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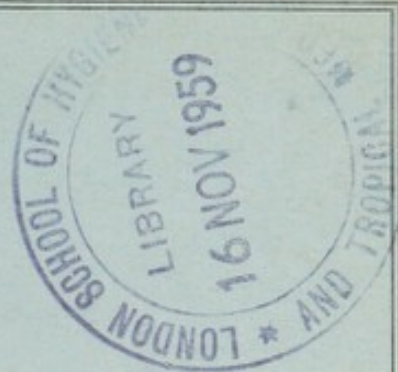
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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

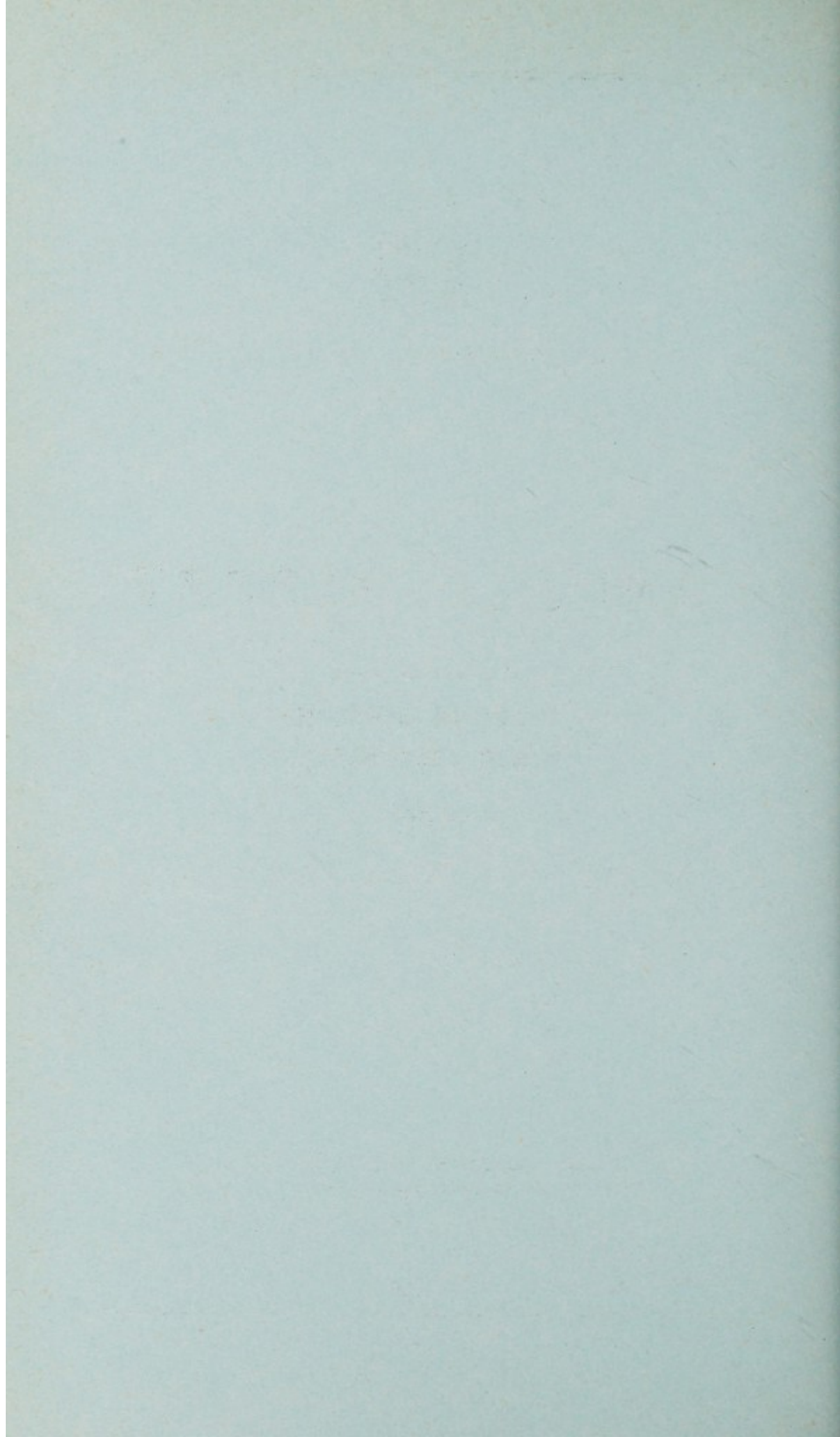
# ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

**PUBLIC HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT**

**1957**

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





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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 the Annual Report for 1957, which has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health in Circular 1/58.

The estimated civil population at the middle of the year was 271,800 a decrease of 1,200 compared with a decrease of 1,000 during the previous year.

The Birth Rate has been increased to 15·8 against 15·6 for the previous year. This compares with a rate of 16·1 for England and Wales.

The Death Rate at 11·5 was 0·4 higher than last year. The rate for England and Wales was 11·5

There were three Maternal Deaths during the year compared with one during 1956.

The infant Mortality Rate was 30 compared to 26·6 in 1956. The main causes remain as in last year, congenital deformity, prematurity and respiratory diseases, with especial emphasis on the former two.

For the sixth year in succession no case of diptheria occurred in the City. Immunisation against poliomyelitis continued at an enhanced rate throughout the year.

Once again I wish to draw your attention to the excellent reports of Dr. F. A. Smith, Consultant Chest Physician and Dr. E. Posner, the Medical Director of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, which show the very good work being done in the prevention and treatment of the tuberculosis, and the after care of the patient. The excellent results attained are once more evinced with the marked fall both in mortality and



morbidity from tuberculosis. Many factors have played a part in this, including earlier diagnosis, with modern anti-tuberculosis drugs reducing the need for a long time in a sanatorium and giving satisfactory, quicker healing with consequent prevention of infectivity and prevention of relapse. The general improvements in the standard of living particularly of housing has been very helpful. Our thanks are due to the Housing Department for their great assistance and to the Housing Committee for their help in rehousing Tuberculosis cases—85 families were rehoused due to this in 1957.

The referral of a greatly increased number of chest complaints to the Chest Clinic has been of good value in picking out early cases. It is interesting to note that only 4.3% of cases seen were infective.

The problem of rehabilitation particularly of the older recovered patient remains with us in serious degree.

Slum clearance has continued during the year and 650 houses have been dealt with; 328 by Demolition or Closing Orders and 322 represented in Clearance Areas. From 1953 to the end of 1957 a total of 4,972 houses have been dealt with in these ways.

During the year one new Health Services Centre was opened at Fenton to provide for Midwifery and Child Welfare and Ante-natal work and for a home nursing centre for the area. Further details of this new centre are given in the report.

I must pay a sincere tribute to the excellent work done for this Authority for Dr. Elizabeth J. Findlay who was the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. The new centre was named after her as a permanent reminder of her work, her enthusiasm and her vision.

She came to Stoke in the difficult times of the early war years and quickly showed her value.

We honour her for the excellence of her work, the stimulus of her company and as a colleague whose loyalty and devotion to her calling are beyond compare.

We hope that she will have many happy years of retirement.

All the services continue to run efficiently and I wish to pay tribute to all our staff who work so well and so happily together.

I wish to thank whole-heartedly the General Practitioners of this area for their ready co-operation in so many ways, also the Clerk to the Stoke-on-Trent Executive Council; the Chairman and members of the Local Medical Committee; the Secretary and many members of the Hospital Management Group Staff and the Consultants in the area who have helped us so readily.

Our work touches on that of many other departments and we depend greatly on the co-operation we receive from them. It has readily been given and I gladly record my thanks.

I would like to express on my own behalf and on behalf of the staff of the Health Department our appreciation of the help and interest of our Chairman, Alderman Mrs. A. L. Barker and of the members of the Health Committee throughout.

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,

GLEBE STREET,

STOKE-ON-TRENT.

*October, 1958*

## Health Committee at December, 1957

---

CHAIRMAN (Mrs.) A. L. Barker, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—The Lord Mayor  
Councillor Rev. A. Perry

Alderman S. Capewell, J.P.

Alderman A. Hollins, J.P.

Alderman H. Leason, J.P.,  
A.M.I.E.E.

Alderman (Mrs.) B. E. Meakin

Alderman (Mrs.) H. Slater, M.P.

Alderman G. J. Timmis,  
O.B.E., J.P.

Councillor W. Bailey, J.P.

Councillor H. Brown

Councillor R. B. Cant, B.Sc. (ECON.)

Councillor W. J. Eardley, J.P.

Councillor (Mrs.) E. M. Hancock

Councillor (Mrs.) F. Jones

Councillor (Mrs.) G. E. Marrow

Councillor J. Ruane

Councillor (Mrs.) M. Tyler, B.E.M.

Councillor K. G. Wright



## SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

---

Medical Officer of Health,

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

WILLIAM ROSE PLEWS, L.R.C.P., L.A.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S., R.C.O.G.,  
D.P.H.

Maternity and Child Welfare Officer,

ELIZABETH J. FINDLAY, M.D., D.P.H. (Retired 30.4.57)

MARY M. ESSEX LOPIESTI, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.O.G. (apptd. 17.6.57)

Assistant Maternity Child Welfare Officers,

AGNES J. H. STONE, M.B., Ch.B.

ALISON MARGARET BATTEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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 Public Health Inspector

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

Ambulance Officer,

F. E. S. JONES

Public Analyst,

A. HOULBROOKE

Chief Clerk,

H. R. TOPHAM





**PART 1.**



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 271,800 at the middle of 1957. This figure is a decrease of 1,200 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
TUNSTALL .. ..	27,390	27,791	27,890	25,486
BURSLEM .. ..	41,566	42,462	43,368	36,631
HANLEY .. ..	66,255	67,876	66,199	51,126
STOKE .. ..	36,218	39,277	44,293	45,245
FENTON .. ..	25,626	26,718	26,154	20,631
LONGTON .. ..	37,479	42,629	44,297	53,062
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCK- NALL, etc., Wards 27 and 28 .. ..	—	20,894	24,438	42,934
TOTALS .. ..	234,534	267,647	276,639	275,115

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 86,315.

During the year 1957, 1,588 dwellings were certified for habitation ; in addition, existing premises were converted to provide four additional units of accommodation; 1,419 dwellings were built by the Corporation, and 169 dwellings were built by private owners, and the conversions mentioned were carried out by private owners.

**TABLE 1—Areas, Population in Wards at Census.**

Ward	Acreages	Population at Census 1921 (Revised)	Population at Census 1931	Population at Census 1951
1	1,090.93	10,321	10,268	10,518
2	249.70	10,046	9,547	5,852
3	417.94	8,021	8,075	9,116
4	439.66	8,191	7,903	5,513
5	433.25	8,481	9,783	11,559
6	214.84	9,773	9,384	6,167
7	294.94	8,574	8,267	7,015
8	480.95	8,355	8,031	6,377
9	226.95	11,909	11,662	7,246
10	255.75	10,497	10,080	8,358
11	500.53	10,773	10,496	8,130
12	203.77	8,958	8,767	7,061
13	315.91	9,237	8,513	6,753
14	266.96	8,304	7,748	5,993
15	202.92	9,655	8,933	7,585
16	611.60	10,097	11,759	11,822
17	280.85	9,511	9,193	8,239
18	200.03	10,084	8,945	6,661
19	417.58	8,330	8,938	7,140
20	565.65	9,208	8,482	5,390
21	1,595.70	10,422	14,396	18,523
22	747.92	9,754	8,734	8,101
23	2,329.43	10,333	10,482	13,990
24	1,092.84	12,879	12,326	10,426
25	305.80	9,409	8,913	8,234
26	1,640.40	10,866	12,576	20,412
27	2,701.20	13,700	13,860	19,545
28	3,106.00	7,505	10,578	23,389
	21,190.00	273,238	276,639	275,115

Since the number of wards was reduced in May, 1955 from 28 to 24, the estimated population in wards as at mid 1957 is not comparable to the above table and is shown separately in the following table.



**TABLE 2**—Population in Existing Wards.

Ward			Estimated Population Middle of 1957
1	..	..	10,417
2	..	..	11,067
3	..	..	13,144
4	..	..	7,627
5	..	..	10,482
6	..	..	7,961
7	..	..	13,689
8	..	..	12,366
9	..	..	11,173
10	..	..	9,726
11	..	..	10,762
12	..	..	11,070
13	..	..	10,400
14	..	..	9,704
15	..	..	11,339
16	..	..	16,436
17	..	..	9,936
18	..	..	11,563
19	..	..	9,748
20	..	..	15,857
21	..	..	8,880
22	..	..	11,313
23	..	..	12,769
24	..	..	14,371
TOTAL ..			271,800

## RATEABLE VALUE

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 1st April, 1958 was £2,441,672, compared with £2,420,449 at 1st April, 1957.

Product of 1d. Rate, £9,571 as compared with £10,216 in 1957.

## BIRTHS

There were 4,299 births registered and allotted to the City in 1957 giving a birth rate of 15·8 per 1,000 of the population.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for births (0·94 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate, it becomes 14·8 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for England and Wales was 16·1

The recorded rate is 0·1 higher than in 1956.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,035 to 1,000. For the year 1956 the ratio was 1,036 males to 1,000 females.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 1,162. In the previous year it was 1,214, a difference of 52, the number of births registered being 51 more than in 1956, while the number of deaths was 103 more.

## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the total births, 156 or 3·53 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 163 or 3·72 per cent. in the previous year.

## STILL BIRTHS

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still-births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 127 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these, 20 were attended by midwives, 2 by medical practitioners and 105 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the twelve months ending 31st December was 125.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1957 as 125 it is equal to 2·83 per cent. of the total births. In 1956, there were 134 still-births, equal to 3·06 per cent.

**TABLE 3**  
**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1957 and previous years**

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the district	of Resi- dents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births		
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
1954	274,100	5,192	4,273	15.6	3,565	13.0	600	57	142	33	3,022	11.0
1955	274,000	5,295	4,180	15.3	3,685	13.5	645	83	129	31	3,123	11.4
1956	273,300	5,265	4,248	15.6	3,638	13.3	664	60	113	27	3,034	11.1
1957	271,800	5,415	4,299	15.8	3,718	13.8	655	74	128	30	3,137	11.5



TABLE 4

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 24 Wards.

WARD			No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	..	..	143	13.7	113	10.8	14
2	..	..	138	12.5	276	24.9	22
3	..	..	263	20.0	113	8.6	19
4	..	..	124	16.3	107	14.1	40
5	..	..	131	12.5	184	17.6	40
6	..	..	112	14.1	143	18.0	27
7	..	..	244	17.8	102	7.4	4
8	..	..	167	13.5	124	10.0	36
9	..	..	164	14.7	142	12.7	18
10	..	..	148	15.2	128	13.2	20
11	..	..	194	18.0	116	10.8	36
12	..	..	114	10.3	120	10.8	18
13	..	..	145	13.9	121	11.6	28
14	..	..	148	15.2	127	13.1	20
15	..	..	167	14.7	142	12.5	12
16	..	..	445	27.1	100	6.1	34
17	..	..	134	13.5	97	9.8	23
18	..	..	202	17.5	91	7.9	35
19	..	..	124	12.7	129	13.2	40
20	..	..	276	17.4	127	8.0	36
21	..	..	108	12.2	104	11.7	37
22	..	..	160	14.1	136	12.0	44
23	..	..	179	14.0	141	11.0	61
24	..	..	269	18.7	154	10.7	45
Whole City .. ..			4,299	15.8	3,137	11.5	30



TABLE 5

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
1954	15.6	11.0	33
1955	15.3	11.4	31
1956	15.6	11.1	27
1957	15.8	11.5	30

**TABLE 6**

Vital Statistics compared with those of 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	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	
1953	10·9	11·4	16·4	15·5	28	27	1,507
1954	11·0	11·3	15·6	15·2	33	26	1,251
1955	11·4	11·7	15·3	15·0	31	25	1,057
1956	11·1	11·7	15·6	15·6	27	24	1,214
1957	11·5	11·5	15·8	16·1	30	23	1,162

### DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1957 was 3,718. This gives a death rate of 13·8 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 1,139 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 3,137 (1,636 males and 1,501 females), and the death rate 11·5 per 1,000.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for deaths (1·27 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 14·6 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11·5

The death rate of 11·5 per 1,000 was 0·4 higher than that of 1956.

## PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	1957	1956
Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	38	62
Congenital Debility and Malformation, etc., including Premature Birth .. .. .	73	60
Bronchitis .. .. .	194	188
Pneumonia .. .. .	109	114
Organic Heart Disease, etc. .. .. .	983	964
Cancer .. .. .	529	543
Violence .. .. .	128	121
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. .. .	25	24
Influenza .. .. .	81	6

## DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

	1957	1956
Smallpox .. .. .	0	0
Enteric .. .. .	0	0
Diphtheria .. .. .	0	0
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	0	0
Whooping Cough .. .. .	0	0
Measles .. .. .	1	0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) ..	3	2



### **Lead Poisoning**

No deaths from lead poisoning have occurred since 1950.

### **Cancer**

The total number of deaths from cancer was 529, a decrease of 14 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 1·947 and in England and Wales the rate was 2·094.



TABLE 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1957—continued

[illegible]



TABLE 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1957.

[illegible]

TABLE 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1957—*continued*

Hypertension with Heart Disease .. ..	6	19	4	12	3	3	2	3	3	2	53	56	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	18	8	18	22	15	26	15	31	
Other Heart Disease .. ..	2	1	3	2	4	1	4	3	71	77	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	9	13	35	35	40	51	81	170	60	89
Other Circulatory Disease .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	26	25	23	34	21	42
Influenza .. ..	4	3	1	1	3	—	1	46	35	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	6	2	19	9	18	9	2	7	22
Pneumonia .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	18	15	23	22	17	44
Bronchitis .. ..	6	1	15	4	4	5	9	3	138	56	194	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	38	15	56	22	38	18	44	15	59	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. ..	2	—	3	1	6	—	6	—	69	12	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	34	5	21	4	11	3	23	4	27	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	1	21	5	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	1	7	3	6	—	9	3	12
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	9	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	3	2	—	5	1	6
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	13	12	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	5	2	3	4	1	5	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	9	9	9
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations .. ..	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	1	14	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	2	—	—	—	12	21	—
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases .. ..	10	4	5	7	10	12	12	10	140	157	297	51	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	17	29	30	18	31	25	43	73	75	148	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. ..	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	16	5	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	4	8	—
All other Accidents .. ..	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	20	34	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	7	4	1	3	3	21	6	13	19	—
Suicide .. ..	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	1	25	25	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	9	15	6	5	2	1	1	1	—
Homicide & Operations of War .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .. ..	59	45	74	62	79	62	79	75	1,636	1,501	3,137	69	59	3	2	3	3	6	7	12	8104	68,526	340,480	423,433	591	608	531	1,139					





**PART 2**



**INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES**

## INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

### Scarlet Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	389
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	82
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	21.1
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	386
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	0
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	0.0

The attack rate for the City during the year was 1.43 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the City during 1957 was 0.0.

### Diphtheria

For the sixth 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	..	..	..	..	..	—
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 13 cases notified during the year and in eleven cases the diagnosis was confirmed. There were no deaths. In 1956, 17 cases were notified with no deaths.

### **Cerebro-Spinal Fever**

Seventeen cases were notified as Cerebro-Spinal Fever during the year and eleven confirmed bacteriologically. There was one death.

### **Encephalitis**

There were two cases of the above disease notified during the year.

### **Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis**

There were twenty three confirmed cases during the year. There were no deaths. Seventeen of the cases were paralytic and six non-paralytic.

### **Dysentery**

There were 101 cases of Dysentery notified during the year, of which 100 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, 195, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 138. The number of deaths was:—Influenza 81, being equal to a rate of 0.3 per 1,000 of the population; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 109 being equal to a rate of 0.4 per 1,000 of the population.

### **Pemphigus Neonatorum**

There were no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum notified during the year.

### **Measles**

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939, and during 1957, there were 3,941 cases notified.

There were no deaths during 1957 compared with 0 in 1956 and 3 in 1955.

The death rate from Measles in 1957 was 0.0 per 1,000 of the population.



## Whooping Cough

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, compared with one in 1955.

Leaflets are distributed through the schools when necessary.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the later months of 1939 and during 1957, there were 161 cases notified.

## Food Poisoning

### NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

1st Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
2nd Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
3rd Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
4th Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
								—
						Total	..	65
								—

### OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

Total Outbreaks 0 ; Total Cases 0.

### OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE

Total Outbreaks 9 ; Total Cases 25.

### SINGLE CASES

Agent identified 0; Unknown Cause 40.

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.

Table 8

## Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Deaths, Death Rate &amp; Notification. Years 1911-1957

Year	No. of Notific- ations	No. of Deaths TOTAL	under one	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over	Death Rate
1957	178	37	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	17	.136
1956	267	59	-	-	-	-	-	11	30	18	.216
1955	337	73	-	-	-	-	1	15	38	19	.266
1954	297	74	-	-	-	-	4	15	45	10	.266
1953	297	94	-	-	-	-	4	21	42	27	.380
1952	314	95	-	-	1	-	9	27	34	24	.349
1951	281	119	-	-	1	-	8	34	58	18	.436
1950	258	140	-	-	-	1	6	45	63	25	.508
1949	422	156	-	2	-	-	21	52	60	21	.568
1948	264	150	1	1	2	-	17	42	68	19	.548
1947	317	144	-	1	1	-	19	45	63	15	.533
1946	296	165	1	1	-	1	21	59	63	19	.621
1945	281	151	1	2	1	3	21	59	52	12	.600
1944	290	160	-	-	2	2	27	45	70	14	.639
1943	264	184	1	1	-	2	33	59	65	23	.734
1942	338	180	1	1	-	1	29	69	69	10	.704
1941	377	210	1	-	1	9	46	68	77	8	.812
1940	339	188	-	-	1	2	37	59	80	9	.725
1939	323	203	-	-	-	2	37	66	79	19	.750
1938	375	181	2	-	1	-	31	64	67	16	.670
1937	458	218	1	1	2	3	39	82	83	7	.800
1936	511	200	-	-	1	5	39	60	74	21	.730
1935	466	244	1	3	-	3	38	89	95	15	.890
1934	501	229	1	1	2	2	50	82	73	18	.830
1933	467	242	1	2	1	2	48	91	78	19	.880
1932	582	235	1	1	2	3	45	81	92	10	.840
1931	604	271	2	-	1	7	45	97	111	8	.980
1930	576	281	-	-	5	9	55	103	100	9	1.010
1929	627	289	1	5	5	15	61	109	84	9	1.040
1928	524	261	3	5	8	9	47	94	85	10	0.930
1927	411	293	4	4	4	12	60	111	97	7	1.060
1926	406	275	3	8	8	10	61	86	93	6	1.000
1925	451	275	-	3	5	14	57	102	90	4	0.990
1924	354	254	-	3	1	11	56	91	87	5	0.910
1923	390	267	2	1	-	8	61	112	78	5	0.960
1922	452	294	2	2	6	18	56	112	89	9	1.060
1921	491	292	1	4	1	10	68	115	85	8	1.180
1920	587	260	1	2	4	13	53	118	65	4	1.040
1919	742	283	3	2	1	22	59	109	77	10	1.180
1918	606	325	6	3	9	34	64	132	73	4	1.560
1917	501	330	1	5	8	24	64	133	91	4	1.530
1916	580	326	2	3	10	27	49	123	102	10	1.480
1915	686	293	3	-	6	14	56	122	83	9	1.300
1914	775	308	1	2	6	15	47	146	87	4	1.270
1913	815	304	3	3	4	21	54	130	82	7	1.200
1912	730	300	1	6	4	14	56	135	82	2	1.200
1911	410	303	4	3	6	13	52	132	89	4	1.300



## TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

One-hundred and seventy-eight cases of Pulmonary and twenty cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

There were 37 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis which is equal to a death rate of 0.136 per 1,000; in 1956 there were 59 deaths and a death rate of 0.216. In 1957, the death rate for England and Wales was 0.95 per 1,000 (Males 0.146; Females 0.047).

There was 1 death from forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary equal to a rate of 0.004 per 1,000. In 1956 there were 3 deaths and a death rate of 0.011 per 1,000. In 1957, the rate for England and Wales was 0.012 (Males 0.012; Females 0.012).

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.140 per 1,000 compared with 0.107 in England and Wales.

### Surgical Tuberculosis

Dr. D. Wainwright reports as follows:—

“During the year 1957, 5 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children of the City of Stoke-on-Trent were under treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill, of which none were new cases.

Three have been discharged as improved, none have died and two were transferred to other hospitals.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF CASES

Hips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Knees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
TOTAL								5



"During the year 1957, 11 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults were treated as in-patients and 1 of these was a new case.

CLASSIFICATION								
Spine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Knee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL								11

"Three have been discharged, cured or improved" and eight transferred to other hospitals.

### 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 1957, three of these patients were admitted to the Colony, eight were discharged during the year for various reasons, there were six colonised and three were still being maintained there by this Authority at the end of the year.

## THE WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC, 1957

*by* Dr. F. A. SMITH, Chest Consultant

Despite the publicity being given at the present time to the decline of tuberculosis throughout the country the principal work of the Chest Clinic at Shelton is still based on the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Considerable effort is also directed to the rehabilitation and re-employment of patients who have recovered from the acute phase of the disease and to supervision of long term chemotherapy after discharge from hospital.

Such success as we have been able to achieve towards the elimination of tuberculosis has been due not only to the staff of the Chest Clinic but to the co-operation we continue to receive from General Practitioners, Dr. J. S. Hamilton and the staff of the Public Health Department, Dr. Posner, director of the Mass Radiography Unit, as well as from the Physicians and Surgeons of the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, Market Drayton, and the two large General Hospitals in the City.

1957 has also seen changes at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, Market Drayton, which is the principal hospital for treatment of cases of tuberculosis from Stoke-on-Trent.

Dr. Peter W. Edwards, for 40 years Superintendent of the Sanatorium, retired in March 1957 and was succeeded in that appointment by Dr. A. C. Penman, his deputy for 20 years.

In addition, Dr. R. Y. Keers, lately Consultant to H. M. Forces in Scotland, and Physician in Charge of the Red Cross Sanatoria in Scotland, was appointed as a Consultant Chest Physician to Group 21 Hospitals and we are fortunate in having Dr. Keer's services at the Shelton Chest Clinic on a part time basis.

Statistics for Tuberculosis in Stoke-on-Trent in 1957 show that both new notifications of and deaths from tuberculosis follow the pattern of decline evident throughout the country as a whole.

New notifications of pulmonary disease totalled 157, that is an attack rate of 0.063% while notifications of new cases from non-pulmonary disease numbered only 10.



These figures compare with 263 and 28 respectively for 1956 representing a decline in new notifications of pulmonary disease of 106 (40.3%) and of non-pulmonary 18 (64.3%).

Deaths directly attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis fell to 37 compared with 59 in 1956—a fall of 35%. Four additional deaths were certified in which tuberculosis was listed as the secondary cause and one person died from tuberculosis other than of the lungs.

The figure of 157 new cases of pulmonary disease notified during 1957 was made up as shown in Table 9 with the figures for 1956 in parenthesis.

**Table 9**  
**New notifications 1957 (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)**

	1957 (No.)	1956 (No.)	1957 Per Cent.	1956 Per Cent.
Men .. ..	88	(137)	56.05	(52.09)
Women .. ..	52	(87)	35.12	(33.08)
Children (up to 15) ..	17	(39)	10.53	(14.83)
TOTALS ..	157	(263)	100.00	(100.00)

The decline compared to 1956 in the number of new cases in adult males *i.e.* over the age of 15 was 49 (35.8%), in adult females 35 (40.2%) and in children up to 15 years of age 22 (56.4%).

During the year 3,660 new patients were referred to the Chest Clinic. 157 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified represents one active case of the disease discovered for every 23 new patients examined or, expressed in an another way, 4.3% of the total number of new patients seen.

57 (36.3%) of the new pulmonary cases notified had tubercle bacilli recovered from their sputum and 3 (1.54%) were also found to be excreting tubercle bacilli in their urine.



The age distribution of new pulmonary cases notified in 1957 is given in Table 10.

**Table 10**  
**Age Distribution of 157 new notified cases, 1957**

Age Groups	Males	% of Total	Females	% of Total
1-3 ..	4	4.08	2	3.39
4-6 ..	1	1.02	5	8.47
7-9 ..	2	2.05	—	—
10-12 ..	1	1.02	—	—
13-15 ..	2	2.05	—	—
16-20 ..	9	9.18	8	13.56
21-25 ..	5	5.10	8	13.56
26-30 ..	10	10.20	8	13.56
31-35 ..	11	11.22	5	8.47
36-40 ..	6	6.12	5	8.47
41-45 ..	7	7.14	4	6.79
46-50 ..	10	10.20	3	5.08
51-55 ..	16	16.32	3	5.08
56-60 ..	3	3.06	4	6.79
61-65 ..	6	6.12	2	3.39
66-70 ..	2	2.05	2	3.39
71-75 ..	2	2.05	—	—
76 and over ..	1	1.02	—	—
TOTAL ..	98	100.00	59	100.00

It will be seen from Table 10 that the highest incidence in Males lies between the ages of 26 and 55. Sixty, (61.2%) of the total of new cases notified among men were in this age group which is the one with the greatest working capacity and family responsibilities. In women 38, (64.4%) of a total of 59 fell into the child-bearing age group 16 to 45.

#### Source of New Cases

The source of new cases of Pulmonary disease notified in 1957 is shown in Table 11. The 1956 figures are given in parenthesis for comparison.

**Table 11**

Source	1957 No.	1956 No.	1957 % of Total	1956 + of Total
General Practitioners ..	70	(137)	44.59	(52.09)
Mass Radiography ..	48	(68)	30.58	(23.57)
Contacts ..	26	(17)	16.57	(6.46)
Hospitals ..	8	(25)	5.10	(9.82)
Others ..	5	(22)	3.16	(8.36)
TOTALS ..	157	(263)	100.00	(100.00)

Table 11 shows that the General Practitioners are still the main source of new cases with Mass Radiography second. All sources in 1957 show a drop compared to 1956 except "contacts" in which there was a rise of about 10%. Mass Radiography showed a relative rise of 7%. It is significant that 26 new cases were found among contacts representing 16.5% of the total number of new cases notified and 4.5% of the total number of 579 new contacts examined. The average number of contacts seen for each new case of Pulmonary disease notified was 3.5.

### Positive Sputum Cases

Of the 1957 new Pulmonary cases notified in 1957 a total of 57 (36.3%) were reported as having tubercle bacilli present in their sputum either at their first attendance at the Chest Clinic or after admission to hospital. In the last six months of 1957, 85 patients representing 3.7% of the total number of 2,267, Pulmonary cases on the register were reported positive. All these patients were under treatment either in Hospital or at home.

The age distribution of the 85 positive cases on the register in the second six months of 1957 is shown in Table 12.

Table 12

#### Age Distribution of 85 Positive Cases on Clinic Register July to December, 1957

Age Groups	Males	% of Total	Females	% of Total
16-20 .. ..	1	1.67	1	4.00
21-25 .. ..	1	1.67	2	8.00
26-30 .. ..	—	—	6	24.00
31-35 .. ..	11	18.33	—	—
36-40 .. ..	8	13.33	3	12.00
41-45 .. ..	4	6.67	5	20.00
46-50 .. ..	9	15.00	3	12.00
51-55 .. ..	11	18.33	2	8.00
56-60 .. ..	5	8.33	1	4.00
61-65 .. ..	6	10.00	1	4.00
66-70 .. ..	3	5.00	—	—
71-75 .. ..	—	—	1	4.00
76 and over ..	1	1.67	—	—
TOTALS ..	60	100.00	25	100.00

Table 12 shows that 43 (71.5%) of the 60 men and 13 (52%) of the 25 women were in the age groups 31-55.



## Chest Clinic Register of Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

At the end of December, 1957 there were 2,267 patients on the Clinic Register. The distribution between men, women and children (up to and including the age of 15) is shown in Table 13.

**Table 13**  
**Sex Distribution of 2,267 Pulmonary Cases**  
**on Chest Clinic Register—31.12.57**

	Number	% of Total
Men .. ..	1,227	54.13
Women .. ..	924	40.76
Children (up to and including age of 15)	116	5.11
TOTALS .. ..	2,267	100.00

146 patients had their names removed from the register during 1957 after having been classed as "recovered cases".

## Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Ten new cases of tuberculosis other than Pulmonary were notified in 1957. These cases are shown in Table 14.

**Table 14**  
**Ten new Non-Pulmonary Cases notified in 1957**

Site or Type of Disease	AGE GROUPS						Total
	Under 1	2-5	6-15	16-45	46-65	65+	
Glands of Neck ..	—	—	2	1	1	—	4
Genito Urinary and Ovarian ..	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
Cold Abscess ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Abdominal glands ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	—	—	2	3	4	1	10

The number of proven genito-urinary cases on the Clinic Register at 31.12.57 was seven and the total number of non-pulmonary cases on the register at the end of 1957 was 216.



## Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1957

As already stated there were 37 deaths directly attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1957.

The age distribution of these 37 deaths is shown in Table 15.

**Table 15**  
**Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1957**  
**Age Distribution**

Sex	Numbers in Age Groups				
	25—44	45—64	65—74	75—Over	Total
Males ..	3	14	11	2	30
Females ..	2	1	4	—	7
TOTALS ..	5	15	15	2	37

## Notifications and Deaths

A comparison of Notifications and Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the ten years from 1948 to 1957 is shown in the accompanying graph which shows the downward trend in both notifications and deaths.

This fall is due to a combination of different factors such as earlier diagnosis, the improved standards of living generally, coupled with rehousing, (85 tuberculous families were rehoused in 1957) and the curative effects of modern anti-tuberculous drugs. Chemotherapy administered for a prolonged period in adequate dosage results not only in satisfactory healing of the disease, but renders the patient non-infectious and prevents relapse.

## Residence of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register

For the purpose of home visiting by the five full-time Clinic Nurses the City area is divided into five areas. The number and distribution of new cases of both 157 Pulmonary and 10 Non-pulmonary disease are shown in Table 16. 1956 figures are shown for comparison.

**Table 16**

Area No.	Districts	New Cases P.T. and O.F.T. 1957		New Cases P.T. and O.F.T. 1956	
		No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
1	Comprising Tunstall, Chell Heath, Ball Green, Sandyford, Goldenhill, Pittshill, Brindley Ford and part of Norton ..	26	15.57%	78	26.66%
2	Comprising part Burslem, Cobridge, Sneyd Green, Birches Head, Bucknall, inc. Bentilee & Ubbertley Estates .. ..	24	14.37%	67	22.48%
3	Comprising Northwood, Hanley, Shelton, part Stoke, Hanford, Trent Vale, Trentham, Hartshill, and Basford	53	31.74%	67	22.48%
4	Comprising Meir, Longton, Blurton, Weston Coyney, Sandford Hill, Adderley Green ..	34	20.36%	49	16.79%
5	Comprising Fenton, Part Stoke, Abbey Hulton, part Burslem, Smallthorne, Part Norton .. ..	30	17.96%	34	11.63%
	TOTALS .. ..	167	100.00%	295	100.00%

Table 16 shows the different parts of the City in which the New Cases arose. Hanley, Shelton and part Stoke gave rise to most new cases, (53), Longton and Adderley Green second (34) and the Fenton, Abbey Hulton, Smallthorne area third (30).

There has been a large fall from 145 in 1956 to 50 in 1957 (65.5%) in the new cases which have arisen in the Burslem and Tunstall areas.



**Table 17**  
**Statistics of Work, 1950—1957**

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
New patients examined excluding contacts ..	3,385	3,748	3,569	3,895	3,062	2,704	2,853	3,660
New contacts examined	668	846	1,006	668	807	753	842	579
Patients attendances ..	17,421	17,935	17,793	17,584	18,562	17,716	17,833	15,600
X-ray Examinations ..	15,748	16,750	17,635	15,884	16,401	16,371	15,585	14,050
Mantoux Tests .. ..	1,640	2,006	1,771	3,894	4,320	2,350	1,822	2,650
A.P. and P.P. Refills ..	3,806	3,695	4,014	4,895	5,093	5,229	4,119	1,631
Ministry of Pensions and National Service Examinations ..	42	45	51	65	20	25	25	17
Visits made by Health Visitors .. ..	8,662	6,338	5,825	5,236	2,853	3,765	4,971	4,860
B.C.G. Vaccinations ..	—	—	225	163	230	228	256	284

### Ancillary Work in the Chest Clinic

It has been suggested recently that with the fall in notifications of new cases of tuberculosis, work in Chest Clinics will decline considerably.

Table 17 shows some of the work carried out at the Chest Clinic over the years from 1950—1957 .

Study of the figures shows that more new patients were seen at the Chest Clinic during 1957 than in any of the preceding three years. Total attendances averaged about 1,300 patients per month throughout the year and X-ray examinations averaged about 1,200 a month.

A considerable number of patients were still attending for artificial pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum refills, but the number of such cases has decreased progressively since the end of 1957 as reversible collapse treatment has been replaced almost entirely by chemotherapy and surgery.



Clinical work however, has extended in other directions particularly in the diagnosis of non-tuberculous chest disease such as new growths in the lung, sarcoidosis, bronchiectasis, pneumonia, bronchitis, and emphysema. We also hold a special clinic once a week for patients suffering from complicated Pneumoconiosis. During 1957, 868 patients suffering from coal miners' pneumoconiosis or potters' silicosis were seen at the special session set aside for such cases and 64 of these patients required admission to the Medical Pneumoconiosis Ward at Bucknall Hospital for heart and lung complications.

During the latter part of 1957 we took part in association with the Medical Research Council in a clinical trial designed to determine the effectiveness of Asian 'Flu Vaccine in patients subject to Chronic Bronchitis. The results of this trial will be published later and in 1958 we hope to co-operate in a second trial.

In October, 1957 a special visit was paid to the Chest Clinic and to the Pneumoconiosis Wards at Bucknall Hospital by the then Junior Minister of Power, Mr. David Renton, Q.C., accompanied by Dr. Barnett Stross, M.P., and members of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee. The Minister and the other members of the party expressed their appreciation of what was and is being done for patients suffering from the complications of occupational disease.

### **Institutional Treatment**

The principal hospital for admission of adult uncomplicated cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis from Stoke-on-Trent is the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium at Market Drayton. There are however, in addition 126 hospital beds associated with and under the direct care of the Chest Clinic.

These beds are distributed as follows:—

City General Hospital—46 beds; (24 male and 22 female)

Bagnall Childrens' Sanatorium—56 beds.

Bucknall Hospital—24 beds; (male only).

At the City General Hospital the beds are used principally for the admission of patients with genito urinary tuberculosis or Pulmonary Tuberculosis complicated by diabetes or pregnancy. Other (non tuberculous patients) suffering from cancer of the lung, bronchiectasis, bronchitis and similar diseases are also admitted for investigation and treatment.

Table 18 gives details of the admission, discharges and Deaths for 1957.

Table 18

**City General Chest Diseases Block**  
**Admission and Discharges for 1957**

DISEASE	MALES			FEMALES		
	Ad.	Dis.	Died	Ad.	Dis.	Died
Diabetes and Tuberculosis ..	2	1	—	1	1	—
Pregnancy and Tuberculosis	—	—	—	7	7	—
Carcinoma of Lung .. ..	23	21	2	2	1	1
Lung Abscess .. ..	2	2	—	1	1	—
Tuberculosis .. ..	59	46	12	35	27	4
Bronchiectasis .. ..	19	18	1	10	9	1
Bronchitis .. ..	—	—	—	5	5	—
Emphysema .. ..	3	3	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .. ..	108	91	15	61	51	6

**Bagnall Childrens' Sanatorium**

There are 56 beds available at Bagnall Childrens' Sanatorium for the treatment of young children affected by primary tuberculosis. A few cases of non-tuberculous bronchiectasis are also admitted and occasionally children are admitted as a preventative measure where there is an infectious adult living temporarily in the house and satisfactory segregation cannot be arranged.

Only 17 new cases of primary tuberculosis children were notified during 1957 all of whom were admitted to Bagnall Hospital and successfully treated. Nine young children, four under the age of 3 years were admitted as a preventive measure because they were found to have a positive tuberculin test after known contact with a patient whose sputum was positive for tubercle bacilli. These children had no obvious radiological or clinical signs of disease. Eighteen children with normal chest X-rays were admitted as a precaution because of a positive tuberculin test accompanied by cough and loss of weight and three other children were admitted while the mother was undergoing treatment in the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, Market Drayton. In all 86 children were admitted to Bagnall Hospital during 1957.

Details of the different types of lesion for which these children were admitted are shown in Table 19.

Only 8 of the 43 cases of enlarged hilar glands were found to be due to active primary tuberculosis and were notified as such.



**Table 19**

**Analysis of the 86 cases admitted to  
Bagnall Childrens' Sanatorium in 1957**

Type of Lesion	Boys Number	Girls Number	TOTAL
Enlarged Hilar Glands .. ..	25	18	43
Collapsed Segments or Lobes ..	1	1	2
Pleural Effusions .. ..	3	—	3
Tuberculous Glands of Neck ..	2	—	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	1	1	2
Bronchiectasis: Non-tuberculous ..	19	15	34
TOTALS .. .. .	51	35	86

### Bucknall Hospital

Two wards of 12 beds each were made available in November, 1956 at Bucknall Hospital for the admission and treatment of complicated cases of Pneumoconiosis in Coal Miners and Silicosis in Male Pottery Workers.

64 such patients were admitted during 1957 most of them suffering from chronic bronchitis or extensive emphysema accompanied by commencing heart failure. Two patients were found to have cancer of the lung and one hydatid disease in addition to their pneumoconiosis.

We are much indebted to Dr. Laing Brown, Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, and the Consultant staffs of the X-ray department at the City General Hospital and the Pathological Department at the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary for their specialised help and co-operation in maintaining the service which the Pneumoconiosis beds provide.

### Cheshire Joint Sanatorium

This hospital is still the principal treatment centre for patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The number of beds allocated to Stoke-on-Trent is not fixed, and during the year 222 patients were admitted, 154 men and 68 women. A proportion of these admissions represented patients suffering from chest disease other than tuberculosis.

Since Dr. Keers took up his appointment in April, 1957 and has been able to divide his time between the Hospital and the Chest Clinic liaison with the Hospital both as regards in-patient treatment and follow up after discharge has been much closer than hitherto. There is little doubt that this arrangement results in considerable benefit to the patient, Hospital and the Chest Clinic alike.



## PREVENTION AND AFTER-CARE

Prevention of tuberculosis and after care in the form of rehabilitation and help with re-employment is still an important aspect of the Chest Clinic Service.

In the sphere of prevention we are indebted to the five full-time Chest Clinic nurses all of whom spend part of their time in the Clinic and part visiting patients in their homes. As a result of their efforts a total of 1,210 contacts were examined, tuberculin tested and X-rayed.

579 (47·8%) were new contacts among whom 26 (4·5%) were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis.

The tuberculin sensitivity state of the 336 child contacts is shown in Table 20. Of these, 6 children did not attend the Clinic for Mantoux reading.

44 child contacts up to the age of 6 months had no tuberculin test on their first visit to the Clinic as it was presumed they were negative, and they were vaccinated successfully with B.C.G. at their first attendance. 22 were child contacts who had attended some years previously attending again as new contacts in 1957. These contacts were known to be Mantoux positive, therefore were not given a further tuberculin test during their attendance in 1957.

**Table 20**  
**Child Contacts—1957**

Age Groups	FEMALES				MALES				Total of contacts on whom Mantoux test was not required		Totals
	1/1000		1/100		1/1000		1/100		Males	F/M	
	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.			
0-6 mths.	1	-	9	-	4	-	5	-	23	21	63
7 mths.-1 yr.	2	-	4	-	8	-	5	-	-	-	19
13 mths.-2 yrs.	5	-	4	-	5	1	2	-	1	-	18
2-3 yrs.	6	2	7	1	9	-	10	2	1	-	38
4-6 yrs.	11	2	14	4	12	4	17	2	-	2	68
7-8 yrs.	3	-	9	1	4	-	8	1	-	1	27
9-11 yrs.	11	3	12	5	6	3	9	2	5	3	59
12-15 yrs.	5	3	2	3	3	3	6	4	6	3	38
GRAND TOTALS	44	10	61	14	51	11	62	11	36	30	330

In addition, 6 children did not attend for Mantoux reading.

Negative reactors among children were offered B.C.G., 284 accepted and were successfully vaccinated. Sex and age distribution of the vaccinated children is shown in Table 21.

**Table 21**  
**B.C.G. Vaccinations at the Chest Clinic**

	Under 1 year	1—2	3—5	6—10	11—15	16 and over	Total
Males ..	27	26	24	37	16	10	140
Females ..	32	18	25	28	23	18	144
TOTALS ..	59	44	49	65	39	28	284

All child contacts vaccinated with B.C.G. are, however, tuberculin tested and X-rayed annually and the family doctor is informed of the result. During the year 9 children previously vaccinated had reverted to negative and were re-vaccinated; of these 5 were found to have reverted in less than 1 year, 1 after 1 year, 1 after 3 years, 1 after 4 years and 1 reverted after 5 years.

No clinical or radiological complications arose in any of the 284 successfully vaccinated contacts nor in the additional 345 cases reviewed and tuberculin tested for continued sensitivity.

### WELFARE AND AFTER-CARE

Appended below is a report by Miss J. F. Cunningham who is in charge of the Welfare and After-Care section of the Chest Clinic Service. It is impossible to pay too high a tribute to Miss Cunningham and the first-class contribution she has made and continues to make, particularly in the sphere of securing for tuberculous patients suitable permanent employment within their capabilities.

Modern treatment has reduced the need after discharge from hospital for an "in-between" period of sheltered employment such as was available at Wrenbury Colony. The great majority of patients on leaving hospital after successful treatment are fit to resume their former employment. Unfortunately in Stoke-on-Trent, the major industries are Pottery and Coal Mining. Older patients find difficulty in securing suitable employment in these industries and, indeed many patients are too disabled to undertake the hard work they performed before their illness.

Many other rehabilitation and welfare problems arise and we are grateful to all the Local Authority Departments and Voluntary Bodies who have been able to help us in making life better for our patients.



## Welfare Department

Under mentioned is a brief outline of work carried out by the Chest Diseases Welfare Section of the Public Health Department at the Chest Clinic.

## Clinic

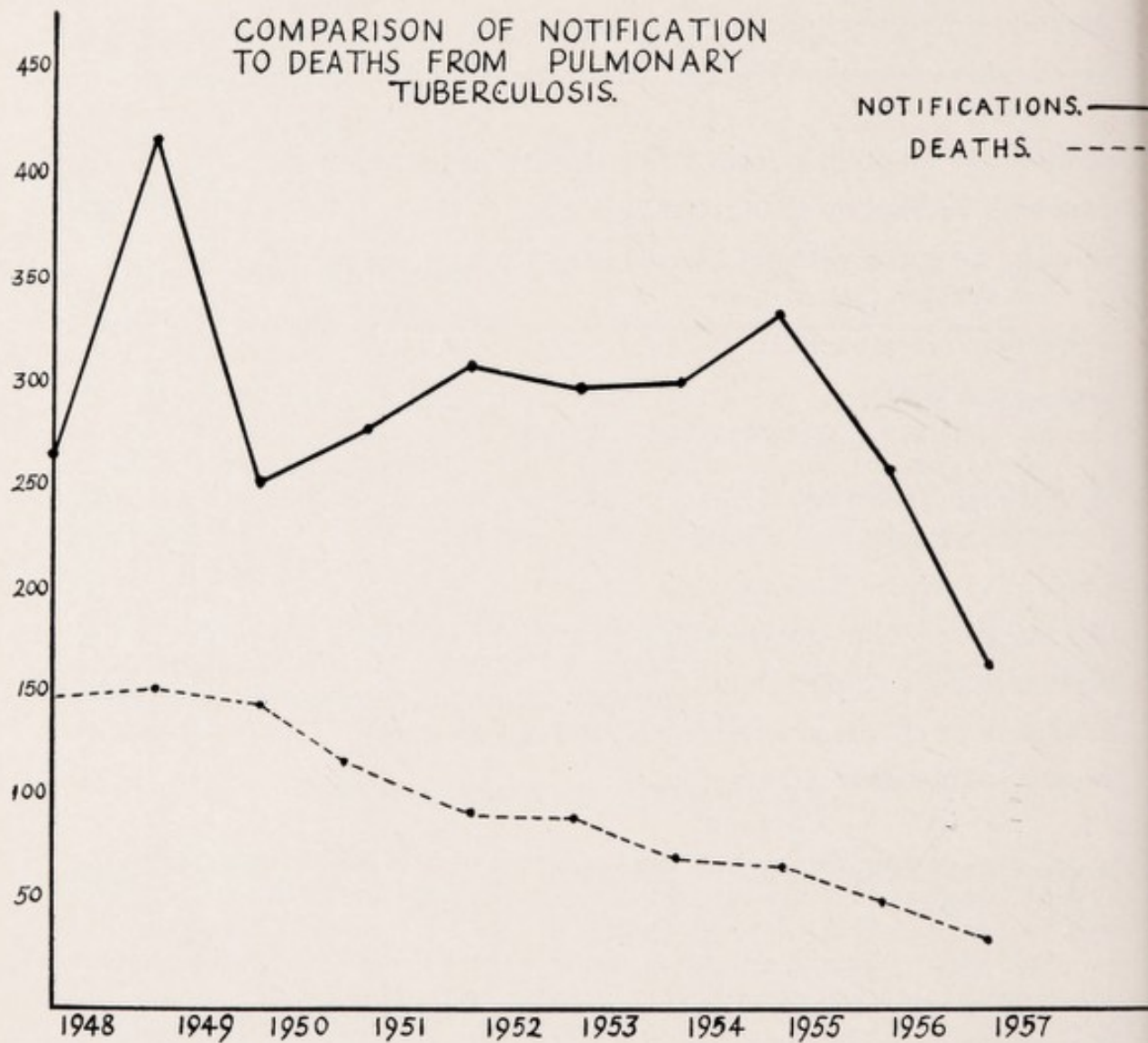
Number of patients and dependants interviewed .. .. .	1,774
Number of patients and families referred to the National Assistance Board .. .. .	111
Bedding placed on loan from Public Health Department .. .. .	13
Free milk allowed by the City to new cases .. .. .	20
Clothing given to patients and families through the W.V.S. and the Welfare Department .. .. .	107
Home help recommended .. .. .	5
Free Disinfectant .. .. .	2
Garden shelters placed on loan from P.H.D. .. .. .	2
Handicrafts recommended .. .. .	2
Furniture supplied .. .. .	1
S.S.A.F.A. help to patients .. .. .	3
Bedding given—through Red Cross .. .. .	1
Pneumoconiosis Applications .. .. .	153
Admission of children to residential and day nurseries .. .. .	7
Convalescent cases—Adults .. .. .	8
Children .. .. .	1
Home visits to patients and dependants .. .. .	195

The Public Health Department sent four tuberculous cases to Broadstairs under the N.A.P.T. Scheme for convalescence and four other patients had lengthy periods of convalescence under the National Health Scheme at Torquay.

## Sanatoria

Visits to patients in the City General and Bucknall Hospitals and Cheshire Joint Sanatorium have been continued, thus ensuring a complete follow-up on all case work.





## **Rehousing**

Eighty-five cases were rehoused by the City Housing Department during 1957. Eighty-eight recommendations for rehousing were given and thirty-six requests made to the Medical Officer of Health for the Public Health Inspector's investigation of bad housing conditions. All things considered, there has been a gradual improvement generally in the standard of living. The slum clearance programme has greatly helped many patients, and approximately ninety cases have been rehoused under this scheme during the last three years.

## **Rehabilitation**

The employment situation during 1957 has shown a decrease in figures. In 1957 a total of 114 jobs were obtained for patients, as compared with 198 in 1955 and 207 in 1956. Several vacancies were filled by chest cases at the Hanley Remploy Factory for sheltered employment.

The average number of patients fit for work but unemployed was 106 per month, as compared with the monthly figures of 89 in 1955 and 99 in 1956.

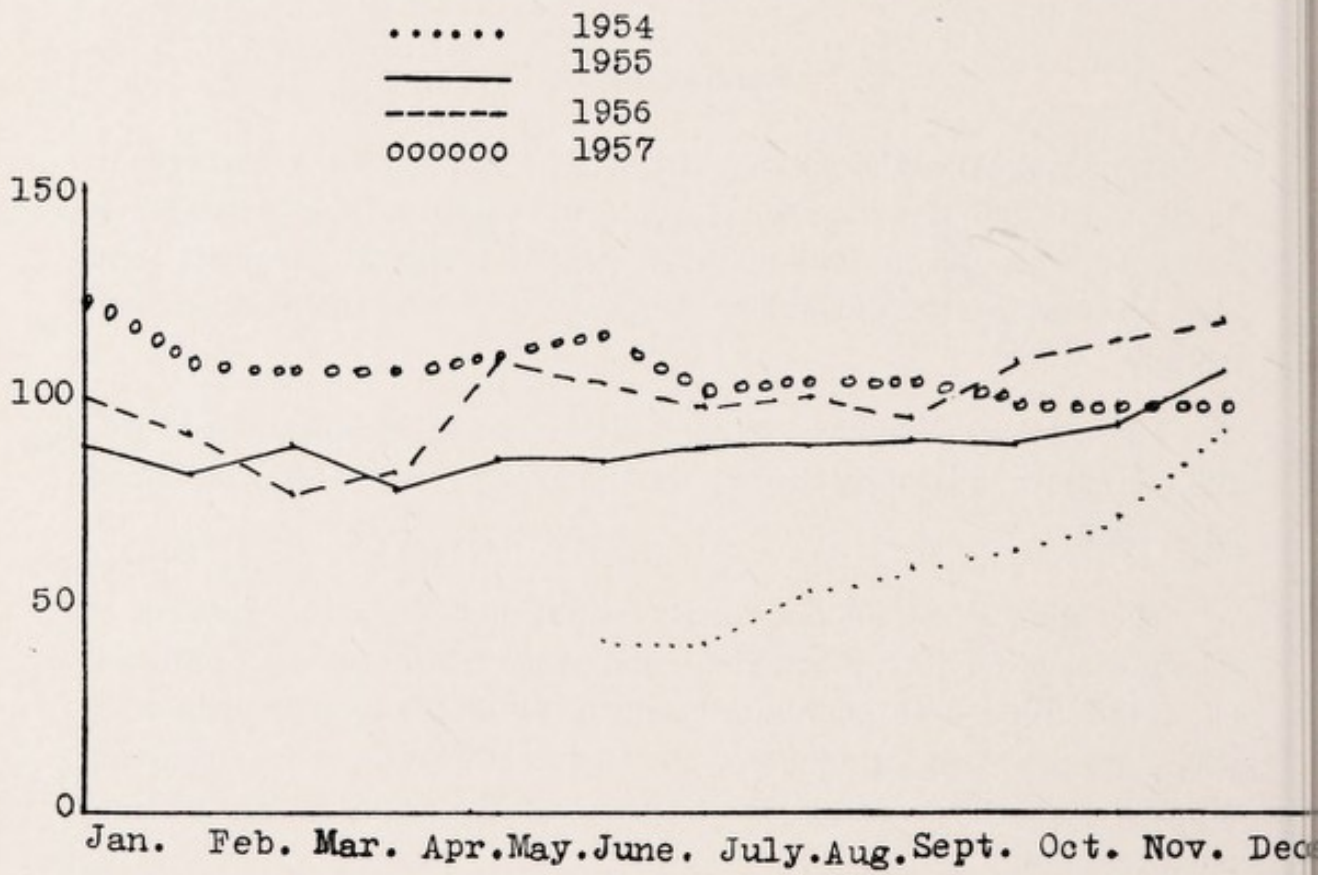
The Ministry of Labour has given much help in the problem of rehabilitation for the tuberculous and other chest cases. Continued co-operation has been maintained with many of the local industries, to whom we are most grateful for their sympathetic view in employing disabled persons, generally far in excess of the required 3% of total numbers borne.

Discussions with the Disablement Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Labour, and with the National Coal Board staffs have been held in an endeavour to make available suitable jobs for the disabled.

Graph 1, shows the overall picture of the unemployment problem during the last four years, and Graph 2 shows the difficult age groups of patients for whom suitable occupations are required. The problem of rehabilitating the older man from 50 years of age onwards still remains.

GRAPH 1.

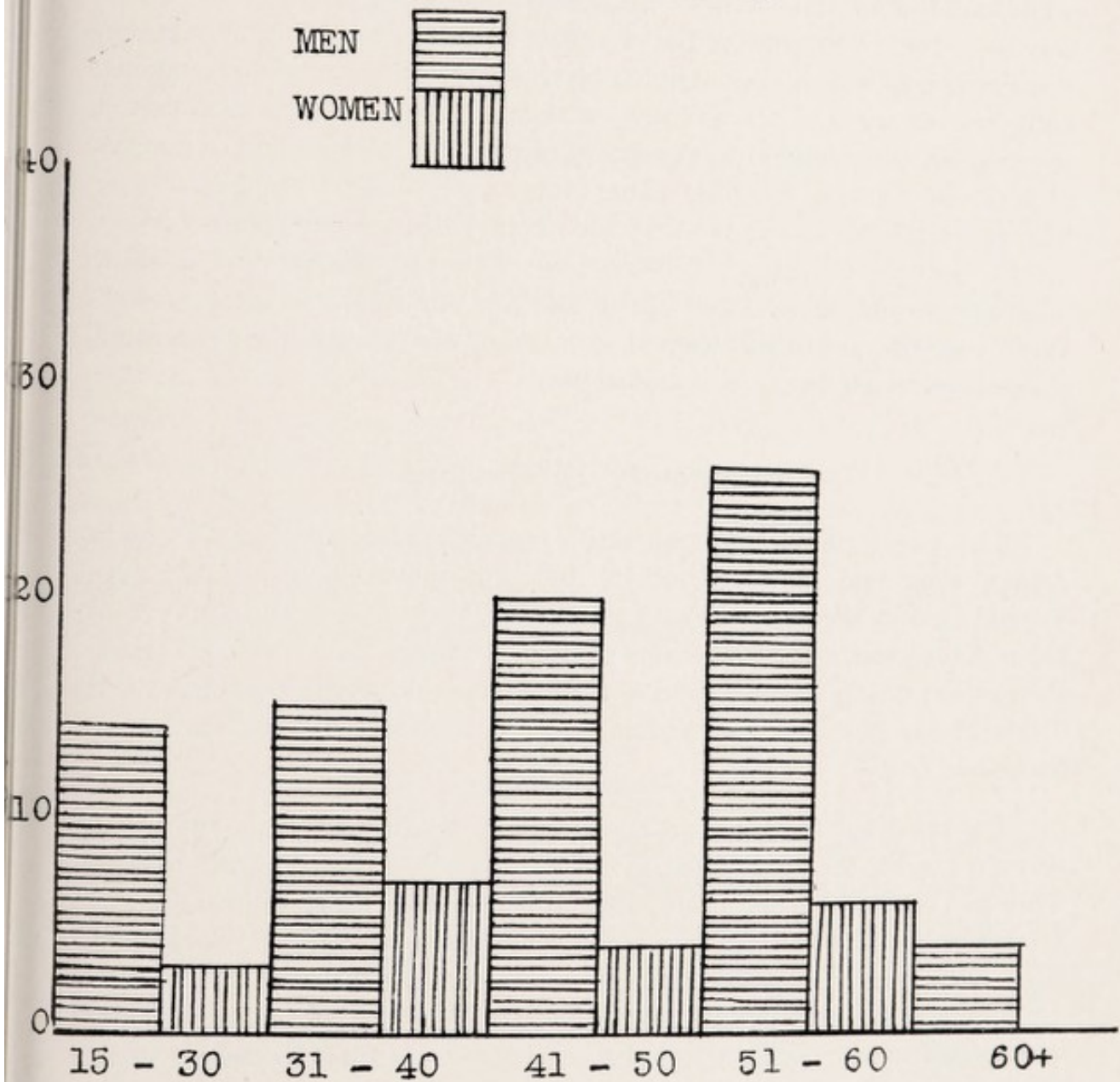
Patients Classed as Fit for Work but Unemployed.





GRAPH 2.

Age Group of Patients fit for Work.  
but Unemployed.



## THE WORK OF THE STOKE-ON-TRENT MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT IN 1957

(by DR. E. POSNER, Medical Director)

During the year 1957, the Stoke-on-Trent Mass Radiography Unit X-rayed 70,000 persons, an increase of 3,000 compared with the previous year. This number includes 28,000 residents of Stoke-on-Trent, of whom 13,600 attended the Unit for the first time.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of the population of Stoke-on-Trent who attended the Mass X-ray Unit at least once since the inception of the service in 1952. Because of the changing age structure of the population this graph is only approximately correct, but the differences of attendance according to age and sex are very striking. The very high radiological coverage in the youngest age-group is mostly due to methodical surveys of National Service Recruits, Ante-Natal cases and of children before leaving school, but also to the very satisfactory response by young workers in the pottery industry. Tuberculosis, however, shows now a peak incidence in middle aged and old people and the relatively poor attendance by elderly persons is, therefore, a serious handicap in the prevention of infection throughout the community.

### Respiratory Tuberculosis

The case finding rates of active tuberculosis found in the main groups examined by the Unit in 1957 are shown in Table 22. The expanding and popular service for General Practitioners and surveys of industrial contacts of tuberculous persons produced, as in previous years, the proportionally highest yield of cases. The most significant aspects of Table 22 are the low case finding rates at *routine industrial surveys in Stoke-on-Trent*.

For the first time in 5 years the tuberculosis rates at routine surveys in Stoke were on the same level as in other areas of North Staffordshire. This fact is satisfactory proof, that the manifold preventive measures, introduced after the war, for instance re-housing, B.C.G. vaccination, mass radiography, better contact supervision and modern methods of treatment, have been at least partly successful. The fall in the incidence of tuberculosis at routine surveys in Stoke-on-Trent since 1952 is shown on Figure 2.

The case finding rates at *pithead surveys* were higher than in other industrial sectors. This is probably partly due to the fact, that before these pithead surveys a large proportion of miners had never been X-rayed before.



It is very pleasant to report that no cases of active tuberculosis were found in 2,700 *schoolchildren*, eligible for B.C.G. vaccination under the Local Authority scheme. Compared with previous years, this is a vast improvement. A number of children with non-tuberculous abnormalities, such as bronchiectasis, bronchial asthma or congenital heart lesions were referred to hospital specialists for further investigations and treatment.

Although most of the *Hungarian refugees*, shown in Table 22, lived outside Stoke-on-Trent, the very high case finding rates among them are of general interest.

### **The Influenza Epidemic of 1957**

From September onwards the number of cases with inflammatory pulmonary lesions showed a very marked increase compared with previous years. Most of these patients had suffered from an attack of "Asian Flu." The seasonal variations of cases of bronchopneumonia seen at the Unit in 1957 are shown on Figure 3. These cases were, however only a small proportion of patients sent by doctors for a routine check-up after an attack of influenza and the incidence of serious pulmonary complications was low. Moreover, apart from middle aged and old men, suffering from chronic bronchitis and emphysema, the resolution of pneumonic lesions was generally rapid. The most serious cases were seen in patients suffering from post rheumatic valvular lesions of the heart.

### **Pneumoconiosis**

A large number of persons with pneumoconiosis attend the unit each year, but 40% of the 1,267 cases seen in 1957, had been previously diagnosed or certified. The extensive surveys in the pottery industry of Burslem and Hanley, held in 1957, detected less than 200 new cases (Table 23), whereas between 1952 and 1954 the average number of new cases, originating in the pottery industry, was 430. Cases found at present are only rarely in an advanced stage and most of them do not need treatment or change of occupation. All cases are, however, kept under supervision. In most cases pneumoconiosis is a very slowly progressing disease and the effect of the improved industrial conditions in the post-war period cannot as yet be accurately assessed.



## Pithead Surveys in Seventeen North Staffordshire Collieries

The pithead surveys of 17 North Staffordshire Collieries were continued and concluded. The response by miners (76%) was slightly higher than that by male potters during the first series of surveys in the pottery industry (70%). The attendance varied considerably with age and the attendance by older men was much better than by young miners. (Table 24). By far the most important cause of non-attendance was absenteeism; of the 4,500 defaulters, 3,500 were absent from work at the time of the survey. Among the men who did not attend, were approximately 500 miners, previously diagnosed and certified for pneumoconiosis. It is, therefore, important to stress that the pneumoconiosis rates shown in Tables 25, 26 and 27 refer to the X-rayed and not to the total working population of the 17 pits.

The 35 mm. technique was used at all pithead surveys, but a large number of men were recalled for full-sized films which were subjected to reading and assessment by two observers. The films were classified with the aid of standard films according to the scheme of the Pneumoconiosis Unit of the Medical Research Council. 700 cases of category 2 or higher were detected and in addition there were 350 films, showing the lowest category detectable by X-rays (1/-/-) which usually does not cause significant clinical disability.

Comparisons of these results with other coalfields are difficult, as different techniques were used almost everywhere. Generally it can be said that the prevalence of coalminers pneumoconiosis, particularly of the more severe and disabling type of Progressive Massive Fibrosis seems to be lower in North Staffordshire than in South Wales, but significantly higher than in the other coalfields of the West Midlands Division of the National Coal Board. Few cases were found in men below the age of 35 (Table 26) and most of the pneumoconiotic surface workers had worked below ground for many years.

Table 27 shows the very wide variations in the prevalence of pneumoconiosis between the 17 pits. It should, however, be remembered that only few men had worked in one and the same pit during their working life and that many may have acquired the disease in a different pit from the one where they were X-rayed.

The pithead surveys and mass radiography of miners since 1953 contributed no doubt to the large number of certifications for pneumoconiosis of North Staffordshire coalminers in the past 5 years. (The figures for 1957 are not yet available). It is noteworthy that since 1953 between 2% and 3% of the total Labour Force in the coalfield became certified each year. (Table 28).



## **Carcinoma of the Bronchus**

During the year 1957, 25 confirmed cases of bronchogenic carcinoma were detected, of whom 15 were residents of Stoke-on-Trent. Compared with previous years, this is a small decrease (Table 29) but at the time of writing this report it seems that this improvement is unlikely to be maintained in 1958. The majority of male cancer patients had been heavy smokers of cigarettes for many years.

## **Research**

The results of an investigation into the incidence of tuberculosis in various sections of the pottery industry were published in the British Journal for Tuberculosis and Diseases of the Chest.

The reassuring findings with regard to the health of China Biscuit Placers working with Alumina dust were published in the British Journal for Industrial Diseases (jointly with Dr. A. Meiklejohn).

The smoking habits of potters and miners in North Staffordshire were investigated. The results showed that more miners smoke than male potters, but that the amount smoked by potters was larger than that by miners. The investigation also proved that women in factories smoke more than women not gainfully employed in industry or commerce.

An investigation into the incidence of pneumoconiosis of Turners and Throwers in the Bone China Industry is now nearing its completion.

## **Protection against Radiation**

Contrary to some sensational press reports there is no evidence that radiography of the chest involves any genetic or other hazard to the persons X-rayed. Using present techniques the standards of the Medical Research Council permit 250 miniature films to be taken during an individual's lifetime. Monitoring tests on film badges constantly worn by the Radiographers of the Stoke Mass Radiography Unit have shown that the exposure to radiation of these technicians, who carry out an average of 1,500 X-rays per week, was well below the present safety limits. Certain further protective measures have been introduced in 1957.

Finally, I wish to thank the Medical Officer of Health for Stoke, his staff, the Chest Physicians and the General Practitioners for their sustained help and co-operation.

Table 22

## Prevalence of Active Tuberculosis, 1957

	Number X-rayed	Cases of Active Tuberculosis	Prevalence per 1,000
General Practitioners cases North Staffordshire .. ..	6,487	51	7.9
North Staffordshire coal mines	6,526	22	3.4
Industrial routine surveys Stoke-on-Trent .. ..	15,633	27	1.7
Routine Surveys Stafford, Cheadle and Leek .. ..	13,223	20	1.5
Routine Surveys Burton-on- Trent .. ..	4,112	5	1.2
Routine Surveys Newcastle ..	2,554	5	1.9
Refugees from Hungary ..	507	10	19.7
Evacuees from Egypt ..	751	2	2.7

Table 23

New Cases of Pneumoconiosis, Detected by M.M.R.  
North Staffordshire, 1954-57

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Miners and Ex-Miners .. ..	594	355	680	551
Potters and Ex-Potters—Men ..	201	81	84	84
Potters and Ex-Potters—Women ..	208	88	78	91
Others .. ..	12	15	12	11
TOTAL .. ..	1,015	539	854	737



Table 24

**Response to Mass Radiography at Pithead Surveys  
in 17 North Staffordshire Collieries 1956-1957.**

Age Group	Employed	X-rayed	Response %
15—25 .. .. .	3,893	2,316	59·5
26—35 .. .. .	4,826	3,607	74·7
36—45 .. .. .	4,281	3,598	84·0
Over 46 .. .. .	6,483	5,428	83·7
TOTAL .. .. .	19,483	14,949	76·2

Table 25

**Pneumoconiosis in 19,949 Coalminers at 17 Pits  
X-rayed by M.M.R. 1956-57**

	Simple Pneumoconiosis (2-3)	PMF (A-D)	Total
Previously known or certified cases .. ..	494	110	604
Newly detected cases ..	571	125	696
TOTAL .. .. .	1,065	235	1,300

**Table 26**  
**Pncumoconiosis in 10,817 Underground Workers**  
**in 17 North Staffordshire Collieries 1956-1957.**

Age Group	X-rayed	RADIOLOGICAL CATEGORY							
		2/-/-/	3/-/-/	% Simple Pneumoconiosis	A.	B. & C. & D.	% P.M.F.	All cases of Pneumoconiosis	% Pneumoconiosis
15—25 ..	1,622	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35 ..	2,913	34	4	1.3	3	1	0.1	42	1.4
36—45 ..	2,832	174	32	7.3	15	2	0.6	223	7.9
46 ..	3,450	504	163	19.3	114	47	4.7	828	24.0
All ages ..	10,817	712	199	8.4	132	50	1.7	1,093	10.1

**Table 27**  
**Prevalence of Pneumoconiosis (Category 2/-/-/ and higher) in**  
**14,949 Colliery Workers of 17 pits in North Staffordshire**

Colliery	% of Pneumoconiosis
Hanley Deep Pit .. .. .	17.4
Fenton .. .. .	12.7
Sneyd .. .. .	11.8
Berry Hill .. .. .	11.5
Mossfield .. .. .	10.1
Great Fenton .. .. .	9.9
Wolstanton .. .. .	8.7
Holditch .. .. .	8.5
Parkhall .. .. .	7.9
Victoria .. .. .	7.9
Chatterley-Whitfield .. .. .	7.2
Norton .. .. .	7.1
Florence .. .. .	6.1
Hem Heath .. .. .	6.1
Silverdale .. .. .	4.7
Parkhouse .. .. .	3.6
Foxfield .. .. .	1.9

The percentages are based on the X-rayed and not on the total working population of these collieries.



Table 28

## North Staffordshire Coalminers

Newly diagnosed (certified) cases of Pneumoconiosis by  
Pneumoconiosis Boards, 1951-56. (Industrial Injuries Act, 1946).

Year	Number
1951	223
1952	220
1953	431
1954	435
1955	458
1956	405

Table 29

Cases of Bronchogenic Carcinoma found by Mass Radiography  
among Stoke-on-Trent Residents 1952-57

	Men	Women	TOTAL
1952 .. ..	6	1	7
1953 .. ..	5	1	6
1954 .. ..	13	4	17
1955 .. ..	18	2	20
1956 .. ..	18	2	20
1957 .. ..	14	1	15
TOTAL .. ..	74	11	85

FIG.1

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF STOKES-ON-TRENT, X-RAYED  
BY MASS RADIOGRAPHY 1952 - 1957

(FIRST ATTENDERS ONLY)

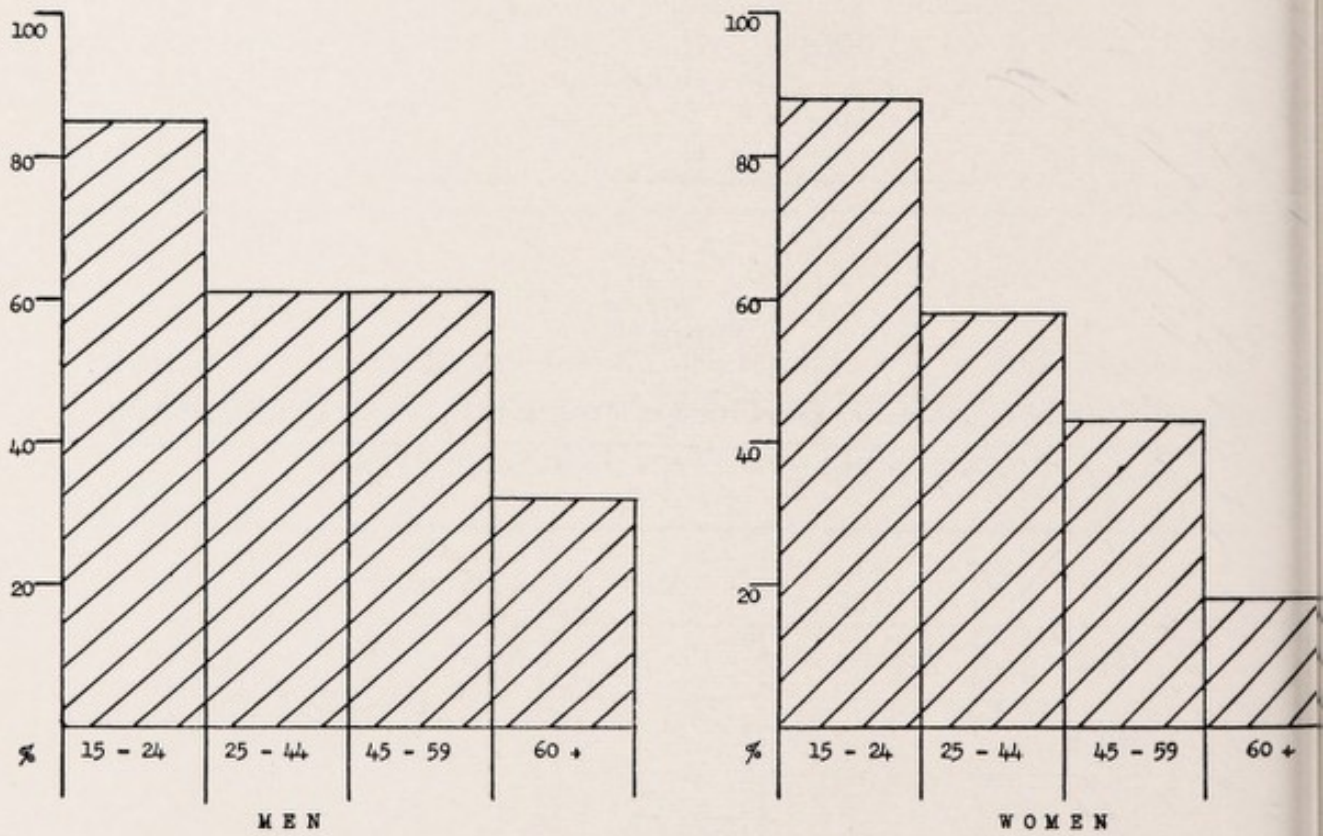




FIG. 2

PREVALENCE OF ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS FOUND AT ROUTINE SURVEYS IN  
STOKE-ON-TRENT, 1952 - 1957.

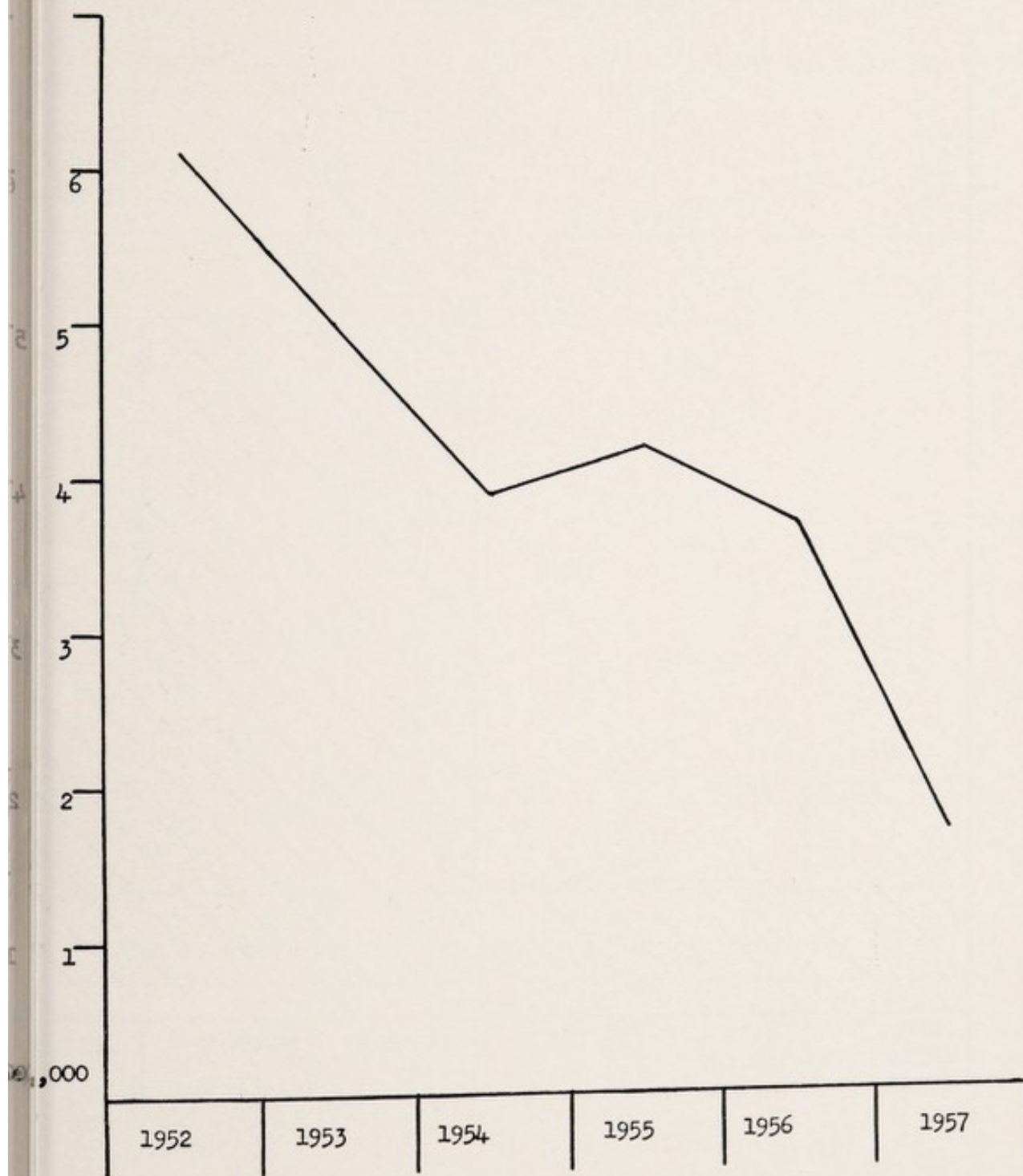
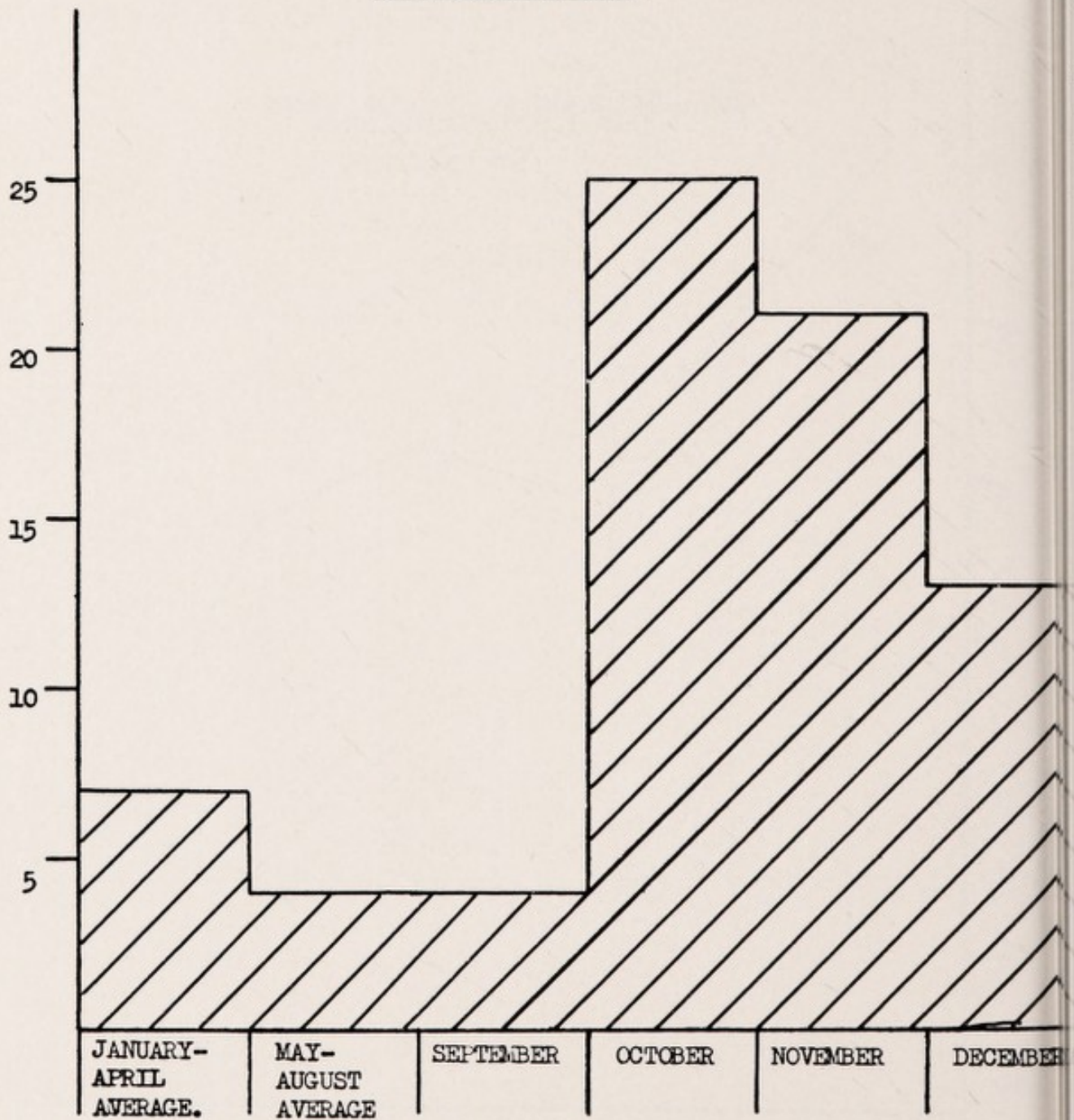


FIG. 3

CASES OF BRONCHOPNEUMONIA SEEN AT STOKE-ON-TRENT  
M.M.R-CENTRE, 1957.





## 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. VACCINATION IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

The B.C.G. Vaccination programme for 1956-57 has been completed satisfactorily.

The acceptance rate continues to fall, but there has been some improvement in the figures relating to absenteeism.

Number of children in Age Group	..	..	..	..	4,074
Number whose Parents Consented	..	..	..	..	2,273
Acceptance Rate	..	..	..	..	55.79%

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
No. of Children given Skin Tests	1,132	980	2,112
No. of Children positive to one unit P.P.D. Tuberculin	200	142	342
No. of Children positive to ten units P.P.D. Tuberculin	68	70	138
No. of Children given B.C.G. Vaccination	799	691	1,490
Percentages of positive reactors			22.73%
Percentage vaccinated			70.55%
Percentage conversion of Post-Vaccination Mantoux			99.33%
No. of successfully vaccinated children in age group			1,479
Percentage of successfully vaccinated children in age group			36.30%

#### Reasons why certain children were not vaccinated:—

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Absent from School	93	103	196
Consent withdrawn at time of Vaccination	7	5	12
Psoriasis		1	1
Percentage Absenteeism			8.6%

## 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. On November 30th, the treatment centre at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary was closed and the patients transferred to Wellesley Street, Shelton.

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

	1957	1956
Number of new cases attending .. .. .	500	368
Total number of cases attending .. .. .	782	576
Total attendances .. .. .	4,241	3,138
Number of attendances for individual attention of Medical Officer .. .. .	2,845	2,686
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment ..	1,396	452
Average number of attendances per head .. ..	5.42	5.45
Number of cases discharged as cured .. ..	424	278

### NEW CASES

Year	Syphilis	Gon- orrhoea	Non-ven- ereal	Percent- age non- venereal	Total
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
1954 ..	18	34	301	85%	353
1955 ..	28	50	303	80%	381
1956 ..	17	70	281	76%	368
1957 ..	18	67	415	83%	500



# NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS

Year	Males	Females	Total
1948 .. .. .	24	11	35
1949 .. .. .	18	4	22
1950 .. .. .	7	5	12
1951 .. .. .	1	—	1
1952 .. .. .	—	—	—
1953 .. .. .	—	—	—
1954 .. .. .	—	—	—
1955 .. .. .	1	—	1
1956 .. .. .	—	—	—
1957 .. .. .	—	—	—

## North Staffordshire Infirmary

(Transferred to Wellesley Street, 30.11.57)

	1957	1956
Number of new cases attending .. .. .	177	209
Total number of cases attending .. .. .	411	442
Total attendances .. .. .	3,272	4,304
Number of attendances for individual attention of Medical Officer .. .. .	2,754	3,391
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment ..	524	913
Average number of attendances per head .. ..	7.98	9.7
Number of cases discharged as cured .. .. .	174	188

## NEW CASES

Year	Syphilis	Gon- orrhoea	Non-ven- ereal	Percent- age non- venereal	Total
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
1954 ..	25	14	165	81.7%	202
1955 ..	24	18	160	79.2%	202
1956 ..	25	27	157	75.1%	209
1957 ..	13	34	130	73.4%	177

# NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS

Year				Males	Females	Total
1948	..	..	..	20	10	30
1949	..	..	..	6	4	10
1950	..	..	..	4	4	8
1951	..	..	..	—	—	—
1952	..	..	..	1	1	2
1953	..	..	..	—	—	—
1954	..	..	..	—	—	—
1955	..	..	..	1	—	1
1956	..	..	..	1	—	1
1957	..	..	..	—	—	—



Table 30—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1957

	Public Institutions	Total Cases Notified in Each Ward of the District																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	—	3	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever .. ..	4	11	7	7	6	3	9	5	8	12	27	14	19	13	5	86	4	4	32	7	62	18	5	10	4
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	3	1	1
Polio-myelitis Paralytic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic .. ..	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infections .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. ..	—	4	12	10	16	3	7	6	6	5	9	8	5	9	12	11	12	2	4	3	10	—	9	6	8
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .. ..	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	10	5	10	9	5	4	6	3	—	3	4	7	20	3	6	2	5	—	4	4	3	3	—	—	—
Broncho .. ..	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Influenzal .. ..	33	3	2	4	8	2	12	—	3	7	7	29	13	4	7	4	13	—	5	5	10	9	1	5	9
Malaria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	21	2	8	17	—	4	3	25	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	4	3	4	—	1	—
Food Poisoning .. ..	2	1	4	4	—	13	1	28	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	7	—
Measles .. ..	—	287	215	402	154	102	186	284	67	92	110	125	127	78	109	39	369	43	167	30	294	71	103	133	354
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	6	4	2	11	7	10	1	4	8	30	—	9	2	8	6	1	2	7
Para Typhoid B .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	194	322	264	480	202	144	223	367	89	122	154	208	192	115	157	71	524	55	231	55	398	113	125	169	393

TABLE 30—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1957—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 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	13	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	5	—	4
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	389	—	33	90	260	5	1	—	—	—	82
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	110	—	—	—	—	54	56	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	17	2	2	2	8	2	1	—	—	—	17
Poliomyelitis Paralytic .. .. .	17	1	3	5	5	1	2	—	—	—	15
Non-Paralytic .. .. .	6	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	6
Encephalitis Infective .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infections .. .. .	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	177	—	—	8	13	30	59	54	13	—	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	20	—	—	1	3	6	5	4	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	124	7	9	7	17	5	19	35	14	11	5
Primary .. .. .	14	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	6	2
Broncho .. .. .	195	—	3	2	14	11	35	82	35	13	1
Influenza .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	101	3	31	14	22	10	12	5	4	—	16
Food Poisoning .. .. .	65	6	13	15	12	5	9	3	1	1	13
Measles .. .. .	3941	119	968	1294	1556	4	—	—	—	—	61
Whooping Cough .. .. .	161	17	35	44	65	—	—	—	—	—	17
Para Typhoid B .. .. .	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS .. .. .	5367	171	1099	1484	1980	137	202	188	75	31	244



## PART 3

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HEALTH SERVICES—

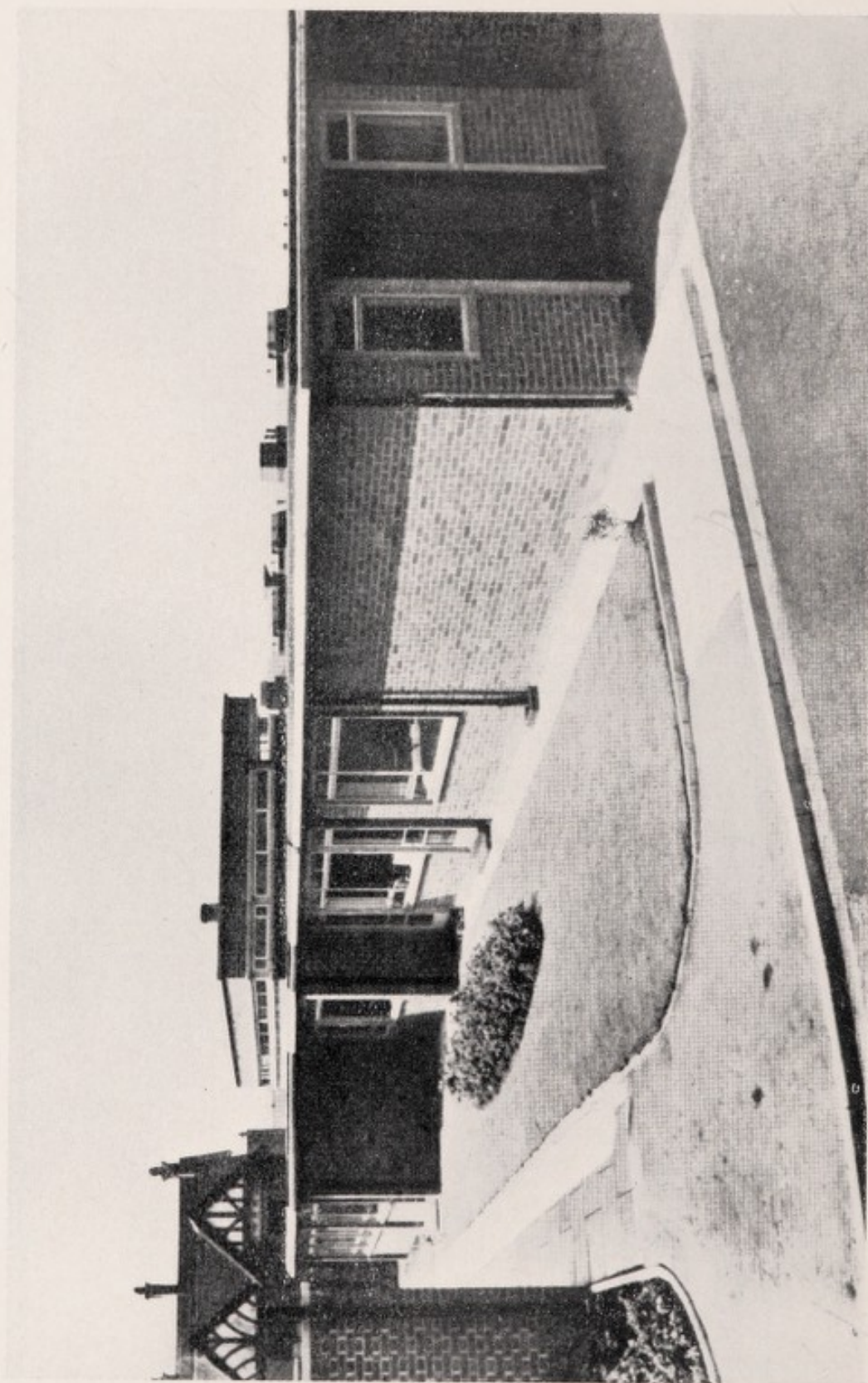
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS

MENTAL HEALTH

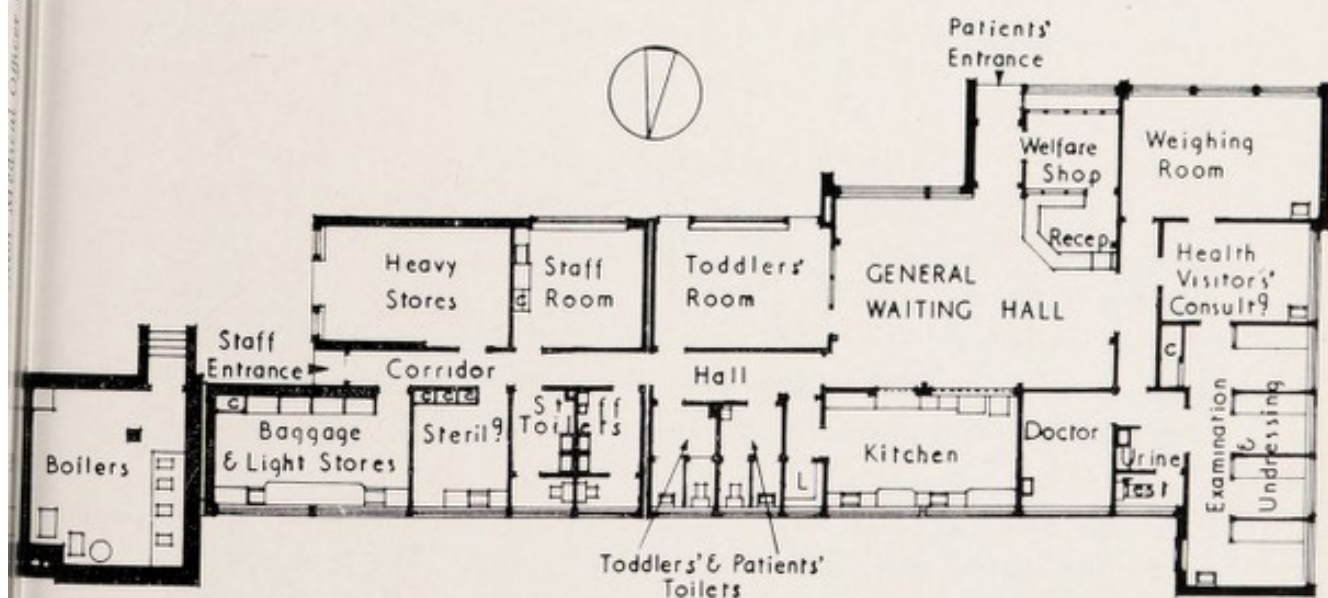
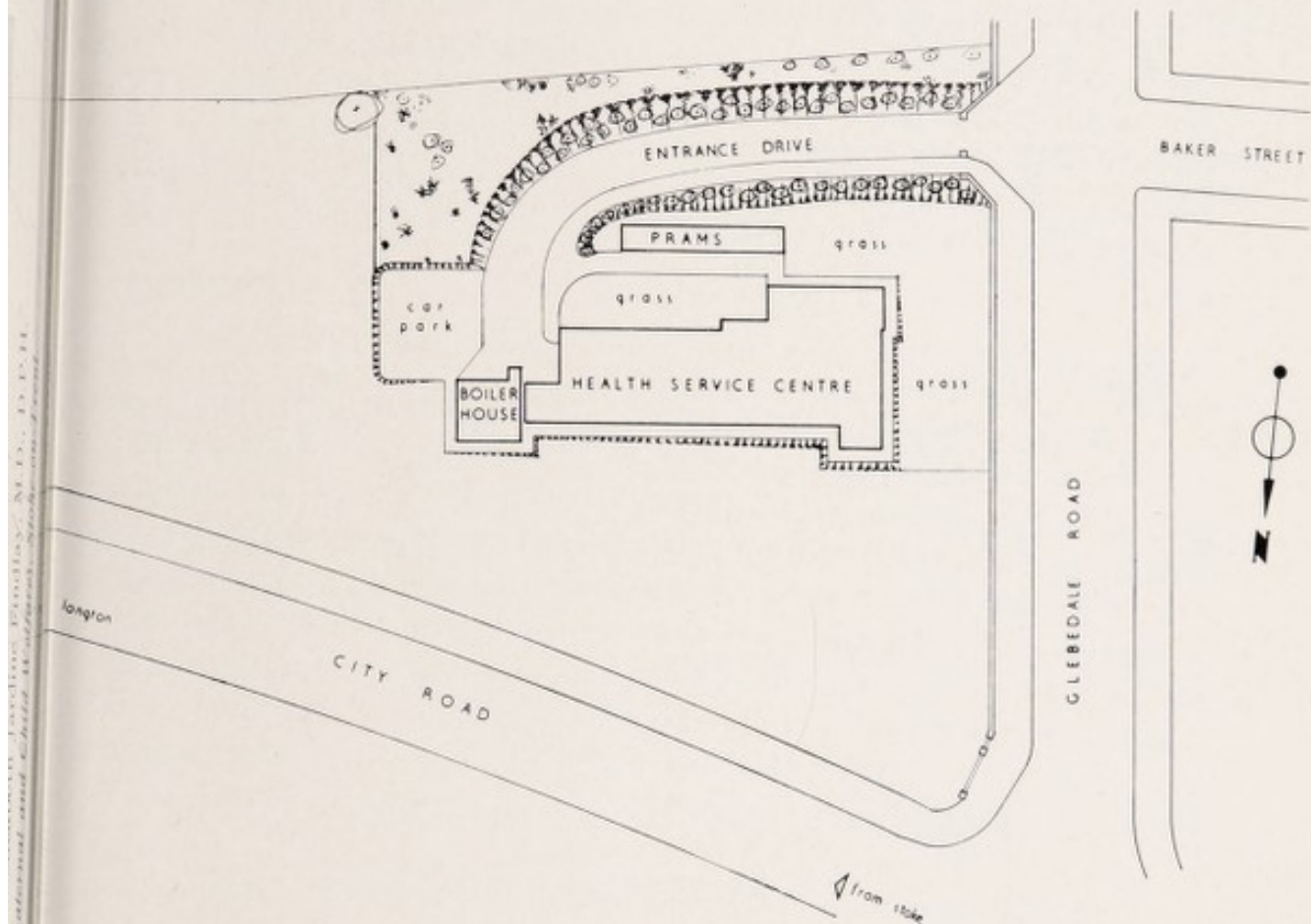
CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

**Elizabeth J. Findlay Health Services Centre, Fenton**



Opened on July 19th, 1957 by Dr. Elizabeth Jardine Findlay, M.D., D.P.H.  
*Late Senior Medical Officer (Maternal and Child Welfare), Stoke-on-Trent.*





## THE ELIZABETH J. FINDLAY HEALTH SERVICES CENTRE GLEBEDALE ROAD, FENTON

The Elizabeth J. Findlay Centre has been built to provide a modern centre for the Fenton area for local authority Maternal and Child Welfare, Ante-natal care, District Midwifery and District Nursing. Most of the premises used at the present time are rented buildings which, though they serve a useful purpose, are not entirely satisfactory of view. It is hoped that the future will see the erection of similar buildings in several areas of the City.

### **Accommodation**

Negotiations for the provision of this Centre took over three years. In the planning of the services to be provided for, it was decided to centralise the main Local Authority Health Services in this building. The accommodation, therefore, comprises an entrance hall and shop for the sale of Welfare Foods with a shop window for Health Education displays. A demonstration kitchen with wide shutter openings on to the hall is available for cooking, diet and preparation of food demonstrations. Also opening off the hall is a children's playroom where young children can play while mother attends the clinic and with ample observation from the clerk on duty.

The Maternal and Child Welfare accommodation comprises the waiting hall and weighing room, health visitors' room and doctor's room. The latter is shared with the ante-natal service which is accommodated on the cubicle system with four cubicles, clinette and urine testing accommodation.

For District Nursing, there is a heavy goods store and a baggage room. The sterilising room for equipment is shared by the District Nurses, Midwives and the Health Visitors. Messages for the District Nurses are either left at the clinic itself or at the special letter box on the main gate. The staff room is also shared by all staff using the clinic and may also be used as an office and for case discussions.

The main hall and playroom are underfloor heated and the remainder centrally heated from boilers operated by gas. There is a separate hot water system also heated by gas. The services are distributed throughout the building in accessible floor ducts.

The approach road to the Clinic has had to be rather long and sloping because of awkward building levels.



## The Cost

The contract price for the erection of this Clinic was £17,511.

The new centre is the first Health Services Centre to be built by the City since the war and replaces the premises in Raglan Street, Fenton, which were taken over in 1948 from the old Assistance Board. These premises were inadequate in size and owing to mining subsidence were deteriorating badly and have been condemned for demolition. It also houses certain clinics formerly held in the Town Hall, Fenton.

## Appreciation

The Centre has been named "The Elizabeth J. Findlay Health Services Centre" by the City Council as an expression of their appreciation of the services of Dr. Findlay as Senior Medical Officer (Maternal and Child Welfare) from October, 1940 to 30th April, 1957. Dr. Findlay came to the City at a difficult time during the war years and never spared herself in her work for the improvement of the service and the welfare of mothers and young children particularly.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

### BIRTHS

Births notified numbered 4,311 of which 2,282 occurred in institutions. Of the home confinements 1,911 were attended by midwives and 118 by doctors.

### PREMATURE BIRTHS

Premature births (alive or dead), that is infants weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less at birth, made up 10·6% of all births. Premature infants alive at birth made up 12·8% of the live births.

	1957	Figures in 1956
Number born alive .. .. .	336 (Males 149) (Females 187)	301
Number Stillborn .. .. .	83 (Males 38) (Females 45)	80

### ANALYSIS OF LIVE BIRTHS

Born at home .. .. .	112	87
Born at home and transferred to hospital .. .. .	15	20
Born in hospital .. .. .	209	194

# 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. ..	39	23	7	9
Between 3 lbs. 5 ozs. and 4 lbs. 6 ozs. .. ..	72	10	3	59
Between 4 lbs. 7 ozs. and 4 lbs. 15 ozs. .. ..	62	2	3	57
Between 5 and 5½ lbs. ..	163	4	3	156
TOTAL ..	336	39	16	281

Of the 336 infants born alive, 281 were surviving at the end of the first month, that is 83·6%.

Survival rate for those born in hospital .. ..	81·8%
Survival rate for those born at home .. ..	91·1%
Survival rate for those born at home and trans- ferred to hospital .. ..	53·3%

32·2% of all premature births were first babies.

## PREMATURE BABIES

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.

In June 1957, a new portable incubator was purchased. This is electrically heated and thermostatically controlled with some control of humidity and is fitted to administer oxygen. The incubator is kept at the Ambulance Station and is in constant readiness to transport premature babies born at home to the premature baby unit.

No. of first visits .. ..	169	} Total 1,049
No. of subsequent visits .. ..	880	
No. of cots loaned .. ..	28	



## WEIGHT OF PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME:—

Weight 3 lbs. 4 oz. or under .. ..	9
Weight 3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ..	14
Weight 4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ..	10
Weight 5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs. .. ..	19
No. transferred to Hospital .. ..	15
No. born in hospital and later transferred to home .. ..	83

The Department maintains close contact with the Premature Baby Unit at the Hospital and the hospital informs us of the discharge of premature infants.

## STILLBIRTHS

The number of Stillbirths in the City was 127 (Males 57, Females 70).

The Stillbirth rate was 2·86% of total births. Last year's figure was 3·09%. This is still above the low figure of 2·54 in 1953.

Place of Birth—Born at Home .. ..	25
Born in hospital .. ..	74
Admitted to Hospital as emergencies ..	28
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>127</b>

## ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE MOTHER

(1) Conditions not associated with pregnancy .. ..	24
Hypertension .. ..	8
Mitral Stenosis .. ..	3
Diabetes mellitus .. ..	2
Mumps 3/52 before birth .. ..	1
Dysentery at 8/12 .. ..	1
Chronic Nephritis .. ..	1
Renal Disease .. ..	1
Severe anaemia .. ..	5
2 maternal deaths (a) Mitral Stenosis—P.M. Ceasrean Section	
(b) Eclampsia—P.M. Ceasarean Section	
(2) Conditions associated with pregnancy .. ..	40
Toxaemia .. ..	4
Rhesus Factor .. ..	2
Unhealthy placenta .. ..	22
Hydramnios .. ..	12

(3) Conditions associated with labour	..	..	..	..	48
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	..	..	..	16	
Abnormal Presentation	..	..	..	15	
Precipitate Labour	..	..	..	1	
Long Labour	..	..	..	2	
Prolapsed cord	..	..	..	8	
Cord tight round neck	..	..	..	3	
True knot of cord	..	..	..	2	
B.B.A.	..	..	..	1	

#### ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE BABY

Number showing obvious abnormalities	..	..	41
Number of premature birth weight	..	..	87
Number where duration of pregnancy was under 40 weeks	..	..	88
Number postmature	..	..	10
Number showing maceration	..	..	61

#### ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS

Ante-partum Haemorrhage	..	..	7
Abnormality of foetus	..	..	4
Intra uterine death	..	..	1
Hydramnios	..	..	2
Prolapsed cord	..	..	3
Social grounds	..	..	2
Difficult labour	..	..	6
Rhesus Factor	..	..	1
Maternal collapse—death	..	..	1

Number of twin births	..	..	7
Number of infants of twin birth where other twin survived	..	..	6
Number of illegitimate stillbirths	..	..	5

#### TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHER AND PARITY

	19 years or under	20—29 years	30—39 years	over 40 years	TOTAL
First baby	4	21	8	—	33
All Mothers	4	65	49	9	127

### ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Number reported in City—160. (It gives a percentage of 3.62 of the total births).

There were seven infants stillborn.

No. of infants of a twin birth—2



## Ministry of Health Regulations—re Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child

Arrangements are made through the Lichfield Diocesan Moral Welfare Association for the care of girls in lodgings or having home difficulties. If necessary, the Moral Welfare Officer arranges for the admission of a girl to a Home for Unmarried Mothers about eight weeks before the confinement. Their stay is continued for about two months after. The baby leaves with the mother but if this is not practicable the infant may be placed in a Children's Home or with prospective adopters.

The following report was based on figures for the year 1956 and is a summary of infants over a twelve month period.

Number of illegitimate infants born in 1956—150 (Males 70, Females 80) (2 were born outside the City in a moral welfare home)

Born at home	..	..	..	..	..	50
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	95
Place of birth unknown	..	..	..	..	..	5

### NOTES ON THE INFANTS

- 4 died in the first week of life
- 7 were stillborn
- 15 were premature
- 10 were adopted
- 5 were placed under the surveillance of the Children's Officer
- 51 were in the care of the mother
- 66 were at home with both parents—some of whom married after the birth of the infant.

No visits were necessary by the N.S.P.C.C.

### NOTES ON MOTHER

In 63 cases this was the first baby. The figures indicate the ages of the mothers:—

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number	62	26	15	13	4	10	8	4	1

Age	..	..	16—20	21—30	31—40	41—50
Number	..	..	35	52	48	8

In 9 cases parity not known  
In 9 cases age not known.

Table 31.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1957

Causes of Death	W A R D S																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	2	2	1	4	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	6	1	2	2	7	8	2	1	5	2	4	3	3
Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Respiratory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastro-enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation (overlying) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pemphigus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	2	2	1	4	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	6	1	2	2	7	8	2	1	5	2	4	3	3

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, Males 2,116; females 2,027. Illegitimate, males 71; females 85. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate males 70 females 57. Illegitimate, males 0; females 1.



Table 31.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1957—*cont.*

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		Total Deaths under 1 year	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	41	38	6	4	1	3	4	1	52	46	8	5	6	3	3	4	1	—	70	58
Chicken-pox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Convulsions .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	4	4	3	—	—	—	2	—	9	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	17	10
Other Respiratory .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Atelectasis .. .. .	17	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10
Congenital Malformations ..	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	5	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	7
Premature Birth .. ..	10	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	14
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus .. .. .	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	—	8	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	10	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
Other Causes .. .. .	7	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	10	10	2	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	15	12
TOTALS .. .. .	41	38	6	4	1	3	4	1	52	46	8	5	6	3	3	4	1	—	70	58

## INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 128 (males 70, females 58) giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 30 per 1,000 live births compared with 27 in 1956, and 31 in 1955.

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

Year	Births	From all causes	From Gastro Enteritis	From Respiratory Disease	From Congenital Defects	Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1953	4503	28	0.66	5.8	12.6	6.9	0.22	0.0
1954	4273	33	1.37	7.3	18.9	3.2	0.46	0.0
1955	4180	31	0.24	6.5	15.8	5.5	0.48	0.24
1956	4248	27	0.47	6.4	9.2	4.9	0.0	0.0
1957	4299	30	0.23	5.3	10.5	5.6	0.0	0.0

	1957	1956
Percentage of deaths on 1st day .. ..	31.3%	41.6%
Percentage of deaths in 1st week .. ..	61.4%	61%
Percentage of deaths in 1st month ..	76.6%	73.4%

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

	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1953 .. .. .	36	28	28
1954 .. .. .	29	33	33
1955 .. .. .	44	30	31
1956 . . . . .	26	27	27
1957 .. .. .	6	30	30

NEONATAL DEATH RATE	1957	1956
(i.e. deaths in 1st month) per 1,000 live births	22.1	19.6



## PERINATAL DEATH RATE

(i.e., Stillbirths and Death in first week of life)

per 1,000 total births	.. .. .	46.11	46.08
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Although 24 infants died from prematurity there were 68 deaths where the birth weight was  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or under.

## DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During the year, 105 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City. Of this number, 34 were employed as municipal midwives, 2 were independent midwives and 65 were engaged in the hospital service.

Home confinements—2,051

Municipal Midwives (practising as midwives)	.. ..	1,928
Municipal Midwives (practising as maternity nurses)	.. ..	118
		<hr/>
		2,046
Number of miscarriages attended	.. .. .	30
Independent Midwives (practising as midwives)	.. ..	—
Independent Midwives (practising as maternity nurses)	.. ..	5
		<hr/>
		5

As the requests for hospital confinement exceeds the number of beds available the domiciliary midwives investigate applications for admission on social grounds. This entails a great deal of time. Women discharged from the hospital before the 10th day are also visited by the midwives.

During the year, the Supervisor carried out 89 inspections.

## WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

There are 17 Ante-natal Clinics staffed by Midwives.

Women book the midwife at these Clinics and attend for care and supervision.

### A. Ante-Natal Period

Ante-Natal Clinics—1st attendance	.. .. .	2,733
Subsequent attendances	.. ..	14,146
Visits by midwives to home	.. .. .	4,386

### B. Labour

(a) Doctor booked and present at delivery	.. ..	115
(b) Doctor booked and not present at delivery	.. ..	1,853
(c) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	.. ..	3
(d) Doctor not booked and not present at delivery	.. ..	60
Number of false alarms (that is midwife called but not required)	.. .. .	823
Number of women who had Gas and Air Analgesia	.. ..	1,283
Number of women who were given Pethidine	.. ..	1,356

## Nursing Period

(a)	No. of visits to women confined at home	.. ..	43,718
(b)	No. of visits to women confined in hospital and discharged before the tenth day	.. ..	4,098
(c)	Special visits to infants apart from nursing of mother	..	135

A special nurse visits Ophthalmia cases and takes over patients with a rise of temperature

Number of visits	.. ..	809
------------------	-------	-----

## Patients Booked with Midwives but Transferred to Hospital on Medical Advice

(a)	Before delivery	150	} .. ..	182
(b)	After delivery	32		

## Analysis of Calls for Medical Aid

Total number—838.

	<i>During Pregnancy</i>	<i>During Delivery</i>	<i>During Puerperium</i>	<i>Baby</i>	TOTAL
(a) Dr. Booked	100	506	70	91	767
(b) Dr. not booked	8	34	15	14	71
TOTAL	.. 108	540	85	105	838

The Flying Squad was called out on 23 occasions.

During the year there were 591 (273 district, 318 hospital) notifications of failure to breast feed.

Requests for admission to hospital on social grounds.

Number of visits paid by midwives	.. ..	1,651
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Recommendations:

for General Practitioner Unit	.. ..	1,077
for General Hospital	.. ..	161
for home confinement	.. ..	370
miscarriage or altered arrangement	.. ..	22

## Classes for Relaxation in Childbirth

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



## Special Tests

At the Doctors' Ante-Natal Clinics, blood is taken for the Rhesus test and the Wasserman and Kahn tests, and women are advised to attend the Mass Radiography Centre for a report on the chest.

An haemoglobin estimation is made (Sahli method).

Reports are sent to the general practitioner obstetrician.

Number of blood tests	..	..	..	..	1,626
Number of X-Ray Reports	..	..	..	..	412

## Maternal Mortality

Three women died in, or in consequence of childbirth during the year.

			<i>Total Maternal Mortality</i>
1956—per 1,000 total births	..	..	0.23
England and Wales	..	..	0.56
1957—per 1,000 total births	..	..	0.68
England and Wales	..	..	0.47

The Deputy Supervisor of Midwives attends the Midwives Ante-Natal Clinics and undertakes the teaching of mothercraft. Health education posters, flannelgraphs and the film strip camera are used. These talks have become popular and are of great value in preparing the mother for the care of her baby.

It has been decided to increase the scope of mothercraft teaching and a course of lectures was held during the year to train the midwives in the teaching of mothercraft so that they may combine this with the relaxation classes.

## Gynaecological Clinic

A clinic is held at 17 Charles Street, Hanley, twice monthly for advice to women where a further pregnancy is detrimental to health (Ministry of Health Regulations). The women are referred from general practitioners or clinics or hospitals.

Number of women attending for the first time	..	..	21
Number of return visits	..	..	69
Total number of attendances	..		90

New patients referred from:—

Own Doctor	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

Reasons for attendance:—

(1) Medical

Anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Recurrent pyelitis		..	..	..	..	..	1
Husband T.B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
							<hr/> 11

(2) Obstetric

Gross Multiparity	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Retained placenta		..	..	..	..	..	1
Recurrent eclampsia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Postpartum haemorrhage		..	..	..	..	..	1
							<hr/> 10

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

The total number of cases notified in 1957 was 11 as compared with 7 in 1956. In all these cases the vision was unimpaired.



## HEALTH VISITING

The wider aspects of Health Visiting are curtailed by the limited number of Health Visitors.

The Department has continued its scheme of subsidising trainees but recruitment is poor. To make up for lack of home visiting in the older age groups more Clinics for children over 1 year have been started. Appointments are sent to the mother inviting her to bring the child. These Clinics are becoming popular and appointments are well kept.

Hospital beds for the chronic sick do not meet all requests and the Health Visitors investigate and advise on the urgency on social grounds of every case.

### Maternal and Child Health

#### HOME VISITING

First visits to children under 1 year of age	..	..	5,922
Total visits to children under 1 year of age	..	..	10,383
Visits to children 1-2 years	..	..	2,480
Visits to children 2-5 years	..	..	3,891
TOTAL VISITS			16,754

CLINICS. There are nineteen Infant Welfare Clinics

First attendance of children under 1 year	..	..	2,115
Total number of attendances under 1 year	..	..	19,025
Number of attendances of children 1-5 years of age	..	..	4,014
Total number of attendances of all children	..	..	23,039

### Visits to Chronic Sick and Aged

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Under pensionable age:—				
Number visited for first time	.. ..	59	113	172
Total number of visits	.. ..			260
Reason for visit:—				
Hospital Enquiries	.. ..	48	48	96
Requests for domestic help	.. ..	11	81	92
Others	.. ..	5	—	5
Recommendations:—				
Domestic Help needed	.. ..	10	66	76
District Nurse already attending	.. ..	6	9	15
Number living alone	.. ..	15	29	44

(2) Over pensionable age:—

Number visited for first time .. ..	270	561	831
Total number of visits .. ..			2,214

Reason for visit:—

Hospital Enquiries .. ..	270	411	681
Requests for domestic help .. ..	73	331	404
Others .. ..	13	45	58

Recommendations:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Domestic Help needed .. ..	94	329	432
District Nurse needed .. ..	12	9	21
District Nurse to attend .. ..	78	90	168
Number of people living alone ..	152	398	550

The category "Others" includes cases referred to the Department from outside sources as needing help. Many of them are in need of the Welfare Services of the Corporation.

Several visits may be paid to patients waiting hospital admission as home circumstances alter. A nurse now maintains contact with elderly people who are not requiring hospital but benefit from some supervision and skilled advice.

## Dental Treatment

Children under five years of age and expectant and nursing mothers 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	259	248	241	198
Expectant and Nurs'g Mothers	73	70	41	38

### FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED :

	Extractions	Anaesthetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling & Gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Radio graphs	Dentures provided	
		General					Complete	partial
Children under 5	581	171	6	—	—	—	—	—
Expectant and Nurs'g Mothers	38	18	5	13	—	—	4	1



## DAY NURSERIES

There are five Day Nurseries and they are open from Monday to Friday. The maximum charge is 25/- per week, the minimum 15/- and in certain hardship cases the charge of 15/- is reduced with the approval of the Committee.

The Nurseries continue to admit children for short periods during the illness of the mother or any temporary adverse circumstances at home preventing adequate care being given.

All places in the Nurseries are occupied and in four Nurseries there is a waiting list for "financial" cases. Priority cases are given a place immediately.

All the Day Nurseries are recognised as Training Schools for the N.N.E.B. During the year 9 students passed the examination. The Nurseries undertake the training of students enrolled by the Education Authority in the care of children under 2 years.

### NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING DAY NURSERIES—1957.

	No. of Apprvd. Places	No. of Children on the Register			Average Daily Attendance During Year		
		under 2	over 2	Total	under 2	over 2	Total
Tunstall ..	40	16	26	42	11	20	31
Burslem ..	40	18	25	43	14	15	29
Hanley .. ..	40	16	25	41	13	20	33
Trent Vale ..	50	24	27	51	18	21	39
Longton ..	40	15	25	40	11	21	32
TOTALS ..	210	89	128	227	67	97	164

Children of the following priority cases were admitted during the year:—

Unmarried mothers .. ..	10
Short stay cases—mothers in hospital .. ..	7
Short stay cases—mothers confined .. ..	4
Health of child .. ..	2
Widow .. ..	4
Widower .. ..	2
Housing difficulties .. ..	7
Parents separated .. ..	13
Health of mother .. ..	3
Health of father .. ..	11
Father in H.M.F. .. ..	3
TOTAL ..	66

## DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Under Circular 10/54 of the Ministry of Health, the Local Health Authorities are responsible for the distribution of welfare foods which had previously been distributed by the Ministry of Food. The foods concerned being National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and A/D Vitamin Tablets.

These arrangements are undertaken by the Health Committee as part of the Authority's duty to provide for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act 1946, and the Local Health Authority's Scheme under this section was amended accordingly.

The following is a list of the distribution points in the City:—

- Public Health Dept., St. Peter's Chambers, Stoke-on-Trent.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 62 Knypersley Road, Norton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Outclough Road, Brindley Ford.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Fegg Hayes Road, Fegg Hayes.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Council Offices, Smallthorne.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Andrew Street, Goldenhill.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 63 Dunning Street, Tunstall.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Lucie Wedgwood Clinic, Massey Square, Burslem.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 17 Charles Street, Hanley.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Richmond Terrace, Shelton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 12 Abbey Road, Abbey Hulton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Ruxley Road, Bucknall.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 312 Etruria Vale Road, Etruria.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Gospell Hall, Claytonwood Rd., Trent Vale.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Pembridge Road, Blurton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Glebedale Road, Fenton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, St. John's Church, Wood Street, Longton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 170 Weston Road, Meir.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 12 Bargrave Street, Bentilee.
- W.V.S. Headquarters, Lonsdale Street, Stoke-on-Trent.
- Messrs. Lewis's Ltd., Hanley.
- Messrs. Doultons, Ltd., Burslem.
- Messrs. Bullers Ltd., Milton.



The following table shews the amounts of the various foods distributed during the year 1957:—

	Health Office	Lewis's Ltd.	W.V.S. H.Q.	All Other Centres	Total
National Dried Milk (tins)	18,712	67,512	4,867	50,571	141,662
Orange Juice (bottles) ..	20,032	85,104	6,057	58,586	169,779
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ..	3,715	13,769	1,083	12,428	30,995
A/D Vitamin Tablets (packets) .. ..	1,503	7,911	528	4,368	14,310

## 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. Arrangements were also made with the National Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis for tuberculosis cases to be sent to Broadstairs.

During the year 63 cases were sent to the Heath Memorial Home, and 12 cases to The Lady Forester Home and 158 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 .. .. .	1,112
Secondary or Reinforcing .. .. .	3,750
	4,862
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough (combined) ..	2,159
Whooping Cough .. .. .	52
	7,073
TOTAL ..	7,073

Number of children at 31st December, 1956 who had completed a course of Immunisation against Diphtheria at any time before that date, i.e., at any time since January 1st, 1943.

Age on 31st Dec., 1957 (i.e., Born in Year)	Under 1 1957	1—4 1953-1956	5—9 1948-1952	10—14 1943-1947	Under 15 Total
A. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1953-1957 .. .. .	298	9,157	12,080	8,993	30,528
B. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1943-1952 .. .. .	—	—	3,400	14,223	17,623
C. Estimated mid-year child population ..	4,160	16,140	44,500		64,800
Immunity Index 100 A/C .. .. .	7.09	56.7	47.58		47.1

### Vaccinations against Smallpox

Age at 31st December, 1956:—

	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Re-vaccinated</i>
Under one .. .. .	696	—
One year .. .. .	80	—
Two to Four .. .. .	57	2
Five to Fifteen .. .. .	77	18
Fifteen and over .. .. .	130	230
	1,040	250
TOTAL ..	1,040	250



## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS

On the 14th May, 1957, Circular 6/57 was received from the Ministry of Health, informing Local Health Authorities of further arrangements that he proposed to make for vaccination against Poliomyelitis—under section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Briefly, these arrangements consisted of the continuation of vaccinations during the summer months, and the extension of the offer to:—

1. Children born in 1955 and 1956.
2. Children born in 1947 to 1954 inclusive, who had not hitherto registered.

Circular 16/57 was received from the Ministry of Health, informing the authority that it was proposed to extend the vaccination offer to children born in 1943-46 inclusive, to children born in 1957 who have reached the age of 6 months, and to expectant mothers.

In addition, the Local Health Authority was informed that the Ministry have decided to supplement the British supply of vaccine by the importation of Salk vaccine manufactured in Canada and the United States of America, and that when increased supplies became available vaccination should be offered to general Medical Practitioners, Local Health Authority Staffs, and to the families of these two groups.

During 1957 the following numbers of children were inoculated as follows:—

1. No. of children who completed course of two injections	..	4,425
2. No. of children who received one injection	.. ..	644
3. No of children registered, but not received any injections, as at 31st December	.. .. .	13,719

## 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 patients	..	..	..	..	2,857
Total number of visits	..	..	..	..	101,932

### Classification of Illness

	Medical	Surgical	Infections	T.B.	Others	Total
Patients .. ..	2,105	452	9	100	191	2,857
Visits .. ..	73,648	15,392	212	7,140	5,540	101,932

### Types of Illness Affecting Adults (excluding surgical cases)

	Respiratory	Cardiac	Cancer	Senility	Accidents	Preparation for hospital	Gynaecological	Cerebral Thrombosis	Diabetes	TOTAL
Men ..	109	167	86	43	16	44	—	114	10	589
Women	129	245	126	150	47	44	89	139	62	1,031
TOTALS	238	412	212	193	63	88	89	253	72	1,620

The bulk of the District Nurses' work is with the adult population. Children under five years make up only 2·7% of the patients. The patients who had at least 24 visits during the year formed 35% and took up 83% of all visits.



## Particulars of Patients of Pensionable Age (65 years and over)

Number of patients over 65 years of age, 1,513.

Number of visits to patients over 65 years of age, 62,424.

Fifty-three per cent. of all patients were over 65 years of age and they had 61% of all visits.

159 Pensioners (29 men and 130 women) were living alone.

The Department has for several years arranged a Refresher Course of six talks or demonstrations of nursing technique. The County of Stafford co-operate and as many as 100 nurses attend these meetings. The subjects this year were:—

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>October 2nd</i>  | "Training the Diabetic to lead a normal life with his handicap."<br>by Dr. C. H. Catlin.                    |
| <i>October 9th</i>  | "The Modern Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Relation to Preventive Medicine."<br>by Dr. F. A. Smith. |
| <i>October 16th</i> | "Early Recognition of Deafness in Children."<br>by Mr. B. Carter.   |
| <i>October 23rd</i> | Films.  |
| <i>October 30th</i> | "The Development of the National Assistance Board."<br>by Miss M. Glover.                                   |
| <i>November 6th</i> | "Admissions to a Modern Fever Hospital."<br>by Dr. Laing Brown.   |

In the year there has been an increase in the number of patients attended and also in the number of attendances, this increase is largely due to an increase in the number of patients of pensionable age.

At the end of the year there were three male nurses employed all State Registered.

## LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

All equipment belongs to the Corporation and no charge is made for the loan of it. The use of suitable equipment not only assists the sick person but enables patients to be nursed and taken care of at home, who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Invalid chairs are very much in demand during the summer months.

The following table indicates the type of equipment and the number of times loaned out:—

### EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1957

Equipment	Equipment out on loan January, 1957	Issued during 1957
Air Beds .. .. .	1	—
Back Rests .. .. .	115	333
Air Rings .. .. .	128	278
Bed Pans .. .. .	114	276
Urinals .. .. .	53	111
Invalid Chairs .. .. .	32	81 (1 with leg support)
Macintosh Sheets .. .. .	126	382
Bed Cradles .. .. .	25	45
Pillows .. .. .	65	29
Blankets .. .. .	90	32
Mattresses .. .. .	63	76
Pillow Cases .. .. .	9	3
Mattress Covers .. .. .	30	11
Bed Blocks .. .. .	6	12
Douche Cans .. .. .	—	1
Commodes .. .. .	—	22
Walking Aids .. .. .	—	2
Bedsteads .. .. .	43	40



## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Requests for this Service continue to increase rapidly. The increase is mainly among old age pensioners. The visits may be only of three or four hours per week but it enables the elderly person to keep his home clean and orderly.

	<i>Year</i>	<i>Year</i>
	1957	1956
Number of households who have received help ..	1306	1270
Classification of households:—		
(a) Old Age Pensioners .. .. .	1,142	1,061
(b) Confinements .. .. .	21	18
(c) Tuberculosis .. .. .	10	15
(d) Illness in the Home .. .. .	176	176
TOTAL .. .. .	<u>1,306</u>	<u>1,270</u>

Number of Home Helps employed (mostly part-time) at the end of the year—157.

Demands for the service continue to increase rapidly, especially among the old age pensioners. The households of the aged were made up as follows:—

(a) Married couples .. .. .	183	
(b) Living in house with other people .. .. .	207	
(c) Living alone (i) men .. .. .	181	} 752
(ii) women .. .. .	571	

435 Pensioners are drawing National Assistance Benefit and qualify for domestic help free (in 1956, the number was 558).

## PROBLEM FAMILIES CASE WORK

The need for a specialised service to attempt the rehabilitation of problem families is one that has gained increasing recognition in recent years.

Despite the many and comprehensive social services in existence there are a number of families in the community who, from a combination of personal inadequacies and adverse social and economic factors are unable to face and resolve their many problems.

The standards of nutrition and cleanliness in these homes are poor; the homes are usually inadequately furnished and ill-equipped; there may be marital disharmony which has an insidious effect on the lives of the children; children are poorly cared for, the family is often overburdened by debt.

The causes of these problems are manifold. It may be that one or both parents have poor physical or mental health; there may be an insufficient income due to the sickness, unemployment or irresponsibility of the husband; there may be financial mismanagement; the wife may be incapable of efficiently organising the routine of a home because of her low mentality, or because the constant struggle against adverse conditions has reduced her to a state of complete apathy.

Problem families require a greater degree of help and supervision over long periods than is usually provided by the existing services. The work of rehabilitation depends on the relationship which the caseworker can form with the family as a whole, for it is through this relationship of respect, understanding and mutual confidence that the family can be helped towards the solution of their difficulties.

During the year 53 families were visited. In helping these families 1,137 contacts were made—823 with the families themselves, in their own homes, and 314 on their behalf.

The families were referred by the Housing Department (38), the Children's Department (2), the Welfare Services Department (1), the Health Department (4), the Probation Office (1), the N.S.P.C.C. (1), the National Assistance Board (3), the National Coal Board (1), and the Town Clerk's Department (2).

Owing to the limitation of the worker's time intensive casework could not be undertaken with all the families visited. In certain instances there was no need for intensive or prolonged supervision, the worker having been called in by the referring agency more in a consultative capacity than with the intention of the case being referred for casework treatment.



The work with "problem families" is both intensive and comprehensive. The problems which these families present are complex and interrelated. They can only be dealt with in the context of the capabilities and disabilities of the family concerned.

Much of the caseworker's time and effort is concerned with the non-material emotional problems, which arise from the failure of the families to achieve satisfactory personal relationships. This failure is frequently the inhibiting factor in the family's ability to achieve a better standard, and the basic reason for their disintegration. It is often this inability which underlines a man's "voluntary unemployment" or irresponsibility; it is this failure which may result in a wife becoming apathetic and capable of neglecting home and family.

To achieve emotional, as well as material rehabilitation of the family it is essential that a good relationship should be established between the worker and each member of the family. It is through this relationship that the individuals can be encouraged to face up to responsibilities, can be supported in times of stress and can learn to know themselves. Initially the relationship may be of extreme dependency, the clients looking to the worker for guidance, approbation and material help. In time, however, some may be able to advance to a stage of greater maturity, an achievement of being able to deal more effectively with their emotional problems and a degree of independence.

This process of growth and socialisation is one which most people learn from the security and affection they find in their homes in child-hood. It is a process which is denied to many who lack the early experience of a stable family life.

Unless and until the family can be helped to adjust to these non-material problems there can be little hope of a permanent progress being made in the more obvious material problems of debt, dirty homes, child neglect, etc. This is not to say that immediate attempts to alleviate these conditions should not be made. As has been pointed out problems are inter-related, and the alleviation of one aspect must of necessity affect the problem "in toto."

Amongst the families visited one of the most pressing issues has been that of debt.

Where possible budgeting has been undertaken with the families, and an effort made to ensure that they have met essential commitments. In cases where the family have been in arrears of rent the worker has, where possible, collected payments each week in an effort to get the debt reduced and prevent the eviction of the family. In one instance an application to a Church organisation resulted in a grant being made which enabled the family to clear all arrears.



The families are frequently deeply committed under hire-purchase agreements. In three cases the caseworker was able to intercede on the family's behalf and arrange for reduced payments to be accepted from the families as an alternative to the firm applying for the wage-earners' committal to prison.

In one case where both parents were serving terms of imprisonment for child neglect the worker arranged with the husband to draw wages due to him and to use these to keep other debts paid during his absence. The balance of money in this instance was used to buy groceries for the family on their discharge from prison.

Practical help has on occasions been given in the homes. Mothers have been given advice and practical assistance with laundering, cleaning and cooking. Although certain of the mothers have welcomed direction in domestic matters, it has been found that for the most part the failure to maintain satisfactory standards, has been the result of overwhelming non-material problems, and it is only when these have been alleviated that standards have improved.

Ill-equipped homes, due to the high rate of wear and tear by ill-disciplined children have presented a special problem. In some instances it has been possible to persuade mothers to save a little money each week to replenish essential equipment, such as crockery, mops, pans and scrubbing brushes.

A grant was obtained from a Regimental Association to help purchase a gas-cooker for another family, whose only means of cooking was an open fire in a modern grate.

Poor health is a marked feature in these families. The mothers tend to neglect their own health, doing without food to ensure that the children have sufficient, failing to go to the doctor when ill because of the difficulty of getting to the surgery, or refusing to call the doctor in because she fears being sent into hospital.

In these instances the worker has encouraged mothers to seek medical advice when the need arose, or has made appointments at hospitals and/or clinics and then minded the younger children whilst the mother kept the appointment.



In two cases where the mother became pregnant the worker encouraged them to attend their own doctors and through the Children's Department arranged for the children to be cared for whilst the mothers were in hospital. During the absence of the mothers the homes were visited regularly so that contact was maintained with the husbands who had to take over the budgeting of income during their wives' absences.

Care has been taken to supervise the welfare of the children. The worker has helped one mother to disinfect her childrens heads when they were excluded from school and has tried to encourage the mother to inspect and treat their heads at regular intervals ever since.

The worker has been grateful for the co-operation of the Health Visitors in matters affecting the health of the young children.

Material help, in the form of loans of bed and bedding, clothing from the W.V.S., help in the decoration of a home, has been provided in a few instances. In these cases the need was urgent and the families concerned were unable to purchase the necessary goods no matter how stringently their budget was arranged.

Frequency and duration of visits has varied between families. Those with intense problems have been visited at least twice a week, and occasionally daily. Visits to other families have been made once a week, or once a month as the occasion merited. The duration of a visit may be any length of time between 15 minutes and a whole day, depending on the work undertaken and the need of the family at that particular time.

In most cases some degree of satisfactory progress has been made. Three cases were closed as unsatisfactory—two on the eviction of the families and their admission into care of other Departments, the third due to the refusal of the family to accept continued supervision.

Ten of the original number are still under supervision. Despite temporary, not infrequent, regressions, these families have generally speaking, improved to some degree during the past year. It is probable, however, that continuous, intensive supervision will be required for some considerable time to come.



## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

### Administration—The Committee

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 the 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.

### Staff

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.

Three very experienced Duly Authorised Officers are employed.

The need for the closest possible co-operation between the psychiatric services provided by the hospital and our local health authority, mental health services is recognised. Whilst our liaison is close it is felt that an even greater link-up would be most beneficial to both sides, and we hope that much will be effected in this way during next year.

We were again fortunate in being able to obtain the services of another fully qualified Psychiatric Social Worker, Mrs. P. Halmos, who commenced part-time duties with us in March, 1957.

Many psychiatric problems originate in the mother child relationship in the early formative years of the child's life and sometimes may commence in the ante-natal period, where the expectant mothers attitude to the coming child may require adjustment. It was felt that an explanation to mothers of the changes in outlook, of the basic mother-child relationships and adjustments which might be required, would be very good preventive mental health; that the very early adjustment of behaviour problems in the earliest months of the child's life would also be good prevention. Since it is true that much later mental illness is caused by events and insecurity in the child's first two years, concentration on and before this period was felt to be the basis of our future preventive programme, though obviously it will be many years before the full effect of this is apparent.

With this in mind, Mrs. Halmos was employed for most of her time in Ante-natal Clinics and in the Mother and Child Welfare Clinics and Toddlers sessions. At these clinics she gives short talks and arranges discussion groups amongst the mothers. The response varies but is usually lively and interesting and of great benefit to all who take part. Examples of some of the topics discussed were "How to prepare the family for the new arrival"; what mother means to the baby; the father's role, etc. In addition it was known that many children reaching the



children's homes of the Authority came from broken homes, with bad family relationships and were already psychiatrically disturbed to a greater or lesser degree, and in very real need of expert help. For this reason the remainder of the time available from this Psychiatric Social Worker was spent at the Children's Homes seeing the children and discussing them with the officers of that department and with the house-mothers. This is indeed a fruitful field.

Frequent and informal case conferences are an essential part of this type of work and the co-operation of the social workers, Health Visitors, and Midwives is essential for success and was freely given. Mutual help and co-operation for the benefit of the patients is the keynote upon which it all depends.

During the year 81 cases were referred to Mrs. Halmos, of which 63 were referred by Health Visitors, 10 by midwives and 8 by the Children's Department. Out of the 81 cases, 24 were behaviour problems of the toddlers, 25 were psychiatric problems of the mothers, the 8 children's cases were from the homes and the remaining 24 were a combination of psychiatric, mental and social problems and very much needing the co-operation of the other social services.

During the 12 months these 81 cases meant 290 home visits and 137 attendances at Infant Welfare and Toddler clinics, 21 visits to children's homes and 32 ante-natal clinics were attended and 81 case conferences carried out.

Two Mental Health Visitors, one of whom is a fully qualified Psychiatric Social Worker continue the work done for the Mental Hospitals in the area. Since our workers assist the hospitals both at out-patients departments and in the in-patient wards, the patients are in contact with the same team, the same social workers before, during, and after hospital treatment, thus giving continuity of personal relationships and ensuring that patients know and can build up confidence in a social worker and can depend upon the help of the same person at any time in the future. The need for the same good broad well-known shoulder on which to lean at all times is often the basic necessity for the immature personality and for many recovering mental illness patients. Continuity of treatment with the same workers functioning both for hospitals and local health authority to ensure this is so essential and it is hoped that this can be encouraged and expanded as time goes on and perhaps more particularly as more trained workers become available.

There is no doubt that work in the field of prevention, care and after-care services for the mentally ill are of vital importance to the community and there is a wide scope for expansion here particularly in the community services.

Some re-organisation of the department and its administration was begun during the year and an establishment for a Senior Mental Health Officer was approved. It is hoped to fill this new post early in 1958.



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; seven Assistant Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped, one trainee Assistant Teacher of the Mentally Handicapped.

Adult Training Centre—One Supervisor (male), One Senior Instructor, three female and four male instructors.

One Home Teacher.

### **Training of Staff**

Two members of the staff were 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 Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped. It is an excellent and well worth while course for anyone seeking a career in this field of work.

### **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. Edward's Mental Hospital one day weekly. Both attend 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 attended one session weekly at the Child Guidance Centre run by the City Council's Education Committee.



## Work Undertaken in the Community

The provision of preventive, care and after-care services under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act and of work under the Mental Deficiency Acts continues. There is wide scope for the development and expansion of these services in the community.

An increasing number of patients are now leaving mental hospitals after short periods of treatment and the after-care of such patients forms the major part of a Mental Health Officer's work. They often take a considerable amount of time and require much support and encouragement. Some have to be re-admitted to hospital but it is now generally agreed that it is better that a patient should be re-admitted, if necessary several times, rather than remain in hospital for a lengthy period. The close support that the Mental Health Officers are able to provide can reduce the necessity for frequent re-admissions and at times play a major part in preventing re-admission at all. These patients require considerable help which ultimately only an enlightened community attitude can provide. In this respect the Mental Health Officers are well aware of the important educational aspect of their work and continue to be active in their efforts to foster understanding of mental health amongst their social work colleagues in the city and amongst the general public. Lectures and talks have been given on various aspects of the Service to interested groups.

The preventive aspect of the work remains fundamental and it is closely linked with the increasing public awareness of the true nature of mental ill-health and the prospects for its successful treatment. Early diagnosis and treatment, not only of the illness itself, but also of the various family and environmental stresses which precipitate and aggravate it, is of the greatest importance. The close co-operation with the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, facilitated this year by the appointment of a further part-time Psychiatric Social Worker, is an important development in preventive mental health. Continued co-operation with other local social agencies and with general practitioners is welcomed and it is hoped that as the facilities which the Service is able to offer become more widely recognised, more individuals will be referred for early help and guidance.

The need for a Therapeutic Social Club is recognised and it is hoped that such a club will be started in the near future. The inability to form sound social relationships is one of the most frequent disabilities displayed by persons with whom the Mental Health Officer comes in contact and the help which participation in club activities provides can become an integral part of the aid which the Mental Health Service offers.

The urgent need for a Hostel to provide for discharged patients who are unable to find suitable accommodation in the normal way has again been demonstrated during the year.



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 one session 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.

**TABLE 32—MENTAL ILLNESS**

(a) Work undertaken by the Duly Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930 for the year 1957.

	1956	1957
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 20 of Lunacy Act 1890 .. ..	118 (Observation)	156
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 20 of Lunacy Act 1890 .. ..	173 (Observation)	156
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890 .. ..	33 (Observation)	17
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 21 of Lunacy Act, 1890 .. ..	25 (Observation)	12
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890 .. ..	6 (Certified)	2



	1956	1957
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890 .. ..	79 (Certified)	61
Admitted to St. Edward's Hospital under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ..	94 (Voluntary)	108
Admitted to City General Hospital under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ..	15 (Voluntary)	13
Certified in Out County Mental Hospital under Section 16 of Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	1	2
Patients having absconded or become unmanageable whilst on leave who were returned to St. Edward's Hospital ..	1	6
Number of instances in which Justices examined patients yet did not order detention .. .. .	10	16
Number of instances in which enquiries by Authorised Officers found non-warranty for calling in Justices .. .. .	114	138
TOTAL OCCASIONS .. ..	669	687
ACTUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ..	566	581

(b) *Precis of work done by the Mental Health Visitors (Psychiatric)*

	1956	1957
Two afternoons weekly, City General Hospital Psychiatric Clinic.		
Social Histories .. .. .	385	398
Interviews in Hospital .. .. .	127	123
Two afternoons weekly N.S.R.I. Psychiatric Clinic.		
Social Histories .. .. .	326	289
One day each week, St. Edward's Hospital, Cheddleton.		
Social Histories .. .. .	465	506
Interviews in Hospital .. .. .	165	138
After-care Home Visits .. .. .	803	807
Interviews in Mental Health Office .. .. .	213	309

Requests for Social History or After-care Home Visits were received from many sources.

## **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 819 visits to the homes of registered mental defectives during the year 1957.

### **Guardianship**

Guardianship has been used only in cases of hardship or presenting other special problems and at the end of 1957, there were only four cases under this type of care.

### **Junior Occupation Centre**

This Centre takes mental defective children from the age of five up to about sixteen years.

The patients are classified as far as possible according to their ability and there has been a considerable improvement in the scope and type of training provided and work done. At the end of 1957 there were 85 patients on the register.



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. The patients attend from 10.0 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 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.

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.

Thirty patients were sent to the Rhyl Holiday Home run by the National Association of Mental Health for a holiday of one week's duration. Few of them would have had a holiday by any other means. They were accompanied and supervised by three members of the Centre Staff. They all had a very enjoyable holiday.

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 Vice-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.

Two Christmas parties were held at St. Luke's Schoolrooms, Hanley, and at Duke Street Junior Training Centre with the patients on Home Teaching also attending. The parties started with some singing, individual and community, followed by entertainment. Father Christmas again paid visits, 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. Thirty patients received instruction, chiefly in handicrafts, in their 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 1952, has been a very successful venture. There were 119 patients on the register at the end of the year with a staff of one Supervisor and eight 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 handicrafts including leatherwork, weaving, rug making, basket making, canework, wiredrawn brushes, etc.

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

When one considers that most of the patients are low or medium grade M.D's., the standard of handicrafts done is very high. The improvement in this standard following four full years 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 1957

Table 33

	Under Age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F
1. <i>Particulars of Cases reported during 1957</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 .. .. .	1	4	—	—
(2) On leaving special schools ..	—	—	5	1
(3) On leaving ordinary schools ..	2	2	—	—
(ii) Police or by Courts .. .. .	—	—	1	—
(iii) Other sources .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground ..	—	—	9	15
(c) Cases reported, but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December and thus excluded from (a) or (b) ..	—	1	—	1
Total number of cases reported during this year .. .. .	3	7	15	17
	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 .. .. .	8	6	14	
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ..	—	—	—	
(iii) Taken to "places of safety" ..	—	—	—	
(iv) Admitted to Institutions ..	1	1	2	
(v) Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—	
(b) Those not at present "subject to be dealt with."				
(i) Placed under voluntary Supervision .. .. .	9	15	24	
(ii) Later found not to be defective ..	—	—	—	
(iii) Died or removed from area ..	—	—	—	
(iv) Action unnecessary .. .. .	—	—	—	
Total ..	18	22	40	



PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ON THE REGISTER ON  
31ST DECEMBER, 1957

**Table 33**

	Males	Females	Total
1. "Subject to be dealt with."			
(a) In certified Institutions .. ..	172	173	345
(b) Under Guardianship .. ..	1	3	4
(c) Under Statutory Supervision ..	153	125	278
2. Certified Defectives but not yet "subject to be dealt with."			
(a) Under voluntary supervision ..	37	32	69
(b) Other cases .. .. .	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	363	333	696

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

### General Remarks

During this year, as will be seen from the table and graphs attached, the work of the Service shows a decrease. It will be noticed that 73,522 patients were carried, as compared with 78,001 last year, a difference of 4,479.

Likewise the mileage covered by service vehicles shows a decrease, for this year the number is 378,278 miles as against 394,631 last year, which gives a difference of 16,353 miles.

The average miles per patient for the year is 5.2 as against 5.0 last year.

### Staff

At the end of the year the operational and administrative staff was made up as follows:—

Ambulance Officer	..	..	..	1
Deputy Ambulance Officer	..	..	..	1
Control Officer (Operational)	..	..	..	1
Assistant Control Officer (Admin.)	..	..	..	1
Clerk/Telephonist	..	..	..	1
Junior Clerks	..	..	..	2
Section Leaders	..	..	..	3
Deputy Section Leaders	..	..	..	3
Male Driver/Attendants	..	..	..	44
Male Attendant	..	..	..	1
Female Driver/Attendants	..	..	..	3
Labourer	..	..	..	1
TOTAL				62

### Vehicles

Four new ambulances, 2 Daimlers and 2 Bedfords, were acquired and put into service during the year.

Three Austin ambulances and one Bedford ambulance, replaced by the new vehicles, were transferred to the Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section of Civil Defence for use in the training of Civil Defence personnel.

At the end of the year the vehicular strength of the Service was as follows:—

- 9 Bedford Ambulances
- 4 Daimler Ambulances
- 5 Bedford Sitting-case Ambulances
- 1 Austin Sitting-case Ambulance
- 1 Morris Sitting-case Ambulance
- 4 Austin cars.



The maintenance and servicing of vehicles is undertaken by the Corporation Vehicle Maintenance Department. The servicing of vehicles is carried out regularly, and each is sent for servicing on completing a specified mileage.

All vehicles are fully equipped with first aid materials, blankets, and other essentials, and all carry two-way wireless transmitting sets.

### **Petrol Supplies**

The Service possess its own 1,000-gallon storage tank and petrol is issued to vehicles as required.

### **Long Distance Travel**

The number of patients, on whose behalf arrangements were made for their journeys by rail over long distances, was 100 for the year, as against 84 last year.

### **Training**

Operational staff retain their efficiency in First-Aid by passing an Annual Re-examination, and competitive work is also encouraged in order to create additional interest and thereby add to the efficiency of such work.

Revisional instruction and training has been given on the use of the Novox resuscitators and Oxygen Therapy apparatus, and instruction also given on the use of the Stephenson Minuteman Resuscitator, a new type of resuscitator obtained towards the end of the year.

A special unit, Oxygenaire Incubator, for use of midwives dealing with premature babies to be transferred to hospital, has been provided by the Health Department, and is retained at the Ambulance Station. Front-line ambulances have had additional electrical fitments provided in order to accommodate this premature baby unit when sent out on requests made by midwives.

### **Regional Competition**

On Sunday, 30th June, No. 9 Region of the National Association of Ambulance Officers, held their 4th Annual Competition at Wolverhampton.

Stoke-on-Trent entered a team and were successful in gaining first place. Ambulance teams from Shropshire, Smethwick, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Wolverhampton and West Bromwich, also competed.

### **National Competition**

The same team which did so well in the Regional Competition represented the service in the National Competition which was held at Her Majesty's Police College, Ryton-upon-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, on Sunday, September 22nd, when on this occasion Dorset Ambulance Service gained 1st place.



## **Service Works Division, S.J.A.B.**

A team consisting of members of the Works Division, S.J.A.B., was entered for the Stoke and District Corps Competition held at Heron Cross Schools on Sunday, January 13th, and was successful in gaining 1st place.

The same team again represented the Division in the Northern Area Final Competition held at Uttoxeter on Sunday, January 27th, when they were placed 3rd.

## **Civil Defence**

Four members of the Service attended the Home Office Civil Defence Training School, Falfield, where the Instructors' Course on the Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section was taken. Two were successful in gaining Full Certificates, and two Functional Certificates.

## **Inspection of Personnel and Vehicles**

The Lord Mayor, Counc. Rev. A. Perry, J.P., visited the Ambulance Station on Wednesday, September 25th, when personnel and vehicles were inspected, and "Safe Driving" awards were distributed to those who were successful in gaining awards for 1956. The "Barker" Cup, a trophy competed for annually by ambulance crews, was also presented.

## **Analgesia Outfits**

Analgesia outfits are stored and maintained at the Ambulance Station, and sent out to addresses as requested by midwives.

During this year 1,423 such requests were made, as compared with 1,296 last year.

All outfits are completely overhauled by a British Oxygen Co. technician every three months.

## **Summary of Work Carried Out by the Ambulance Service during 1957**

Number of patients carried—73,522.

Monthly totals:—

January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,235
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,534
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,112
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,474
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,801
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,659
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,036
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,431
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,593
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,020
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,630
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,997
TOTAL								73,522



# Types of Cases:—

Street Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	791
Street Illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	331
Works Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	707
Works Illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Home Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	359
Maternity Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,893
Infectious Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
Other Emergency and Urgent Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,619
Other Cases Carried	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,326
TOTAL							73,522

Total mileage covered—378,278.

# Monthly Totals:—

January	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,533
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,079
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,737
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,810
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,624
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,780
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,399
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,501
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,573
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,844
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,120
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,278
TOTAL							378,278

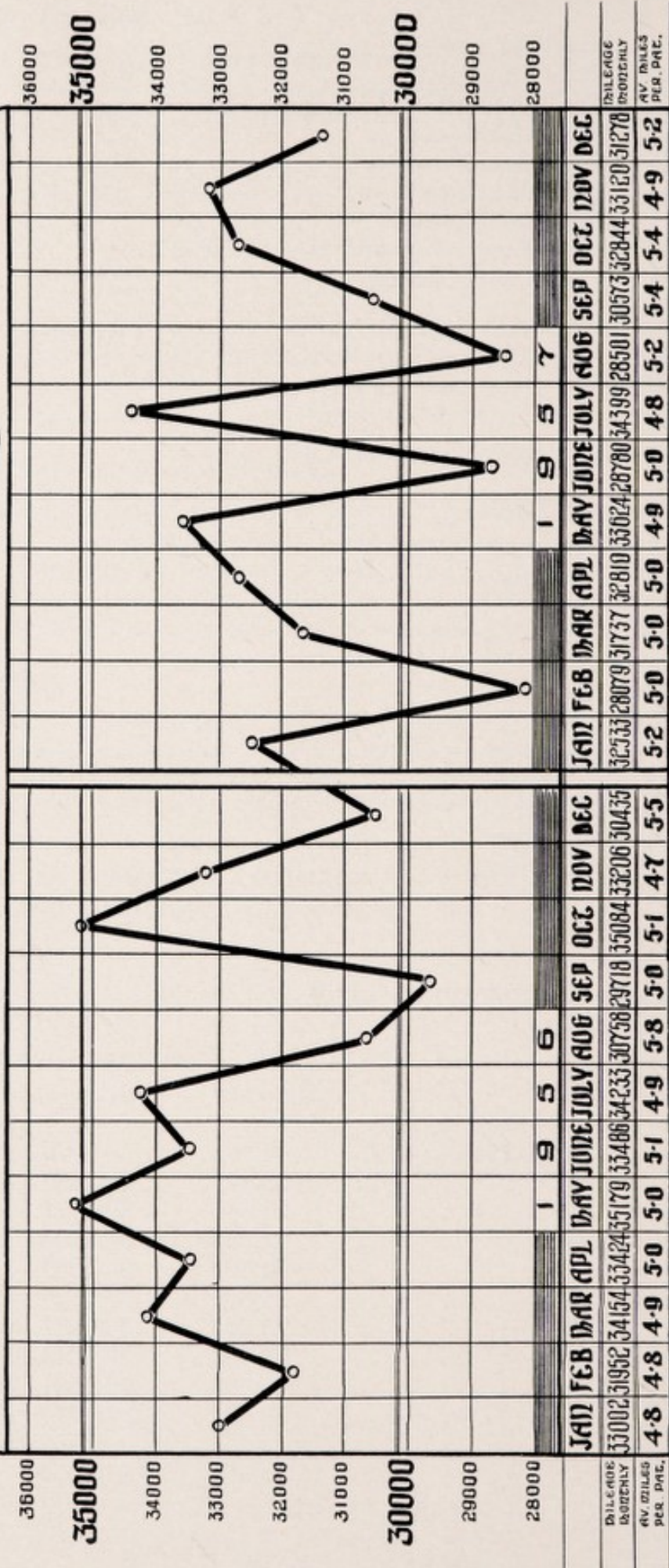
# Yearly Totals

		<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Average Miles per Patient</i>
July 5th to Dec.				
31st, 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
1954	..	78,203	389,972	4.9
1955	..	77,767	398,014	5.1
1956	..	78,001	394,631	5.0
1957	..	73,522	378,278	5.2
		591,833	3,310,959	5.59

# CITY OF STOKES-ON-TRENT AMBULANCE SERVICE

1955  
1956

COMPARISON OF  
MILEAGE COVERED



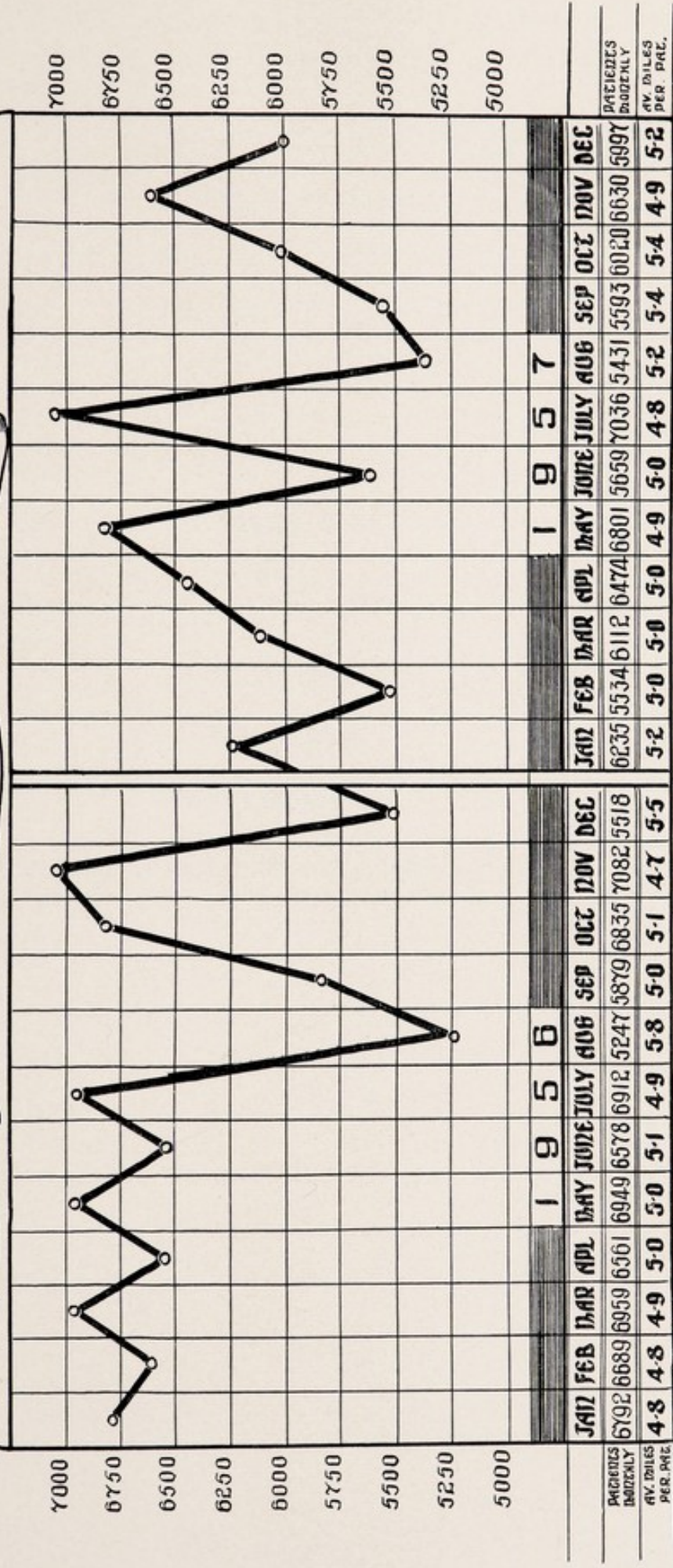


1956 1957

CITY OF STOKES - ON - GREENE AMBULANCE SERVICE

PATIENTS CARRIED

COMPARISON







**PART 4**

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NURSING HOMES

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 twenty-four persons. Regular inspections of this Nursing Home are carried out by the officers concerned.

## **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 1957, 1,918 cremations were carried out, as compared with 1,862 in 1956. During the same period, 2,246 interments took place in the City Cemeteries as compared with 2,248 in 1956.

## **PUBLIC MORTUARY**

The only Public Mortuary in use is situated at Hinde Street, Hanley. During 1957, 353 bodies were received at the Mortuary and 332 Post Mortems carried out.

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

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



## PART 5

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SANITARY SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

RAINFALL

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CITY

### Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on

GENERAL SANITATION, HOUSING, SMOKE ABATEMENT, FACTORIES, SHOPS  
ACTS, CANAL BOATS, DISINFECTION, DISINFESTATION, RODENT CONTROL,  
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, FOOD SAMPLING, MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION,  
ETC., ETC.

### Sanitary Inspection of the District

During the year, 9,132 nuisances were dealt with as compared with 10,276 in 1956 and 15,975 inspections, revisits, etc., were made.

#### INSPECTIONS

Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	590
Overcrowding (special enquiries)	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	766
Structural Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,506
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	976

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Total number of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,868
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Total number of houses in which defects were found	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,255
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	-------

Total number of defects found	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,132
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#### REVISITS AND SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

In respect of nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,597
In respect of Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	235
In respect of other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,114
Appointments kept	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,161

#### COMPLAINTS

During the year, 3,150 complaints were received, of which 539 were unfounded.

494 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 .. .. .	1	1
Dirty .. .. .	10	6
Damp and Dilapidations .. .. .	2,700	3,063
Want of, and Defective Spouting .. .. .	1,143	1,253
Defective Roofs .. .. .	693	881
Defective Plaster .. .. .	1,356	1,564
Defective Floors .. .. .	399	449
Fixed and Defective Windows .. .. .	1,084	1,395
Water Supply—Defects .. .. .	32	46
Defective Drainage .. .. .	84	75
Stopped Drains .. .. .	551	370
Want of Drainage .. .. .	12	4
Want of Sink .. .. .	5	13
Defective Sink or Waste .. .. .	176	203
Bath, Lavatory and Sink Pipes Untrapped .. .. .	—	1
Septic Tanks Defective .. .. .	—	2
Privies Defective .. .. .	—	1
Defective W.W.C's .. .. .	2	361
Insufficient Closet Accommodation .. .. .	1	1
Defective W.C. Structures .. .. .	222	280
Defective W.C. Fittings .. .. .	403	618
Want of Water Supply to W.C's .. .. .	104	180
No Flushing Apparatus to W.C's .. .. .	3	4
Dirty Closet Apartment and Pans .. .. .	6	6
Defective Yard and Passage Paving .. .. .	79	100
Unpaved Surfaces .. .. .	4	—
Accumulations .. .. .	39	48
Manure Receptacles, Defective or Required .. .. .	3	1
Keeping of Animals, etc. .. .. .	6	7
Other Nuisances .. .. .	12	10
TOTAL .. .. .	<u>9,130</u>	<u>*10,942</u>

\*This figure includes defects previously reported.

## INSPECTION OF DRAINAGE WORK

New Drains .. .. .	16
In respect of repairs .. .. .	59
Conversions, etc. .. .. .	2,929
Other Visits in Connection with Drainage Work .. .. .	1,808

## DRAIN TESTS MADE FOLLOWING

	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
Complaints .. .. .	92	60
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	69	—
Reconstructed Drains .. .. .	406	14
Repaired Drains .. .. .	20	—
Other Purposes .. .. .	10	—
TOTALS .. .. .	597	74

## Other Special Inspections

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of Contraventions and Defects</i>	
		<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Common Lodging House .. .. .	7	—	—
Marine Stores .. .. .	4	3	—
Theatres, etc. .. .. .	15	55	24
Public Conveniences .. .. .	1	—	—
Public Halls .. .. .	—	—	—
Marl Pits, Pit Shafts, Tips .. .. .	40	3	6
Hairdressers .. .. .	2	6	—
Pig Keeping .. .. .	56	3	4
Pet Shops .. .. .	11	—	—
Schools .. .. .	2	—	—
Rag Flock Act .. .. .	3	—	—
Stables .. .. .	—	—	—
Fair Grounds .. .. .	22	4	4
Waste Food Plants .. .. .	16	—	—
TOTALS .. .. .	179	74	38



## Statutory Notices and Legal Proceedings

In addition to preliminary notices, 2,202 Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1928.

Proceedings were instituted in 63 cases during the year, and work was referred to the Public Works Department in default of statutory notices in 173 cases.

### Table of Statutory Notices Served

							<i>Notices Served</i>
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936</b>							
Section 39	Provision of Drainage, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	520
Section 40	Soil Pipe and Vent Shafts	..	..	..	..	..	13
Section 44	Insufficient Closet accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	1
Section 45	Defective Closet accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	265
Section 47	Conversions	..	..	..	..	..	193
Section 56	Unpaved Yards	..	..	..	..	..	3
Section 93	Statutory Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	951
Section 103		..	..	..	..	..	1
<b>SHOPS ACT, 1950</b>							
Section 38		..	..	..	..	..	1
Section 37		..	..	..	..	..	—
<b>STOKE-ON-TRENT ACT, 1928</b>							
Section 32	Stopped and Defective Drains	..	..	..	..	..	254
<b>FACTORY ACT, 1937</b>							
Section 7		..	..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL							2,205

### 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</i>	
							<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
VENTILATION								
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
HEATING								
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—

							<i>Contraventions</i>		
							<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>	
LIGHTING									
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	
WASHING FACILITIES									
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	
Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	
MEALS FACILITIES									
Want of	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	
Unsuitable	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
SEATS FOR FEMALES									
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	
Notices	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	
GENERAL DISREPAIR									
	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	
CLEANLINESS	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	8	
DRAINAGE									
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	
Defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
OTHER NUISANCES									
	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION									
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
Not Separate for Sexes		..	..	..	..	..	—	—	
Unsuitable or Defective		..	..	..	..	..	2	6	
Badly Lighted	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
Badly Ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	
Without fasteners to doors	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	
Dirty Condition	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	
TOTALS							..	94	43
Number of Inspections							..	194	
Number of Re-inspections							..	45	

Statutory Notices—Served 0 : Abated 13.

### 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; 7 inspections were made during the year. No Contraventions were found.



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

(PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 47)

### Privies

Further consideration has been given in regard to the conversion of Privies in the outlying areas of Packmoor, and a re-sewering scheme is nearing completion.

### Waste Water Closets

A scheme for the conversion of Waste Water Closets was approved by the Minister of Health in September, 1950, and loan sanction has already been given to the extent of £50,000.

At the end of 1957, the position was as follows:—

Number of conversions completed during the year	..	510		
Total number completed	..	..	..	3,022
			£	s. d.
Total Cost	..	..	114,765	18 8
Cost to Owner	..	..	66,130	13 6
Cost to Corporation	..	..	48,635	5 2
Average Cost Per Conversion	..	..	37	16 8

NOTE:—The figure of £114,765 18 8 includes additional work to which the Corporation does not contribute.

### Canal Boat Inspections

During the year, 39 Canal Boats have been inspected. The accommodation provided was for 118 persons, being an average of 3·0 persons per boat.

The number in occupation was 81 persons, being 35 males, 25 females, and 21 children, or an average of 2·10 per boat ; representing 43·21% males ; 30·86% females ; 25·93% children.

Of the 21 children found on the Boats, 15 (5 boys and 10 girls) were over five years of age, and therefore, of school age.

The registered accommodation on these 39 boats was as follows :—

- 1 boat to carry two persons.
- 36 boats to carry three persons.
- 2 boats to carry four persons.

In eight instances, a pair of Canal Boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance), and in 3 instances three canal boats were worked by one family.

### Infringements of Acts and Regulations

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

Notices were served in 2 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.

One canal boat was registered during the year.

There are at present on the register 51 Canal Boats known to be working.

### DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION SERVICES

#### Disinfection

Table showing disinfection following infectious disease, etc.:—

No. of Rooms disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	651
No. of Hospital Wards disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. of Schools disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	7
No. of Day Nurseries disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	—
Total number of Articles of Clothing, etc. disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	9,108

#### 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	.. 1,292	1,557
No. of Council Houses treated	.. 168	389
No. of Factory Premises treated	46	721

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 .. .. .	16,725
No. of interviews and appointments .. .. .	119
No. of other inspections .. .. .	136
No. of premises where rat proofing recommended .. .. .	222
No. of premises where rat proofing carried out .. .. .	231
Total weight of prebait laid in ozs. .. .. .	20,502
Total weight of prebait taken in ozs. .. .. .	7,716
Total weight of poison bait laid in ozs. .. .. .	54,761
Total weight of poison bait taken in ozs. .. .. .	8,026
Estimated kill (Rats and Mice) .. .. .	17,990
No. of Bodies seen (Rats and Mice) .. .. .	4,071
Defective Drains found .. .. .	42
Drains repaired .. .. .	42
Drain test made—27 positive, 24 negative.	
No. of Dak Boards laid .. .. .	2,190

### Rat Infestations of Sewers

During the year, 1,583 sewer manholes were treated.

Following the test baitings, maintenance treatments first and second periods were carried out and 3,760 pre baits and 446 poison baits were laid.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number of premises on the register, 31st December, 1957:—25.

Number of premises on the register, 31st December, 1956:—24.

### List of Classifications of Registered Trades

Bone Burners .. .. .	4
Tripe Boilers .. .. .	10
Gut Scrapers .. .. .	3
Fat Melters and Extractors .. .. .	1
Hide and Skin Dealers .. .. .	2
Rag and Bone Dealers .. .. .	5
	<hr/>
	25
	<hr/>

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



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

Certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, have been in operation since the beginning of the year, some of which are new as far as general smoke abatement law is concerned.

The new provisions include one designed to see that newly installed furnaces will be as far as practicable smokeless in operation.

This Department is now in a position, under a further provision, to control the height of new chimneys erected to serve certain furnaces. A number of proposals have been received, during the year, in connection with these matters and recommendations have been made.

Further provisions, now in force, give powers to Local Authorities to make Smoke Control Areas, similar to smokeless zone powers already obtained by some individual Authorities. These provide that, in defined areas, smoke emissions must be no more than that which ensues from the burning of authorised smoke-less fuels. Dwelling-houses will be included in these areas and financial grants can be made towards necessary adaptations to fireplaces. The City Council has set up a Joint Sub-Committee for Clean Air, composed of representatives from interested Committees, and a preliminary survey of four Council housing estates was authorised with a view to formulating Smoke Control Areas. This survey has been carried out and the Committee have the matter under consideration.

The City Council has adopted the new building bye-law requiring that any new appliances for heating and cooking installed in new buildings shall be designed to burn smoke-less fuels.

Provision is also made in the Act for registration of works under the Alkali etc., Works Act, 1906, where processes with special technical difficulties in preventing the emission of smoke exist. These processes include Ceramic Works producing pottery and heavy clay products. A public enquiry was held in London during June/July for the purpose of considering representations concerning these proposals.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has set up a consultative Council under the Clean Air Act, called the Clean Air Council. It is a compliment to the City that Alderman Mrs. A. L. Barker, J.P., Chairman of the Public Health Committee has been honoured by being made a member of that Committee.

Smoke emissions from industrial processes have continued to be controlled under the existing law. The provisions of the new Act, which will supersede them, are not expected to be in force until the middle of 1958.



Table 34

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Standard Deposit Gauge  
Readings of Solid Deposits in Tons Per Square Mile—Year 1957

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1957	Monthly Average for 1956
Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	12.48	12.95	17.01	14.66	15.77	13.26	15.37	18.69	9.16	9.57	9.93	12.58	13.45	13.84
Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	11.82	11.73	13.88	*	13.31	13.21	13.95	19.36	7.20	12.67	9.29	14.45	11.74	12.86
Tunstall, Brownhills ..	19.45	21.23	18.79	16.74	16.18	16.91	21.37	18.06	9.61	16.75	11.19	24.23	17.54	18.73
Burslem, Park ..	18.54	19.54	*	20.38	*	*	20.71	27.64	7.91	17.87	18.31	23.61	14.54	17.94
Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	25.14	20.37	19.03	25.97	15.64	23.76	31.54	33.66	9.33	25.44	17.15	23.96	22.58	20.55
Hanley, Etruria Park ..	39.66	33.88	24.70	49.93	53.14	61.21	70.47	85.30	47.23	39.15	40.44	30.50	47.97	54.01
Hanley, Northwood Park ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20.88	20.88	22.35
Hanley, High School ..	15.04	16.67	10.38	12.83	14.55	11.40	22.31	26.81	*	13.09	10.61	13.72	13.95	14.68
Hanley, Sewage Works ..	19.30	15.91	16.86	16.82	20.12	16.99	28.19	27.89	18.36	20.05	17.40	14.42	19.36	17.63
Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	7.78	7.32	11.40	13.59	10.77	10.83	19.88	26.45	8.06	11.30	12.43	13.26	12.75	10.66
Fenton, Park ..	11.89	11.46	13.34	16.02	17.87	21.01	25.09	18.74	9.89	14.09	10.00	18.14	15.63	14.13
Longton, Employment Bureau	11.07	11.18	14.20	14.10	14.03	14.73	16.75	22.58	13.02	12.82	10.50	10.60	13.80	14.48
Longton, St. James' Church ..	13.87	17.27	18.11	17.84	22.28	20.15	25.81	26.61	17.41	19.91	14.07	20.14	19.45	23.27
Longton, Park ..	6.19	12.13	9.87	9.95	10.01	10.64	13.63	24.26	*	11.64	7.32	11.14	10.56	10.68
Longton, High School ..	8.05	13.09	9.13	10.47	10.27	18.56	15.68	18.93	8.49	12.42	5.67	*	10.9	11.16

\* indicates Station out of action

Table 35

# Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Lead Peroxide Instruments

Readings of Rate of Absorption of Sulphur Dioxide Expressed as Milligrammes SO<sub>3</sub> per 100 Square Centimetres Lead Peroxide Per Day, Year 1957

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1957	Monthly Average for 1956
Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	2.08	2.51	2.52	1.23	1.25	0.74	0.81	0.75	1.19	1.88	1.88	2.58	1.62	1.70
Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	3.60	3.67	3.31	2.13	1.95	1.30	1.46	1.43	2.09	3.00	2.99	3.65	2.55	2.68
Tunstall, Brownhills ..	4.18	4.50	4.06	3.08	2.81	2.05	2.19	1.80	2.94	3.11	4.07	4.80	3.29	3.31
Burslem, Park ..	3.84	3.64	3.13	2.62	2.21	1.49	1.79	1.49	2.28	3.21	3.47	4.13	2.77	2.99
Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	3.31	2.94	2.34	1.94	1.94	1.19	1.58	1.27	1.90	2.57	2.30	1.52	2.07	2.51
Hanley, Etruria Park ..	3.03	2.86	2.76	2.25	2.38	1.71	1.95	1.60	2.16	2.78	2.88	3.22	2.46	2.86
Hanley, Northwood Park ..	3.42	2.96	2.10	1.68	1.73	1.22	1.67	1.31	1.92	2.66	2.45	3.19	2.19	2.31
Hanley, High School ..	1.71	1.71	1.38	1.66	1.07	0.78	1.16	1.03	1.44	1.94	1.95	1.24	1.42	1.52
Hanley, Sewage Works ..	2.63	2.98	2.35	1.86	1.79	1.14	1.49	1.35	1.94	2.20	2.95	3.25	2.16	2.17
Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	2.08	2.84	1.94	2.03	1.60	1.16	1.19	1.14	1.54	2.10	3.14	3.23	2.00	2.12
Fenton, Park ..	2.72	2.29	2.14	1.85	1.75	1.09	1.50	1.15	1.90	2.58	2.80	3.33	2.10	2.26
Longton, Employment Bureau	2.07	2.21	1.86	1.49	1.58	1.52	1.31	1.01	1.74	2.24	2.35	1.71	1.76	1.96
Longton, St. James' Church ..	1.13	1.45	1.40	1.22	1.29	1.22	1.11	0.73	1.33	1.35	1.71	1.54	1.29	1.51
Longton, High School ..	1.76	1.97	1.46	1.56	1.43	0.99	1.04	1.09	1.59	2.00	2.28	2.30	1.62	1.94
Longton, Park ..	1.06	0.98	0.80	1.13	0.86	0.62	0.77	0.63	0.74	0.89	1.45	1.14	.92	1.17



Table 36—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	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	
Electricity ..	12	13	15	18	22	26	28	29	29	29	29	29	30	41	52	69	78	93	103	111	118	275*	339	386	451	
Producer Gas	—	30	34	35	29	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	10	10	7	7	5	9	9	9	9	
Town's Gas...	5	11	18	36	53	67	75	75	81	83	84	84	89	104	126	143	165	192	223	236	247	258	271	278	238†	
Crude Oil ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	6	7	6	5	5	5	5	
PROGRESSIVE TOTAL ..	17	54	67	90	104	119	127	128	134	136	137	137	143	169	202	226	256	299	339	361	376	547	624	678	748	

\*This figure was revised to include all intermittent kilns in use.

†This figure includes 7 continuous kilns closed down during the year.

**Table 37—Showing Action Taken with Regard to Smoke  
Abatement and other Nuisances**

	Potteries		Brick and Tile Works		Collieries		Other Premises	
<b>Complaints Received</b>								
Smoke .. ..	22		3		—		37	
Grit and Dust .. ..	10		—		—		13	
Fumes .. ..	—		—		—		7	
Noise and Vibration .. ..	4		—		—		10	
Burning Spoil Banks .. ..	—		—		—		—	
Totals .. ..	36		3		—		67	
	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 .. ..	21	175	1	3	—	—	8	108
Oven Stacks .. ..	6	48	2	37	—	—	—	1
Kiln Stacks .. ..	—	39	—	24	—	—	—	5
Other Stacks .. ..	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	45
<b>Other Observations</b>								
For Grit and Dust .. ..	1	23	—	2	—	—	3	37
For Fumes .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	32
For Noise and Vibration .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	13
For Burning Spoil Banks .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For Other Purposes .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Totals .. ..	29	295	3	67	—	—	13	243
<b>Inspections</b>								
Of Boilers .. ..	61		—		2		45	
Of Ovens .. ..	26		19		—		1	
Of Kilns .. ..	1		7		—		3	
Of Other Installations .. ..	2		—		—		24	
For Grit and Dust .. ..	31		—		—		72	
For Fumes .. ..	1		—		—		39	
For Noise and Vibration .. ..	15		—		—		24	
For Burning Spoil Banks .. ..	—		—		3		—	
For Other Purposes .. ..	144		9		—		120	
Totals .. ..	281		35		5		328	
<b>Interviews</b>								
Owners or Occupiers .. ..	9		—		—		13	
Managers, Engineers and Firemen .. ..	135		27		3		124	
Other Persons .. ..	70		12		3		223	
Totals .. ..	214		39		6		360	



# Smoke Abatement and Other Nuisances—Cont.

	Potteries	Brick and Tile Works	Collieries	Other Premises
<b>Demonstrations in Firing</b>				
Boilers .. .. .	4	—	—	—
Kilns .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Ovens .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Installations ..	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	4	—	—	—
<b>Warning &amp; Statutory Notices Served</b>				
Smoke .. .. .	31	4	—	5
Grit and Dust .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Fumes .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Noise and Vibration ..	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	31	4	—	5

## Repairs, Improvements and Alterations Carried Out

Boiler Plant .. .. .	3	Ventilators .. .. .	—
Fuel .. .. .	4	Grit and Dust Prevention ..	4
Firing .. .. .	8	Noise and Vibration .. .. .	3
Smoke Consumers .. .. .	2	Mechanical Stokers .. .. .	11
Stacks .. .. .	—		

## Clean Air Act, 1956

### Smoke Control Areas—Preliminary Survey

Inspection of Premises .. .. .	203
Interviews .. .. .	6

### Section 10—Height of New Chimneys

Inspection of Premises .. .. .	39
Interviews .. .. .	31

# 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	657		43		26		726	
Defects	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Lighting ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage to Floors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Walls ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Ceilings ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Defects in Drainage ..	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3
Other Nuisances ..	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	4
Sanitary Accommodation:								
Insufficient ..	5	8	—	—	—	—	5	8
Unsuitable or Defective	78	99	1	1	2	2	81	102
Not separate for sexes	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Badly lighted ..	36	69	1	—	—	1	37	70
Badly ventilated ..	14	6	—	—	—	—	14	6
Without fasteners to								
doors..	32	49	1	—	—	2	33	51
Dirty condition ..	67	74	—	—	—	—	67	74
Foul or defective urinals	12	18	—	—	—	—	12	18
Want of Indicators ..	25	26	—	—	—	—	25	26
Inadequate Screening	10	8	—	—	—	—	10	8
Directly Communicating	15	17	—	—	—	—	15	17
TOTAL ..	296	381	3	3	2	5	301	389

During the year, new or additional sanitary accommodation was provided at 11 factories, and plans were approved by the City Council for new or additional sanitary accommodation at 12 factories.

Complaints received from H.M. Inspector ..	..	..	..	20
Complaints complied with ..	..	..	..	20
Complaints in hand ..	..	..	..	—



# 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 ..	492	43	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	1,598	657	45	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	2,090	700	45	—

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found			
	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) ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—				
(a) Insufficient ..	5	8	—	3
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	292	367	—	17
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	1	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	8	—	—
TOTALS ..	299	384	—	20

### SECTION 8 (3)

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

						<i>Mechanical</i>	<i>Non-Mechanical</i>
Tunstall	..	..	..	..	..	146	66
Burslem	..	..	..	..	..	301	77
Hanley	..	..	..	..	..	440	154
Stoke	..	..	..	..	..	221	63
Fenton	..	..	..	..	..	159	41
Longton	..	..	..	..	..	281	62
Bucknall and Smallthorne	..	..	..	..	..	50	29
TOTAL						1,598	492

### PART VIII of the ACT—OUTWORKERS

Number of Out-workers on the August list was 3 (Wearing Apparel) ; These were inspected and found satisfactory.

### HOUSING INSPECTIONS, RECONDITIONING SLUM CLEARANCE, DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF UNFIT HOUSES

The Housing Act 1957, came into force on 1st September 1957, the purpose of which was to consolidate the various Housing Acts into one Act, for the provision of Clearance and Re-development of Areas, and for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses.

During the year, fifteen clearance areas affecting 322 dwelling-houses were represented and in addition, 328 dwelling-houses were dealt with either by individual demolition or closing orders, making a total of 650 houses. The majority of these were in Burslem and Hanley, a smaller number in Tunstall and a few in Stoke and Longton.

The programme submitted and approved by the Ministry in 1955 estimated the total number of unfit houses in this City to be 12,000 and it was proposed to deal with 6,000 of these within the first five years ending 1959. Up to date action has been taken in relation to 5,111 houses.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has now held 65 public and private inquiries in the City, and of this number 29 were held during this year.

The Slum Clearance Programme was proceeding satisfactorily until the middle of the year, when owing to the economic position of the country a large curtailment was made in the building of new houses which necessitated a slowing down of Clearance Areas being represented to the Ministry.

The new arrangements for the demolition and clearance of the sites is continuing to work satisfactorily except for occasional delays arising from the difficulty of finding suitable re-housing accommodation for certain individual families. During the year, 708 houses were demolished and the sites cleared.



# SLUM CLEARANCE—PROGRESS REPORT

Year	Quota	Demolition and Closing Orders Made	Clearance Areas Represented Houses	TOTAL	Referred to Housing Department	Number Rehoused	Awaiting Rehousing
Carry over from 1952		139	—	139	139	—	139 at the end of 1952
1953 ..	300	444	—	444	444	215	368 " " " 1953
1954 ..	400	320	530	850	320	367	321 " " " 1954
1955 ..	1,200	679	552	1,231	656	710	267 " " " 1955
1956 ..	800	378	1,419	1,797	1,245	1,125	387 " " " 1956
1957 ..	800	328	322	650	1,664	1,301	750 " " " 1957
TOTAL ..	3,500	2,288	2,823	5,111	4,468	3,718	750

THE FOLLOWING IS A TABULATED LIST OF AREAS REPRESENTED AND ACTION TAKEN UP TO DATE

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Longton 33	Heathcote Road ..	412	9 July, 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	13 Feb., 56
Longton 34	Heathcote Road ..	9	9 July, 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	13 Feb., 56
Tunstall 31	Lincolns ..	4	23 Sep., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	Unopposed	25 Aug., 55	24 Oct., 55
Burslem 36	Sneyd Street ..	25	23 Sep., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	10 Feb., 56
Longton 35	Hackett Place ..	34	21 Oct., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	10 Feb., 56
Stoke 21	Flash Lane ..	6	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	Unopposed	30 Nov., 55	26 Jan., 56
Hanley 44	Stafford Lane ..	3	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Hanley 45	Stafford Street ..	6	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Tunstall 32	Butterfield Place ..	10	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Burslem 37	Sneyd Street ..	6	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Longton 36	Caroline Street ..	4	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Longton 37	Caroline Street ..	5	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Longton 38	Caroline Street ..	3	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Longton 39	Caroline Street ..	3	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Burslem 38	Broads Row ..	15	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	1 Mar., 56	20 Apr., 56
Fenton 7	Meakins Row ..	18	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	23 Feb., 56	14 Apr., 56
Longton 40	Bridgewood Street ..	6	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sep., 55	29 Nov., 55	9 Feb., 56	15 Apr., 56
Longton 41	Bridgewood Street ..	10	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sep., 55	29 Nov., 55	9 Feb., 56	5 Apr., 56
Stoke 22a	North Street ..	17	17 Feb., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	13 Aug., 57	4 Oct., 57
Stoke 23a	North Street ..	15	17 Feb., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	13 Aug., 57	4 Oct., 57
Longton 44	Normacot Road ..	4	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56
Longton 45	Normacot Road ..	11	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56
Longton 46	Normacot Road ..	225	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56
Burslem 39/39a	Auckland Street ..	26	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	19 Mar., 57	18 May, 57
Burslem 40	Hobson Street ..	31	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	8 Oct., 56	29 Nov., 56
Fenton 8	Star Bank ..	24	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	30 Aug., 56	19 Oct., 56
Longton 47	Spring Garden Rd.	53	20 Oct., 55	24 Nov., 55	5 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	12 June, 56		



Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Hanley 46	Keelings Road	8	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	17 Apr., 56	18 July, 56	15 Sep., 56
Burslem 41	Westport Road	19	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	Unopposed	2 June, 56	25 July, 56
Burslem 42	Newport Lane	18	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	2 May, 56	1 Aug., 56	22 Sep., 56
Hanley 47/47a	Etruscan Street	20	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	15 Oct., 57	3 Dec., 57
Hanley 48/48a	Salem Street	31	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	23 May, 57	10 July, 57
Tunstall 33	Crosswood Street	18	19 Jan., 56	23 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	24 Apr., 56	25 Sep., 56	22 Nov., 56	12 Jan., 57
Hanley 49a	Etruria Road	8	19 Jan., 56	23 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	13 Mar., 56	8 Oct., 57	25 Nov., 57
Burslem 43	Greeting Street	50	16 Feb., 56	29 Mar., 56	3 Apr., 56	24 Apr., 56	25 Sep., 56	26 Nov., 56	17 Jan., 57
Hanley 50	Paxton Street	18	16 Feb., 56	29 Mar., 56	3 Apr., 56	24 Apr., 56	25 Sep., 56	28 Nov., 56	21 Jan., 57
Hanley 51	Bucknall New Rd.	222	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57
Hanley 52	Waterloo Street	29	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57
Hanley 53	Nelson Place	10	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57
Burslem 44	Reid Street	100	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 45	Ellgreave Street	11	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 46	Globe Street	88	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 47	Station Street	91	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 48	Longshaw Street	8	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 49	Bradwell Street	20	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 50	Porter Street	68	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	9 May, 57	3 July, 57
Burslem 51	Lower Hadderidge	4	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	9 May, 57	3 July, 57
Burslem 52	Orgreave Street	48	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	5 Mar., 57	14 May, 57
Hanley 54	Trinity Street	4	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	7 Sep., 56	Unopposed	31 Oct., 56	27 Dec., 56
Stoke 24	Honeywall	5	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	11 Sep., 56	Unopposed	2 July, 57	21 Aug., 57
Tunstall 34	Broadfield Road	18	7 Sep., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	13 Nov., 56	Unopposed	27 May, 57	12 July, 57
Hanley 55	Bethesda Street	111	23 Aug., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	27 Nov., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	12 Sep., 57
Hanley 56	Bethesda Street	6	7 Sep., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	27 Nov., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	12 Sep., 57



Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Stoke 25/25a	Empire Terrace ..	30	23 Aug., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	13 Nov., 56	27 Mar., 57	26 Sep., 57	15 Nov., 57
Tunstall 35	Malpass Street ..	23	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	18 Dec., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	2 Sep., 57
Longton 42a	Normacot Road ..	8	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57
Longton 43a	Normacot Road ..	29	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57
Longton 46a	Normacot Road ..	10	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57
Longton 46b	Normacot Road ..	11	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57
Longton 46c	Normacot Road ..	26	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57
Hanley 57	Normacot Road ..	19	22 Nov., 56	20 Dec., 56	3 Jan., 57	24 Jan., 57	12 June, 57	20 Sep., 57	11 Nov., 57
Tunstall 36	Broom Street ..	159	14 Dec., 56	28 Mar., 57	28 Mar., 57	29 May, 57	27 Aug., 57	24 Sep., 57	21 Nov., 57
Hanley 59	Rathbone Street ..	167	14 Dec., 56	31 Jan., 57	4 Feb., 57	4 Apr., 57	2 July, 57		
Burslem 53	Bucknall Old Rd.	88	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57		
Burslem 54	Smallthorne ..	58	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57		
Burslem 55	Smallthorne ..	48	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57		
Burslem 56	Grange Street ..	2	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57		
Burslem 57	Grange Street ..	6	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57		
Hanley 60	Willerton Street ..	6	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57		
Hanley 61	Hillchurch Street ..	8	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57		
Hanley 62	Garth Street ..	5	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57		
Hanley 63	Garth Street ..	5	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57		
Tunstall 37	Randall Lane ..	8	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	24 July, 57	29 Oct., 57		
Stoke 26	London Road ..	6	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57		
Stoke 27	London Road ..	6	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57		
Stoke 28	London Road ..	11	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57		
Burslem 58	Pleasant Street ..	32	20 June, 57	25 July, 57	13 Sep., 57	25 Sep., 57	11 Dec., 57		
Burslem 58a	Beardmore Square	33	20 June, 57	25 July, 57	13 Sep., 57	25 Sep., 57	Unopposed		



## Housing Repair and Demolition, etc.

The Rent Act, 1957, came into force during the year, the purpose of which was to amend the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1939, the Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943, the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946, the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, and certain other enactments relating to the control of rents and the right to retain possession of houses; to provide a minimum length for notice to terminate residential lettings; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

194 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received. A Certificate was issued in 120 cases, and in 72 instances undertakings submitted by the owners to complete the repairs within a period of six months were accepted in lieu of issuing a Certificate of Disrepair.

14 Applications were received for the cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair. In eight cases the certificates were cancelled and in six cases the cancellation of the Certificates were refused.

Housing repairs were dealt with through the medium of the Public Health Act, 1936, and only in special cases is action taken under the Housing Act, 1957.

During the year, 262 Demolition Orders and 48 Closing Orders were made in respect of individual houses unfit for human habitation, and 18 undertakings accepted in lieu of Demolition Orders.

### 1. INSPECTION

(a) (i)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	1,236
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	1,352
(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	..	1,014
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	1,126
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. .	1,014
(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	.. ..	221
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses found in a fit state	.. ..	1
(f)	Number of inspections under Part III of Housing Act, 1936 (Clearance Areas)	.. .. .	478
(g)	Number of inspections under Rent Act, 1957	.. ..	216
(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 .. .. .	697
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## 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

(a) Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957. 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 .. .. .	262
(ii) Undertakings accepted .. .. .	18
(iii) Closing Orders made .. .. .	12
(iv) Informal Undertakings .. .. .	—
(c) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :— Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(i) by Owners .. .. .	952
(ii) by Local Authority in default of Owners .. .. .	308
(d) Proceedings under Section 10 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :— Closing Orders made .. .. .	36

## 4. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES

	<i>In Progress</i>	<i>Demolished</i>
(a) Compulsory Purchase Areas ..	77	383
(b) Individual Unfit Houses .. ..	50	325

Revisits in respect of Statutory Notices served under the Housing Act, 1936, and Public Health Act, 1936 .. ..	407
Appointments .. .. .	550
Defects remedied .. .. .	4,164
Visits in respect of Clearance Areas, etc. .. .. .	3,067



## Pre-war 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..	4,210	112	4,322
Total Houses Demolished .. .. .	3,768	100	3,868
Total Houses Standing Vacant ..	2	1	3
Total No. of Houses still occupied ..	3	3	6
Total No. of Families to be rehoused	3	3	6

## Demolition Orders and Closing Orders in Operation at the end of the year

	<i>Demolition Orders</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>
Tunstall .. .. .	41	35
Burslem .. .. .	115	54
Hanley .. .. .	94	114
Stoke .. .. .	29	51
Fenton .. .. .	10	55
Longton .. .. .	62	52
	<hr/> 351 <hr/>	<hr/> 361 <hr/>

## Overcrowding Provisions—Housing Act, 1936

During the year there were 71 complaints of overcrowding and of these 37 were certified as overcrowded in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936. 24 Families were rehoused by the Corporation to abate overcrowding.

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, HOUSING ACT, 1949

334 Inspections were made as compared with 305 for the previous year.

The number of improvement grants completed was 183 as compared with 293 for the previous year.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

Considerable vigilance is now being directed to the descriptions applied to foods and drugs. There is still a great deal of misleading of the public, and although recent legislation has reduced many of the more flagrant deceptions there is still room for considerable improvement. Frequent sampling of commodities to test the validity of the claims made by the manufacturer or the packer is essential to ensure that the purchaser is not being defrauded or misled in some way. This is especially so in the case of certain "new-lines" which are coming on to the market. There are also many instances where an over-enthusiastic shop assistant may involve the employer in court proceedings through describing the merchandise on sale in most attractive, but, unfortunately, misleading terms.

The Food Standards Committee continues to advise the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food concerning the composition of foods and the labelling and marking of such. Statutory standards are the only answer to many problems regarding the composition of some foods. Cases are now frequently occurring where the Courts refuse to convict in the absence of a definite legal standard. A statutory standard does not prevent a reputable manufacturer from making a *better* article than the one prescribed, providing of course the food complies with the requirements stipulated. It does to some extent however, protect the consumer from being defrauded or misled regarding the nature, or the substance, or the quality of the food.

The coming into force of the full provisions of The Colouring Matter in Food Regulations 1957, will radically alter the position regarding the use of colouring matters (dyes) in the manufacture of food. In the past it has been legal to use any colouring matter, provided it was not one specifically prohibited in the relevant Regulations. The new legislation will be a complete change to this. Instead of stipulating a list of colouring matters that may not be used, these Regulations prescribe a list of permitted colours. This means that in future the Public Analyst will have to identify each colouring matter to see if it is one of those permitted.

## PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

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

83 samples were satisfactory.

5 samples were unsatisfactory.



# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

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	
						Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
1	Aspirin quick acting	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Asthmax Mixture	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Arrowroot, ground	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Ball Gum	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Beef Paste	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Bronchitis Mixture	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Bronchial Pastilles	..	..	—	1	1	—
3	Butter	..	..	3	—	3	—
14	Butter, Danish	..	..	14	—	14	—
5	Butter, New Zealand	..	..	5	—	5	—
1	Butter, Cornish	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter Caramels	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Butterscotch	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Butter Mints	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Coconut, Desiccated	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Citroze	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Cakes, Fresh, cream	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Celabs	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cream, Jersey	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cream Buns	..	..	1	—	—	1
3	Cream, Double	..	..	2	1	3	—
1	Creamed Sago Pudding	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Culinary Flavour, Strawberry	..	..	—	1	1	—
3	Cough Mixture	..	..	1	2	—	3
1	Cordial, Lime juice	..	..	1	—	1	—
2	Coffee and Chicory Essence, Sweetened	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Coffee and Chicory Essence, with added sugar	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cream, Double, Devon	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Custard Powder	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Dairy Creams	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Drinking Chocolate	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Elixir of Oil of Peppermint B.P.10%	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Flour, Self Raising	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Fruit Juice	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Glycerine B.P. Purified Honey	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	B.P.C. Oil of Lemon B.P.	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Halibut Oil	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Halibut Oil Capsules	..	..	—	1	1	—
37	Ice Cream	..	..	36	1	34	3
1	Instant Icing	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Instant Pudding	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Jam, Plum	..	..	—	1	1	—
104	Carried forward	..	..	69	35	97	7

Total number of samples submitted for analysis				Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
						Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
104	Brought forward ..			69	35	97	7
1	Jam, Apricot .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Jam, Raspberry .. ..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Jam and Cream Madeira .. ..	..	..	1	—	—	1
1	Jam Cream Sponge .. ..	..	..	1	—	—	1
1	Jam and Cream Sponge .. ..	..	..	1	—	—	1
5	Jelly, Table .. ..	..	..	—	5	5	—
1	Jelly, Milk Crystals .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Jelly, Table, Raspberry .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Jelly Crystals (Lemon) .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Kwoffit .. ..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Laxative Chocolate .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Lard .. ..	..	..	1	—	1	—
2	Lard, pure .. ..	..	..	2	—	2	—
8	Lemon Curd .. ..	..	..	2	6	8	—
1	Lemon Cheese .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Lemon Squash .. ..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Lemon Mayonnaise .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Lemon Juice .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Lime Juice Cordial .. ..	..	..	2	—	2	—
1	Luncheon Meat .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Margarine .. ..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Marmalade, Scotch .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Marzipan .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Meat Paste, Ham .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Meat Paste, Steak and Kidney .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Milk, Condensed, Machine-skimmed Sweetened .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
163	Milk, Pasteurised .. ..	..	..	163	—	163	—
161	Milk, T.T. Pasteurised .. ..	..	..	161	—	161	—
131	Milk, Sterilised .. ..	..	..	131	—	131	—
7	Milk, Tuberculin Tested .. ..	..	..	7	—	7	—
18	Milk, T.T. Sterilised .. ..	..	..	18	—	18	—
50	Milk, Channel Island (All grades) .. ..	..	..	50	—	49	1
1	Milk, Full Cream Evaporated .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
9	Milk (Hot) .. ..	..	..	9	—	4	5
7	Mincemeat .. ..	..	..	4	3	7	—
1	Newform Slimming Tablets .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
5	Non-Brewed Condiment .. ..	..	..	5	—	5	—
3	Orange Squash .. ..	..	..	3	—	3	—
2	Orange Drink .. ..	..	..	2	—	2	—
1	Orange Crush .. ..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Olive Oil and Raspberry Vinegar .. ..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Pancake Mixture .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Pepper, White .. ..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Paste, Salmon Cream Fish .. ..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Paste, Potted Beef .. ..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Paste, Ham and Tongue, Meat .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Paste, Meat .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Paste, Tongue .. ..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Peppermint Cordial .. ..	..	..	1	—	1	—
718	Carried forward ..			639	75	698	16



Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Results of Analysis	
					Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements
718	Brought forward	..	638	75	698	16
1	Pickles, Mixed	.. ..	—	1	1	—
3	Piccalilli	.. ..	—	3	2	—
2	Rice, Creamed	.. ..	—	2	2	—
1	Rice Creamed, Milk Pudding	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Rice, Choc	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Rum Truffles	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Rum and Butter	.. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Rum, Jamaica	.. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Rum	.. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Salmon, Potted	.. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Sausage, Beef (Canned)	.. ..	—	1	1	—
18	Sausage, Beef..	.. ..	18	—	16	2
14	Sausage, Beef with preservative	.. ..	14	—	14	—
30	Sausage, Pork	.. ..	30	—	28	2
34	Sausage, Pork containing preservative	.. ..	34	—	34	—
1	Sausage, Pork and Beef	.. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Sausage, Pork and Beef, containing preservative	.. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Sausage, Beef and Pork, containing preservative	.. ..	1	—	1	—
4	Sausage, Meat	.. ..	4	—	4	—
1	Sausage Meat, containing preservative	.. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Salad Cream	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Salmon Spread	.. ..	—	1	1	—
2	Sherry, British	.. ..	2	—	2	—
2	Slimvin	.. ..	1	1	—	2
1	Soup, Creamed Tomato	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Sun Orange Quosh	.. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Sild in Tomato	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Sponge Mixture	.. ..	—	1	1	—
2	Steak, Stewed with gravy	.. ..	—	2	2	—
2	Steak, Beef	.. ..	—	2	2	—
2	Tea	.. ..	—	2	2	—
1	Tomato Juice..	.. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Tussola	.. ..	—	1	1	—
25	Vinegar Malt	.. ..	21	4	25	—
2	Whisky, Scotch	.. ..	2	—	2	—
1	Whisky, Dutch	.. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Wine, Australian, Rich, White	.. ..	1	—	1	—
879			776	103	856	22

Formal Samples	.. ..	776
Informal Samples	.. ..	103
Number of Samples Genuine	.. ..	856
Number of Samples Non-genuine	.. ..	23

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

Quarter ending:—

31st March, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	3.67%
30th June, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	3.52%
30th September, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	3.89%
31st December, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	3.70%

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

One sample was below the presumptive standard of solids-not-fat, due to natural causes.

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

No preservatives found in milk, butter (23), pork sausages (30), beef sausages (18), meat sausages (4), pork and beef sausages (2), lemon curd (8), piccalilli (1), coffee and chicory essence (sweetened) (3), table jelly (5), lemon cheese (1), fruit sauce (1), jams (4), mincemeat (7), rum truffles (1), drinking chocolate (1), ground arrowroot (1), kwoffit (2), butter caramels (1), ball gum (1), instant icing (1), milk jelly crystals (1), instant pudding (1), custard powder (1), jelly crystals (1), lemon mayonnaise (1), peppermint cordial (1), margarine (1), butter mints (1), rum and butter (1), butter scotch (1).

#### PRESERVATIVES IN PERMISSIBLE QUANTITIES WERE FOUND IN:—

- 35 Samples of pork sausage, trace only 385 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 15 samples of beef sausage, trace only 260 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of meat sauce, trace only of sulphur dioxide.
- 2 Samples of lime juice cordial 200 and 204 parts per million sulphur dioxide respectively.
- 1 Sample of orange crush 160 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of scotch marmalade trace only of sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of lemon squash 178 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of orange squash 190 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of pork and beef sausage 80 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of Australian rich white wine 40 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of British sherry 76 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of mincemeat 35 parts per million sulphur dioxide.
- 1 Sample of orange quosh 390 parts per million benzoic acid.
- 2 Samples orange drink 427, 439 parts per million benzoic acid.
- 1 Sample of orange squash 300 parts per million benzoic acid.
- 1 Sample of citroze 330 parts per million benzoic acid.
- 1 Sample of sun orange quosh approx. 500 parts per million benzoic acid.



Proceedings under the Act were instituted as follows:—

Offence	Result	Fines £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
Selling a jam cream sponge which did not contain cream .. .. .	Convicted	5 0 0	2 7 0
Selling a jam and cream sponge which did contain cream .. .. .	Convicted	2 0 0	2 7 0
Selling cream buns which did not contain cream .. .. .	Convicted	5 0 0	3 11 0
Selling a quantity of bread containing a portion of a cigarette .. .. .	Convicted	5 0 0	3 2 0
Failing to ensure that a bottle used for containing milk immediately before use by them was in a state of thorough cleanliness .. .. .	Convicted	10 0 0	2 2 0
Selling a jam and cream madeira cake which did not contain genuine cream fat ..	Convicted	10 0 0	7 16 6
Giving with the food sold a label which was calculated to mislead as to the quality of the food. (A label stating "filling contains pure dairy butter" was enclosed with a cake of which not more than 15% of the fat present in the filling was butter fat) ..	Convicted	10 0 0	7 16 6
Selling a bottle of pasteurised milk containing a foreign body .. .. .	Convicted	25 0 0	2 2 0
Selling pork sausage which contained not more than 59·0% and probably only 54·8% of meat instead of 65·0% and contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative equivalent to 289 parts per million ..	Convicted	2 0 0	6 14 0
TOTAL: .. .. .		74 0 0	37 18 0

Details of unsatisfactory samples where proceedings were not instituted:—

Article	Remarks
Cough Mixture .. .. .	25% deficient of the amount of sodium benzoate stated to be present. Informal sample. Formal sample taken (see below).
Cough Mixture .. .. .	Formal sample in connection with above. Deficient of sodium benzoate. Letter of warning sent to retailer and manufacturer.

Article				Remarks
Beef Sausage	..	..	..	Contained undeclared preservative to the extent of 286 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent to retailer and manufacturer.
Cough Mixture	..	..	..	Some items in the list of active ingredients were stated in quantities which were insufficiently precise. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied that they had amended the details on the label in their new print.
Milk, Tuberculin Tested (Channel Island)	..	..	..	8.0% deficient in fat. Letter of warning sent to producer.
Pork Sausages	..	..	..	Contained undeclared preservative to the extent of 160 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letters of warning sent to retailer and manufacturers.
Slimvin	..	..	..	The label is misleading in claiming that a red wine vinegar taken as instructed will promote health with slimness. Informal sample. Formal sample taken (see below).
Ice Cream	..	..	..	Apparently contained only 7.0% of non-fatty milk solids, but sample too small for confirmation of such deficiency. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken reported genuine.
Creamed Rice	..	..	..	Ingredients should be listed—"full cream milk, sugar, rice" and "not full cream milk, rice sugar". Informal sample. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied that they have now corrected the description.
Ice Cream	..	..	..	40.0% deficient in fat. Containing only 3.0% of fat instead of not less than 5.0% of fat. Letter of warning.
Slimvin	..	..	..	Consists of wine vinegar for which the name "Slimvin" is not an appropriate designation. No action taken.
Ice Cream	..	..	..	44.0% deficient of fat, containing 2.8% instead of not less than 5.0% of fat. Letter of warning.
Hot Milk	..	..	..	Contained at least 9.4% of added water. Letter of warning sent.
Hot Milk	..	..	..	Contained at least 29.4% of added water. Letter of warning sent.
Hot Milk	..	..	..	Contained at least 69.2% of added water. Letter of warning sent.
Hot Milk	..	..	..	Contained at least 41.8% of added water. Letter of warning sent.
Hot Milk	..	..	..	Contained at least 8.5% of added water. Letter of warning sent.
Beef Sausages	..	..	..	Contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative equivalent to 220 parts per million. Letter of warning sent.



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

### Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

#### The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

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

All milk samples taken for bacteriological and biological tests were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service (Medical Research Council), Stafford.

#### DESIGNATED MILK

644 Samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination as follows:—

#### TUBERCULIN TESTED (CHANNEL ISLAND) FARM BOTTLED—2

2 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

#### TUBERCULIN TESTED (FARM BOTTLED)—7

7 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

#### TUBERCULIN TESTED (CHANNEL ISLAND) (PASTEURISED)—9

49 passed the Phosphatase Test.

46 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

In three instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Tests were rendered void.

#### TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)—233

227 passed the Phosphatase Test.

6 failed to pass the Phosphatase Test.

222 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

3 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

In 8 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Tests were rendered void.

#### TUBERCULIN TESTED (STERILISED)—22

22 passed the Turbidity Test.

#### HIGH TEMPERATURE SHORT TIME PASTEURISED—181

180 passed the Phosphatase Test.

1 failed to pass the Phosphatase Test.

170 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

2 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

In 9 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Tests were rendered void.

#### PASTEURISED (HOLDER PROCESS)—58

58 passed the Phosphatase Test.

56 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

2 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

#### STERILISED MILK—92

92 passed the Turbidity Test.

9 samples of designated milk were submitted for biological test for Tuberculosis with results as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)—7 negative

Tuberculin Tested (Channel Island) Farm Bottled—2 negative.

### Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

219 visits to dairies in connection with sampling, inspections, alterations, repairs etc., were made.

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

Thirty-three samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

	<i>Samples</i>					
Provisional Grade 1	..	..	..	..	..	24
Provisional Grade 2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Provisional Grade 3	..	..	..	..	..	2
Provisional Grade 4	..	..	..	..	..	2

#### Miscellaneous Visits

684 visits were made to premises for appointments, interviews, licensing and investigations.

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

No samples were submitted for analysis during the year.



## FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Eleven samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Tomato Fertiliser	..	..	..	..	..	1
Growmore Fertiliser	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lawn Fertiliser	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fish Guano	..	..	..	..	..	1
Compure	..	..	..	..	..	1
Compure K.	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dried Grass	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dairy Meal	..	..	..	..	..	1
Basic Slag	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sulphate of Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	1

In all cases the particulars given in the Statutory statement were correct within the limits of variation.

## MEAT AND GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughtering continued to be carried out at the Public Abattoir, Hanley, and at seven private licensed slaughterhouses. In addition, one private licensed slaughterhouse continues to be used for the slaughter of pigs for bacon production.

During the year 51,282 Units of animals were slaughtered and examined in the City and 178 tons of meat and offal were condemned, as compared with 49,838 Units slaughtered and 158 tons of meat and offal condemned during the previous year.

In addition to the animals slaughtered in the City, a certain amount of English Meat is received from outside areas, and Imported (frozen and chilled) meat is distributed from three depots situated in Seaford Street, and Stoke Road, Shelton. Frequent visits are made to these establishments and to the Meat Markets throughout the City for the purpose of carrying out meat and other food inspection. As a result of these visits, one entire carcase of a cow was found to be affected with Tuberculosis and was seized and condemned.

A close liaison is maintained with the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture in the treatment of animals dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order 1938 and the Tuberculosis (Reactor) Order 1950, and the Animal Health Division are confident of eradicating this particular disease in the very near future.

In anticipation of new regulations concerning slaughterhouses, a Stunning Box was installed at the Public Abattoir, Hanley. The use of this equipment has proved this method to be a most humane system of slaughtering cattle, and in the light of the knowledge now gained, this Authority would wholeheartedly support it's inclusion as a requirement for all slaughterhouses in the new regulations at present under consideration.

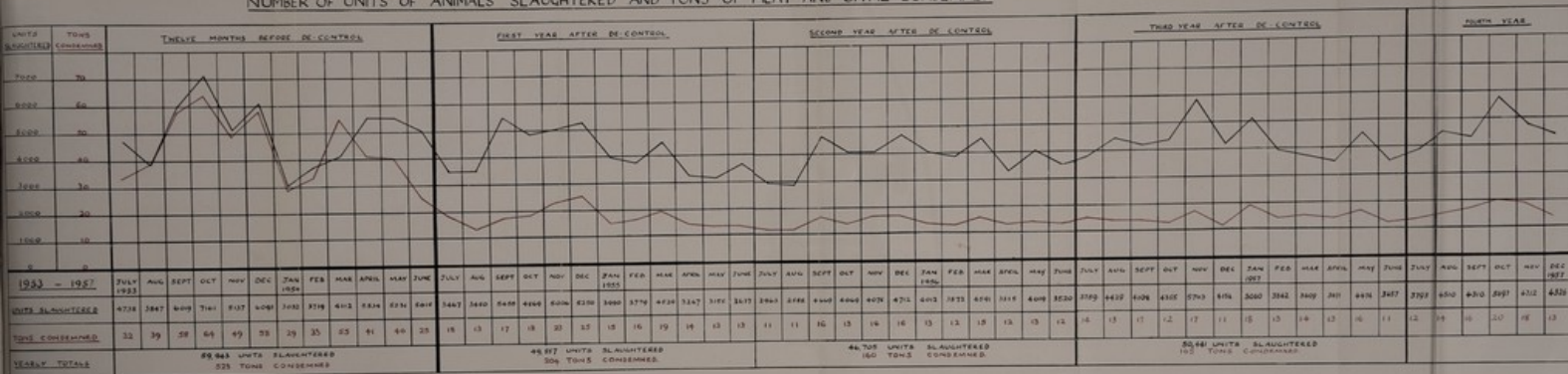
The publicity given to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 by talks to the trade, issuing of guides to the Regulations and articles in the local press, have helped in the further raising of the standard of hygiene at premises in the City where a food business is carried on. There is, however, far too much personal handling of unwrapped food with consequent risk of contamination, and more use should be made of suitable servers for these particular foods.

There is still evidence of the use of sawdust on the floors of butchers and other food shops, although the practice is gradually being eliminated. The use of this material in food premises is strongly deprecated.

Special early visits were made to check on the transport and handling of meat in the City and as a result, five prosecutions were taken involving ten charges of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Subsequent inspection of meat transport vehicles in the City showed strict adherence to the requirements of the Regulations.



# NUMBER OF UNITS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND TONS OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED







# ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED IN THE CITY

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
20,807	2,364	64,406	46,911	134,488	51,282

## DETAILS OF CONDEMNATIONS

					<i>Weight of Meat Condemned</i>			
<b>Animals found to be affected with Tuberculosis</b>					T.	C.	Q.	lb.
322 Cattle (1.54%)	Comprising	99 whole carcasses ( .48%)						
	and	223 part carcasses (1.06%)			33	12	1	0
7 Calves ( .29%)	Comprising	6 whole carcasses ( .25%)						
	and	1 part carcass ( .04%)				3	1	7
1,285 Pigs (2.74%)	Comprising	32 whole carcasses ( .07%)						
	and	1,253 part carcasses (2.67%)			11	13	2	4
1,614 animals (1.20%)	Comprising	137 whole carcasses ( .10%)						
	and	1,477 part carcasses (1.10%)			45	9	0	11

## Animals found to be affected with other diseases

189 Cattle ( .91%)	Comprising	21 whole carcasses ( .10%)						
	and	168 part carcasses ( .81%)			7	4	2	8
26 Calves (1.10%)	Comprising	26 whole carcasses (1.10%)				7	3	19
106 Sheep ( .16%)	Comprising	82 whole carcasses ( .12%)						
	and	24 part carcasses ( .04%)			1	18	3	9
170 Pigs ( .36%)	Comprising	103 whole carcasses ( .22%)						
	and	67 part carcasses ( .14%)			5	1	1	3
491 animals ( .36%)	Comprising	232 whole carcasses ( .17%)						
	and	259 part carcasses ( .19%)			14	12	2	11

## Total number of animals affected (Tuberculosis and other diseases)

511 Cattle (2.45%)	Comprising	120 whole carcasses ( .58%)						
	and	391 part carcasses (1.87%)			40	16	3	8
33 Calves (1.39%)	Comprising	32 whole carcasses (1.35%)						
	and	1 part carcass ( .04%)				11	0	26
106 Sheep ( .16%)	Comprising	82 whole carcasses ( .12%)						
	and	24 part carcasses ( .04%)			1	18	3	9
1,455 Pigs (3.10%)	Comprising	135 whole carcasses ( .29%)						
	and	1,320 part carcasses (2.81%)			16	14	3	7
2,105 animals (1.56%)	Comprising	369 whole carcasses ( .27%)						
	and	1,736 part carcasses (1.29%)			60	1	2	22

## TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

<i>Meat</i>				<i>Offal</i>				<i>TOTAL Meat and Offal</i>			
T.	C.	Q.	lb.	T.	C.	Q.	lb.	T.	C.	Q.	lb.
60	1	2	22	118	7	2	5	178	9	0	27

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

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bilateral Pylo-nephritis ..	1	1	—	1	3
Carcinoma .. ..	—	—	1	1	2
Dropsy (generalised) ..	6	—	5	2	13
Emaciation, general ..	5	—	11	4	20
Erysipelas, acute swine ..	—	—	—	4	4
Fever, acute .. ..	2	2	2	18	24
Immaturity .. ..	—	12	—	1	13
Metritis, acute septic ..	—	—	1	1	2
Moribund .. ..	—	4	39	8	51
Multiple injuries .. ..	—	—	3	—	3
Pericarditis, septic ..	—	—	—	1	1
Peritonitis, septic ..	1	—	—	2	3
Pneumonia, gangrenous ..	—	—	—	2	2
Pyæmia .. ..	1	3	16	17	37
Swine Fever .. ..	—	—	—	4	4
Septicaemia or septic intoxication ..	5	2	4	37	48
Umbilical Pyæmia ..	—	2	—	—	2
TOTALS ..	21	26	82	103	232

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

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
167	501	794	199½	1,661½	559

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

	T.	C.	Q.	lb.
Carcase Meat .. ..	49	0	3	27

## 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, twenty-seven cows dealt with under these orders were slaughtered at the Corporation Abattoir. Fourteen were found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis necessitating the condemnation of each carcase and thirteen were affected with localised tuberculosis.



## **The Tuberculosis (Reactor) Order, 1950 (Brought into Operation in October, 1954)**

During the year, 167 cattle dealt with under this order were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir. Eight were found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis necessitating the condemnation of each carcase, and 159 were affected with localised tuberculosis.

### **Congenital Tuberculosis in Calves**

During the year, five calves under three weeks old slaughtered in the City, were found to be affected with congenital tuberculosis.

Each case was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture (Animal Health Division) and in two instances the Dam was traced and dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

### **Cysticercus Bovis**

In the sixty-eight cases discovered in cattle slaughtered in the City, seventeen were affected with viable cysts and, as a final precaution, the carcasses were treated by freezing for twenty-one days at 15°F.

## **Slaughter of Animals Act**

### **HUMANE SLAUGHTERING**

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

### **SLAUGHTERMAN'S LICENCES**

Slaughtermen are required to be licensed 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, 1957:—112.

# OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

						Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lb.
Canned Meats	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	2	14
Canned Fruits	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	4
Canned Milk	..	..	..	..	..	—	3	1	3
Canned Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	2	15
Canned Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	—	13
Canned Soups	..	..	..	..	..	—	4	2	27
Cake	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	21
Creamed Rice	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	1
Chocolate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	14
Tinned Baby Food	..	..	..	..	..	—	3	—	24
Bacon and Ham	..	..	..	..	..	—	5	3	13
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	—	3	3	19
Wet Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—	4	1	4
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	3	—
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	2	27
Fruit Juice	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	14
Frozen Egg	..	..	..	..	..	—	7	2	8
Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	20
Nuts	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	6
Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	14
Preserves	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	25
Pickles	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	9
Sausage	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	3
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	9
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
Dried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	3	—
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	10
Imitation Cream	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	24
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	18
TOTAL					..	16	8	3	11





Shoppers should insist on Hygienic Food Handling.

## INSPECTIONS OF, AND VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES

Slaughterhouses..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Visited Daily
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Butchers Shops, Stalls and Preserved Food Premises	..	..						659
Milk Processing Plants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219
Ice Cream Shops and Manufacturing Premises	..	..						387
Food Premises—re Condemnations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	388
Cold Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Markets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	573
Food Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Hawkers Carts and Food Delivery Vans	..	..						56
Bakeries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Oatcake Bakeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Potato Crisp Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cafe Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
Fish Frying Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
Industrial Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
School Meals Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Food Factories ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Chemists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Merchandise Marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Hotels/Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Hotels/Boarding Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Hospital Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Other Food Retail Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,830
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	732
TOTAL								6,024



# PROSECUTIONS, 1957

Description	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Selling a quantity of meat unfit for human consumption ..	60	0	0	7	17	0
Selling a quantity of meat unfit for human consumption ..	90	0	0	10	10	0
Smoking whilst handling food .. .. .	10	0	0	1	1	0
Defective and dirty condition of floor of meat transport vehicle and unsuitable offal container .. .. .	15	0	0	2	2	0
Defective and dirty condition of floor of meat transport vehicle. Failure to take reasonable precautions to protect food from risk of contamination. Dirty and inadequate protective clothing .. .. .	15	0	0	1	11	6
Defective and dirty condition of floor of meat transport vehicle. Dirty condition of equipment .. .. .	10	0	0	1	1	0
Failure to protect food transported from risk of contamination. Dirty and inadequate protective clothing ..	1	10	0	1	1	0
Meat transport vehicle not provided with a sufficient number of suitable receptacles for the carrying of offal..	Case dismissed on technical grounds					
TOTAL .. .. .	201	10	0	25	3	6

## REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1957 KEPT AT THE MEIR, LONGTON

(By the courtesy of C. V. Brown, Esq.)

	Total Depth (ins.)	No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell
January .. .. .	2.53	21
February .. .. .	2.79	20
March .. .. .	2.68	19
April .. .. .	0.40	6
May .. .. .	1.28	12
June .. .. .	2.04	12
July .. .. .	5.83	23
August .. .. .	4.98	21
September .. .. .	6.14	21
October .. .. .	2.59	16
November .. .. .	1.72	8
December .. .. .	2.17	19
TOTALS .. .. .	35.15	198

In 1956, the total rainfall was 31.59 inches.

## WATER SUPPLY

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

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

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

During the year ended 31st December, 1957, the Board submitted 637 Bacteriological samples, and 147 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 a 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% free from *Clostridium Welchii* organisms.

The total rainfall during the year was 35.15 inches, this being 1.5% above the standard average. The use of water continued its steady increase during the year, mostly due to the increased number of houses, and industrial use, but as there is still every reason to believe that some of the increase is due to waste, campaigns were held by means of the press, and film shows—one of which was held in one of the larger Stores in Hanley. The Board is also indebted to the Public Libraries for their continued support in the campaign against waste. The margin between the water available from all the sources, and the consumption, was eased slightly during the year due to the increased yields from the Peckforton and Greatgate Stations, but even so, the margin is not yet great enough for safety.

During the year both the Peckforton and Coopers Green permanent station buildings were completed, and satisfactory pumping maintained throughout. A start has been made on the permanent station buildings at Tower Wood.

At Greatgate, temporary pumping plant has been installed in the three boreholes. These are being pumped in rota, and satisfactory results are being obtained. A start on the permanent station building will be made during 1958.

A start was made on the Tittesworth Reservoir Scheme with trial borings to prove the strata for the dam foundations, and to test also the strata on the Reservoir site.



# RAINFALL RECORDED AT HANLEY SEWAGE WORKS, LEEK ROAD, STOKE-ON-TRENT

(By the courtesy of W. H. E. Makepeace, Esq.)

## MONTHLY TOTALS FOR 1957

							<i>Inches</i>
January ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.98
February ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.75
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.36
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.11
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.34
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.03
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.57
September ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.39
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.43
November ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.58
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.13

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YEARLY TOTAL: .. 33.67

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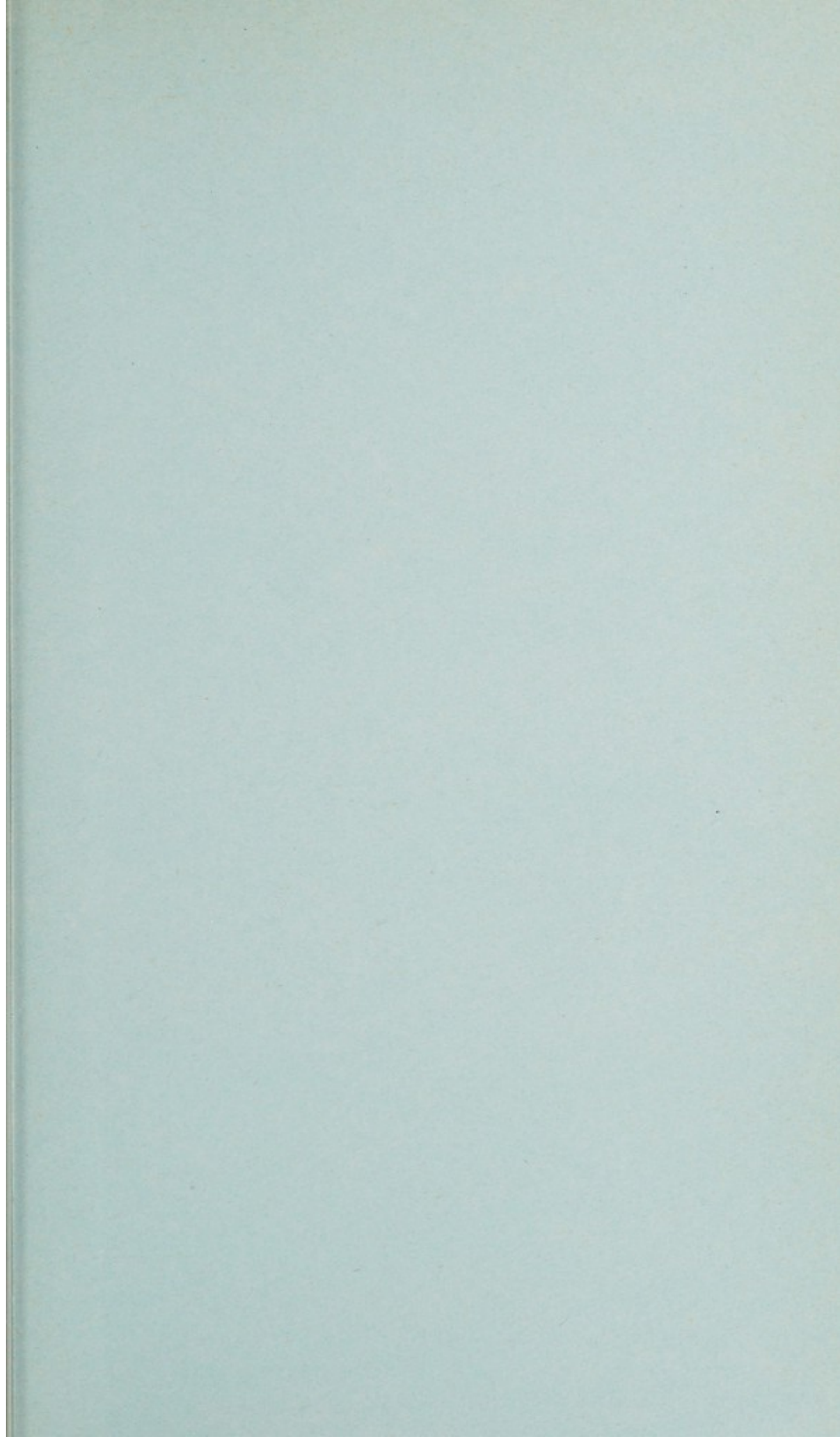
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