..	232	2	—	2	2	198	2	11	1	27
Offals Condemned	..	—	4	17	1	24	—	6	16	1	15
TOTALS ..	..	—	16	18	—	3	—	27	7	—	17

UNGRADED AND OTHER CATTLE FROM MINISTRY OF FOOD COLLECTING  
CENTRES SLAUGHTERED AT OWNER'S RISK

		1953					1952		
		Number dealt with in the City ..					158		
		<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i> ..	<i>Total</i>
1953	..	15	—	42	5	74	15	7 ..	158
1952	..	7	—	73	5	159	16	1 ..	261

		1953					1952				
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Whole Carcasses											
Condemned ..		69	2	3	—	19	165	5	11	—	5
Part Carcasses											
Condemned ..		9	—	1	2	5	11	—	5	1	22
Offals Condemned		—	—	17	3	9	—	1	18	—	4
TOTALS ..		—	3	2	2	5	—	7	14	2	3

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN  
FOOD ANIMALS WHICH NECESSITATED THE CONFISCATION  
OF THE WHOLE OF THE CARCASE AND ORGANS

	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Anaemia .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bruising, general ..	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Cysticercus Bovis (generalised) ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dropsy (generalised) ..	2	—	8	1	—	27	13
Emaciation (general) ..	—	—	2	—	6	22	—
Erysipelas, acute swine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Fever, acute .. ..	—	—	4	1	—	5	8
Immaturity .. ..	—	—	—	—	749	—	—
Jaundice .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malignant neoplasms ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Abnormal odour .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Moribund .. ..	—	—	—	—	10	14	10
Pericarditis, septic ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia, acute septic ..	—	—	1	—	—	5	1
Pyæmia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	63	13
Swine Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Septicaemia or septic intoxication .. ..	1	—	7	4	1	13	8
Umbilical Pyæmia .. ..	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Uraemia .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis, septic ..	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	4	—	29	9	787	153	89



# **CARCASES INSPECTED AND NUMBER CONFISCATED EITHER WHOLLY OR IN PART ON ACCOUNT OF DISEASE**

		<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Animals inspected ..	..	389	6,165	7,872	7,377	21,803	13,778	67,708	36,938
<hr/>									
TUBERCULOSIS :—									
Whole Carcases ..	..	6	13	239	57	315	32	—	75
Parts and Organs ..	..	127	591	2,918	1,126	4,862	—	—	2,567
Percentage affected with Tuberculosis ..	..	34·19	9·79	40·09	16·03	23·74	0·23	—	7·15
<hr/>									
OTHER DISEASES :—									
Whole Carcases ..	..	4	—	29	9	42	787	153	89
Parts and Organs ..	..	89	2,409	2,136	2,363	6,997	26	15,579	9,723
Percentage affected with other diseases ..	..	23·91	39·07	27·13	32·15	32·28	5·90	23·46	26·56

## **OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED**

					<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Canned Meat ..	..	..	..	..	5	18	1	17
Canned Fruits ..	..	..	..	..	9	—	2	5
Canned Milks ..	..	..	..	..	—	16	1	26
Canned Fish ..	..	..	..	..	—	3	3	11
Canned Vegetables ..	..	..	..	..	4	17	1	22
Canned Soups ..	..	..	..	..	—	19	1	14
Sausage ..	..	..	..	..	—	9	—	8
Biscuits ..	..	..	..	..	—	2	1	13
Butter, Margarine, Lard and Suet ..	..	..	..	..	—	4	3	4
Sauces and Pickles ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	1
Preserves ..	..	..	..	..	—	2	3	12
Cheese ..	..	..	..	..	—	4	—	14
Bacon ..	..	..	..	..	—	18	1	19
Sugar Confectionery ..	..	..	..	..	—	4	2	11
Jelly Crystals and Blocks ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	24
Flour ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	8
Wet Fish ..	..	..	..	..	—	13	1	25
Poultry ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	20
Shell Fish ..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	20
Cooked Pork ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	13
Processed Meat ..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	24

**OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED—Continued**

Pork Pies	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	27
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	—	—
Maws	..	..	..	..	..	—	5	—	12
Dried Egg	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Frozen Egg	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	24
Liquid Egg	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	24
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	—	1
Rabbits	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	13
Vitacream	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	20
Cakes	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	15
Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	10
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	—	12	—	4
TOTAL						28	16	—	13

**INSPECTIONS OF, AND VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES**

Chemist Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Merchandise Marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Tripe Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Gut Scrapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fat Melters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fell Mongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Animal Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ministry of Food Killing Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,997
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	422
Butcher's Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Milk Shops/Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,316
Grocers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,060
Ice-Cream Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	797
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	352
Food Premises (Condemnations)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	702
Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	916
Food Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Food Delivery Vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3



# INSPECTIONS OF, AND VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES—*Continued*

Hawkers Carts and Vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Bakeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
Oatcake Bakeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Preserved Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	296
Cafe Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	186
Fish Friers	..	..	..	..	..	..	332
Industrial Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	235
Mobile Canteen	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
School Meals Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	..	..	239
Food Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Mineral Water Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bottling Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
General Food Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hotels/Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	806
TOTAL							11,756

## PROSECUTIONS, 1953

Description	Fines	Costs
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in respect of the dirty condition of the premises and for failing to take all reasonable steps to prevent risk of contamination of food on the premises .. ..	13 0 0	2 12 6
Contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in respect of the dirty condition of the premises and utensils.		
Being in possession of unsound food .. ..	40 0 0	5 5 0
Contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in respect of the dirty condition of the premises and utensils, accumulations of refuse, etc. .. ..	24 0 0	3 3 0
TOTAL ..	77 0 0	11 0 6

## 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 rocks.

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 supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1953, the Board submitted 430 Bacteriological samples, and 83 Chemical samples of water as supplied to the district and they 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 purpose of public supply." Of the total number of samples taken, 100% were free from faecal contamination (*Bacteria Coli*) and 99.8% free from *Clostridium Welchii* organisms.

The total rainfall during the year was 28.17 inches, this being 18.68% below the average. The use of water continues to increase, some of this no doubt is legitimate, due to the increase in the number of new houses being built and increased industrial use, but there is every reason to think that some of the increase is due to waste from pipes and fittings. The margin between the water available from all the sources and the consumption is still too small for safety.

At Peckforton, the linking up of two of the three boreholes was completed and the plant installed and tested, and finally put into operation for supply purposes in July.

During the year, Coopers Green Reservoir was tested and found to be satisfactory, thus giving much needed additional storage to the Board.

Good progress has also been made on the three boreholes at the Board's Tower Wood site, No. 3 borehole being completed, and the other two being sunk simultaneously.

Approval has been received for the construction of the Cocknage Reservoir and mains for the Blurton and Newstead Estates, and work will commence early in 1954.

At Greatgate, No. 3 borehole has been completed by the Contractors, and they have been instructed to carry out a pumping test.



# REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1953 KEPT AT THE MEIR, LONGTON

(By the courtesy of Mr. C. V. Brown)

					<i>Total Depth (ins.)</i>	<i>No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell</i>
January	..	..	..	..	1.00	13
February	..	..	..	..	1.77	9
March	..	..	..	..	1.30	6
April	..	..	..	..	3.13	15
May	..	..	..	..	2.38	12
June	..	..	..	..	3.61	18
July	..	..	..	..	3.69	23
August	..	..	..	..	3.10	13
September	..	..	..	..	2.64	15
October	..	..	..	..	2.00	10
November	..	..	..	..	2.18	14
December	..	..	..	..	1.37	16
TOTALS					28.17	164

In 1952, the total rainfall was 32.12 inches.

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