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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

ANNUAL REPORT

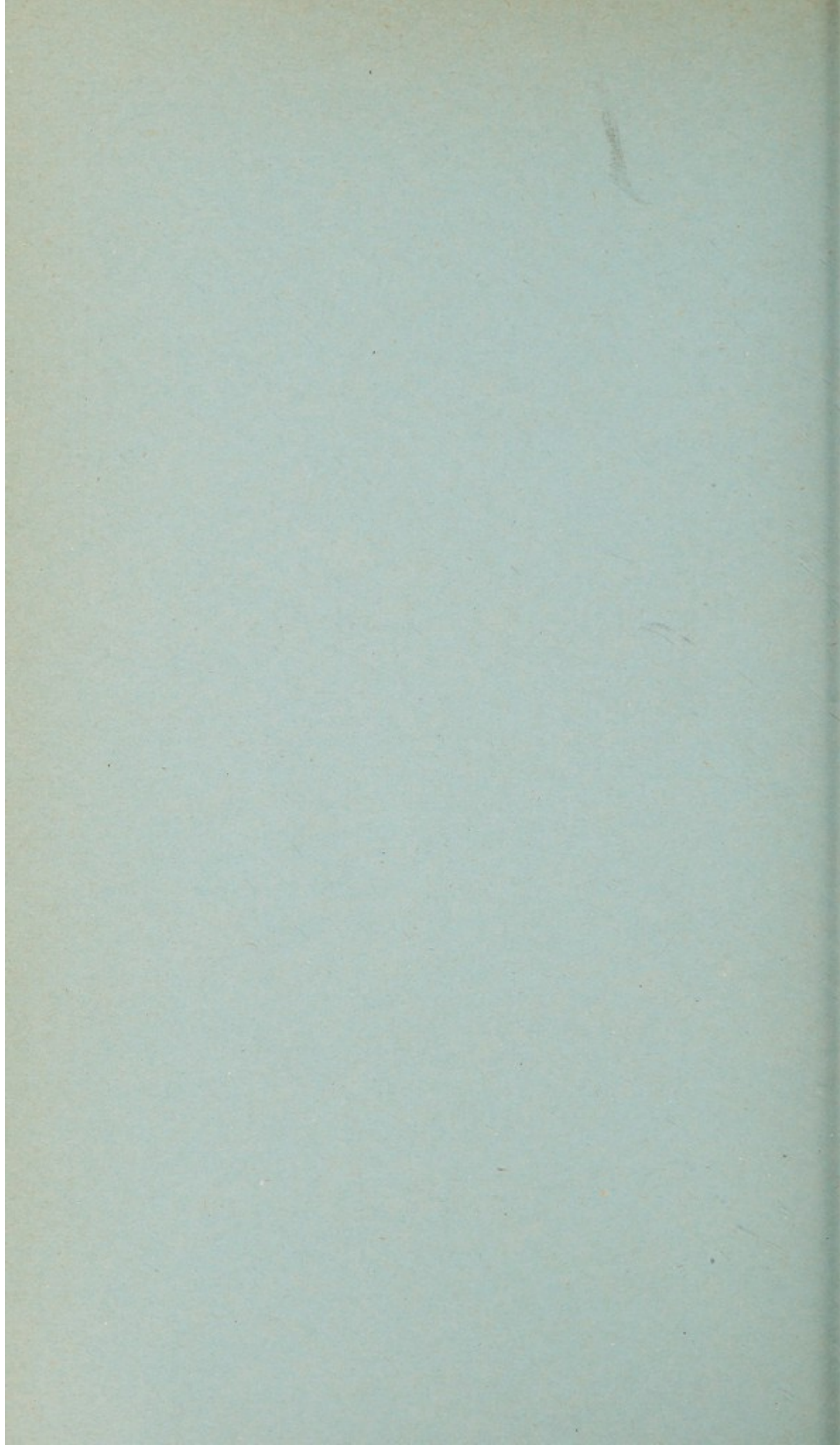
on the work of the

**PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT**

1961



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





CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT


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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Part 1

Vital Statistics	PAGE
	10

Part 2

Infectious and Infective Diseases	26
---	----

Part 3

Health Services—

Maternity and Child Welfare	64
Prevention, Care and After-care of Illness	78
Mental Health	97
City Ambulance Service	106

Part 4

Nursing Homes	114
Crematorium	114
Mortuary	114

Part 5

Environmental Hygiene Services	116
Water Supply	175
Rainfall	177

Part 6

INDEX	179
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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1961, which has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health in Circular 1/62.

The Registrar General estimated the civil population at the middle of the year to be 265,800, a decrease of 4,400 compared to a decrease of 600 during the previous year.

During the year 4,260 births were registered compared to 4,178 in the previous year. This gives a birth rate of 16.0 compared to 15.5 in the previous year. This compares with 17.4 for England and Wales.

The total death rate was 12.1 which is 1.2 higher than last year. The rate for England and Wales was 12.0. There were four Maternal Deaths during the year compared with one in 1960.

The Infant Mortality rate is 29.0 compared with 24.9 in 1960. The several factors causing this rise are shown in the appropriate part of the report and this higher rate shows that there is indeed no cause for complacency. Much hard work and much research into the causes of infant mortality are still needed to reduce this figure to a minimum.

For the tenth year in succession, no case of diphtheria occurred in the City. As cases still occur from time to time in the country, there is still need for a high immunisation rate if this killing disease is to be completely wiped out.

During the year we had seven confirmed cases of poliomyelitis. All were mild cases with no deaths from this disease. During the year a large number of immunisations against polio were carried out but the response of the over 25 year old group to appeals to come forward for protection has still not been good.

The Chiropody Service continues to be limited by the shortage of qualified chiropodists but is most useful, particularly for elderly people whose movement is limited by foot defects. Some results of treatment have been quite spectacular in enabling such persons to get about freely again.

I would like to express my gratitude to the W.V.S. who administer this Service on an agency basis for us and who do the clerical and administrative work voluntarily and most ably.

The Hostel for subnormal women and girls has proved its worth many times over as a haven in time of need and stress, and also as a halfway house in the rehabilitation of suitable women between hospital or unsatisfactory home conditions and return to fuller participation in community life in approved lodgings or at home. We are now trying to see whether women who have spent twenty-five years or more in the hospital can be rehabilitated back to work in a factory and living at the hostel and ultimately at home or in lodgings. Results so far are very promising.

It is hoped that work will shortly be begun on the new purpose built hostel for males.

Two further courses for the National Certificate in District Nursing were held in 1961 and again the nurses were all successful. I would like to congratulate Miss Fradley, Superintendent District Nurse, who is also Tutor to these courses and Miss Short her Deputy on their excellent teaching and on these results.

The Laundry and Linen Exchange Service work well and are very useful services particularly for incontinent elderly persons. The laundry has been extended and now covers approximately one half the area of the City.

Health Education Talks are given to any group of interested people on a very wide variety of subjects associated with Public Health. We invite requests from organisations for us to provide speakers on Health topics.

My thanks are again due to the General Practitioners of this area for their ready co-operation in every way, also to 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 help us so readily.

The work of a health department cannot be carried out in isolation. We depend a great deal on many people, in particular perhaps my professional colleagues, for much help in what we seek to do. Our work touches also on that of many other departments and we depend greatly on the co-operation we receive from them. It has been readily given and I gladly record my thanks.

I would like to express to my Chairman, Councillor Wm. Bailey and my Vice-Chairman, Alderman Mrs. A. L. Barker, my sincere thanks for all their help and interest during the year. The Chairmen of the various sub-committees too are most helpful to me. It is not widely known just how much demand we make on their time, knowledge and experience, or how readily they respond. It gives me personal pleasure to record my appreciation of their help and understanding and also the thanks of the staff of the department.

A sincere tribute is due to all the members of my staff who work so loyally and so well with me. I gladly record it and express my grateful thanks and acknowledgement of excellent service 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, 1962.

Health Committee at December, 1961

CHAIRMAN—Councillor W. Bailey, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—

Alderman (Mrs.) A. L. Barker, O.B.E., J.P.

Alderman S. Capewell, J.P.

Alderman G. Dale, J.P.

Alderman W. J. Eardley, J.P.

Alderman (Mrs.) B. E. Meakin, M.B.E.

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

Councillor (Mrs.) E. Beddow

Councillor (Mrs.) A. Gatensbury

Councillor (Mrs.) G. E. Marrow

Councillor G. Price

Councillor J. Ruane

Councillor S. Scott

Councillor L. R. Sillitoe

Councillor (Mrs.) M. Stringer

Councillor F. A. Swinnerton

Councillor H. Travers

Councillor N. Walters

Councillor J. J. Wood

SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health,

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

HORACE BAILEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned in February, 1961)

DAVID PATTERSON ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (commenced 6th April, 1961)

Maternity and Child Welfare Officer,

MARY M. ESSEX LOPRESTI, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Assistant Maternity Child Welfare Officers,

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

ELIZABETH DOROTHY COOPER, M.B., Ch.B.

DAVID CHARLES COLWELL, M.B., Ch.B. (commenced July, 1961)

Chest Consultant (Part Time),

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

Chest Physician (Part Time),

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

Chief Public Health Inspector,

F. COLBERT, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

Ambulance Officer,

F. E. S. JONES

Senior Mental Health Officer,

G. W. ADAMS, A.A.P.S.W. (commenced 1st September, 1961)

Public Analyst,

A. HOULBROOKE

Chief Clerk,

H. R. TOPHAM

PART 1.

VITAL STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

The City is 21,209 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 265,800 at the middle of 1961. This figure is a decrease of 4,400 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year.

The Registrar General in his Report on the Census, 1961, gave the population figure as 265,506.

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, in 1951 it was 74,278, and the census for 1961 was 84,109.

During the year 1961, 426 dwellings were certified for habitation; 91 dwellings were built by the Corporation, and 335 dwellings were built 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 1961
1	..	..	10,081
2	..	..	10,396
3	..	..	13,377
4	..	..	7,164
5	..	..	10,366
6	..	..	7,358
7	..	..	13,429
8	..	..	12,349
9	..	..	10,745
10	..	..	8,726
11	..	..	10,562
12	..	..	10,912
13	..	..	9,754
14	..	..	9,219
15	..	..	10,817
16	..	..	18,203
17	..	..	9,793
18	..	..	11,474
19	..	..	9,297
20	..	..	15,783
21	..	..	8,622
22	..	..	10,708
23	..	..	12,133
24	..	..	14,532
TOTAL ..			265,800

RATEABLE VALUE

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 1st April, 1962 was £2,997,250 compared with £2,968,027 at 1st April, 1961.

On 1st April, 1962 the product of 1d. Rate was £12,230 as compared with £11,846 in 1961.

BIRTHS

There were 4,260 births registered and allotted to the City in 1961 giving a birth rate of 16.0 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 15.2 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for England and Wales was 17.4

The recorded rate is 0.6 higher than in 1960.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,074 to 1,000. For the year 1960 the ratio was 1,030 males to 1,000 females.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 1,038. In the previous year it was 1,393, a difference of 355, the number of births registered being 82 more than in 1960, while the number of deaths was 327 less.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the total births, 193 or 4.42 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 173 or 4.03 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. 105 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these, 9 were attended by midwives, 7 by medical practitioners and 89 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the twelve months ending 31st December was 106.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1961 as 106 it is equal to 2.43 per cent. of the total births. In 1960, there were 112 still-births, equal to 2.61 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	4,260
Live Births rate per 1,000 population	16.0
Still-births	106
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	24.3
Total live and still-births	4,366
Infant deaths	123
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	29.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births legitimate	28.4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births illegitimate	38.2
Neo Natal rate	18.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.3
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	4
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	0.916

Table 3
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1961 and previous years

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district		
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the district	of Residents registered in the district	Under 1 yr of age		At all ages
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	
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
1958	271,100	5,649	4,358	16.1	3,572	13.2	717	168	115	26	3,023 11.2
1959	270,800	5,406	4,220	15.6	3,387	12.5	765	180	87	21	2,802 10.3
1960	270,200	5,354	4,178	15.5	3,549	13.1	764	157	104	25	2,942 10.9
1961	265,800	5,578	4,260	16.0	3,804	14.3	752	170	123	29	3,222 12.1

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	..	..	164	16.3	142	14.1	36
2	..	..	120	11.5	151	14.5	8
3	..	..	236	17.6	214	16.0	13
4	..	..	130	18.1	94	13.1	46
5	..	..	131	12.6	161	15.5	38
6	..	..	128	17.4	108	14.7	31
7	..	..	233	17.4	128	9.5	21
8	..	..	172	13.8	119	9.6	41
9	..	..	156	14.5	171	15.9	38
10	..	..	148	17.0	97	11.1	14
11	..	..	180	17.0	159	15.0	50
12	..	..	105	9.6	126	11.5	38
13	..	..	164	16.8	144	11.7	36
14	..	..	158	17.1	137	14.9	13
15	..	..	170	15.7	137	12.7	35
16	..	..	436	23.4	100	5.5	9
17	..	..	105	10.7	139	14.2	38
18	..	..	203	17.7	122	10.6	25
19	..	..	141	15.2	122	13.1	21
20	..	..	272	17.2	127	8.0	33
21	..	..	128	14.8	124	14.4	23
22	..	..	175	16.3	141	13.2	52
23	..	..	169	13.9	110	9.0	41
24	..	..	237	16.3	149	10.2	30
Whole City			4,260	16.0	3,222	12.1	29

Table 5

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

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
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
1958 ..	16.1	11.2	26
1959 ..	15.6	10.3	21
1960 ..	15.5	10.9	25
1961 ..	16.0	12.1	29

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	
1957	11.5	11.5	15.8	16.1	30	23	1,162
1958	11.2	11.7	16.1	16.4	26	22	1,335
1959	10.3	11.6	15.6	16.5	21	22	1,418
1960	10.9	11.5	15.5	17.1	25	22	1,236
1961	12.1	12.0	16.0	17.4	29	21	1,038

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1961 was 3,804. This gives a death rate of 14.3 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 2,180 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 3,222 (1,697 males and 1,525 females), and the death rate 12.1 per 1,000.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for deaths (1.29 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 15.6 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 12.0

The death rate of 12.1 per 1,000 was 1.2 higher than that of 1960.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	1961	1960
Tubercular Diseases	45	35
Congenital Debility and Malformation, etc., including Premature Birth	95	85
Bronchitis	225	188
Pneumonia	156	135
Organic Heart Disease, etc.	887	900
Cancer	586	579
Violence	102	119
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	22	29
Influenza	119	2

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

	1961	1960
Smallpox	0	0
Enteric	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	3
Measles	0	0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) ..	3	3

Lead Poisoning

No deaths from lead poisoning have occurred since 1950.

Cancer

The total number of deaths from cancer was 586, an increase of 7 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 2·20 and in England and Wales the rate was 2·163.

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1961—continued

Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
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Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1961—continued

[illegible]



PART 2



INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	91
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	10
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	11.0
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	89
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	0
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	0.0

The attack rate for the City during the year was 0.34 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the City during 1961 was 0.0.

Diphtheria

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

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	4
Number of cases removed to hospital	..	..	..	..	..	4
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	100%
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	4
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	—
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	—

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 9 cases notified during the year and in all the cases the diagnosis was confirmed. There were no deaths. In 1960, 11 cases were notified with no deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

12 cases were notified as Cerebro-Spinal Fever during the year and 6 confirmed bacteriologically. There were no deaths during the year.

Encephalitis

There was one case of the above disease notified during the year and this was confirmed bacteriologically.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There were seven confirmed cases during the year.

Dysentery

There were 116 cases of Dysentery notified during the year, of which 105 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, 43, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 164. The number of deaths was:—Influenza 119, being equal to a rate of 0.448 per 1,000 of the population; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 381 being equal to a rate of 1.431 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 1961, there were 5,308 cases notified.

There were no deaths during 1961.

Whooping Cough

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough during the year.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the later months of 1939 and during 1961, there were 18 cases notified.

Food Poisoning

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

1st Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
2nd Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
3rd Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
4th Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Total								33

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

Total Outbreaks 5 ; Total Cases 11.

OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE

Total Outbreaks — ; Total Cases —

SINGLE CASES

Agent identified —; Unknown Cause 11.

Outbreaks still occur with disturbing frequency showing that the potential danger is widespread.

The essence of prevention of food poisoning lies in good personal and kitchen hygiene and in "cold" storage of all prepared foods not to be eaten immediately after preparation.

The rules of good hygiene are simple and easily carried out.

Members of the department are willing to give talks on this to any interested people by arrangement, and leaflets and posters are always available.

The North Staffs. College of Technology run courses in Food Hygiene which should be attended by everyone engaged in the catering trade.

Table 8

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Deaths, Death Rate & Notification. Years 1912-1961

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
1961	90	42	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	20	.157
1960	121	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	16	.118
1959	120	33	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	17	.122
1958	163	48	-	-	-	-	1	7	21	19	.247
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

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

90 cases of Pulmonary and 16 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

There were 42 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis which is equal to a death rate of 0.157 per 1,000; in 1960 there were 32 deaths and death rate of 0.118. In 1961, the death rate for England and Wales was 0.065 per 1,000 (Males 0.100; Females 0.032).

There were three deaths from forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary equal to a rate of 0.011 per 1,000. In 1960 there were three deaths and a death rate of 0.011 per 1,000. In 1961, the rate for England and Wales was 0.007 (Males 0.007; Females 0.007).

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.436 per 1,000 compared with 0.072 in England and Wales.

Surgical Tuberculosis

Dr. Wainwright reports as follows:—

“During the year 1961 9 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults were treated as in-patients and 4 of these were new cases.

CLASSIFICATION

Spine	..	..	..	..	..	4
Knee	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ankle ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shoulder	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sternum	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL						9

“One has been discharged, cured or improved”, and 8 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 1961 no patients were admitted to the Colony, and the only patient being maintained by this Authority was colonised on the 20th June, 1961.

THE WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC

DR. F. A. SMITH, Chest Consultant

The Chest Clinic, at Shelton, provides an out patient service and also maintains a service for management of the patient either for domiciliary treatment or after discharge from hospital.

The report which follows is a study of various aspects of this work.

1961 saw reasonable progress in the continued decline of pulmonary tuberculosis in the City. During the year notifications of active pulmonary disease fell to their lowest level so far; 103 cases were notified compared to 133 in 1960. This represents a fall of 22·6% and it is interesting to note that in the ten years from the beginning of 1952 to the end of 1961 the notifications of active pulmonary tuberculosis have fallen from 314 to 103 i.e. by 64% which, if it is a true indication of the incidence of active disease in the City can be considered reasonably satisfactory.

Tables 9 and 10 show the sex and age distribution of the 103 new cases notified in 1961. The figures in brackets in Table 9 are those for 1960 and are included for purposes of comparison.

Table 9

	1961	1961 (% of total)
Men	66 (72)	64·08 (54·13)
Women	31 (50)	30·09 (37·60)
Children (up to 15) ..	6 (11)	5·83 (8·27)
TOTALS	103 (133)	100·00 (100·00)

As can be seen males still represent almost two-thirds of all the notifications; women and children together the remaining third.

The sex and age distribution of the 103 new notifications in 1961 is shown in Table 10.

Table 10

Age Groups	Males	% of Total	Females	% of Total
$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 ..	1	1.47	—	—
4—6 ..	—	—	—	—
7—9 ..	1	1.47	2	5.71
10—12 ..	—	—	2	5.71
13—15 ..	—	—	—	—
16—20 ..	3	4.41	1	2.86
21—25 ..	4	5.88	4	11.44
26—30 ..	—	—	2	5.71
31—35 ..	4	5.88	5	14.29
36—40 ..	3	4.41	5	14.29
41—45 ..	5	7.35	2	5.71
46—50 ..	11	16.18	2	5.71
51—55 ..	10	14.71	3	8.57
56—60 ..	9	13.24	2	5.71
61—65 ..	8	11.77	3	8.57
66—70 ..	5	7.35	1	2.86
71—75 ..	2	2.94	1	2.86
76 and over	2	2.94	—	—
TOTAL ..	68	100.00	35	100.00

Study of the age incidence shows that 70% of the men notified were over 45 years, 53% were over 50 years of age and 28% were over 60 years. In women there was a fall in notifications of 38%, from 50 in 1960 to 31 in 1961 and only 34% of the women were over 45 years of age; 54% were in the child bearing age group of 20 to 45.

It is obvious, therefore, that pulmonary tuberculosis is principally a disease of middle aged and elderly men and of the younger age group of women. This is the trend throughout the country and has been for a number of years but brings its own medical, social and economic problems.

Notifications among children fell by almost 50% and primary tuberculosis in children has been, for the past 5 years or so, a rapidly declining disease. With the reduction and elimination of the pool of infectors by adequate treatment and the protection of negative reactors with B.C.G. vaccination tuberculosis among children should in the near future disappear altogether.

78 patients (76%) out of the 103 cases of pulmonary disease notified in 1961 were at one time or another excreting tubercle bacilli in their sputum. The age distribution of these 78 cases is shown in Table 11.

Table 11

AGE GROUP	SEX	
	Males	Females
Up to 15 years	—	—
16—20	2	1
20—25	2	4
26—30	—	1
31—35	4	3
36—40	2	3
41—45	4	1
46—50	11	2
51—55	8	2
56—60	8	2
61—65	6	3
66—70	4	1
71—75	2	—
76 plus	2	—
TOTALS	55	23

Of these positive cases it can be seen that 71% of the men were over 45 years of age.

During the latter six months of 1961 5.5% of the 1,158 cases on the Tuberculosis Register were known to have a positive sputum at one period or another. This is a ratio of 1 in every 20 patients on the register but all of them were on treatment either in hospital or at home.

Table 12

**Age Distribution of 64 Positive Cases on Clinic Register
July to December, 1961**

Age Groups	Males	% of Total	Females	% of Total
Up to 15 ..	—	—	—	—
16—20 ..	1	1·89	1	9·09
21—25 ..	2	3·78	3	27·28
26—30 ..	—	—	1	9·09
31—35 ..	3	5·66	2	18·18
36—40 ..	1	1·89	—	—
41—45 ..	4	7·54	1	9·09
46—50 ..	10	18·86	—	—
51—55 ..	8	15·09	—	—
56—60 ..	6	11·32	1	9·09
61—65 ..	8	15·09	1	9·09
66—70 ..	7	13·21	1	9·09
71—75 ..	2	3·78	—	—
76 plus ..	1	1·89	—	—
TOTALS ..	53	100·00	11	100·00

The age and sex distribution of the 1,158 cases still on the Chest Clinic Register is shown in Table 13.

Table 13

**Sex Distribution of the Total Number (1,158) of Cases
of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Clinic Register as
at 31st December, 1961**

	Number	% of Total
Men	699	60·36
Women	347	29·97
Children (up to and including age 15)	112	9·67
TOTALS	1,158	100·00

During the year 147 patients had their names removed from the register either as recovered or because of leaving the district.

SOURCE OF NEW CASES

Table 14
Source of New Cases of Pulmonary Disease 1961

Source	1961 No.	1960 No.	1961 % of Total	1960 % of Total
General Practitioners ..	39	39	37.87	29.32
Mass Radiography Unit..	38	51	36.89	38.35
Hospitals	20	28	19.42	21.05
Contacts	1	7	.97	5.26
Others	5	8	4.85	6.02
TOTALS	103	133	100.00	100.00

The source of new cases coming to the Chest Clinic is shown in Table 14.

During 1961 the two main sources were the General Practitioners and the Mass Radiography Unit; between them they account for nearly 73% of all the new cases discovered but, as in 1960, the General Hospitals still provide about a fifth of the newly notified cases. The reason is that patients with pulmonary tuberculosis have symptoms suggestive of pneumonia or pleurisy and are admitted for treatment to a General Hospital ward, sometimes as an emergency. Only after investigation can an accurate diagnosis be made but immediately a patient is found in a General Hospital to be suffering from infectious pulmonary tuberculosis the Chest Clinic is notified and arrangements are made for isolation and treatment elsewhere.

Contact examinations in 1961 totalled 291 but only one new case of tuberculosis was discovered among them. This solitary case was a woman of 34 years of age and had been in contact with a known source of infection.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis

The graph shows that the deaths rose slightly in 1961 to 42 compared with 32 in 1960. 27 of the 31 deaths in men occurred in the age group over 55 and almost 50% were over 64 years of age. Only 4 deaths in men were in the age group 35 to 54 and there were none at all in males up to 35 years of age.

In women 10 out of the total of 11 deaths occurred in the over 55 age group and 50%, as shown in Table 15, were over 65 years of age. There were no deaths at all in females in the age group up to 45, despite the fact that 23 cases (64% of the total female notifications) fell into this age group.

Table 15

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis-Sex and Age Distribution.

Sex	Numbers in Age Groups					Totals
	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—74	75+	
Males ..	2	2	13	12	2	31
Females ..	—	1	4	5	1	11
Totals ..	2	3	17	17	3	42

Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis

During the year the notifications of non pulmonary tuberculosis rose from 12 in 1960 to 20 in 1961. Details of the site of disease in these cases is shown in Table 16. The number of adults notified as suffering from tuberculous glands of neck is rather surprising but enquiry into the history in these patients showed that they had had the disease for years but it had waxed and waned and its causation had never hitherto been proved beyond doubt.

Genito-urinary tuberculosis also is more common than has been realised but routine testing of the urine of all patients with suspected pulmonary disease brings new cases to light.

Table 16

Site of or Type of Disease	SEX										TOTALS
	MALES					FEMALES					
	un- der 1	2- 5	6- 15	16- 45	45 +	un- der 1	2- 5	6- 15	16- 45	45 +	
Adenitis of neck or abdomen	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	8
Genito-urinary	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	3	1	8
Bones and Joints	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
TOTALS	—	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	8	—	20

Routine Work of the Chest Clinic

Table 17 gives some details of the routine work of the Chest Clinic.

Table 17

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
New patients examined (including contacts) ..	3,062	2,704	2,853	3,660	2,371	2,457	2,062	2,078
New contacts examined	807	753	842	597	503	341	315	291
Patient's attendances ..	18,562	17,716	17,833	15,600	12,171	10,005	7,567	6,705
X-ray Examinations ..	16,401	16,371	15,585	14,040	14,154	11,732	8,104	7,978
Mantoux Tests	4,320	2,350	1,822	2,650	2,268	2,305	1,703	1,543
A.P. and P.P. Refills ..	5,093	5,229	4,119	1,631	132	—	—	—
Ministry of Pensions and National Service Examinations ..	20	25	25	17	12	6	5	—
Visits made by Health Visitors	2,853	3,765	4,971	4,860	5,830	5,249	4,892	4,748
B.C.G. Vaccinations ..	230	228	256	284	191	205	174	160

As can be seen there was a very slight increase in the number of new patients seen in 1961 but total attendances fell by a little over 11%.

"Follow up" of known cases of tuberculosis (some under domiciliary treatment) totalled 2,313 which represents one-third of the total attendances but new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis diagnosed and notified represent only 5% of the new patients examined including those seen as contacts.

Other diseases discovered among new patients referred to the Clinic are shown in Table 18.

Comparison of Notification to Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

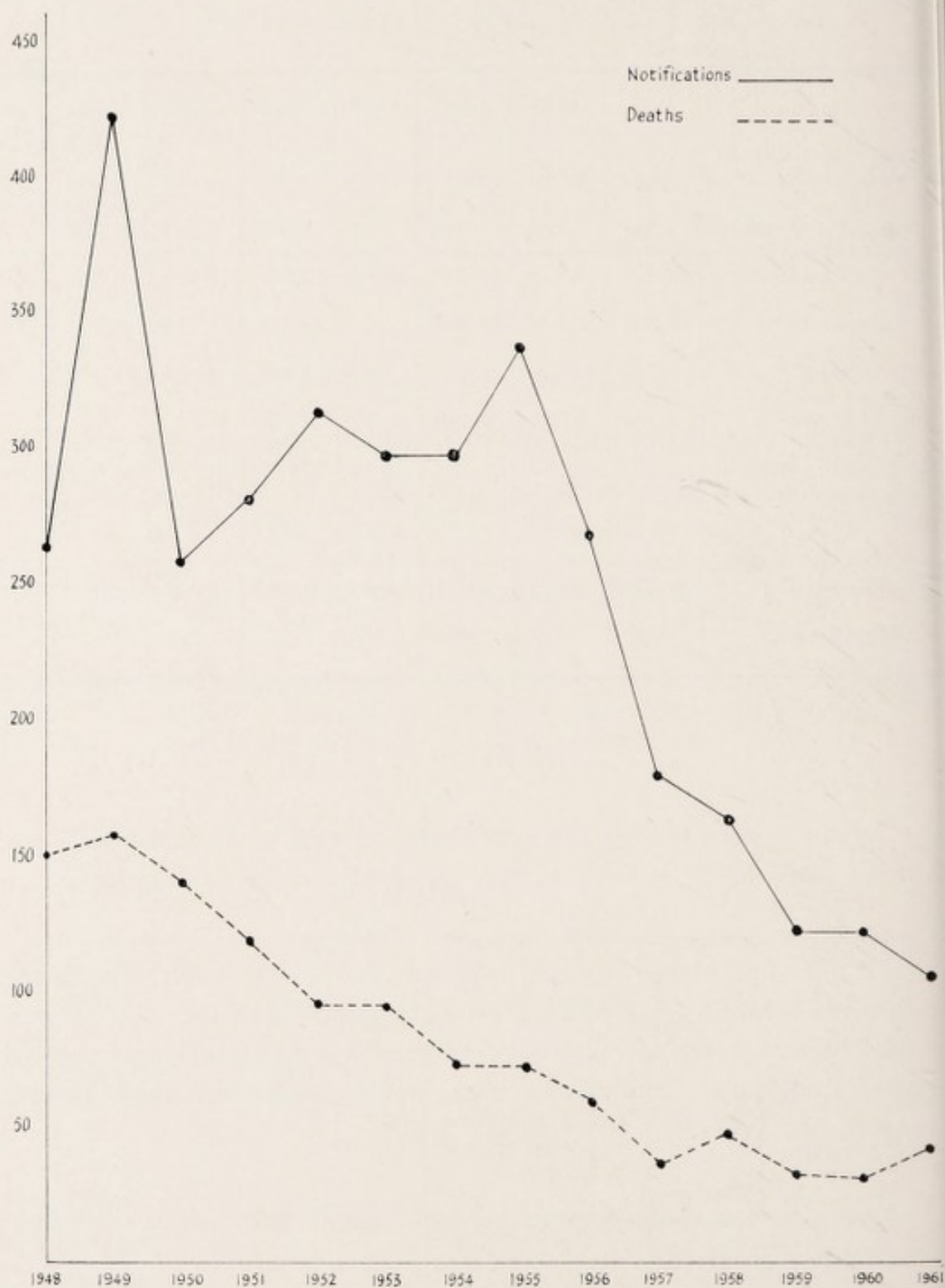


Table 18

Type of Disease	No.	% of total of new Patients examined
Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary ..	20	0.9%
Acute Bronchitis, Pneumonia etc. ..	102	4.9%
Cancer of Lung	26	1.2%
Pneumoconiosis	70	3.3%
Sarcoid	6	0.3%
Totals ..	224	10.6%

Hospital Treatment

Cheshire Joint Sanatorium

Despite difficulties in recruiting Nursing Staff and reduction in the number of beds available, there was an increase from 303 to 321 in the number of patients admitted to the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium.

214 of these patients were male and 107 female but only 114 (36%) were cases of tuberculosis. The remainder 207 (64%) were suffering from other forms of chest disease such as pneumonia, bronchitis, bronchiectasis, cancer of the lung, sarcoidosis etc.

City General Hospital

We are still handicapped by having only 40 beds available in this large general hospital for the investigation and treatment of patients admitted from the Chest Clinic under the care of the Consultant Chest Physicians.

These beds are used principally for cases of tuberculosis complicated by diabetes, for genito-urinary tuberculosis and for all types of non-tuberculous chest disease. Turn over is rapid, admissions during the year totalling 263 and 223 patients were discharged.

Bucknall Hospital

A small number of beds is available in Bucknall Hospital for the treatment of primary tuberculosis in children and for other non-tuberculous types of chest trouble.

Admission during the year totalled 35 but only 6 of these (17%) were classed as tuberculous and notified as having primary disease. The remainder were cases of pneumonia, acute bronchitis, bronchiectasis etc.

Complicated Pneumoconiosis

40 beds are available in Ward 7 at Bucknall Hospital for men suffering from non-tuberculous complications of pneumoconiosis.

As most of these complications are associated with bronchitis, emphysema and heart failure, turn over is rather slow. 143 patients were admitted and 125 discharged.

Prevention and After Care

Prevention of tuberculosis is an important part of the work of the Chest Clinic.

It depends on many factors too numerous and complicated to incorporate in this small report. However, mention must be made of the main preventive factors. These are:—

1. Reducing the risk of acquiring the disease by eliminating the sources of infection. Such sources of infection are principally—

(a) patients excreting tubercle bacilli in their sputum. Fortunately modern chemotherapy ensures a patient's sputum becoming negative within a few months of starting treatment and patients on anti-tuberculous drugs are not highly infectious even if they are sputum positive.

The main risk to relatives and others living and eating in the company of tuberculous patients is during the period before diagnosis; after diagnosis and proper treatment the risk to contacts in the home is no greater than the risk in hospital although isolation in the home is almost impracticable and sputum disposal often unsatisfactory. Nevertheless all infectious cases should be admitted to hospital until rendered sputum negative.

(b) the ingestion of infected milk. In October, 1960 the whole of Great Britain was declared an attested area under the great eradication campaign among cattle. This source of infection still exists but can now be considered at a minimum.

2. Contact examination and routine tuberculin testing of contacts. This is carried out at the Chest Clinic and the Mass Radiography Director is informed of any case of tuberculosis occurring in a factory so that the contacts there as well as the family contacts can be examined and x-rayed.

3. B.C.G. vaccination of negative reactors. Table 19 gives details of the 160 such patients vaccinated with B.C.G.

Table 19

Patients Vaccinated with B.C.G. during 1961

SEX	Under 1 year	1—2	3—5	6—10	11—15	16 and over	Total
Males ..	25	11	12	14	10	8	80
Females ..	22	8	17	12	12	9	80
TOTALS ..	47	19	29	26	22	17	160

4. Intelligent use of the Mass Radiography facilities.

5. Protection in the Community by general health education, proper spending on food and proper housing with adequate ventilation and freedom from overcrowding.

After Care

After care of the tuberculous patient has become almost a redundancy now that the disease is merely an incident and not a catastrophe in the life of the patient.

Most patients after a short spell in hospital to render them non-infectious return to their previous jobs but remain under the care of the Chest Clinic so that their treatment with antituberculous drugs can be supervised for the necessary one and a half to two years which is the minimum period necessary to achieve cure.

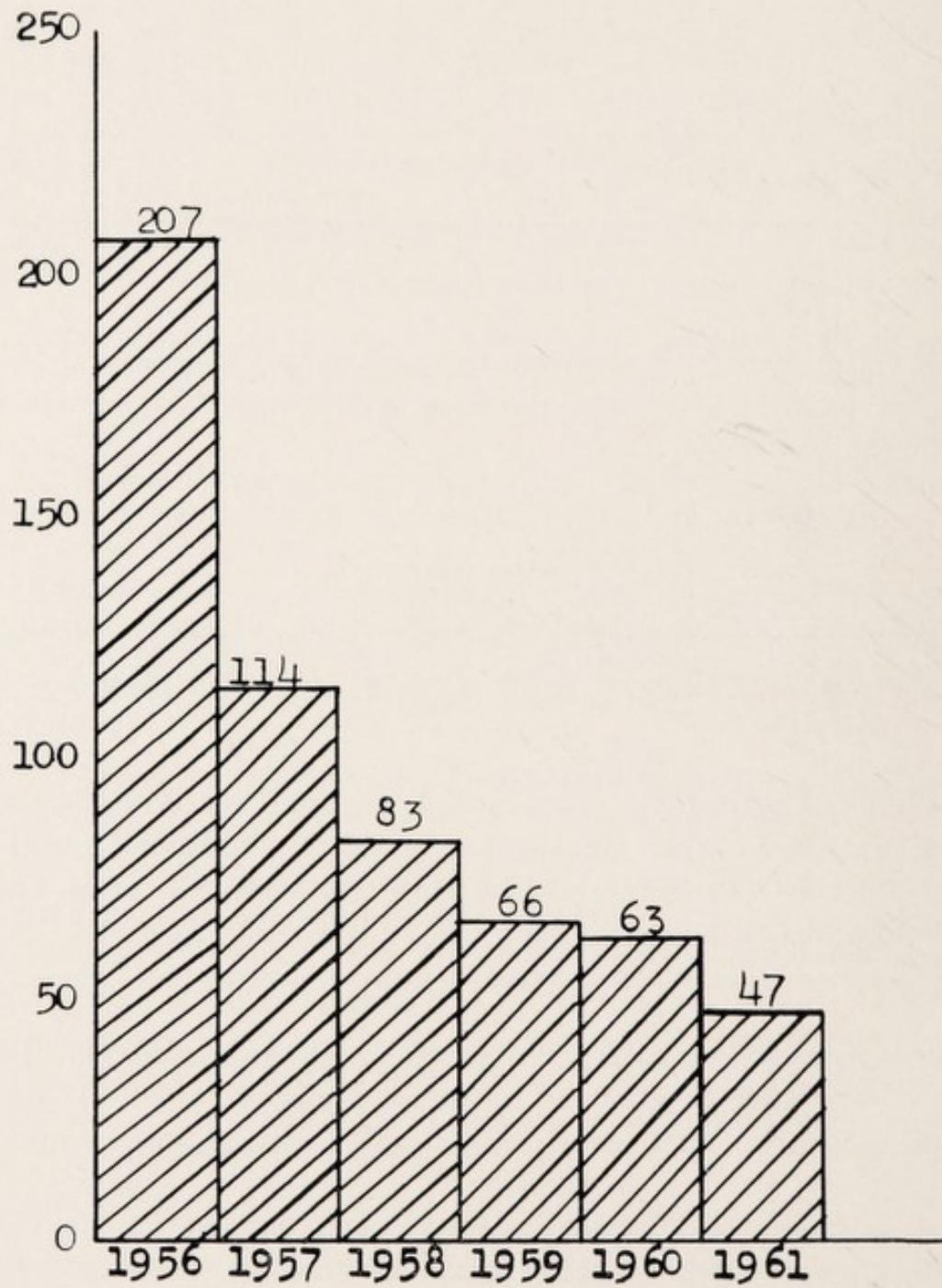
The most difficult cases are those affected by tuberculosis and pneumoconiosis. Such patients are usually coal miners or potters and are usually advised not to return to their previous arduous dusty occupation.

Unfortunately during the year Miss Cunningham our Welfare Officer resigned to take another post in London but under the supervision of her successor Miss Lovatt, the Welfare Department continues to make a considerable contribution to rehabilitation and after care.

Details of this work are incorporated in the following report.

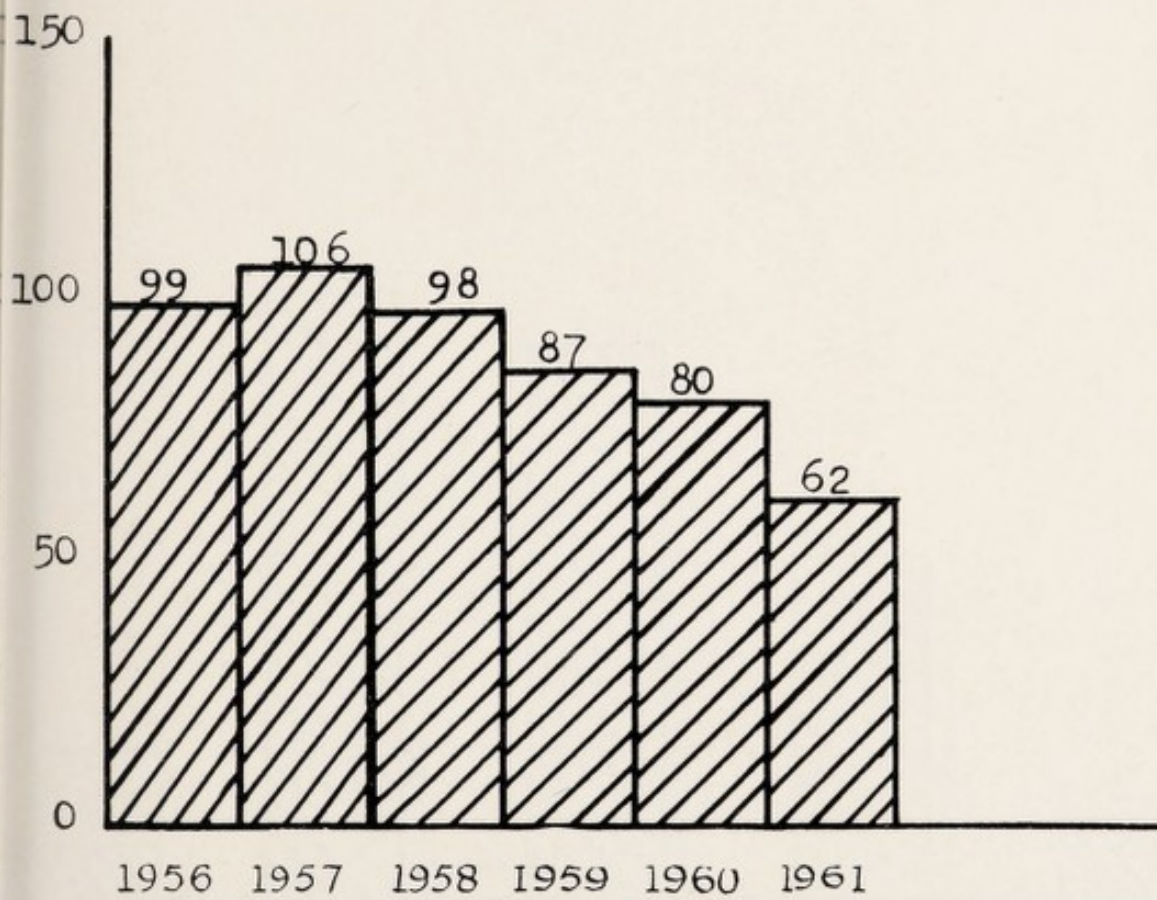
Resumption of Employment.
Number of placings into Industry.

Graph 1



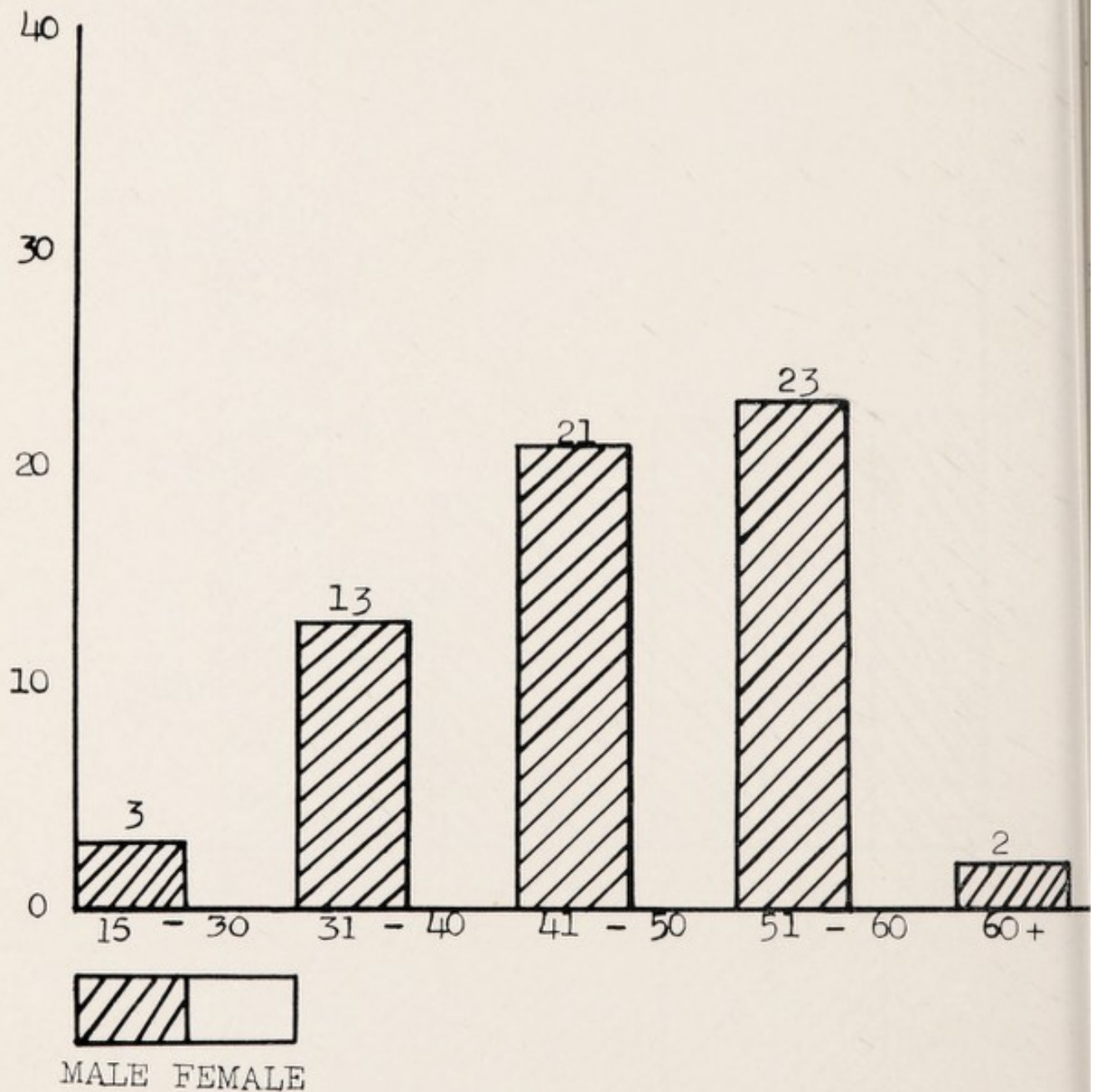
Patients classed as fit for work
unemployed.
Monthly Average.

Graph 2



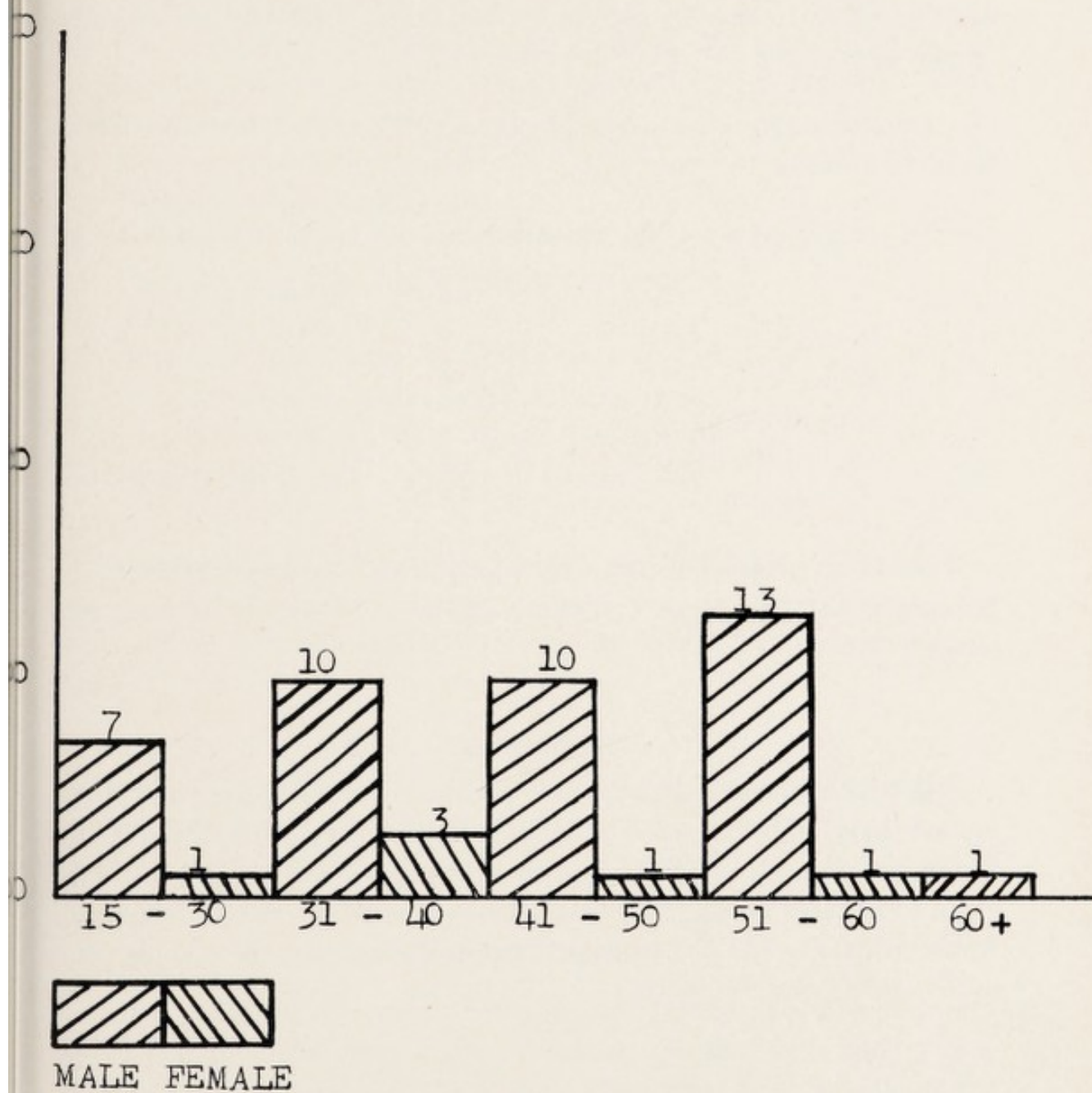
Age Groups of Patients fit for Work but Unemployed.

Graph 3



Age groups of patients who resumed
employment.

Graph 4



Welfare Department

Rehabilitation

During the year, 47 patients were found suitable light work through the Welfare and Ministry of Labour Departments. Unfortunately, as Graph 1 shows, the number of placings into industry continues to drop, but is counteracted by the fact that so many patients are fit to resume their normal employment on discharge from hospital. The problem of employment is still with the older age groups, and during 1961 only one resumed employment in the 51—60 years group.

The four graphs give an overall picture of the employment situation of chest cases during the year.

An analysis of work into which patients were placed is as follows:—

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Pottery	..	..	..	8	3
Mining	..	..	..	1	—
Remploy	..	..	..	1	—
G.V.T. and I.R.U.			..	2	—
Miscellaneous	..	..		28	4

Constant contact is still maintained with the local Employment Exchanges and employers, and every possible assistance is afforded the patients.

Rehousing

35 letters supporting patients applications for rehousing on medical grounds have been forwarded to the City Housing Department, and in all, 25 families were successfully rehoused during 1961. Advice and help was given to 12 cases through the department of the Public Health Inspector, whose assistance has helped to provide improvements where home conditions were below standard.

Convalescence

8 patients were sent on periods of convalescence through the Public Health Department and the Chest and Heart Association, and one patient through the National Health Service.

General Activities of the Welfare Department

The following table is a resume of part of the work of the welfare department at the Chest Clinic.

1	No. of patients and dependants interviewed	.. ..	994
2	No. of cases referred to the National Assistance Board	..	84
3	Bedding placed on loan through the Public Health Department		7
4	Free milk allowed to new cases	.. ..	7
5	Clothing given to families through the W.V.S.	.. ..	4
	Clothing given to families through the Welfare Department		41
6	Home help recommended	.. ..	20
7	Meals on wheels recommended	.. ..	1
8	Pneumoconiosis applications	.. ..	43
9	Admission of children to Residential and Day Nurseries	..	2
10	Family referred to Case Worker for supervision	.. ..	1
11	Admission to Westcliffe	.. ..	2
12	Admission to Salvation Army Hostel	.. ..	1
13	Convalescent cases: National Health Service	.. ..	1
	Convalescent cases: Public Health Department	.. ..	8
14	Home visits to patients and dependants	.. ..	361

Gifts of coal were distributed to 129 needy cases throughout the City and financial assistance was given to cover the cost of convalescence for 8 patients from the Chest Clinic, through the generosity of an anonymous donor.

The Welfare Department has been greatly helped during the year by the ready assistance given by the Local Authority Organisations and their co-operation is very much appreciated.

Hospital Visiting

Many patients after admission to hospital find domestic, employment and social problems arising on which they require help and advice. Weekly visits are made by the Welfare Officer to these patients at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, the City General Hospital and Bucknall Hospital. We also have the full co-operation and assistance of the almoners department at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, and we are extremely grateful for their continued interest and support.

Finally, I would like to pay tribute to my colleagues at the Chest Clinic particularly to Dr Keers who is Consultant in charge of the Newcastle Chest Clinic whilst making a very large contribution to the work of the Stoke-on-Trent Clinic at Shelton.

I am also grateful to the nursing and clerical staff at the Chest Clinic and particularly to Miss Turner, the Chief Clerk, who runs the administrative side extremely efficiently.

We also appreciate very much the continued help and co-operation we get from Dr. Hamilton and his Staff in the Public Health Department, from Dr. Posner, Director of the Mass Radiography Unit and from Dr. Laing Brown of Bucknall Hospital. We are also greatly indebted to the physicians, surgeons, pathologists and radiologists at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and the City General Hospital and especially to the family doctors in the City who still form the front line in the fight against tuberculosis.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE IN 1961

by E. POSNER, Chest Physician and Medical Director

In 1961, the Stoke-on-Trent Mass Radiography Service entered its tenth year of x-raying the population of North Staffordshire and Shropshire. It has been operating a mobile unit since 1952 and a static unit since 1959. Both these units have taken a total of 600,000 x-rays since 1952 and Fig. 1 illustrates the annual number of films, together with the number of cases of active tuberculosis and lung cancer detected by the two units.

Static Unit

The Static Unit at Hartshill continued to operate on now well established lines. General practitioners referred 11,000 of their patients, 2,000 Ante-Natal cases attended for routine x-rays and 3,000 persons had their chests x-rayed at their own request. In addition the unit provided facilities for the staff of hospitals and Local Authorities, for newly admitted patients to hospitals for mentally subnormal patients, Mantoux positive children from Stoke and Staffordshire and their contacts, and boys from Borstal institutions. The scope of the General Practitioners scheme has grown considerably since its start in 1953. Not only has the number of patients, referred by local doctors risen from 4,000 in 1954 to 11,000 in 1961, but the service is now widely used not only for the diagnostic "exclusion" of tuberculosis, but also for many other purposes, such as the radiological follow-up and control of cases with acute respiratory infections, the supervision of a large number of cases with simple pneumoconiosis and for routine x-rays of cases with healed and quiescent tuberculosis, who have been discharged from the Clinic register. The static unit is likely to move to the new Central Out-Patients Department in Stoke in about three years, where in addition to its present services, all new hospital out-patients will be x-rayed. The annual "output" of the unit will then be increased from the present 20,000 to about 35-40,000.

Mobile Unit

Mass Radiography in the traditional sense is now gradually being replaced by selective group radiography. Frequent periodical visits to the main population centres are taking the place of large scale public surveys, but there are, of course, industries, such as pottery manufacture, where regular three-yearly visits will be advisable for many years to come. Other standing commitments of the mobile unit are monthly visits to Stafford and Drake Hall Prisons (new intakes), yearly surveys at the University College of North Staffordshire and at teachers training colleges and regular visits to Mental Hospitals. By arrangement with the National Coal Board, the mobile unit also arranges pithead surveys every two and a half years, its visits alternating with those by the Coal Board's own unit.

Respiratory Tuberculosis

Since 1952, the Stoke-on-Trent Mass Radiography Service detected 1,800 cases of tuberculosis, requiring treatment or close supervision of whom 1,000 were residents of Stoke-on-Trent (Table 20) and contributed about one-third of all new cases, notified by Chest Clinics and Hospitals. At the same time, however, the casefinding rates fell from 5.7 per thousand in 1952 to 1.8 per thousand in 1961, when the yield of new cases was the lowest so far. In recent years 60% of all male and 35% of all new female cases were persons above the age of 45 years. The familiar differences in the casefinding rates in different groups are shown in Table 21. The highest rates in 1961 were found in patients referred by General Practitioners, in Mantoux Positive children from Stoke and Staffordshire and in patients, admitted to hospitals for mentally subnormal cases. It is also significant that despite the repeated and intensive surveys in the North Staffordshire coalfield, seven new cases in coalminers came to light.

A marked and gratifying feature of the past six years has been the downward trend of casefinding rates at routine surveys in Stoke-on-Trent, where a new low level of less than 1 per thousand has now been reached (Table 21).

Both notifications and Mass Radiography rates compare now very favourably with those of other industrial areas in the Midlands and elsewhere. There can be little doubt that improving living and housing standards, the B.C.G. Scheme, energetic contact follow-up have all contributed to this satisfactory position. In addition there are three factors which have almost certainly helped to empty the "unknown pool of infectors" and to minimise its restocking:—

- 1 The stability of the population and the almost entire lack of Asian immigrants.
- 2 The excellent response to Mass Radiography during the past ten years and the good use made by local doctors of easily accessible x-ray facilities.
- 3 Higher success rates in the treatment of tuberculosis not only in its uncomplicated forms, but also of so-called "silico-tuberculosis".

Pneumoconiosis

Since 1952 the North Staffordshire M.M.R. service detected the formidable number of 6,300 cases of pneumoconiosis (Table 22). Almost two thirds (3,800) of these cases originated in the mining industry and 2,300 cases in pottery manufacture, the latter almost equally divided between the two sexes. The remainder of the cases were found in iron foundries, quarries, the Abrasive Wheel Industry and a few in rubber factories.

In the *Pottery Industry* the fall in newly detected cases of pneumoconiosis continues. All pottery factories in the district have now been visited twice or three times by the unit and it is reasonable to assume that the large majority of all cases who had acquired the disease until the end of the last war have now been detected. The findings in 1961 strengthen the careful optimism expressed in these reports for the past three years.

The number of newly detected cases has again considerably fallen compared with the two previous years and the proportion of newly diagnosed cases of Progressive Massive Fibrosis—the more advanced and disabling type of dust disease—has dropped from 23% in 1952 to only 6% in 1961. Perhaps the tide has now really turned and the long history of the "Potters Rot" is now gradually coming to its end. However, a definite answer will be given only in about 10–15 years, when the many technological changes and improvements since the war will, one hopes, show their impact on medical statistics. Among these improvements, the new protective clothing, made of dust repellent man-made fibres, which is now being introduced as a result of the research of the British Ceramic Research Association, may well prove to be a major breakthrough in the prevention of dust disease in pottery workers.

In the meantime the disease continues to take its heavy toll of life of workers, who had been exposed to the hazards between the two wars and earlier. However, the average age at death from silicosis and silico-tuberculosis in pottery workers has risen from 56 years in 1932 to 64 years in 1958, a slight improvement which is likely to be due to the more effective management of tuberculous and cardiac complications of dust disease in recent years.

The relatively large number of new cases of pneumoconiosis in coal-miners and ex-miners, detected by the M.M.R. service in 1961, was due mostly to the pithead surveys at four collieries. The majority of cases, however, showed only signs of category 1/-/-/ simple pneumoconiosis and only 13 out of 210 newly found cases at the pithead surveys showed evidence of Progressive Massive Fibrosis.

Carcinoma of the Bronchus

The number detected in 1961 was the highest so far and the "epidemic" continues unabated. Almost 400 cases have been found by the unit since 1952 (Table 23). The proportion of cases between the two sexes was 11 : 1 for men and women respectively.

The incidence of lung cancer in middle aged and elderly men, referred to the unit by their own doctors, is now considerably higher than that of tuberculosis (Table 24). Operability rates (lobectomy and pneumonectomy) showed no sign of improving and even in the resected cases, evidence of spread of the malignant growth into adjacent tissues or lymphnodes was found in 30% (Table 25). The high incidence of the disease in heavy cigarette smokers has again been obvious. An analysis of occupational factors is about to start.

Other Respiratory Conditions

Pneumonias and Pleurisies

490 of such cases were confirmed by the unit during 1961 and most of them were kept under supervision until complete radiological clearing. In a few cases a "bronchopneumonia" was the first indication of an underlying bronchogenic growth. The familiar pattern of seasonal variations of these diseases is shown on Table 26.

Sarcoidosis

It is of some interest that the number of cases has steadily risen in the past ten years:—

1952—1955	..	14 cases
1956—1958	..	37 cases
1959—1961	..	48 cases

Research

1. The British Ceramic Research Association published a comprehensive symposium on dust conditions in the Pottery Industry, which contains an analysis of Mass Radiography findings since 1952. (B.C.R.A. Special Publication 27).

2. A paper "The Value of Mass Radiography to Industrial Medicine" was presented to the 3rd World Congress for Prevention of Industrial accidents and Diseases in Paris, May, 1961.

3. In December, 1961, The Department for Scientific and Industrial Research in co-operation with the British Ceramic Research Association held a symposium on "Mineral Dust in Industry", which was attended by experts from many industries and research institutions. Under the Chairmanship of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories it provided a valuable basis for discussion and exchange of ideas with regard to the preventive work done in the pottery industry.

Acknowledgments

This is the tenth occasion when the Medical Officer of Health for Stoke-on-Trent allowed me to contribute to his annual Report and I would like to thank him and his staff for the generous support during the last decade. I also wish to acknowledge the help by General Practitioners, Chest Physicians and Hospital Specialists, H.M. Factory Inspectors and by the Director of the British Ceramic Research Association.

STOKE ON TRENT M.M.R. SERVICE.
NUMBERS X-RAYED AND CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND LUNG CANCER.

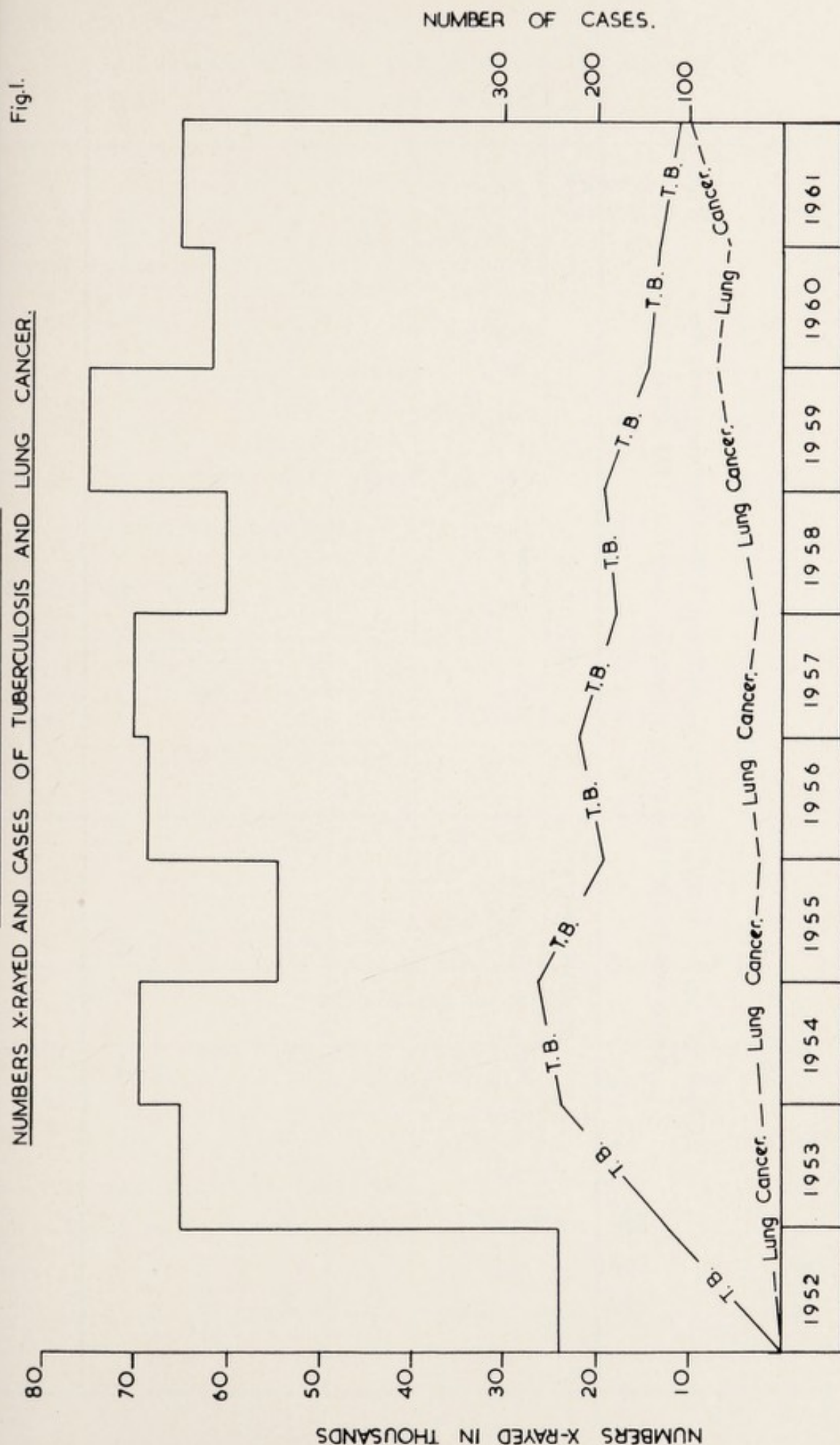


Table 20
Cases of Active and Clinically Significant Tuberculosis found by
Stoke-on-Trent Mass Radiography Service, 1952-1961

	STOKE-ON-TRENT			OTHER AREAS			ALL AREAS		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1952-1954 ..	216	179	395	137	83	220	353	262	615
1955-1957 ..	206	99	305	188	97	285	394	196	590
1958-1960 ..	159	94	253	149	73	222	308	167	475
1961	44	12	56	45	18	63	89	30	119
TOTAL	625	384	1,009	519	271	790	1,144	655	1,799

Table 21
Prevalence of Active and Clinically Significant
Tuberculosis in 1961

Group	Number x-rayed	Cases of Active T.B.	Prevalence per 1,000
General Practitioner Referrals ..	11,051	60	5.4
Mantoux Positive Children	427	2	4.5
Patients of Mental Deficiency Colonies	350	3	8.6
Ante-natal Cases	2,027	3	1.5
Pithead Surveys, North Staffordshire	3,644	7	1.9
Routine Surveys, Stoke-on-Trent ..	11,595	8	0.7
Routine Surveys, Newcastle-under- Lyme	3,872	4	1.8
Routine Surveys, Cheadle	2,936	5	1.7
Shropshire	7,003	4	0.6
H.M. Prisons	1,867	4	2.1

Table 22
Cases of Pneumoconiosis Detected by Mass Radiography in
North Staffordshire since 1952

Years	1952/1954	1955/1957	1958/1960	1961	Total
Miners and Ex-Miners	1,162	1,586	764	344	3,856
Male Potters and Ex-Potters ..	574	249	318	62	1,203
Female Potters and Ex-Potters ..	430	257	382	64	1,133
Others	38	38	82	23	181
Total	2,204	2,130	1,546	493	6,373

Table 23
Cases of Carcinoma of Bronchus
Detected by Stoke-on-Trent Mass Radiography Service
1952-1961

	Men	Women	Total
1952-1954 ..	35	9	44
1955-1957 ..	74	7	81
1958-1960 ..	174	10	184
1961 ..	73	6	79
1952-1961 ..	356	32	388

Table 24
Active Tuberculosis and Bronchogenic Carcinoma in
General Practitioners Cases 1956-1961
(Men above the age of 45 years)

Years	Number X-rayed	Active Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis rate per 1,000	Cancer	Cancer rate per 1,000
1956-1958	5,980	87	14.5	64	10.7
1959-1961	9,010	100	11.1	151	16.7

Table 25

Seasonal Distribution of Cases with Acute Pneumonic Lesions, Diagnosed and followed up at the M.M.R. Centre

Months	Number of Cases
January-March ..	211
April-June ..	100
July-September ..	75
October-December ..	80
Total ..	466

Table 26

Resection Rates in Cases of Bronchogenic Carcinoma Detected by Stoke-on-Trent M.M.R. Units 1952-1961

	1952-1956	1957-1961	Total
No. of cases	100	288	388
Inoperable cases	72 (4)	223 (16)	295 (20)
Resected cases	28	65	93
Percentage of Resected cases ..	28.0%	22.6%	23.7%
Cases in whom Glandular involvement or Mediastinal Invasion was found at Resection	8	19	27

The numbers in brackets in "Inoperable Cases" refer to cases who refused Thoracotomy.

VENEREAL DISEASES

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

Wellesley Street, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent

				1961	1960
Number of new cases attending	..	..	..	605	610
Total number of cases attending	..	..	..	916	1,042
Total attendances	..	..	..	3,194	3,889
Number of attendances for individual attention of					
Medical Officer	..	..	..	2,936	3,604
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment				258	285
Average number of attendances per head	..	..		3.49	3.73
Number of cases discharged as cured			..	549	642

NEW CASES

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-venereal	Percentage non-venereal	Total
1951	74	141	629	75%	844
1952	69	128	563	74%	760
1953	57	102	572	78%	731
1954	43	48	466	81%	557
1955	52	68	463	79%	583
1956	42	97	438	76%	577
1957	31	101	545	81%	677
1958	29	58	502	85%	589
1959	23	78	512	82%	613
1960	17	56	537	88%	610
1961	24	71	570	89%	605

NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS

Year				Males	Females	Total
1951	..	..	..	1	—	1
1952	..	..	..	1	1	2
1953	..	..	..	—	—	—
1954	..	..	..	—	—	—
1955	..	..	..	2	—	2
1956	..	..	..	1	—	1
1957	..	..	..	—	—	—
1958	..	..	..	—	—	—
1959	..	..	..	—	—	—
1960	..	..	..	—	—	—
1961	..	..	..	—	—	—

Table 27.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1961

DISEASE	WARDS																								Public Institutions
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Scarlet Fever ..	2	—	4	—	2	1	6	8	3	7	2	1	5	6	1	16	1	10	1	4	2	3	1	5	—
Whooping Cough ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic ..	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	320	187	382	220	238	126	330	248	177	174	305	158	135	171	151	268	93	300	111	261	165	204	164	397	23
Diphtheria and Membranous Group ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	2	5	3	14	8	3	12	2	4	—	2	8	1	1	5	3	1	5	1	15	4	1	6	9	1
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia, Primary ..	2	3	5	5	8	1	2	3	10	2	3	2	9	5	2	7	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	2	6
Pneumonia, Broncho ..	2	—	6	3	2	1	1	—	2	1	2	—	5	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	46
Pneumonia, Influenzal ..	1	—	1	1	3	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	9	1	14
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Post-Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	1
Food Poisoning ..	5	2	4	2	—	—	3	2	2	1	2	—	1	1	3	1	1	2	—	2	1	—	6	3	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	6	3	3	3	5	5	4	1	4	4	8	1	3	6	8	4	4	5	1	2	1	—	3	2	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	149
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	345	200	415	248	266	137	367	266	207	191	331	172	165	198	173	307	103	326	116	290	184	209	189	424	248

Table 27—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1961—continued

DISEASE	Total all ages	AGE GROUPS								Removed to Hospital
		under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years	75 years and over
Scarlet Fever	91	—	3	31	53	3	1	—	—	10
Whooping Cough	18	2	3	10	3	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	7	—	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	7
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Measles	5308	188	517	2387	2207	9	—	—	—	50
Diphtheria and Membranous Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	116	3	13	26	—	8	26	4	2	20
Meningococcal Infection	12	—	1	1	4	2	4	—	—	11
Pneumonia, Primary	83	4	3	13	6	1	17	21	6	4
Pneumonia, Broncho	81	6	2	9	4	1	5	5	9	3
Pneumonia, Influenzal	43	1	—	1	—	1	2	15	10	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Post-Infections	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B.	4	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	4
Erysipelas	9	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	—
Food Poisoning	36	1	2	5	5	8	8	6	1	13
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	90	—	—	1	2	11	24	42	9	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	16	—	—	—	1	4	5	4	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	152	—	—	—	—	66	86	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	6077	214	544	2489	2323	117	183	101	38	68
										126



PART 3

HEALTH SERVICES—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS

MENTAL HEALTH

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

BIRTHS

Births notified numbered 4,311 of which 2,646 occurred in institutions. Of the home confinements 1,511 were delivered by midwives and in 154 cases doctors were present at the delivery.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Premature births (alive or dead), that is infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, made up 8.4% of all births. Premature infants alive at birth made up 7.1% of the live births.

	1961	1960
Number born alive ..	315 (Males 151) (Females 164)	323 (Males 141) (Females 182)
Number Stillborn ..	65 (Males 30) (Females 35)	73 (Males 23) (Females 50)

ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Born at home	55
Born at home and transferred to hospital ..	20
Born in hospital	240

ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE 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. ..	36	18	8	10
Between 3 lbs. 5 ozs. and 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	59	6	7	46
Between 4 lbs. 7 ozs. and 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	59	—	1	58
Between 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ..	161	—	5	156
TOTAL ..	315	24	21	270

Of the 315 infants born alive, 270 were surviving at the end of the first month, that is 86·9%.

Survival rate for those born in hospital	..	..	82·9%
Survival rate for those born at home	..	..	94·5%
Survival rate for those born at home and transferred to hospital	..	..	95·0%

43% 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.

No. of first visits	..	..	205	} Total 1,120
No. of subsequent visits	..	..	915	
No. of cots loaned	..	..	12	

WEIGHT OF PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME:—

Weight 3 lbs. 4 ozs. or under	..	..	0
Weight 3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	..	..	9
Weight 4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	..	..	11
Weight 5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	..	..	40
No. transferred to Hospital	..	..	14

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 105 (Males 46, Females 59).

The Stillbirth rate was 2·37% of total births. Last year's figure was 2·53%. This is the lowest figure so far recorded.

Place of Birth—Born at Home	..	..	..	..	19
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	86
Admitted to Hospital as emergencies	..	..	..	..	30

ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE MOTHER:—

1.	Not associated with pregnancy	..	..	..	..	6
	Large uterine fibroid	..	..	..	..	1
	Thoracotomy six years previously	..	..	..	..	1
	Essential hypertension	..	..	..	..	2
	Mental illness	..	..	..	..	1
	Pernicious anaemia	..	..	..	..	1
2.	Associated with pregnancy	..	..	..	..	36
	Megaloblastic anaemia of pregnancy	..	..	..	..	1
	Megaloblastic anaemia with twin pregnancy	..	..	..	..	1
	Unhealthy placenta	..	..	..	..	18
	Pre-eclampsia	..	..	..	..	5
	Hydramnios	..	..	..	..	6
	Threatened abortion	..	..	..	..	1
	Maternal pyrexia (appendix abscess)	..	..	..	..	1
	Pyelitis	..	..	..	..	1
	Rhesus incompatibility	..	..	..	..	1
3.	Associated with labour	..	..	..	..	52
	Antepartum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	18
	Prolapsed cord	..	..	..	..	3
	Cord round neck	..	..	..	..	6
	Precipitate labour	..	..	..	..	2
	Difficult labour	..	..	..	..	6
	Early separation of placenta	..	..	..	..	1
	Premature rupture of membranes	..	..	..	..	1
	Eclampsia	..	..	..	..	1
	Lower segment caesarean section for breech presentation associated with uterine fibroid	..	..	..	..	1
	B.B.A...	..	..	..	..	2
	Cause unknown	..	..	..	..	11
4.	Conditions affecting the baby	..	..	..	..	212
	Obvious abnormality of foetus	..	..	..	..	29
	Number with premature birth weight	..	..	..	..	66
	Duration less than 40 weeks	..	..	..	..	62
	Number of post-mature	..	..	..	..	15
	Number showing maceration	..	..	..	..	40
5.	Analysis of Emergency Admissions	..	..	..	..	30
	Antepartum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	11
	Breech presentation	..	..	..	..	4
	Prolapsed arm	..	..	..	..	1
	Foetal abnormality	..	..	..	..	4
	Foetal distress	..	..	..	..	2
	Pre-eclampsia	..	..	..	..	4
	Conjoined twins	..	..	..	..	1
	Maternal appendix abscess	..	..	..	..	1
	Premature rupture of membranes	..	..	..	..	1
	Post-maturity	..	..	..	..	1

Number of twin births	6
Number of twin births where other twin survived	4
Number of triplet births	1
Number of conjoined twins	1
Number of illegitimate stillbirths	6

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHER IN STILLBIRTHS

	19 years or under	20—29 years	30—40 years	Over 40 years	TOTAL
First Baby ..	6	24	9	—	39
Others ..	—	28	33	5	66

TABLE SHOWING PARITY OF MOTHER IN STILLBIRTHS

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number ..	40	13	23	7	10	5	3	1	1	—	1	1

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Number reported in City—153. (It gives a percentage of 3·16 of the total births).

Six of the infants were stillborn.

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 is a report by this association for the year 1961:—

Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work
Report on the Care of Illegitimate Children, 1961

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

87 cases in which illegitimate births occurred in 1961 have been dealt with by Miss Goy and these are reported on below. In addition, 67 cases in which births occurred prior to 1961 have been dealt with according to their various needs including the placing of babies for adoption, taking Affiliation Order proceedings, find accommodation etc. 34 expectant mothers whose babies are due to be born in 1962 had the necessary arrangements made for their confinements. This makes a total of 188 cases under care during 1961.

39 mothers were accommodated in Diocesan Homes, 5 in Roman Catholic Homes and 41 went into hospital for their confinements. 2 mothers had their babies at home.

13 of the cases concerned married women who gave birth to illegitimate children; 7 were living apart from their husbands, 3 were legally separated, 1 was divorced and 2 were reconciled to their husbands after the adoption of the children.

Every effort has been made to contact the putative fathers and as a result 15 Affiliation Orders were granted and 4 private agreements signed. After applications were made by Miss Goy, 4 grants have been paid.

9 girls married—5 of them to the fathers of their babies.

The ages of the mothers ranged between 15 and 43 years and are listed as follows:—*Aged 15, 4; Aged 16, 5; Aged 17, 10; Aged 18, 14; Aged 19, 9; Aged 20, 6; Aged 21, 5; Aged 22/27, 21; Aged 28/34, 9; Aged 35/40, 3; Over 40, 1.*

The ages of the putative fathers ranged between 15 and 48—one of them being 15; three 16, three 17.

The babies were placed as follows:—

- 40 with mothers at home;
- 6 with parents married;
- 5 with mothers in Homes;
- 1 with parents cohabiting;
- 7 in Local Authority Homes;
- 3 in Voluntary Children's Homes;
- 21 were adopted through the Association;
- 2 were privately adopted;
- 1 died;
- 1 baby was stillborn.

In the majority of these cases we are satisfied that the children are receiving adequate care and attention.

585 visits have been paid in connection with the 188 cases under care. In addition, the homes of prospective adopters have been visited and reported on, babies visited after they have been placed for adoption, girls escorted to Homes and accompanied when they have had to appear in Court or to have their signatures witnessed when consenting to an Adoption Order being made.

We wish to express our appreciation of the help and advice given by the Medical Officer and the Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

T. R. Harrington,
Organising Secretary.

Number of illegitimate infants born in 1961—153 (Males 78, Females 75).

Born at home	..	..	..	..	..	36
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	117

NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS:—

Atelectasis and prematurity—died during first 24 hours	..	..	..	..	4
Anencephaly—died during first 24 hours	..	..	..	..	1
Prematurity and patent ductus—died aged 7 days	..	..	..	..	1
Patent ductus—died aged 14 days	..	..	..	..	1

NUMBER OF PREMATURE BABIES:—

All the illegitimate infants are followed up by the Health Visitors and the following data shows the position of these children at the end of the year:—

Children in care of the mother	..	..	..	..	57
Children in care of both parents	..	..	..	..	56
Children in care of Children's Department	..	..	..	..	10
Children adopted and living in the City	..	..	..	..	5
Children in care of the mother, removed out of the City	..	..	..	..	4
Children in care of the mother in Westcliffe	..	..	..	..	1
Still resident with mother in Mother and Baby Home	..	..	..	..	1
Children adopted and living outside City	..	..	..	..	2

TABLES SHOWING AGE AND PARITY OF MOTHER:—

Age	Under 20 years	20—29 years	30—39 years	40 years and over
Number ..	33	73	31	8

Age unknown in 2 cases.

Age in "Under 20" Group	15	16	17	18	19
Number ..	3	3	4	10	13

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	16
Number ..	67	26	17	17	7	2	1	4	2	1	1

Parity unknown in 2 cases.

INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 123 (males 71, females 52) giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 29 per 1,000 live births compared with 24.9 in 1960, and 20.6 in 1959.

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
1957	4299	30	0.23	5.3	10.5	5.6	0.0	0.0
1958	4358	26	0.69	3.2	9.2	2.5	0.0	0.0
1959	4220	21	0.23	3.6	7.6	3.8	0.0	0.0
1960	4178	25	0.48	6.0	10.8	3.6	0.0	0.0
1961	4260	29	0.70	5.4	5.16	2.1	0.0	0.0

	1961	1960
Percentage of deaths on 1st day	23.8%	27.88%
Percentage of deaths in 1st week	54.52%	59.61%
Percentage of deaths in 1st month	63.41%	72.12%

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

	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1957	6	30	30
1958	38	26	26
1959	18	27	21
1960	18	27	25
1961	00	00	00

NEONATAL DEATH RATE	1961	1960
(i.e. deaths in 1st month) per 1,000 live births	18.3	17.9

Table 28.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1961—*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 ..	43	24	3	2	3	2	1	—	50	28	8	8	7	7	4	9	2	—	71	52
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	4	2	3	3	1	4	1	—	14	9
Other Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	2
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Atelectasis	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	9
Congenital Malformations ..	4	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	6	8	—	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	9	13
Premature Birth	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	11	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	14	4	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	16	5
Other Causes	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	5	11
TOTALS	43	24	3	2	3	2	1	—	50	28	8	8	7	7	4	9	2	—	71	52

PERINATAL DEATH RATE

(i.e., Stillbirths and Deaths in first week of life)	1961	1960
per 1,000 total births	38.9	42.3

18 infants died from prematurity but there were 50 deaths altogether where the birth weight was $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During the year, 108 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City. Of this number, 31 were employed as municipal midwives, 76 were engaged in the hospital service and one privately.

Home confinements—1,681

Municipal Midwives (practising as midwives)	1,520
Municipal Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	161
	<hr/>
	1,681
Number of miscarriages attended	16
Independent Midwives (practising as midwives) ..	—
Independent Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	—
	<hr/>
	—

As the requests for hospital confinement exceed the number of beds available, the domiciliary midwives investigate applications for admission on social grounds.

An increasing number of women are being discharged from hospital before the tenth day of the puerperium and in many cases as early as the second and third days. These cases are nursed by the midwives and include both hospital booked cases and emergency admissions.

	1961	1960
Number of patients ..	1,429	1,365
Number of visits	10,822	10,535

During the year the Supervisor carried out 143 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	2,226
Subsequent attendances	13,165
Visits by midwives to home	4,025

B. Labour

(a) Doctor booked and present at delivery	..	..	160
(b) Doctor booked and not present at delivery	..	..	1,513
(c) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	..	..	1
(d) Doctor not booked and not present at delivery	..	..	7
Number of false alarms (that is midwife called but not required)	..	..	738
Number of women who had Gas and Air Analgesia	..	..	1,097
Number of women who were given Pethidine	..	..	1,086

Nursing Period

(a) No. of visits to women confined at home	..	..	39,611
(b) No. of visits to women confined in hospital and discharged before the tenth day	..	..	10,822
(c) Special visits to infants apart from nursing of mother	..	..	212

Patients Booked with Midwives but Transferred to Hospital on Medical Advice

(a) Before delivery	171	}	204
(b) After delivery	33						

Analysis of Calls for Medical Aid

Total number—718.

	<i>During Pregnancy</i>	<i>During Delivery</i>	<i>During Puerperium</i>	<i>Baby</i>	TOTAL
(a) Dr. booked	94	487	40	63	684
(b) Dr. not booked	3	14	9	8	34
TOTAL	.. 97	501	49	71	718

The Flying Squad was called out on 21 occasions.

Requests for Admission to Hospital on Social Grounds

Number of visits paid by midwives 1,703

Recommendations:

for General Practitioner Unit	..	..	..	1,349
for home confinement	..	..	..	199
miscarriage or altered arrangement	..	..	..	59

Classes for Relaxation in Childbirth

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

The classes are combined with instruction in Mothercraft.

Number of sessions	..	..	..	..	291
Number of new patients	..	..	..	..	279
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	1,665

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. A report on the latter is included in The Mass Radiography report.

A haemoglobin estimation is made (Sahli method) on every patient and repeated at intervals throughout pregnancy.

Reports are sent to the general practitioner obstetrician.

Number of blood tests	3,993
Number of X-Ray Reports	256

Maternal Mortality

There were 4 deaths in, or in consequence of childbirth during the year giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.939.

	<i>Total Maternal Mortality</i>
1961—per 1,000 total births	0.939
England and Wales	0.33
1960—per 1,000 total births	0.233
England and Wales	0.39

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.

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, clinics or hospitals.

Number of women attending for the first time	42
Number of return visits	108
Total number of attendances	150

New cases were referred by:—

General practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	9
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	4
Health Department Staff	..	..	..	..	..	29

The following are the indications for attendance:—

(A) GENERAL MEDICAL

Anaemia	2
Fibrocystic disease in children	..	..	..	..	..	1

(B) OBSTETRIC

Multiparity	..	..	..	..	..	27
Pre-eclampsia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Severe postpartum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	3
Antepartum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal depression	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poor obstetric history	..	..	..	..	..	5
Rhesus incompatibility	..	..	..	..	..	1

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORIUM

The total number of cases notified in 1961 was 8 as compared with 6 in 1960. In all these cases the vision was unimpaired.

HEALTH VISITING

The number of home visits to all age groups has increased again this year. The improvement in the recruitment of health visitor bursars is now showing results. At the end of 1961 there were 19 full-time health visitors on the staff compared with 14 at the end of 1960. In addition there are 4 full-time state registered nurses who help with the visiting of the chronic sick and aged, and also visit children in the toddler age group.

Since 9th October, 1961 the new Health Centre at Blurton has been in use. The premises are most attractive and well planned, and are much appreciated. One weekly infant welfare clinic and two ante-natal clinics are held, a fortnightly toddlers clinic and a monthly immunisation clinic. Weekly cookery and sewing classes are also held in the evening.

Attendances at infant welfare clinics have increased again in 1961 and the provision of new premises is certainly one of the causes.

Maternal and Child Welfare

A. VISITS TO THE HOME

		1961	1960
First visits to children under one year	..	6,802	5,945
Total visits to children under one year	..	17,612	13,242
Visits to children 1—2 years of age	..	5,624	3,427
Visits to children 2—5 years of age	..	9,796	6,426

B. INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Number of infant welfare clinic premises	..	19	19
Total number of children who attended	..	4,726	3,883
(a) Born in 1961	.. ..	2,059	1,983
(b) Born in 1960	.. ..	1,701	1,181
(c) Born in 1959-60	.. ..	966	719
Total number of attendances	.. ..	27,374	25,524
(a) Under one year	.. ..	22,963	21,735
(b) Age 1—2 years	.. ..	3,049	2,419
(c) Age 2—5 years	.. ..	1,362	1,370

Visits to Chronic Sick and Aged

1. UNDER PENSIONABLE AGE:—	Male	Female	Total
Hospital enquiries (new cases) ..	49	35	84
Hospital enquiries (brought forward from other years)	9	9	18
Revisits to expedite admission ..	5	4	9
Requests for domestic help ..	4	55	59

Recommendations:—

Domestic help required	2	45	47
Domestic help not required	2	10	12
District Nurse required	1	0	1
District Nurse attending	4	3	7
Visits to people living alone ..	28	54	82
Routine visits	75	113	188

2. OVER PENSIONABLE AGE

Hospital enquiries (new cases) ..	219	476	695
Hospital enquiries (brought forward from previous years)	67	132	199
Revisits to expedite admission ..	11	36	47
Requests for domestic help ..	102	363	465

Recommendations:—

Domestic help required	88	303	391
Domestic help not required ..	18	60	78
District Nurse required	14	16	30
District Nurse attending	6	11	17
Visits to persons living alone ..	740	1,960	2,700
Routine visits	1,026	2,237	3,263

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

Patients referred from Radio-therapy Clinic	241
Convalescence	47
Other visits	169

HEALTH VISITOR— GENERAL PRACTITIONER CO-OPERATION

An experimental scheme was commenced in 1958 in one area with a Health Visitor being attached to a general practice and making regular personal contact with the General Practitioner so that the latter could use the Health Visitor as a social worker in his practice. Contact and reporting are directly between them without reference to the Health Department.

This was extended to another area with another Health Visitor and two other general practices involving five doctors but with only a part of their practices within the City boundary.

It has proved possible to establish the same co-operative working arrangements between General Practitioner and Health Visitor that have existed for so long between General Practitioner, District Nurse and Midwife. When patients realise that the family doctor and Health Visitor are working together there is no doubt that it makes the work easier for both, particularly in the difficult cases. Frequent consultation avoids the danger of differing advice being given from the two sources with its resulting frustrations and annoyances.

If the system could be extended to other practices it would gradually improve the relationship between General Practitioner and Health Visitor. Although there are still insufficient Health Visitors, selective visiting would make more Health Visitors available to work with General Practitioners and in the end make their work more varied and satisfying.

I am sure that for the future the Health Visitor must be much more closely related to the General Practitioner and his practice than has been the case up to now. One of the main problems with our present experimental scheme is that the Health Visitors' areas do not coincide with the doctors' practices. In the implementation of the system it would probably be beneficial to everyone if it did so, and whether this can be arranged in a modified way remains to be seen and is certainly worth some thought for the future.

It is interesting to note that 58 of the cases referred during the first year of the experiment still remain on that Health Visitor's regular visiting list. Since then the number of new cases referred each year has remained fairly constant and proves the need for co-operation. The number would obviously increase considerably should the Health Visitor visit all cases requiring help within the whole practice. It has been shown that it is with the problem families and the elderly living alone that most help can be given, making available all the statutory and voluntary facilities.

The following tables show cases referred in 1961 for the two Health Visitors separately.

CASES REFERRED BY GENERAL PRACTITIONER TO HEALTH VISITOR IN EXPERIMENTAL SCHEME

Chronic Sick Cases 1961

Total 24

Type of Case		Male	Female	Total
Routine and Observation Visits	Over 65	2	11	13
	Under 65	1	5	6
Home Help	Over 65	1	—	1
	Under 65	—	—	—
District Nurse	Over 65	—	—	—
	Under 65	—	—	—
For information (no visit required)	Over 65	1	—	1
	Under 65	—	—	—
Hospital Admission ..	Over 65	—	2	2
	Under 65	—	1	1
TOTAL		5	19	24

Other Cases 1961

Total 25

Type of Case	0-1	1-2	2-5	Problem Families	Mid- wifery	Psycho- logical	Conva- lescent
Routine or Observation Visits	7	—	1	—	7	2	3
For information (no visit required)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Housing Problem	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8	1	3	—	8	2	3

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES = 49

Chronic Sick Cases 1961 Total 35

Type of Case		Male	Female	Total
Routine and observation ..	Over 65	—	8	8
	Under 65	1	4	5
Home Help	Over 65	—	1	1
	Under 65	—	1	1
Hospital admission ..	Over 65	4	3	7
	Under 65	1	1	2
For information (no visit required)	Over 65	—	2	2
	Under 65	1	1	2
District Nurse	Over 65	—	3	3
	Under 65	1	—	1
Re Wheel Chairs	Over 65	—	2	2
	Under 65	—	1	1
TOTAL		8	27	35

Other Cases 1961 Total 24

Type of Case	
Matrimonial	1
Psychiatric	5
Housing	2
Information of ill children .. (no action needed)	5
Information of ill mothers ..	2
Schoolchildren	5
Unmarried mothers	4
TOTAL	24

36 cases referred 1960

59 cases referred 1961

(In the first five months of 1962 the number of cases referred was 41, showing a growing appreciation of how the Health Visitor can help in general practice.)

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 Principal School Dental Officer for the following report:—

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Children under five	261	254	223	204
Expectant and Nurs'g Mothers	43	43	27	22

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	418	196	13	4	7	—	—	—
Expectant and Nurs'g Mothers	58	16	—	6	—	—	3	3

DAY NURSERIES

There are five Day Nurseries and they are open from Monday to Friday. The maximum charge is 30/- 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 all 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 17 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—1961.

	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	22	33
Burslem ..	40	17	29	46	16	21	37
Hanley	40	13	28	41	12	22	34
Trent Vale ..	50	18	31	49	22	28	50
Longton ..	40	12	29	41	12	21	33
TOTALS ..	210	76	143	219	73	114	187

Refresher Course for Nursery Nurses

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
Tuesday, 10th October	Infectious diseases in the pre-school child.	Dr. Laing Brown
Tuesday, 17th October	Causes and prevention of accidents by fire.	Fire Prevention Officer
Tuesday, 24th October	Films	
Tuesday, 31st October	Child care—past, present and future	Miss Bathgate
Tuesday, 14th November	Music for the under fives	Mr. Jackman Davis
Tuesday, 21st November	The diagnosis and education of the deaf child	Dr. Roberts

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

Unmarried mothers	14
Short stay cases—mothers in hospital	3
Short stay cases—mothers confined	6
Widow	3
Parents separated	23
Health of mother	8
Health of father	12
Father in H.M.F.	1
Father unemployed	2
TOTAL	72

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.

Welfare Foods

On 1st June, 1961 the price of orange juice was increased from 5d. to 1/6d. per bottle, and cod liver oil and vitamin tablets, which previously had been free, were charged at 1/-d. and 6d. respectively. This resulted in a drop in the quantity issued for a time, but there has been a gradual increase recently. The national dried milk, which remained at 2/4d. per tin, was not affected. At this time a change was made in the issuing procedure, and cash was taken instead of payment by stamps.

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, Gossell Hall, Claytonwood Rd., Trent Vale.
Infant Welfare Centre, Ripon Road, Blurton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Glebedale Road, Fenton.
Infant Welfare Centre, Central Hall, The Strand, 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.

The following table shows the amounts of the various foods distributed during the year 1961:—

	Health Office	Lewis's Ltd.	W.V.S. H.Q.	All Other Centres	Total
National Dried Milk (tins)	10,808	36,767	1,322	24,750	73,647
Orange Juice (bottles) ..	7,449	30,558	1,349	22,074	61,430
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ..	1,371	4,565	296	4,288	10,520
A/D Vitamin Tablets (packets)	1,339	5,562	220	3,052	10,173

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 Chest and Heart Association for tuberculosis cases to be sent to their convalescent homes.

During the year a total of 410 cases were sent for convalescence as compared with 360 in 1960, 93 cases were sent to the Heath Memorial Home, and 174 cases to The Lady Forester Home and 141 cases to the Edward Malan Home and two other cases. 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.

As a routine Triple Vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is used for children for primary inoculation in all our M. and C.W. clinics, unless the parents request otherwise.

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

Diphtheria—

Primary	1,009
Secondary or Reinforcing	3,149
	<hr/> 4,158
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and Tetanus (combined)	4,106
Whooping Cough	48
	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	8,312

Vaccinations against Smallpox

Age at 31st December, 1961 :—	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Re-vaccinated</i>
Under one	580	—
One year	418	—
Two to Four	225	4
Five to Fifteen	164	21
Fifteen and over	100	269
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	1,487	294

During 1960 we commenced to offer Smallpox Vaccination to young children in our clinics.

In December, 1959 a new routine was commenced in which a letter signed personally by the Medical Officer of Health was sent to the parents of every newborn baby, within a few days of its birth. This letter stressed the need for immunisations and enclosed a card giving suggested ages at which various immunisations should be carried out and which could act as a personal record card for the child.

At least partly as a result of this procedure there was a continued increase in the number of children immunised.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION, 1961

On September 2nd, 1958, the Ministry of Health issued Circular 20/58 to all Local Health Authorities informing them that the priority groups were extended to include persons born in the year 1933–1942, that is up to the age of 25 years, an extension of ten years on the previous age groups, and also authorised the offer of a third injection to those previously inoculated. The third injection is now to be regarded as a routine, and it is suggested it be given at an interval of not less than seven months after the second.

During 1961 the following numbers of persons were inoculated as follows:—

No. of persons who completed course of two injections:—

Children born 1943—1961	..	..	8,079	
Young persons born 1933—1942	..	..	3,997	
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday	..	..	8,087	
Others	..	..	2,727	
				22,890

No. of persons who had received one injection at 31st Dec. 1961	6,686
No. of persons who received their 3rd injection in year 1961 ..	17,278
No. of persons who have received two injections since commencement of scheme	112,835
No. of persons included in the above figures who have received a third injection	88,904
Included in the above figures, 834 Expectant mothers had two injections in 1961.	

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	..	..	..	..	2,896
Total number of visits	..	..	..	..	83,408

Classification of Illness

	Medical	Surgical	Infections	T.B.	Puerperal infections	Others	Total
Patients ..	1,945	387	5	16	26	517	2,896
Visits ..	63,365	8,871	24	1,438	219	9,491	83,408

Types of Illness Affecting Adults (excluding surgical cases)

	Respiratory	Cardiac	Senility	Accidents	Preparation for Hospital	Gynaecological	Cerebral Thrombosis	Diabetic	Cancer	Genito Urinary	TOTAL
Men ..	111	135	45	31	48	—	95	9	103	28	605
Women ..	103	203	113	65	88	107	152	55	169	—	1,055
TOTAL ..	204	338	158	96	136	107	247	64	272	28	1,660

The bulk of the District Nurses' work is with the adult population. Children under five years make up only 2·4% of the patients. The patients who had at least 24 visits during the year formed 29% of the total and took up 80·2% of all visits.

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

Number of patients over 65 years of age, 1,660.

Number of visits to patients over 65 years of age, 61,025.

57% of all patients were over 65 years of age and they had 73% of all visits.

187 Pensioners (55 men and 132 women) were living alone.

DISTRICT NURSE TRAINING

During 1961 two training courses were held, each covering a period of 16 weeks. The first course in the year finished in July. Five District Nurses who were already on the District Nursing staff of the City attended the course and four District Nurses from the northern part of the Staffordshire county. All were successful in the examination.

The second course started in September and finished in December, 1961. Again nine District Nurses attended the course, six from the City staff and three from the County. For the third time since the training course started there was 100% success in the examination.

No Refresher Course for District Nurses was held in the calendar year 1961. Normally the series of six lectures is held in the autumn of each year but it was decided to postpone it until the spring of 1962 so that it would not coincide with the District Nurses Training Courses.

At the end of the year there were three male nurses employed, all State Registered. There had been one vacancy, but this was filled towards the end of 1961.

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, 1961

	BURSLEM			TUNSTALL			BLURTON			FENTON			HANFORD			ABBEY HULTON		
	On Loan Jan. 1961	1961 Total		On Loan Jan. 1961	1961 Total		On Loan Jan. 1961	1961 Total		On Loan Jan. 1961	1961 Total		On Loan Jan. 1961	1961 Total		On Loan Jan. 1961	1961 Total	
Bed Pans ..	5	27	32	11	20	31	6	3	9	3	3	6	6	12	4	3	7	
Mac Sheets ..	20	36	56	17	15	32	8	2	10	14	15	29	9	10	4	6	10	
Back Rests ..	21	31	52	14	17	31	4	2	6	9	11	20	6	7	3	-	3	
Air Rings ..	4	23	27	15	19	34	4	2	6	4	4	8	7	-	2	-	2	
Urinals ..	6	14	20	4	2	6	3	1	4	10	5	15	3	3	-	2	2	
Bedsteads ..	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bed Cradles ..	1	1	2	3	11	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Commodes ..	1	-	1	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Invalid Chairs ..	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	
Mattress Covers	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Crutches ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Feeding Cups ..	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bed Blocks ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pillows ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pillow Cases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blankets ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cot Sides ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sand Bags ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Walking Aids ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bedside Tables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fracture Boards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Heart Tables ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rubber Toilet Seats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1961—*continued*

	BUCKNALL			LONGTON			HANLEY			FEGG HAYES			STOKE			TOTAL		
	On Loan Jan. 1961	1961	Total	On Loan Jan. 1961	1961	Total	On Loan Jan. 1961	1961	Total	On Loan Jan. 1961	1961	Total	On Loan Jan. 1961	1961	Total	On Loan Jan. 1961	1961	Total
Bed Pans ..	2	-	2	13	33	46	81	177	198	4	9	13	-	13	13	135	231	366
Mac Sheets ..	3	-	3	21	44	65	75	107	182	6	16	22	-	-	-	177	251	428
Back Rests ..	3	-	3	17	9	26	92	174	266	7	13	20	-	-	-	176	264	440
Air Rings ..	13	18	31	2	5	7	50	135	185	2	7	9	-	-	-	103	214	317
Urinals ..	1	-	1	4	13	17	22	32	54	-	8	8	-	-	-	53	80	133
Bedsteads ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	32	67	-	8	8	-	-	-	36	42	78
Bed Cradles ..	1	-	1	2	1	3	11	19	30	2	2	4	-	-	-	20	34	54
Commodore ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	32	58	-	-	-	-	13	13	32	46	78
Invalid Chairs ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	59	88	1	2	3	-	4	4	36	71	107
Mattress Covers ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	73	118	4	11	15	-	-	-	50	87	137
Crutches ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	14
Feeding Cups ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Bed Blocks ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	22
Pillows ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	27	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	27	79
Pillow Cases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Blankets ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	13	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	13	73
Cot Sides ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	13
Sand Bags ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walking Aids ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10
Bedside Tables ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture Boards ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Heart Tables ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber Toilet Seats ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

HOME HELP SERVICE

Applications for the Home Help Service have increased again in 1961. All cases receive some help as soon as possible after receipt of the application. 2,000 persons had domestic help, but in only 309 cases was help provided for more than one session a week. With such a large demand it is difficult to meet it and keep within the budget.

	<i>Year</i>	<i>Year</i>
	1961	1960
Number of households who have received help ..	2,000	1,871
Classification of households:—		
(a) Old Age Pensioners	1,756	1,697
(b) Confinements	27	9
(c) Tuberculosis	10	11
(d) Illness in the Home	207	154
TOTAL	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,871</u>

Number of Home Helps employed (mostly part-time) at the end of the year—226.

Demands for the service continue to increase among the old age pensioners especially from women living on their own. The households of the aged were made up as follows:—

(a) Married couples	334
(b) Living in house with other people	244
(c) Living alone (i) men	263
(ii) women	915
	<u>1,756</u>

614 Pensioners are drawing National Assistance Benefit and qualify for domestic help free (in 1960, the number was 672).

HOME HELP LAUNDRY SERVICE

The laundry service started on 29th September, 1959.

The equipment installed in the premises at Richmond Lodge, Shelton has been working to capacity throughout the year and there is still an unsatisfied demand for the service.

Work carried out in 1961:—

Total number of persons using laundry service at the end of	
December, 1961	122
Total number of washes done in 1961	3,262

TYPE OF CASE USING LAUNDRY SERVICE:—

A. *Old Age Pensioners*—

Persons living alone	78
Married Couples	19
Others	20
Total	117

B. *Under Pensionable Age*—

Number of persons	5
(These include persons with heart disease, arthritis and other conditions precluding heavy household work).	

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE FAMILY CASE WORKERS FOR THE YEAR 1961

(A second Caseworker commenced her duties in June, 1961)

During the year 75 cases have been visited. Of these 48 were referred by the Housing Department, 17 by the Public Health Department, 3 by the Education Department and 1 by the Children's Department. 6 families made a direct appeal for help with problems to the Family Case Workers.

There were already 15 families under long term supervision at the beginning of the year. During the course of the year, 2 cases were closed and by the end of the year the number of cases requiring long term intensive supervision was 26.

The majority of families referred by the Housing Department had been causing considerable trouble over payment of rent. On investigation it often transpired that the rent arrears were symptomatic of other difficulties—usually financial caused, often through sickness (mental or physical) of either husband or wife and resultant apathy. Debt for hire purchase of furniture causes much anxiety and distress.

Families referred by the Health Visitors are usually living below the accepted standards of health and cleanliness. This again can be due to sickness and apathy. In some of these cases the problem lies in the wife of poor physique and poor mentality who is unable to cope with household management. In other cases the problem lies in the husband who either cannot or will not work, and whom employers are, therefore, unwilling to take on. It is often in such families where the largest numbers of children are found. Although the main problem in these cases is general household management, serious financial difficulties often exist here also. Likewise in the families where debts and rent arrears are the greatest problem, the cleanliness and general care of home and children often leaves much to be desired and, therefore, requires the attention of the Caseworker.

A certain minority of cases are referred by the Education Department and here the problems are primarily, of course, concerned with the children—sometimes failure of attendance, more often their general appearance and care.

It is usual to find that the majority of families referred are well known to many, if not all, of the local social work agencies, both statutory and voluntary.

Except in crisis periods, it is difficult to achieve obvious progress with such families over the first few months, that is until a satisfactory relationship has been formed between them and the Workers. Once such a relationship has been grounded, it is then possible that a change of attitude might be engendered in the parents themselves in these families.

It is then to be hoped that they might be prepared to attempt to cope as adequately as they can, both individually and as a team. One finds that general domestic inadequacy seems to arise not so much from ignorance as from apathy or an unwillingness of husband and wife to act in harmony.

All the time, however, where the need arises and where the family so desire, the Caseworker is in touch with other social agencies, Local Authority Departments and Charitable Organizations, both to help meet the material needs of the family and to act as interpreter between the families and the officialdom with which they have come into conflict. Thus gifts of second-hand furniture, bedding and household equipment have been obtained through the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society and second-hand clothing from the W.V.S. These articles have also been supplied in small measure to families from Health Department stock. The National Assistance Board has also been approached successfully for grants towards new clothing and bedding. In other cases negotiations have been carried on with the Education Department for the provision of both long and short stay recuperative holidays for the children. Where husbands have done terms of service in H.M. Forces lump sums of money up to £20 have been procured through regimental charitable funds towards the clearing of accumulated debt.

With some families, of course, such help although genuinely needed and indeed sought, is not enough to meet the total problem. It is more common to find on the whole, however, that substantial and really useful material assistance, if given at the right opportunity, will help to give a family incentive to budget their resources, and to make an organised and determined effort to clear their debts or keep clean home and children whatever the case may be. Thus it is that 8 families are paying a fixed amount weekly, at their own request, to the Caseworker for such debts as they feel that they cannot cope with themselves for the time being. Also certain mothers appreciate help with the weekly shopping which, as in collecting debts, gives the Caseworker an opportunity to help with the family budgeting. In other instances, when the mother is ill or harassed, the Caseworker has helped with the housework or cooking or with the children. Help is much appreciated also in escorting children either with or without their mother, depending on the age of the children, to clinics etc. or sitting in with the children if one parent has to go to hospital or Court for instance and the other parent or relatives and friends are not available.

Great care is taken that families do not become too dependent on the worker and all the time efforts are being made to get the family self-supporting as far as possible and to become, if not an asset, at least not a liability to society round about them.

We would like to take this opportunity of thanking local agencies and departments for the support, material and otherwise, that they have given without which our work would be considerably hampered.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE 1961

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.

Mr. G. W. Adams, A.A.P.S.W. was appointed Senior Mental Health Officer and took up his appointment on 1st September, 1961.

At the end of the year the following social workers were employed:—

- 2 Psychiatric Social Workers (part-time).
- 1 Psychiatric Social Worker (Male) (full-time).
- 2 Mental Welfare Officers (female)
- 3 Mental Welfare Officers (male)
- 2 Assistant Mental Welfare Officers (male)

Out of the, now almost traditional, roles of caring for subnormals in the community and admitting the mentally ill to hospital this team has now enlarged its function providing an after-care service for the mentally ill, staffing out-patient clinics with the consultant psychiatrist, and staffing our own follow-up clinics at Richmond Terrace, Shelton.

The work of the Psychiatric Social Worker in the Maternity and Child Welfare Service has been under way for five years and the value of this service has been noted in previous reports. During the past year one female Mental Welfare Officer has helped in this work.

Junior Occupation Centre—1 Supervisor, 8 Assistant Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

Adult Training Centre—1 Supervisor (male), 1 Senior Instructor, 3 female and 4 male instructors.

1 Home Teacher.

Training of Staff

1 male instructor was seconded to the N.A.M.H. course of training for instructors at Adult Training Centres. 1 female instructor was seconded to the N.A.M.H. course of training for instructors at Junior Occupational Centres.

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.

There is a close working relationship between the medical staff of Stallington Hall Hospital, St. Edward's Hospital and the Psychiatric Unit at the City General Hospital and the Local Authority Social Workers, both through working together at out-patient clinics and visiting patients in hospital.

Throughout the year liaison with other social agencies was increased. In particular the National Assistance Board have referred many cases for help. As these cases usually have a long history of instability and look as though they may remain unemployable they are a challenge to our society. Work with each case of this nature is demanding, time consuming, but each is capable of gaining something from the relationship and the family may be saved from years of misery and financial hardship by this effort expended.

Similarly close liaison is kept with the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour. In particular the D.R.O's have been helpful in placing a number of our subnormals. The D.R.O's will seek advice from the Service about clients so that the best placement may be found for him.

Where it is found that a Social Worker from another social agency is involved with a family referred to the Mental Health Service there will be immediate discussion to avoid overlap of function and waste of precious time and scarce skills.

Psychiatric Centre

This clinic has now been in operation for some 21 months. 199 new patients were referred from St. Edward's Hospital during 1961. Dr. Crowley, Medical Superintendent, Stallington Hall Hospital used it regularly on a sessional basis throughout the year.

The value to the mentally ill patient is that he continues to see the doctor who treated him in hospital, but in a community setting and a social worker is present to help him resettle in the community.

Dr. Crowley's help with problems relating to subnormal patients is invaluable. In addition to his advice and consulting, he is able to give added support to parents whose children await admission to Stallington Hall Hospital.

Psychiatric Social Club

This club is staffed by Mental Welfare Officers. It is of immense value to the patient in that he is allowed to participate in social activities in a friendly and understanding atmosphere, knowing that the social worker is near at hand should his help be required. Usually patients will gradually cease to attend as they become well enough to take up interests in a normal setting, but there are a few who, once they have joined, feel happy and secure in the environment and their weekly outing to the Social Club is their only social contact to which they look forward most eagerly.

Care and After-Care Service

Only a few years ago the patients who were referred to Local Authority social workers tended to be chronic psychiatric cases where very little could be done but watch a deteriorating situation and eventually re-admit the patient to hospital. To-day the picture is quite different. While there are chronic patients to be helped, the social workers have greater skills to offer and continue to acquire new knowledge on how to help these patients. On the other hand there are fewer patients becoming chronic and the discharge rate from hospitals increases. There is a realisation, for instance, that behind many an attempted suicide lies a social problem susceptible to case-work skills.

There is a greater awareness of the mental health content in many problems presented by adolescents. As a result the nature of the work undertaken by the social workers has widened and calls for greater skills. Generally the demands made upon the service have increased.

Out-Patient Clinics

The Psychiatric Social workers and Mental Welfare Officers continue to attend these clinics to take social histories and help clients and their relatives with their problems. A large percentage of all follow-up work in the Service arises from these clinics; thus again showing a gradual awareness of the public for help with mental health problems. There are nine out-patient clinics each week.

Subnormality

Although the Mental Health Act 1959 repealed the provisions of Statutory Supervision or subnormals the Local Authority continues to provide a service of a very high standard for caring for subnormals in the community.

The Local Education Authority continues to notify those children deemed "unsuitable for education at school" and most subsequently attend the Junior Occupation Centre. School leavers thought to be in need of care or guidance on leaving school continue to be referred, but the formality of making a statutory report is no longer necessary. As in the past the Mental Welfare Officer gives support to both the subnormal person and his family, helping to find work where possible or simply teaching the subnormal person how to use the social services when in need.

We are fortunate in being able to place most of the higher grade subnormals in employment. When a person falls out of work the Adult Training Centre provides a useful service in keeping the individual in the community, yet offering some form of training and occupation until such time as he can again be assimilated into open industry.

Guardianship

It has been found necessary to use the provision of Guardianship under the Mental Health Act.

Hostel

The hostel was used to capacity towards the end of the year. It is a service for which the demand is never constant and experience has shown that several emergency beds are necessary. This is particularly more noticeable due to the working of the Mental Health Act. It has become increasingly difficult to obtain beds in Stallington Hall Hospital and patients are now discharged in their early twenties thereby occasionally presenting problems which must be dealt with in the community.

MENTAL ILLNESS

Admissions to Psychiatric hospitals arranged by Mental Welfare Officers showing a comparison between 1959 and 1961. 1959 was the last full year of the provision of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts 1890 – 1930, while 1961 is the first full year of the Mental Health Act 1959.

	1959	1961
Emergency Admissions (Sec. 20 Lunacy Acts. Sec. 29 Mental Health Act)	249	202
Observations (Sec. 21 Lunacy Acts. Sec. 25 Mental Health Act)	30	44
Treatment (Sec. 16 Lunacy Acts. Sec. 26 Mental Health Act)	35	12
Informal	199	315
Patients having overstayed leave and admitted to hospital	7	25
Enquiries made by Mental Welfare Officers where no immediate action was deemed necessary	181	320

Care and After-Care Service

Visits to patients homes	1,465
Clinical interviews	1,214
Subnormals—home visits	1,161

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK
OF THE PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER IN THE
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1961**

During the year 63 cases were referred. From the previous years 66 cases needing intensive case work were carried over and 114 had to be visited or were seen at Clinics from time to time.

Of the 63 cases referred:

- 15 had puerperal depression
- 21 were toddlers behaviour problems
- 27 had severe marital and social problems or suffered from acute attacks of mental illness

Of the 63 cases:—

- 11 came from Norton, Smallthorne, Northwood
- 23 came from Hanley, Abbey Hulton, Bucknall
- 8 came from Bentilee
- 9 came from Burslem, Tunstall, Chell Heath, Fegg Hayes
- 12 came from Stoke, Fenton, Longton, Meir

During the year the Psychiatric Social Worker made 408 home visits, she attended 205 Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. Visits to other social agencies or hospitals were 148 in number. She gave 22 lectures and talks to various organisations and groups including midwives and district nurses. In the summer of 1961, a student from the Child Care Course of Edinburgh University was placed here for 8 weeks practical training. The Tutor of this course felt that in view of the student's future career in a Children's Department, psychiatric social work in a maternity and child welfare setting was valuable experience for someone who was going to deal with deprived children.

The experience also proved most useful for the Psychiatric Social Worker, who hopes that more student training will be possible in the future.

In connection with the above figures it is interesting to note that in comparison with the year 1960 the number of home visits dropped, but visits to other social agencies and hospitals increased. The reason for this was a very concentrated effort to prevent multiple visiting by different social workers all involved with the same families. Whereas some families thrive on being the object of this involvement, both from the point of view of time and energy and from that of casework, it is essential to cut down on overlapping. The increase of the number of discussions with others employed in the social services resulted not only in economies in casework, but also in a "re-thinking" of our casework problems. The social worker is very much alone and has little time to exchange views with colleagues. This is a great pity, as in this year the psychiatric social worker found that the efforts made to find time for case discussions were obviously fruitful.

Of the 21 toddlers behaviour problems 13 cleared up completely.

Of the 15 puerperal depressions, 9 recovered completely, 2 without a recurrence of the depression after subsequent confinements.

Of the 27 others referred, 10 were helped to a more stable and satisfactory life, 7 appear to manage reasonably well, providing that no major crisis occurs. The 10 others may remain patients for ever—either because of recurring severe mental illness or because of other crippling disabilities.

Once again as in the previous years the main problem has been TIME. There are more and more cases needing intensive work, at the same time new and urgent others—like suicidals—are referred all the time. Often it is most difficult to decide who to visit first and how often. Often the numbers who must be seen are quite overwhelming for one psychiatric social worker covering the whole of the City, and one cannot help hoping that perhaps in the not too distant future more young people will take up this branch of the social services and give a hand with this extremely satisfying and still only pioneering kind of psychiatric social work.

Junior Occupation Centre

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

The children 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 1961 there were 104 children on the register.

The children are brought to the Centre by special bus and receive their mid-day meal and mid-morning milk at the Centre. The children attend from 10-0 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. They receive daily training in hand-work, 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 children 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 June and was attended by the children, staff, several parents and committee members.

Thirty children 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. The children 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 children on Home Teaching also attending. The parties started with some singing, individual and community, followed by entertainment. Father Christmas again paid visits, and each child received a gift off the Christmas tree.

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 children, 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. 28 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, SHELTON

Supervisor's Annual Report 1961

For the greater part of 1961 the Adult Training Centre continued to use the St. Luke's Schoolrooms, Mulberry Street, Hanley. The new purpose built premises in Cemetery Road, Shelton, were taken over on the 11th December.

The average number of trainees on the nominal roll for the period under review was 120, consisting of 47 females and 73 males. Average attendance was 85%.

All trainees attending are above the age of 16. They receive a minimum of 5/- per week rising to £1 maximum per week. This pocket money allowance is a form of incentive and is awarded according to progress made by the trainee. A free lunch is provided each day and they are transported to and from the Centre to points convenient to their homes. They work a five day week from Monday to Friday, commencing work at 9-15 a.m. and finishing at 4-0 p.m. They also receive four weeks annual holidays with pay.

A comprehensive form of training is given to the trainees, it includes social and habit training together with the teaching of various crafts and skills with the aim at the maximum development of the trainee's potentialities and capabilities. The males are taught boot and shoe repairing, woodwork, basketry, leatherwork, rugmaking, printing and link mat making. The females do dressmaking, embroidery, knitting, beadwork, jewelry, cookery and laundrycraft. Both the males and the females do a considerable amount of outwork for the Post Office and Remploy. One fact worthy of mention is that all the finished articles are of such a high standard that there is no difficulty in selling them to the general public, indeed their order book is always full.

A considerable amount of work has been done for various Corporation departments. This includes 6,000 seed boxes for the Parks and Cemeteries; printing 40,000 Polio Vaccination cards for the Health Department;

making furniture for the Nurseries; repairing an average of 30 pairs of boots and shoes for the City Fire Brigade, Westcliffe and Penkhull Homes weekly; and the repair of numerous items of furniture for the Health Department.

Two parties of 20 female trainees went for one week's holiday to Rhyl. They were accommodated in the Y.W.C.A. hostel. Two parties of 30 male trainees were also sent to Scarborough Y.M.C.A. for a week's holiday. The weather was fine during these weeks and made their holiday a happy and beneficial one.

On Tuesday, 27th June, all the trainees and staff together with many parents went to Blackpool for the annual outing. The occasion was favoured by very sunny weather and everyone had a most enjoyable time.

The Centre's Harvest Festival Service was celebrated in St. Luke's Church on the 29th September. It was conducted by the Rev. N. W. Raybould. The Prayers and Lesson were read by three trainees. The Service was attended by Alderman Mrs. Meakin and a considerable number of parents and friends.

A. J. B. Adams,

Supervisor.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The demands on the Service continue to increase. During this year 99,220 patients were carried on Service vehicles as against 93,789 last year, giving an increase of 5,431. Likewise the number of miles covered by vehicles also increased for the total mileage for the year was 454,885 which is 17,087 above last year's figure when the total was 437,798 miles.

The average miles per patient was 4·6 as against 4·7 last year.

The highest number of patients carried in any one day was 454 on 16th October, and the figure for the highest mileage in any one day was 1,966 on 27th October.

Staff

Seven new Driver/Attendants joined the Service during the year, one to fill a vacancy which existed and the others were additional to assist with the extra service commitments, and shorter working week—reduced from 44 to 42 hours.

At the end of the year there were 69 staff, administrative and operational, viz.:—

- 1 Ambulance Officer
- 1 Deputy Ambulance Officer
- 1 Control Officer (Operational)
- 1 Assistant Control Officer (Operational)
- 1 Assistant Control Officer (Administrative)
- 1 Shorthand Typist
- 1 Clerk/Telephonist
- 1 Junior Clerk
- 3 Section Leaders
- 3 Deputy Section Leaders
- 51 Male Driver/Attendants
- 3 Female Driver/Attendants
- 1 Labourer

Vehicles

Four large (new type) Bedford/Lomas dual purpose (walking case) ambulances were obtained during the year. Two of these were to replace two small dual purpose ambulances, and the other two were additions to the service vehicle fleet. One of the small dual purpose ambulances (Amb. 22) to be replaced, was retained and is to be made available for general use other than for the transporting of patients.

The vehicular strength at the end of the year was as follows:—

- 4 Daimler Ambulances
- 4 Dennis Ambulances
- 5 Bedford Ambulances
- 11 Bedford Dual Purpose Ambulances
- 1 Humber Hawk Car
- 1 Austin Car (Taxi type)

One ambulance, included in the above, is used solely for the removal of infectious cases.

Maintenance and Repairs to Vehicles

The vehicle maintenance and repair scheme provides for the carrying out of regular servicing of all ambulance service vehicles on the completion of a specified mileage, and any necessary repair work is undertaken as required, by the Corporation Vehicle Maintenance Department.

Petrol

The Service has its own petrol storage tank with a capacity of 1,000 gallons, and petrol supplies are issued to ambulance services vehicles as needed.

Long Distance Travel

Where patients have to be transported over long distances preference is given to rail travel, if the doctor in charge of the case is in agreement. The best available times of trains are obtained (through trains, if possible) and compartments, or seats, are reserved as necessary. Everything possible is done to ensure that patients are able to travel with the greatest degree of safety and comfort.

During this year arrangements were made for 131 patients to travel by rail as compared with 127 last year.

Training

All members of the operational staff, and male members of the administrative staff, retain their efficiency in first aid by passing a re-examination each year.

Instruction in the new method of artificial respiration—mouth to mouth/nose—often referred to as the kiss-of-life, has been given to all members of the service.

A lifesize model, Resusci/Anne, has been purchased for the training and practising of this new method.

Ambulance Competition

The service was represented at the 9th Annual Regional Competition of the National Association of Ambulance Officers (No. 9 Region), which was held at Hereford on Sunday, 25th June, when the service team was placed fourth with 306 marks gained out of a possible 400.

The Service (Works) Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade entered a team in the Stoke and District Corps Competition held at Hem Heath Colliery on Sunday, 22nd January, and were placed second.

Inspection of Personnel and Vehicles

The Lord Mayor (Ald. W. Hancock, J.P.) visited the Ambulance Station on Tuesday, 10th July, and inspected personnel and vehicles, presented the "Barker" cup to the ambulance team (2 members) who were successful in gaining first place in the inter-service competition, and distributed "Safe Driving" awards gained for last year, 1960.

Communication System

Due to the ever increasing demands made on the service it was necessary to increase the number of mobile radio receiving/transmitting sets by two during the year.

The numbers of fixed and mobile sets now in use are as follows:—

- 2 Fixed Stations
- 1 Remote Control
- 27 Mobile Sets

Vehicles have been fitted with receiving/transmitting sets since July, 1950.

There are four main line telephones, an emergency line (999) for incoming calls only, and direct lines with the N.S. Royal Infirmary, the City General Hospital, and the local Public Health Department, the latter having been installed during this year.

Analgesia Outfits

12 Gas and Air (Analgesia) outfits are stored and maintained at the ambulance station and are available for use by local midwives as required.

During the year 1,292 requests were received for outfits as compared with 1,214 last year.

Also available for midwives is an electrically heated portable oxygen-air incubator for use when transferring premature babies to hospitals.

Special Equipment

The special equipment listed below is stored and maintained at the ambulance station ready for immediate use:—

- 2 Minuteman Resuscitators
- 4 Single Cylinder Resuscitators
- 2 Double Cylinder Novox Resuscitators
- 3 Oxygen Therapy Units

Civil Defence (Ambulance and First Aid Section)

10 members of the service are qualified Civil Defence (Ambulance and First Aid Section) Instructors, 5 of whom have Civil Defence School (Falfield) Certificates, and the other 5 possessing locally trained Instructors Certificates. All have given instruction to Civil Defence (Ambulance and First Aid Section) volunteers of the Stoke-on-Trent Civil Defence Corps during this year.

Two locally trained members of the service qualified at the Short Conversion Courses held at the Home Office School, Falfield, and one member attended a Civil Defence Officers Course held at the same school.

New Ambulance Station Site

The site for the new Ambulance Station has been approved and is to be located in the field at the junction formed by Hilton Road, and Newcastle Lane, Harpfields.

Summary of Figures for 1961:—

Number of patients carried:—

Monthly totals:—

January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,266
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,367
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,315
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,705
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,829
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,431
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,478
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,650
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,414
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,175
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,853
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,737
TOTAL								99,220

Types of Cases:—

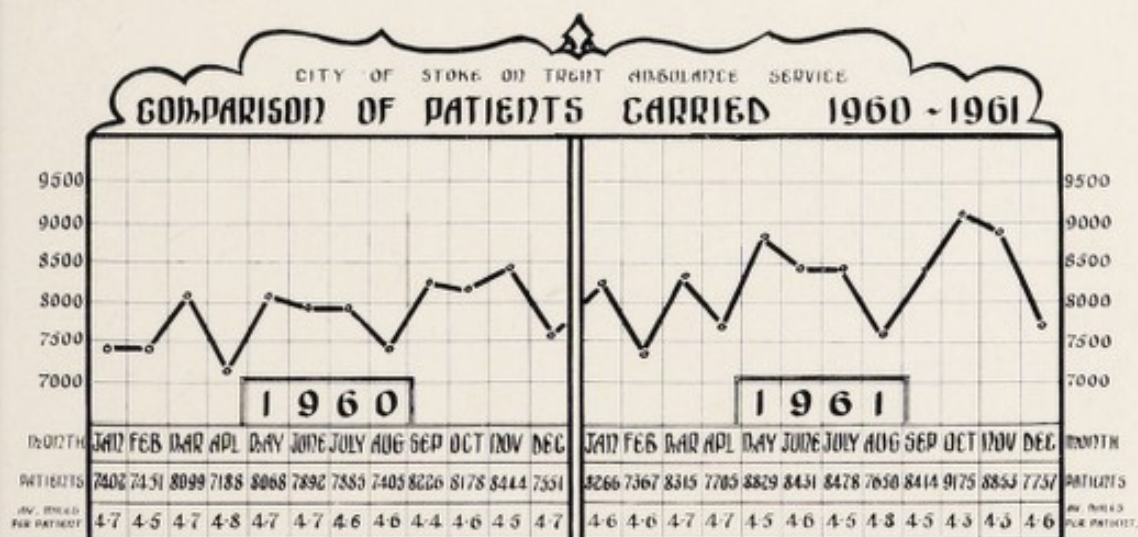
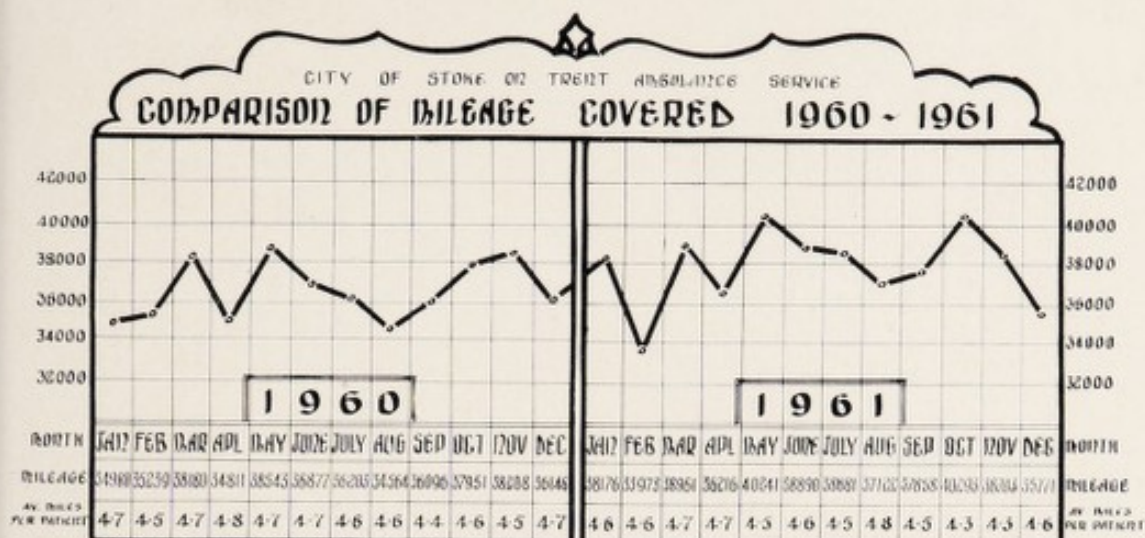
Street Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	1,161
Street Illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	389
Works Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	405
Works Illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	146
Home Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	493
Maternity Cases	..	..	..	..	..	2,065
Infectious Cases	..	..	..	..	..	411
Other Emergency and Urgent Cases	..	..	..	..	..	6,119
Other Cases Carried	..	..	..	..	..	88,031
TOTAL						99,220

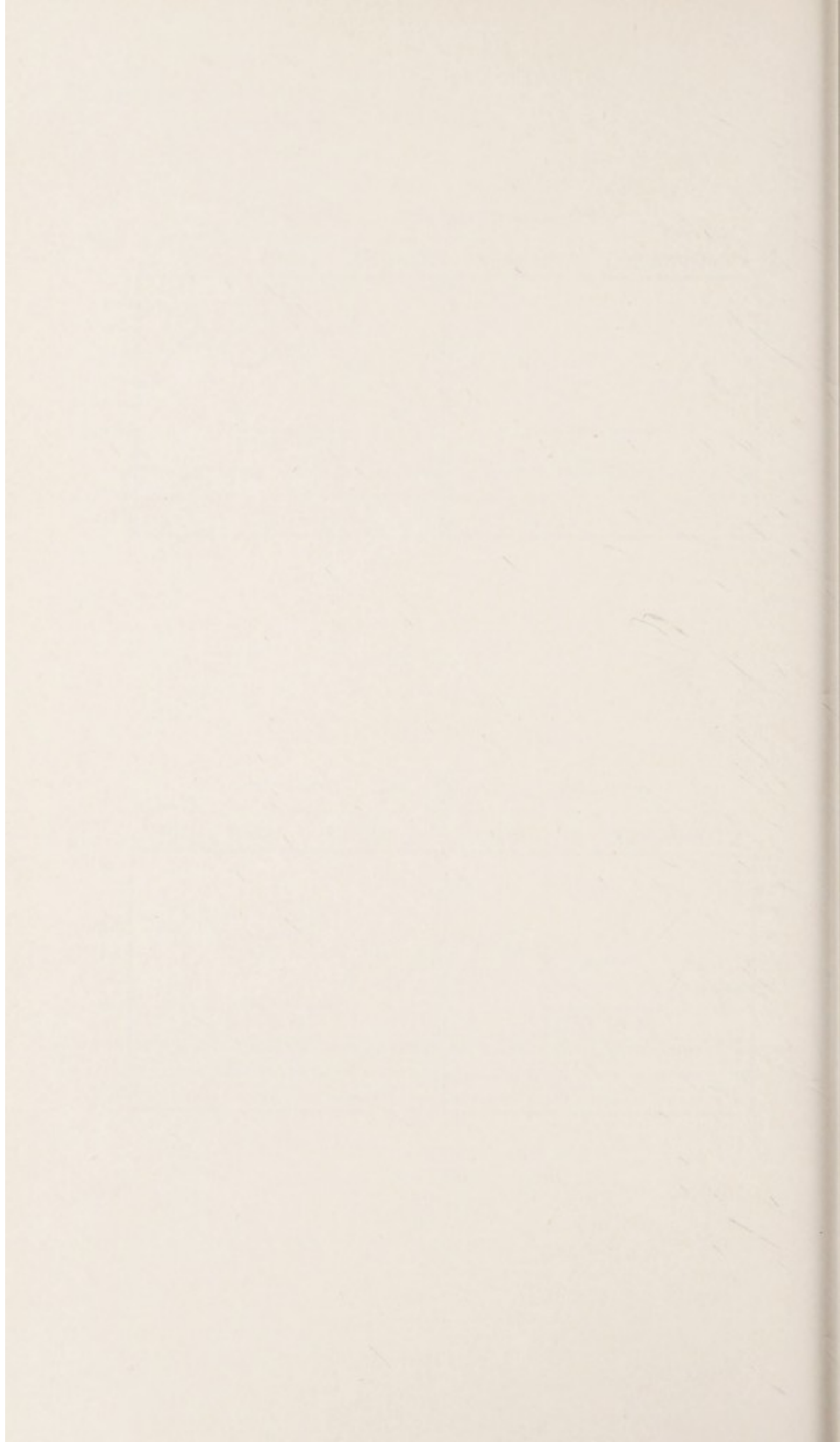
Mileage covered (Monthly totals):—

January	..	..	..	..	..	38,176
February	..	..	..	..	..	33,973
March	..	..	..	..	..	38,961
April	..	..	..	..	..	36,216
May	..	..	..	..	..	40,241
June	..	..	..	..	..	38,890
July	..	..	..	..	..	38,681
August	..	..	..	..	..	37,122
September	..	..	..	..	..	37,858
October	..	..	..	..	..	40,293
November	..	..	..	..	..	38,703
December	..	..	..	..	..	35,771
TOTAL						454,885

Yearly Totals

		<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Average Miles per Patient</i>
5th July to 31st Dec.				
1948	..	9,287	83,972	9.0
1949	..	33,993	275,465	8.1
1950	..	46,841	308,111	6.5
1951	..	57,524	342,709	5.9
1952	..	63,798	360,082	5.6
1953	..	72,897	379,725	5.2
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
1958	..	79,006	401,980	5.0
1959	..	82,791	416,628	5.0
1960	..	93,789	437,798	4.7
1961	..	99,220	454,885	4.6
		946,639	5,022,250	5.36





PART 4

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 1961, 2,010 cremations were carried out, as compared with 1,937 in 1960. During the same period, 2,212 interments took place in the City Cemeteries as compared with 2,085 in 1960.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The only Public Mortuary in use is situated at Hinde Street, Hanley. During 1961, 381 bodies were received at the Mortuary and 373 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

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

RAINFALL

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES OF THE CITY

Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955	FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS
STOKE-ON-TRENT CORPORATION	ACT, 1926
ACTS, 1923, 1928, 1935	FACTORIES ACTS, 1961
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS,	PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—1961
1933—1958	PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS
HOUSING ACTS, 1957—1961	ACT, 1949
SHOPS ACT, 1950	DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950
HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS	AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH
ACT, 1954	AND WELFARE) PROVISIONS
RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS,	ACT, 1956
1920—1939	CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956
MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT	NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960
RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING	CARAVANS, SITES AND CONTROL OF
MATERIALS ACT, 1951	DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960
PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951	
SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACTS,	
1954—1958	

General Comments.

1961 saw reasonably good progress maintained in all sections of the environmental health services for which the Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible to the Medical Officer of Health. Work has continued to increase with the flow of new legislation and regulations concerning public health. The wide scope of the work relating to Public Health can be seen by perusing the lists of Acts at the head of this section of the report.

1961 saw only a minor change in the legislation relating to Food Hygiene. Food premises in the area continue to improve, though the rapid improvements, which were effected when the first Food Hygiene Regulations were introduced, have naturally slowed down.

Increasing numbers of retail shops are now installing some form of refrigeration, although it is to be regretted that many food traders do not understand the proper use of refrigeration, nor the care needed to be exercised in the handling of frozen foods. The Public Health Department shares with the wholesale distributors of frozen food the alarm which is occasioned by the knowledge that some traders do not carry out the storage instructions for food which is frozen, and there is evidence to suggest that increasing quantities of frozen foods are being thawed and re-frozen. The frozen food industry consists of a few large units, and these firms are rightly jealous of the quality of their products and the name which is associated with them, and they are very anxious to preserve their reputation. The maltreatment of their goods, in defiance of the instructions given and found clearly printed on the boxes, is to be regretted, and one would urge that these firms would do better to withdraw their commodities from those outlets where the handling is not up to standard.

In spite of the increased use of refrigeration in most types of retail food premises, it is necessary to comment on the conditions under which cooked meats are stored and handled. The consumption of these commodities is, because of rising living standards, increasing year by year. These foods are amongst the most vulnerable foodstuffs as far as food poisoning is concerned, and yet it is common to see whole sliced pieces of cooked meat badly displayed so that there is a real risk of contamination.

What is not generally realised is that cooked meats are often left unconsumed for several hours after purchase so that any contamination which is allowed to infect the meat has ample time to develop harmful bacteria or toxins. Thus, cooked meats displayed on an open-topped refrigerator slab are still vulnerable to the transfer of bacteria from the feet of insects, to organisms scattered by droplets during coughing and sneezing, and in harmful matter which might be dust borne. The process of slicing cooked meats is often accompanied by gross over-handling. Instead of catching the meat as it falls from the rotating blade on a piece of clean greaseproof paper, it is common for the worker to catch the slices on the hand, transfer the meat to the paper and then, with each succeeding slice, make further movements to arrange the slices systematically. Often, if the weight is more than the amount required, the division of a slice will be done, not with a knife and fork, but with the fingers. It is of course, more difficult to catch the slice on a piece of paper first, but so many machine operations are difficult until skill has been acquired. It is not too much to ask that food workers be required to gain this skill in handling equipment. This reluctance to use utensils in the preparation of food is also well illustrated in the manufacture of sandwiches or filled rolls where often the filling material is placed in position with the fingers. Articles such as rolls and sandwiches are often later wrapped to keep them clean, but too often neither the hands of the sandwich maker nor the conditions under which the wrapping material is made and stored are inspected for cleanliness. These practices could be stopped instantly if the housewife would refuse to accept them.

After many years of patient work, Health Education and persuasion, the Public Health Departments of this country did by 1960 manage to secure a good, and indeed, rising standard of vehicle used for the sale of open food. Indeed in some sections of this trade firms openly vie with each other to produce vehicles having hygienic standards as near as possible to those on a static installation. It is, therefore, with regret that one has to report an increasing tendency towards the sale of open foods in the form of such snacks as "hot dogs" and "hamburgers" from trolleys which, while technically complying with the standard required by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, are far below the level found in larger vehicles which have been provided for the sale of open foods. Most of these trolleys are stationed in town centres where the atmosphere is bound to be more heavily polluted by dust and fumes from vehicle exhausts than the housing sites where so many other mobile food shops operate.

It is hoped that at the next revision of the Food Hygiene Regulations the failure to provide for adequate control over such forms of food vending will be remedied.

Greater changes have taken place in the methods of retail sale of ice cream from mobile units than in any other food distributed in a similar manner. The conventional type of ice cream van, retailing either the bulk or pre-packed variety, has been largely replaced by a more modern one in which the product is frozen on the vehicle at the time of sale. Providing the salesman carries out the operations prescribed, in a hygienic and common sense manner, these units should present less risk of contamination than the previous arrangements, but it all depends, of course, on the human element. He is, as always, the "King-pin" in these matters. All the good work done by plant and equipment designers is so easily nullified by the careless or indifferent food handler. Stainless steel containers and utensils, plastic surfaces, impervious floor coverings, etc., do not by themselves, ensure "safe" or "clean" food. More should be, and must be, done by everyone engaged in making and distributing our food.

Modifications of this newer type of vehicle are already being made. In some of these "hard" ice cream made in the factory and normally used for bulk sales, family blocks, and bricks, is "tempered" and dispensed through special service arrangements direct on to the cone or wafer. No doubt further changes will soon take place in methods of retailing in this most competitive trade, to increase sales appeal.

Let us hope that any such progress will be accompanied by improvements in hygienic standards and reduction in risks of contamination. The introduction of modern methods of automation in some food processing and manufacturing industries does seem to have neglected this most important matter in far too many instances.

The work of Slum Clearance has made good progress during the year and, due to the fact that the Council agreed last year to increase the rate of building for the purpose of re-housing people living in unfit houses, the Department has been able to double the number of houses represented as compared with 1960.

Again, demolition work on Slum Clearance sites has been delayed because tenants have refused alternative accommodation, and many of them have had to be threatened with eviction.

Derelict houses are always a source of attraction to children especially during holiday time, and the Department has been very busy supervising the securing of such houses before demolition so as to prevent accidents. Although a number of derelict houses have become dangerous no accidents have occurred, due to a large extent to the co-operation of the demolition contractors who are always willing to act quickly under our instructions.

A new Act, the Housing Act, 1961, came into force during the year. This Act places further powers on the Local Authority as regards houses-let-in-lodgings or occupied by more than one family, and houses or other buildings vacated by Clearance Orders and Demolition Orders. This will have the effect of throwing more work on the Staff during the next few years, as a survey of the City will have to be made to ascertain the situation of houses which are in multiple occupation. An inspection of each multi-occupied house will have to be made so that, where necessary, the living conditions for each family can be brought up to a reasonable standard.

The Public Health Act, 1961, came into force during the year as a measure to supplement the powers contained in the 1936 Act. Its purpose is to provide for building regulations to replace building bye-laws, and it has considerable effect on the law relating to sewers, drains and trade effluents. Housing standards are touched on as far as food stores, bathrooms, and separate sanitary accommodation are concerned.

Fresh powers are given to local authorities and to their officers in connection with the inspection, unstopping and repair of drains, and a speedier method of securing urgent repairs to dwellinghouses is a feature of the Act. Some of the powers contained in the Act are still less useful than those which have been enjoyed for many years in this City under the provision of private Acts.

A surprising omission from this Act is found in its failure to deal adequately with the problem of restoring drinking water supplies to domestic and other premises when they have been cut off. What was urgently needed was the power for the service of a notice requiring the restoration of the water supply with the right to the execution of the required repairs within a very short time. Fortunately, the time has mainly passed when the repair of water service pipes or fittings is resisted, but the present powers are far from satisfactory to deal with the difficult situation, where the water supplies are cut off.

Under the Act local authorities have new powers in connection with demolitions, underground rooms, accumulations of rubbish and bye-laws relating to hairdressers' and fairgrounds.

It was expected that during the year regulations would be made under the Offices Act, 1960, but none was forthcoming. It is understood that a general measure to deal with health, safety and welfare in places of non-industrial employment is contemplated. This is much to be desired for this is the last major environmental sphere in which legislation is totally inadequate.

A great deal of work will be required to be done in the field of non-industrial employment and it is disappointing to have to record a lower activity in work under the Shops Act though this was offset by a complete survey made under the Agriculture (Safety Health & Welfare) Act, 1956, of all agricultural units in the City. Staffing at the present level makes expansion of work of this nature difficult.

One special problem which occurred during the year and which presented considerable difficulty in solving, was concerned with a nuisance from very fine grey dust affecting a number of houses in the northern part of the City.

These deposits were traced to a factory which was in the process of remodelling the plant. The firm was surprised and concerned at this unexpected trouble from the vapour discharges from the plant.

After various consultations the Company fitted dust collection equipment to deal with the vapour emissions. Observations were carried out following this work and no nuisance was recorded.

This illustrates the "teething troubles" possible in mechanisation and factory modernisations, and it is considered that many unpredictable problems will require quick solution to avoid possible serious Public Health Nuisances.

Investigation of complaints of noise and vibration are taking up more of Inspectors' time especially at night and weekends. Our basic trouble is the tremendous difficulty of defining an acceptable level of noise. Details of the work of this important section are set out in "Noise and Vibration".

Once again in 1961, with a Staff deficiency of about one third, the question of Staffing has been to the fore-front. During the early part of the year two senior members of the Staff left. One to secure a senior appointment with another Local Authority, and the other to take a post with a Commercial Firm. We were fortunate in being able to replace these two members of the Staff with two qualified Inspectors recruited from other Local Authorities, but this meant the replacement of two Inspectors with a total of 35 years of qualified service, with two other Inspectors whose total experience was 8 years. The senior vacancies were filled by internal promotions, but for one of the positions involved, the salary offered was such that there was no response to Press advertisements.

As in previous years, the maximum number of Student Public Health Inspectors allowed by the Establishment is being trained in the Department, but the proportion of Students to the Senior and more experienced Inspector is very high, and is imposing a continuous strain on the Staff. The first year of the new Training Scheme for Public Health Inspectors was completed during 1961, and at the College of Building, Shelton, the second first year was also started, but it appears likely that in future a Course will only be able to be started on alternate years, and then only with the co-operation of surrounding Local Authorities in the appointment of Student Public Health Inspectors.

It is pleasing to record that a number of Inspectors on the Staff have, during the year, gained examination successes, there being three successful candidates for the Meat and Food Inspectors Certificate and two successful candidates for the Smoke Inspectors Diploma. One trainee qualified as a Public Health Inspector in the year.

During the year, 6,652 nuisances were dealt with as compared with 9,288 in 1960 and 14,304 inspections, revisits, etc., were made.

INSPECTIONS						1960	1961
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	308	396
Overcrowding (special enquiries)	..	..	..	..	..	41	28
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	850	941
Structural Defects	..	..	..	..	..	1,679	1,138
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	890	551
Total number of houses inspected						3,768	3,054
Total number of houses in which defects were found						3,460	2,358
Total number of defects found						9,288	6,652
REVISITS AND SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS							
In respect of nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	8,387	6,950
In respect of Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	312	841
In respect of other causes	..	..	..	..	..	1,990	2,025
Appointments kept	..	..	..	..	..	1,374	1,434

COMPLAINTS

During the year, 2,553 complaints were received, of which 447 were unfounded.

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

Table of Sanitary Defects

					1960		1961	
<i>Nuisances</i>					<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Water Supply, want of	..	..	..	..	121	149	93	121
Dampness	..	..	..	..	1,104	1,288	845	985
Dilapidations	..	..	..	..	725	1,046	490	727
Brickwork/Pointing Defective	..	..	..	..	468	641	347	611
Roofs Defective	..	..	..	..	639	776	480	602
Plaster Defective	..	..	..	..	1,094	1,419	788	1,117
Floors Defective	..	..	..	..	405	539	346	476
Windows Fixed and Defective	..	..	..	..	1,480	1,927	888	1,441
Yard etc., Defective paving, Unpaved	..	..	..	..	90	149	118	175
Dirty/Verminous Houses etc.	..	..	..	..	9	20	14	5
Accumulations, Animals so kept	..	..	..	..	85	88	76	48
Drainage—defective, insufficient, stopped	..	..	..	..	909	735	942	817
Defective sanitary accommodation and fittings	..	..	..	..	973	1,245	501	712
Eaves, spouts, R.W.P'S, Defective etc.	..	..	..	..	1,128	1,260	680	1,034
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	..	58	6	44	4
TOTALS					9,288	11,288	6,652	8,875

INSPECTION OF DRAINAGE WORK	1960	1961
New Drains and Repairs	41	11
Conversions, etc.	557	575
Other Visits in Connection with Drainage Work..	1,610	1,386

NUMBER OF DRAIN TESTS MADE

	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
1960 ..	494	81
1961 ..	300	110

Other Special Inspections

<i>Purpose</i>	1960 <i>Number of Inspections</i>	1961 <i>Number of Inspections</i>
Common Lodging House	6	5
Houses let in lodgings	11	2
Dealers in Rags	7	6
Theatres, cinemas etc.	9	33
Public conveniences	16	1
Public Halls and baths	5	—
Marl pits, pit shafts, tips, quarries	14	13
Hairdressers	60	35
Pet shops	14	33
Stables, pigs and poultry	26	101
Farms—Agricultural Welfare Act	—	75
Fair grounds	2	2
Animal Food shops	7	2
Waste food boiling plants	2	17
Caravan sites	10	22
Street Census	110	33
TOTALS	299	380

Statutory Notices and Legal Proceedings

In addition to preliminary notices, 1,925 Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1928, the Factory Act, 1937 and the Shops Act, 1950.

Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936 were instituted in 64 cases during the year and work was referred to the City Works Department in default of statutory notices as follows:—

Section 22	..	1 case
Section 39	..	102 cases
Section 40	..	2 cases
Section 45	..	39 cases
Section 56	..	4 cases
Section 93	..	18 cases

Table of Statutory Notices Served

						<i>Notices Served</i>	
						1960	1961
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936							
Section 39	Provision of Drainage, etc.	..	..			715	459
Section 40	Soil Pipe and Vent Shafts	..	..			9	12
Section 44	Insufficient Closet Accommodation	..				3	2
Section 45	Defective Closet Accommodation	..				294	240
Section 47	Conversions	..	..	..	..	62	46
Section 56	Unpaved Yards	..	..	..		32	23
Section 83	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Section 93	Statutory Nuisances	..	..	..		901	713
Section 138	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
SHOPS ACT, 1950							
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
STOKE-ON-TRENT ACT, 1928							
Section 32	Stopped and Defective Drains	..				306	419
FACTORY ACT, 1937							
Section 7	..	..	..	..	..	9	5
TOTAL						2,337	1,925

INSPECTIONS UNDER SHOPS ACT, 1950

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

				1960		1961	
				<i>Contraventions Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>	<i>Contraventions Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Ventilation insufficient	..	..	..	5	4	3	10
Heating	..	..	..	1	1	1	—
Lighting	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
Washing facilities	..	..	..	2	1	—	—
Meals facilities	..	..	..	4	9	3	—
Seats for females	..	..	..	8	20	—	2
Structural defects	..	..	..	12	8	4	3
Structure/Fittings dirty	..	..	..	14	22	10	8
Drainage and wastes defective	..	..	..	5	—	3	—
Overcrowded	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Floor drainage insufficient	..	..	..	—	—	—	—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Structure/Fittings dirty	}	..	26	54	8	1
Badly lighted						
Badly ventilated						
Structural defects						
Fittings defective						
Not separate for sexes						
TOTALS	77	119	32	25

Number of inspections	..	220	103
Number of re-inspections	..	40	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 108 beds.

The premises are conducted in a satisfactory manner; 5 inspections were made during the year. No Contraventions were found.

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 £70,000.

At the end of 1961, the position was as follows:—

Number of conversions completed during the year	..	147		
Average Cost Per Conversion	.. .. .	£41	10	0
Total number completed	.. .. .	..	3,715	
		£	s.	d.
Total Cost	.. .. .	138,411	10	0
Cost to Owner	.. .. .	78,630	10	0
Cost to Corporation	.. .. .	59,781	0	0

NOTE:—The figure of £138,411 10 0 includes additional work to which the Corporation does not contribute.

Canal Boat Inspections

During the year, 36 Canal Boats were inspected. The accommodation provided was for 110 persons, being an average of 3.05 persons per boat.

The number in occupation was 61 persons, being 27 males, 17 females, and 17 children, or an average of 1.7 per boat; representing 44.26% males; 27.87% females; 27.87% children.

Of the 17 children found on the Boats, 4 (2 boys and 2 girls) were over five years of age, and therefore, of school age.

The registered accommodation on these 36 boats was as follows:—

- 1 boat had no living accommodation.
- 1 boat to carry two persons.
- 28 boats to carry three persons.
- 6 boats to carry four persons.

In 14 instances, a pair of Canal Boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance).

7 notices were served for infringements of Acts and Regulations during the year.

No cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year.

No canal boats were registered during the year.

There are at present on the register 20 canal boats known to be working.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION SERVICES

Disinfection

The work of the disinfecting teams has shown a slight increase over the year, and increasing use of the vehicles has been made in connection with the laundry service.

Table showing disinfection following infectious disease, etc.:—

	1960	1961
No of Rooms disinfected	253	471
No. of Hospital Wards disinfected	37	80
No. of Schools disinfected	8	3
Total No. of Articles of Clothing, etc. disinfected	5,739	4,090

Insect Pest Control

This section has been called upon to deal with many varied complaints during the year. The use of lacquer against cockroaches has been increased and has proved very effective.

All Corporation Buildings and Hospitals in the City are also covered by this service.

The following table shows the different types of property treated:—

	1960	1961
No. of treatments carried out at Private Houses ..	192	167
No. of treatments carried out at Council Houses ..	844	897
No. of treatments carried out at Business Premises ..	1,926	1,671

Rodent Control

The work of the Rodent Operators continues to expand as more firms take out contracts for the periodic inspection and treatment of their premises. The use of warfarin against the house-mouse has been increased and has resulted in the quick and complete clearance of many food premises. No resistance to this rodenticide has been encountered.

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

	1960	1961
No. of visits to premises	16,960	16,307
No. of interviews and appointments	65	57
No. of other inspections	108	89
No. of premises where rat proofing recommended	245	231
No. of premises where rat proofing carried out ..	240	231
Total weight of prebait laid in ozs.	15,292	2,941
Total weight of prebait taken in ozs.	3,383	1,181
Total weight of poison bait laid in ozs.	72,839	83,435
Total weight of poison bait taken in ozs.	10,810	11,791
Estimated kill (Rats and Mice)	16,462	15,440
No. of Bodies seen (Rats and Mice)	3,674	2,874
No. of Dak Boards laid	2,267	1,103
Defective Drains found	27	34
Drains repaired	33	37
Drain test made—9 positive, 23 negative		

Sewer Treatment

During the year the treatment of sewer manholes with Sodium Monofluoracetate was continued. A reduction in the number of surface infestations due to defective drains has been noticed and the number of rats in the sewers appears to have been considerably reduced.

1,134 Manholes were treated with Sodium Monofluoracetate during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—OFFENSIVE TRADES

List of Classifications of Registered Trades

Bone Burners	5
Tripe Boilers	9
Gut Scrapers	3
Fat Melters and Extractors	3
Hide and Skin Dealers	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	4
	26

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

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Three types of instrument are employed. The first is a deposit gauge, which collects particles falling out of the atmosphere and impurities washed down by the rain; the second is a lead peroxide candle, which indicates the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air by the facility with which lead peroxide reacts with sulphur to form lead sulphate; and the third is an instrument which is used to estimate the amount of suspended matter (smoke) and to measure the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air.

The first two types of instruments are maintained at 15 sites in the industrial and densely populated areas of the City, as well as in the more open and purely residential areas. The readings of these instruments are analysed monthly and the results for 1961 are shown in Tables No. 31 and 32. The average monthly readings of solid deposit are lower than those for 1960 in eight instances and are, with two exceptions, lower than the average over the last five years.

The third type of instrument is stationed in St. Peter's Chambers, Glebe Street, Stoke. A measured volume of air, continually drawn from outside the building, is passed through a filter paper, which retains the suspended matter in the air, forming a "stain", and then through a solution of hydrogen peroxide where the sulphur dioxide in the air is converted to sulphuric acid. This instrument is attended to daily, except for week-ends.

The darkness of the "stain" is an indication of the amount of smoke in the air. This is now evaluated by means of a photo-electric reflectometer, instead of by the former method of visual comparison with stains of known value.

The measurements taken by this instrument during 1961 are shown in Table No. 29 in "microgrammes per cub. metre" which is the unit now adopted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Table 29

Readings of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by Volumetric Apparatus,
Station:—St. Peter's Chambers, Glebe Street, Stoke.

January—December, 1961

	Readings of Sulphur Dioxide (microgrammes per cubic metre)			Readings of Smoke (microgrammes per cubic metre)		
	Daily Average	Maximum Reading	Minimum Reading	Daily Average	Maximum Reading	Minimum Reading
January ..	360	778	146	300	820	110
February ..	272	578	163	210	540	120
March ..	312	629	137	320	560	170
April ..	247	444	120	115	480	50
May ..	211	380	89	165	310	100
June ..	171	383	77	124	260	40
July ..	137	204	74	134	200	90
August ..	114	255	21	109	230	50
September ..	159	263	97	162	390	40
October ..	236	460	123	216	530	110
November ..	329	810	127	336	954	142
December ..	552	2,114	200	488	1,152	162
Averages ..	258	608	115	223	536	99

An indication of the smoke content of the City's atmosphere obtained by the use of Dr. Owen's Automatic Filter between 1925 and 1949 and by the Volumetric Apparatus between October, 1959 and March, 1962.

Table 30

(Average Daily Readings in Microgrammes per cubic metre)

Year	Summer 1st April to 30th September	Winter 1st October to 31st March (following year)	Year	Summer 1st April to 30th September	Winter 1st October to 31st March (following year)
1925	350	590	1938	440	660
1926	170	580	1941	350	670
1927	280	540	1942		
1928	470	600	1943		
1929	550	730	1944		
1930	390	560	1945	260	580
1931	640	840	1946		
1932	580	770	1947		
1933	610	820	1948		
1934	610	790	1949	—	290
1935	610	810	1959		
1936	510	780	1960	190	300
1937	580	730	1961	135	346

An indication of the progress made in smoke abatement in the City is obtained by comparing the readings of this instrument with the readings obtained by a similar instrument, maintained at the Sewage Works, Leek Road, Hanley, between 1925 and 1949 as shewn in Table 30.

The difference between the present-day "summer" and "winter" readings is mainly attributed to the use of bituminous coal on the domestic firegrate, and is an indication of the urgent need for the extension of Smoke Control Areas and the use of smokeless fuels. The larger "winter" reading for the year 1961 could be due to the severe winter, necessitating a greater use of bituminous coal, and an increase in the number of fogs compared with previous years.

NOISE AND VIBRATION

(Noise Abatement Act, 1960)

Due, possibly, to the publicity given to the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, which came into operation on the 27th November, 1960, there has been an increase in the number of complaints received. For action to be taken under this Act, noise or vibration has to be a nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The City Council has resolved that the implementation of the provisions of this Act be added, as appropriate, to the powers of the Health and Watch Committees. The provisions restricting the use of loudspeakers in streets, therefore, are applied by the City Police.

During the year a complaint was received of alleged noise nuisance due to the operation of a Theatre Club. This was abated by repositioning of the organ and band instruments. As this type of business operates late at night, complaints were also of noises caused by parking of cars in the vicinity, this was investigated by the Police. Complaints were also investigated of alleged noise nuisance arising from the use of houses for late-night parties, both from the use of record players, and of voices of people on the premises and of noise in the adjoining streets. This type of nuisance is very difficult to investigate, as the parties do not take place on any fixed date. As a result of investigation by the Police, the Committee authorised the service of an abatement notice and as far as is known, there has been no repetition of this nuisance.

Other complaints of noise which have been investigated, include:—noises arising during night-time from movement, unloading and loading of vehicles in connection with a parcel transport undertaking; complaints of noisy neighbours and, in the industrial field, noise arising from fans in connection with dust collectors and steam exhausts. Silencers were fitted in the last two cases and the nuisance abated.

Complaints were investigated of noise arising from processes carried on in an engineering works which are inherently noisy and cannot be done quietly. Some alleviation has been obtained by the firm stopping, as far as possible, weekend and evening work. Possible further action is being considered.

A Committee has been set up by the Minister of Science under the Chairmanship of Sir Alan Wilson, F.R.S. "to examine the nature, sources and effects of the problem of noise and to advise what further measures can be taken to mitigate it".

There is great difficulty in deciding whether a noise is a statutory nuisance, particularly in the industrial field where regard has to be taken to the definition of "best practical means". Some may suggest that noise above a certain pressure level should constitute a nuisance but, from experience, noise of high as well as low, pressure levels are complained of. It is hoped that the Committee will be able to help in this matter.

CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Industry has continued to modernise and improve its plant used for steam production, heating and process work, by change-over from hand-firing methods to the use of mechanical stokers using bituminous coal or to firing by means of oil fuel. In some cases new boilers have been installed.

Nuisance arising from dust discharged from industrial processes is rarely due to a flagrant omission to provide means of collection as was the case a number of years ago, and is now more often due to a failure in the existing collection system. This year, a serious dust nuisance occurred which could not be attributed to either factor. The firm concerned were gradually changing over their clay preparation plant, and although they provided collection apparatus at the usual points, it was not realised that clay dust was entrained in the vapour discharged to atmosphere from the clay driers, until several units were in operation and the dried dust was deposited on surrounding property. The firm have now spent several thousands of pounds on the provision of wet-type collectors to wash the vapour. The treatment of the dust laden vapour presents a difficult problem but, so far, this arrangement appears to have abated the nuisance. It is obvious, however, that the plant must be maintained at a high degree of efficiency.

The National Coal Board were informed of a spoilbank which had caught fire. Fortunately, this was noted in the early stages and prompt action by the Board prevented the fire spreading and it had ceased by the end of the year.

The progress in the changeover from coal-fired intermittent ovens to smokeless methods of firing in the pottery industry has continued. The report of the Chief Alkali Inspector for 1961 shows that there has been a reduction in the number of operable pottery bottle ovens from 157 to 95 during the year.

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958

The emission of dark smoke from any chimney in excess of periods permitted under the above Regulations is an offence under Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Dark smoke being smoke which, when compared in the appropriate manner, is as dark as or darker than shade 2 of the Ringlemann Chart.

Timed observations of 191 chimneys were carried out during the year and 42 chimneys were found to be contravening one or more of the limitations under the Regulations. The duration of the observations were as follows:—

65— $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, of which 17 shewed contraventions.

88—1	„ „ „	14	„ „
23—1 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ „	6	„ „
8—2	„ „ „	2	„ „
4—2 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ „	3	„ „
1—3	„ „ „	0	„ „
2—4 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ „	0	„ „

The average duration of dark smoke emissions per half-hour period from chimneys contravening, were as follows:—

		Dark Smoke (R. 2—5)	Black Smoke (R. 4 and 5)
1958 (from 1st June)	..	11.7 mins.	1.2 mins.
1959	„ „ „	9.8 „	1.3 „
1960	„ „ „	8.8 „	1.1 „
1961	„ „ „	7.7 „	1.1 „

Notices were served on the occupiers of buildings where contraventions have occurred and, as a result, smoke emissions have been reduced, mainly by the installation of mechanical stokers or conversion to oil firing, as previously mentioned, although, in some cases, there has been a change-over to use of coke. In one case the boiler was dispensed with and Town's gas used for space heating.

An application was received from the owner of a building for a further certificate of temporary exemption from the operation of the Dark Smoke Regulations, as provided by Section 2 of the Act. The certificate was granted.

Clean Air Act, 1956—Section 6.

New Furnaces shall be fitted with Plant to arrest Grit and Dust.

An application was received from a large firm in the area for approval, as required by Section 6, of the grit and dust arresting plant to be provided in connection with a new additional water-tube boiler that was to be installed. For grit and dust arresting plant being installed in connection with a furnace to require prior approval by a local authority, a furnace must be designed to burn solid fuel at the rate of more than one ton an hour.

The City Council gave approval to this plant on the following conditions:—

1. The installation be carried out in accordance with plans, specifications and other details supplied;
2. the carrying out of an efficiency test on the plant after installation, together with such modifications as may be required to produce results satisfactory to the local authority;
3. the proper maintenance and use of the said plant after installation.

Clean Air Act, 1956—Section 10.

Height of Chimneys.

Where plans for the erection or extension of a building are submitted for building bye-law approval, and the plans show a proposal to construct a chimney to carry smoke, grit, dust or gases from the building, the local authority must be satisfied that the height of the chimney will be sufficient to prevent, so far as possible, the smoke, etc., from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

Plans requiring a decision on chimney height, are received from the City Surveyor and, after careful investigation, he is informed whether the proposal is satisfactory or, if not, what chimney height is required to comply with the Act. In many instances, Architects obtain an opinion on the height of chimney required before a plan is submitted.

During the year, owing to the size of furnaces proposed, it has been necessary to require a chimney 175 feet in height for an oil-fired pusher furnace and 120 feet in height for a water tube boiler. Although a new chimney was not being erected, advice was given on the height of discharge of waste gases from a very large oil-fired tunnel kiln being installed to fire facing bricks at a local works. The original proposal was to use an existing chimney 45 feet in height but, from experience gained from observations of emissions from similarly fired kilns in the vicinity over a number of years, they were informed that this proposal was likely to create a nuisance. The gases are now to be ducted to an existing chimney 90 feet in height.

Clean Air Act, 1956—Section 17.

Alkali, etc., Works Order, 1958.

Processes registered under the above Order, and supervised by H.M. District Alkali Inspector, include pottery intermittent ovens fired by means of coal or oil, certain kilns in the heavy clay industry and certain processes connected with the manufacture of iron and steel.

Complaints regarding smoke emissions from pottery ovens, discharge of smuts from chimneys serving oil-fired Belgian-type continuous kilns and of smoke emissions from a hot blast cupola at a local iron works, have been referred to the District Inspector.

Smoke Control Areas

These are areas, established by means of Orders made by the City Council in which, after confirmation by the Minister, grants become payable to householders to adapt their firegrates to burn smokeless fuels. After the Orders become operative, it will not be possible to burn smokeless fuels on open fires without contravening the Orders.

The City Council approved, in principle, the establishment of a Smoke Control Area covering the centre of Hanley and the various Departments, controlling buildings within the area, were asked to make arrangements for any necessary alterations to allow of smokeless fuels to be used.

On 27th February, the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the City of Stoke-on-Trent (Orders 1 to 6) Smoke Control Orders, 1960, and fixed 1st October as the operative date. These Orders cover areas in Trentham and Hanford and include two private housing estates which are rapidly developing. Only a few houses in the area were eligible for grant payment towards adaptation of fireplaces. Advice and assistance in the use of smokeless fuels was provided to occupiers of dwellings in these areas by staff of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation, who spent a week in the area with a mobile exhibition unit. Unfortunately very few people took advantage of the facilities provided.

After 1st October, visits to the areas showed that bituminous coal was still being used. In 13 instances householders received warnings.

The survey of Trentham was completed and the City Council made the City of Stoke-on-Trent (Order No. 12) Smoke Control Order, 1961. This Order was submitted to the Minister for confirmation.

Table 31
Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Standard Deposit Gauge
Readings of Solid Deposits in Tons Per Square Mile—Year 1961

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1961	Monthly Average for 5 years 1957—1961
Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	11.41	9.33	9.93	16.91	11.04	16.67	10.17	9.56	11.44	11.68	8.89	7.32	11.20	13.92
Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	11.02	11.63	7.56	12.73	5.88	13.48	8.44	7.60	7.70	14.83	7.87	9.56	9.86	13.23
Tunstall, Brownhills ..	22.89	22.22	17.57	21.10	8.94	21.53	15.61	*	14.62	19.05	13.40	14.13	17.37	17.60
Burslem, Park ..	22.21	21.31	15.41	23.98	9.44	17.34	13.88	12.31	15.37	34.42	11.07	13.17	17.49	17.53
Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	20.37	21.78	14.20	20.00	32.59	22.62	19.43	9.09	9.60	18.83	12.89	9.63	17.58	20.74
Hanley, Etruria Park ..	36.85	21.28	22.81	31.11	21.51	35.40	36.89	34.36	14.56	16.75	16.21	15.17	25.25	44.41
Hanley, Northwood Park ..	*	*	*	*	*	25.31	30.25	*	*	19.16	*	26.53	25.31	21.97
Hanley, High School ..	11.27	11.37	12.83	22.07	11.03	7.66	17.24	8.62	5.63	9.08	5.77	*	11.14	13.18
Hanley, Sewage Works ..	15.94	14.01	12.93	19.58	15.94	14.56	22.53	13.53	11.77	23.65	13.43	14.66	16.04	18.06
Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	8.91	11.30	9.48	16.24	6.86	10.67	*	5.14	8.32	8.78	5.27	5.40	8.76	11.27
Fenton, Park ..	14.56	16.31	15.90	25.37	18.13	14.80	20.24	9.60	18.32	11.78	5.87	5.94	14.73	14.65
Longton, Employment Bureau ..	15.54	14.53	17.54	14.16	13.82	16.08	24.67	9.97	13.14	12.00	6.86	11.42	14.14	15.01
Longton, Webberley Lane ..	16.07	26.25	20.34	20.64	7.84	20.08	32.45	17.94	17.94	11.47	11.21	11.84	17.84	19.18
Longton, Park ..	13.82	10.34	*	17.13	8.05	8.58	14.88	6.33	9.78	5.57	8.82	7.66	10.09	10.70
Longton, High School ..	20.71	13.49	9.56	12.72	14.27	7.92	11.85	6.24	10.14	8.59	8.39	7.89	10.98	11.25

** indicates Station out of action*

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Lead Peroxide Instruments
Readings of Rate of Absorption of Sulphur Dioxide Expressed as Milligrammes SO₃ per 100 Square Centimetres Lead Peroxide
Per Day, Year 1961

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1961	Monthly Average for 5 years 1957—1961
Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	2.11	1.57	1.58	1.28	0.70	0.70	0.59	0.55	1.33	1.52	1.41	3.06	1.37	1.59
Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	3.49	3.25	2.58	2.41	1.59	1.31	1.20	1.10	2.06	3.86	2.43	4.42	2.47	2.54
Tunstall, Brownhills ..	4.11	3.31	2.84	2.78	2.06	1.90	1.48	1.40	2.51	2.96	3.28	5.05	2.81	3.16
Burslem, Park ..	3.60	3.40	2.72	2.21	1.59	1.50	1.29	1.30	2.23	1.31	3.51	4.39	2.42	2.75
Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	2.64	2.24	2.62	1.79	1.29	1.26	1.28	1.09	1.63	2.75	2.80	3.11	2.04	2.20
Hanley, Etruria Park ..	2.81	2.28	2.22	1.67	1.46	1.30	1.47	1.12	1.58	1.78	2.35	2.97	1.92	2.41
Hanley, Northwood Park ..	2.80	2.59	1.91	1.47	1.18	1.23	1.15	1.09	1.64	2.14	2.49	2.72	1.87	2.24
Hanley, High School ..	1.76	2.67	1.77	1.26	0.95	1.62	1.15	1.04	1.70	2.08	2.79	3.63	1.87	1.51
Hanley, Sewage Works ..	2.79	2.32	2.21	1.68	1.43	1.94	1.14	1.18	1.27	2.54	2.65	3.09	1.94	2.06
Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	3.36	1.94	1.94	1.92	1.55	1.08	1.15	1.13	1.35	2.70	2.93	4.08	2.01	2.11
Fenton, Park ..	2.63	2.44	2.41	1.58	1.26	1.10	1.19	1.02	1.70	3.02	2.15	2.93	1.95	2.15
Longton, Employment Bureau ..	2.77	2.33	2.03	2.48	1.49	1.15	1.10	1.18	1.58	2.44	2.05	2.57	1.93	2.05
Longton, Webberley Lane ..	2.45	2.26	2.05	1.86	1.73	1.22	1.49	1.10	1.59	2.25	2.30	2.88	1.93	1.42
Longton, High School ..	2.57	1.99	1.95	1.85	1.55	1.13	1.31	1.48	1.42	0.95	2.45	2.78	1.79	1.05
Longton, Park ..	1.51	0.83	0.86	0.95	0.83	0.84	*	0.50	0.87	0.67	1.40	1.90	1.01	1.95

*Indicates Station out of action.

Table 33—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	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Intermittent Electricity .. Continuous	12	13	15	18	22	26	28	41	52	69	78	93	103	111	118	*163	231	277	344	417	459	507	531
Producer Gas	—	30	34	35	29	26	24	24	24	12	10	10	7	7	5	9	9	9	9	9	8	6	6
Intermittent Town's Gas.. Continuous	5	11	18	36	53	67	75	104	126	143	165	192	223	236	247	258	271	278	277	287	296	300	93
Fuel Oil ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	6	7	6	5	5	5	5	9	9	12	14
PROGRESSIVE TOTAL ..	17	54	67	90	104	119	127	169	202	226	256	299	339	351	376	546	626	678	742	829	880	932	1046

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

War period 1940-45 omitted.

Table 34

**Administration of Clean Air Act, 1956, and
Abatement of Nuisances from Dust, Fumes and Noise**

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED WITH RESPECT TO:—

Smoke	58
Grit or Soot	2
Dust	26
Fumes or Effluvia	19
Noise or Vibration	58
Burning Spoil Banks	—
TOTAL	163

Action under Clean Air Act:—

OBSERVATIONS FOR SMOKE:—

	No. of Observa- tions	No. of Chimneys Contra- vening	Contraventions Recorded for		
			Excess Dark Smoke	Continuous Dark Smoke	Black Smoke
Boiler Chimneys ..	177	39	31	44	13
Kilns and other Furnaces	8	3	1	2	—
Railway Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—
Other Chimneys ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	185	42	32	46	13

OBSERVATIONS FOR:—

	<i>Offence</i>	<i>No Offence</i>
Grit Emissions	1	6
Burning Spoilbanks	1	5

Action under Clean Air Act and/or Public Health Act:—

OBSERVATIONS FOR SMOKE, ETC.:—

	<i>Nuisance</i>	<i>No Nuisance</i>
Boiler Chimneys	1	11
Kilns and other Furnaces	—	7
Other Chimneys	1	23
Burning Waste in Open	1	9
Burning Colliery Spoilbanks	—	—
For Dust	7	72
For Fumes or Effluvia	1	10
For Noise or Vibration	3	131
For Other Purposes	—	10
TOTALS	14	273

INSPECTIONS:—

Of Boilers	75
Of Kilns and Other Furnaces	28
Of Railway Locomotives	—
Of Other Installations	20
Of Plant re Grit Emissions	3
Of Burning Spoil Banks	—
For Dust.. .. .	52
For Fumes or Effluvia	5
For Noise or Vibration.. .. .	38
For Other Purposes	39
TOTAL	260

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS:—

Visits to Areas for Preliminary Survey	4
Inspection of Dwelling Houses	1,268
Inspection of Commercial Premises	23
Inspection of Plant re Exemptions	2
Interviews	54
Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936	4
No. of Premises where Work done in Default	—
Visits following Contraventions	21

OTHER SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:—

Investigations—Chimney Height	70
Inspections for Exemption—Sec. 2	1
Inspections after Notification—Sec. 3	32
Inspections for Approval—Sec. 3	—
Inspections re Town Planning Decision	—
Survey Industrial and Commercial Premises	—
Other Inspections	3
TOTAL	106

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—

Improved Hand Firing	2
More Suitable Coal Fuel Used	—
Stokers Overhauled or Renewed	—
New Boiler Provided	1
Draught Improved	—
Smokeless Fuel Used	4
Conversion from Coal to Oil Firing	2
Conversion from Coal to Gas Firing	—
Converted to use Electricity	—
Mechanical Stokers fitted	11
F.R.S. Doors or Smoke Consumers fitted	—
Flues Cleaned	—
<i>carried forward</i>	20

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—*continued*

	<i>brought forward</i>	..	20
Flues and Furnaces repaired	—		
Mirrors Fixed or Replaced	—		
Grit from Furnaces prevented	—		
Improved Operation of Plant	—		
Instrumentation Provided	—		
Smoke Alarm and/or Recorder fitted	—		
Dust Emission prevented	1		
Arrestors provided to Cupolas	—		
Noise and Vibration prevented	2		
Prevention of Nuisance from Fumes or Effluvia	—		
TOTAL	23		

Notices Served—Clean Air Act, 1956:—

CONTRAVENTIONS—DARK SMOKE REGS.:—

Notices Served (Sec. 30)	31
Letters of Warning Sent	3
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 5	—
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 18	1

NUISANCES—SECTION 16 :—

Statutory Notices Served	—
Preliminary Notices Served	2

Notices Served—Public Health Act, 1936:—

	<i>Prelim.</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Dust	3	—
Fumes or Effluvia	—	—
Noise and Vibration	2	—

INTERVIEWS:—

Owners or Occupiers	259
Managers, Engineers and Firemen	225
Other Persons	310
TOTAL	794

Action under Clean Air Act with respect to:—

HEIGHT OF CHIMNEYS—SECTION 10:—

	<i>No. dealt with</i>
Proposed Height Satisfactory	4
Greater Height Required	11
Decision given prior to Submission of Plan	12

PRIOR APPROVAL—SECTION 3:—

No. of Plans, etc., Submitted	—
No. of Plans, etc., Approved	—

EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES—SECTION 2:—

No. of Applications for Certificates	1
No. of Exemption Certificates Granted	1

NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS—SECTION 3 16

Complaints and Other Matters referred to H.M. Alkali Inspector 9

PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR EXCESSIVE EMISSIONS OR NUISANCES:—

Bad Hand-firing	16
Unsuitable Fuel	1
Mechanical Failure	—
Starting Up from Cold	—
Overloaded Plant	1
Underloaded Plant	1
Lack of Draught	—
Inadequate Plant	6
Faulty Operation of Plant	12
Faulty Oil-Burning Equipment	—
TOTAL	37

Factories Acts, 1937-48

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 ..	105	27	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,297	666	59	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1,402	693	61	—

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)	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—				
(a) Insufficient	7	6	—	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	98	131	—	12
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	1	—	3
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	10	—
TOTALS ..	111	138	10	17

SECTION 8 (3)

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

						Mechanical	Non-Mechanical
Tunstall .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	108	6
Burslem .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	258	15
Hanley .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	354	37
Stoke .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	198	10
Fenton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	127	11
Longton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	207	25
Bucknall and Smallthorne .. ..	..	..				45	1
					TOTALS	1,297	105

PART VIII of the ACT—OUTWORKERS

Number of Out-workers on the August list was 50 (Wearing Apparel); These were inspected and found satisfactory.



A working day in 1911



A working day in 1961

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

The programme submitted and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1955, estimated a 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. As a result of these inquiries and action on individual unfit properties, 6,974 of these houses have been dealt with. To date 109 public and private inquiries have now been held in the City.

During the year 1961, 12 clearance areas were submitted to the Ministry for confirmation.

The demolition and clearance of the sites is continuing to work satisfactorily. During the year, 305 houses were demolished and the sites cleared.

Work continues on Improvement Grants, and since the passing of this Act in 1949, a total of 1,913 grants have been completed out of 4,062 applications. Whilst there has been an increase in the number of improvement grants completed as compared with the previous year, this number is disappointing when compared with the total number of houses in the City which are capable of being brought to this improved standard. It is regretted that more owners of tenanted houses do not make greater use of this financial assistance to effect improvements to existing housing accommodation.

Surveys of the property are constantly being carried out and blocks of sub-standard properties are being added to the original number, so that the estimate of unfit houses to be dealt with is now approximately 6,635. Where possible, Clearance Areas are made where groups of unfit houses occur. The number of individual unfit houses dealt with is being increased.

Families from 314 condemned houses were awaiting re-housing at the end of 1961. Unfortunately, this figure is likely to be increased as sub-standard properties will still continue to be used for human habitation for many years, unless there is a substantial increase in the provision of new houses in the immediate future.

SLUM CLEARANCE—PROGRESS REPORT

Year	Demolition and Closing Orders Made	No. of Areas	Clearance Areas Represented Houses	Total Houses	Referred to Housing Department	Number Rehoused	Awaiting Rehousing
1953	444	—	—	444	444	215	368 at the end of 1953
1954	320	14	530	850	320	367	321 " " " 1954
1955	679	18	515	1,194	656	710	267 " " " 1955
1956	378	31	1,414	1,792	1,245	1,125	387 " " " 1956
1957	328	14	314	642	1,664	1,301	750 " " " 1957
1958	115	1	223	338	670	887	533 " " " 1958
1959	126	10	152	278	130	335	328 " " " 1959
1960	164	19	268	432	481	373	436 " " " 1960
1961	124	18	741	865	204	326	314 " " " 1961
TOTAL	2,817	125	4,157	6,974	5,953	5,639	314

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	Linehouses ..	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	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 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	Unopposed	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.	17	20 Oct., 55	24 Nov., 55	5 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	26 Feb., 58	3 June, 58
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

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 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	15 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 ..	48	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 35	Bethesda Street ..	111	23 Aug., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	13 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
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

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
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	Broom Street ..	19	22 Nov., 56	20 Dec., 56	3 Jan., 57	24 Jan., 57	12 June, 57	20 Sep., 57	11 Nov., 57
Tunstall 36	Rathbone Street	156	14 Dec. 56	28 Mar., 57	28 Mar., 57	29 May, 57	27 Aug., 57	3 Jan., 58	25 Feb., 58
Hanley 59	Bucknall Old Road	167	14 Dec., 56	31 Jan., 57	4 Feb., 57	4 Apr., 57	2 July, 57	24 Sep., 57	21 Nov., 57
Burslem 53	Smallthorne	85	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58
Burslem 54	Smallthorne	58	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58
Burslem 55	Smallthorne	48	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58
Burslem 56	Grange Street	2	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	11 Mar., 58	27 May, 58
Burslem 57	Grange Street	6	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	11 Mar., 58	27 May, 58
Hanley 60	Willeton Street	6	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58
Hanley 61	Hillchurch Street	8	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58
Hanley 62	Garth Street	5	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58
Tunstall 37	Randall Lane	8	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	24 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	2 Apr., 58	17 July, 58
Stoke 26	London Road	6	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58
Stoke 27	London Road	6	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58
Stoke 28	London Road	11	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58
Burslem 58	Pleasant Street	32	20 June, 57	25 July, 57	13 Sep., 57	25 Sep., 57	11 Dec., 57	5 Mar., 58	6 May, 58
Burslem 58a	Bearmore Square	33	20 June, 57	25 July, 57	13 Sep., 57	25 Sep., 57	Unopposed	20 Dec., 57	20 Feb., 58
Longton 48	Kendrick Street	223	3 Sep., 58	25 Sep., 58	25 Sep., 58	10 Dec., 58	14 Apr., 59	28 Oct., 59	19 Dec., 59
Longton 49	Clayton Street	13	23 July, 59	25 Feb., 60	25 Feb., 60	7 April, 60	Unopposed	11 Aug., 60	7 Oct., 60
Hanley 64	Plough Street	42	17 Sep., 59	26 Nov., 59	30 Nov., 59	29 Jan., 60	24 May, 60	22 Sep., 60	25 Nov., 60
Stoke 36	Registry Street	21	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60
Stoke 37	Rebecca Street	23	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60
Stoke 38	Bamber Street	2	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60
Stoke 39	Leese Street	4	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60
Tunstall 38	Pittshill	12	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	6 Dec., 61
Tunstall 39	Pittshill	8	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	6 Dec., 61
Tunstall 40	Pittshill	2	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	6 Dec., 61
Tunstall 41	Pittshill	27	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	6 Dec., 61
Burslem 60	Hobson Street ..	26	21 Jan., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	8 Sept., 60	3 Jan., 61	6 Dec., 61	6 Dec., 61
Burslem 61	Hobson Street ..	18	21 Jan., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	8 Sept., 60	3 Jan., 61	6 Dec., 61	6 Dec., 61

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 65	Birches Head Road	16	18 Feb., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	2 Sep., 60	Unopposed	9 Jan., 61	6 May, 61
Fenton 9	Christchurch Street	4	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	
Fenton 10	Christchurch Street	25	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	
Fenton 11	Temple Street	33	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	
Hanley 66	Bagnall Street	8	23 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	Unopposed	16 Aug., 61	10 Nov., 61
Fenton 12	Duke Street	7	23 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	16 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61
Tunstall 42	Lower Woodland St	44	21 July, 60	24 Nov., 60	4 Apr., 61	15 June, 61	Unopposed		
Hanley 67	Bethesda Street	9	21 July, 60	24 Nov., 60	13 Dec., 60	5 May, 61	22 Aug., 61		
Hanley 68	Regent Road	14	21 July, 60	24 Nov., 60	13 Dec., 60	5 May, 61	22 Aug., 61		
Hanley 69	Buller Street	11	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61
Hanley 70	Hampton Street	2	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61
Hanley 71	Sun Street	11	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61
Fenton 13	Fenpark Road	7	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	12 May, 61	Unopposed	23 Aug., 61	29 Nov., 61
Longton 50	Barclay Street	5	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	25 Apr., 61	22 Aug., 61	13 Nov., 61	
Burslem 62	North Road	4	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61		
Burslem 63	North Road	15	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61		
Burslem 64	Hot Lane	9	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61		
Fenton 14	Sutherland Street	15	17 Nov., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	1 June, 61	13 Sep., 61	29 Nov., 61	
Tunstall 43	Albany Street	41	19 Jan., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	30 Aug., 61	28 Nov., 61		
Stoke 29	Penkhull	13	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61			
Stoke 30	Penkhull	20	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61			
Stoke 31	Penkhull	24	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61			
Stoke 32	Penkhull	24	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61			
Stoke 33	Penkhull	30	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61			
Stoke 34	Penkhull	19	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61			
Stoke 35	Penkhull	12	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61			
Tunstall 44	Ladywell Road	17	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61					
Tunstall 45	Ladywell Road	355	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61					
Tunstall 46	Ladywell Road	19	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61					
Fenton 15	Hallam Street	31	19 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61					
Fenton 16	Manor Street	4	19 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61					

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 72	Etruria Road	72	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61					
Stoke 40	Mayne Street	8	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61					
Stoke 41	Mayne Street	4	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61					
Hanley 73	Bold Street	33	14 Dec., 61						

Housing Repair and Demolition, etc.

During the year, 32 applications were received for a Certificate of Disrepair. 11 certificates were issued in respect of some but not all the defects, and 4 certificates were issued in respect of all the defects.

In 11 instances undertakings submitted by the landlords to complete the repairs within a period of six months were accepted in lieu of issuing a Certificate of Disrepair.

13 applications were received for the cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair. In 9 cases the certificates were cancelled and in 7 cases the cancellation of the Certificates was 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, 90 Demolition Orders and 21 Closing Orders were made in respect of individual houses unfit for human habitation.

1. INSPECTION		1960	1961
(a)	(i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	552	1,189
	(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	598	1,294
(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	500	1,159
	(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	532	1,214
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	500	1,159
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	38	27
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses found in a fit state ..	14	3
(f)	Number of inspections under Part III of Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	355	1,073
(g)	Number of inspections under Rent Act, 1957 ..	38	25
(h)	Number of inspections under Section 51 ..	—	—

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

	1960	1961
Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers	661	767

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 17 and 18 Housing Act, 1957:—

(i) Demolition Orders made	102	90
(ii) Undertakings accepted	—	13
(iii) Closing Orders made (Part of a Building) ..	9	5
(iv) Informal Undertakings	—	—
(v) Closing Orders made (Whole of a Building) ..	53	16

(c) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—

(i) By Owners	659	573
(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	47	158

4. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES

	<i>In Progress</i>	<i>Demolished</i>	
	1961	1960	1961
(a) Compulsory Purchase Areas ..	12	292	207
(b) Individual Unfit Houses	—	99	98

Revisits in respect of Statutory Notices served under the

Housing Act, 1957, and Public Health Act, 1936 ..	913	1,009
Appointments	662	352
Defects Remedied	2,694	2,513
Visits in respect of Clearance Areas, etc.	2,755	1,583

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

						<i>Demolition Orders</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>
Tunstall	..	..	..	..	..	27	87
Bunslem	..	..	..	..	..	31	93
Hanley	..	..	..	..	..	70	148
Stoke	..	..	..	..	..	40	82
Fenton	..	..	..	..	..	7	58
Longton	..	..	..	..	..	41	88
						<hr/> 216 <hr/>	<hr/> 556 <hr/>

Overcrowding Provisions—Housing Act, 1957

During the year there were 21 complaints of overcrowding and of these 13 were certified as overcrowded in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957. 10 Families were rehoused by the Corporation to abate overcrowding.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, HOUSING ACT, 1949

818 Inspections were made as compared with 566 for the previous year.

The number of improvement grants completed was 437 as compared with 298 for the previous year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

More and more prosecutions regarding offences under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are being taken under Section 2 of the Act. These include not only normal "adulteration" contraventions but also those for foreign matter in food and instances of mould, etc., the latter being previously dealt with under Section 8 (Unfit Food). Was Section 2 ever intended for such offences? Some difficulty may be experienced in choosing the right words in this Section. "Nature", "Substance", "Quality", were meant to deal with adulteration, i.e. admixtures—in the main injurious or fraudulent.

In order to meet these changes it may now be considered opportune to introduce new legislation to deal specifically with these infringements that will simplify the procedure.

None of the samples of water procured for bacteriological examination from the public and other swimming baths during the year was found to be unsatisfactory. One was, however, reported to the appropriate Committee as being slightly below the standard fixed by this Department, this being the Ministry standard for drinking water. These results show a marked improvement on previous years and indicate that filtration and chlorination of the water is being more efficiently carried out.

There is, however, much room for improvement in the structural conditions and sanitary amenities in several of the baths. Although some attempt has been made in recent years to better the existing arrangements at some baths, considerable improvements and in some cases entire reconstruction are necessary before a satisfactory standard will be attained. A complete survey of local swimming requirements, both public and school, and a definite plan of the requisite new building and alterations is needed in order to satisfy the modern requirements in this field.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

185 samples of Public Swimming Baths water were taken for bacteriological examination.

One sample was not up to the usual standard but repeat samples were satisfactory.

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 regulations
1	All Butter Dairy Crispies	—	1	1	—
2	Almonds	1	1	2	—
4	Almonds Ground	3	1	4	—
1	Almond Marzipan	—	1	1	—
1	Acetic Acid	—	1	1	—
1	Bar-B-Q Smoke	—	1	1	—
1	Butterscotch	1	—	1	—
45	Butter	43	2	45	—
1	Buttermints	—	1	1	—
1	Buttermilk	—	1	1	—
1	Butter Peppermint lumps	—	1	1	—
1	Cheese, Nut and Wine Cream	—	1	—	1
1	Cheese with cream	—	1	1	—
1	Cheese and Onion Spread	1	—	1	—
1	Cheese, Natural Scotch, Cheddar	1	—	1	—
1	Children's Soluble Aspirin Tablets	—	1	1	—
1	Chocolate Pudding Cake	—	1	1	—
2	Coconut, Desiccated	1	1	2	—
21	Cream	11	10	19	2
1	Cream Cheese Spread	1	—	1	—
1	Cream Horns	—	1	1	—
1	Creamed Rice	—	1	1	—
2	Creamed Rice Pudding	—	2	2	—
3	Creamed Rice Milk Pudding	—	3	2	1
1	Currant Pudding	—	1	1	—
DRINKS—ALCOHOLIC					
1	British Cream Sherry	1	—	1	—
1	British Tawny Wine	1	—	1	—
1	Buckfast Tonic Wine	1	—	1	—
1	Gin	1	—	1	—
1	Raisin Wine	1	—	1	—
1	Rum	1	—	1	—
1	Sherry, British	1	—	1	—
DRINKS—NON-ALCOHOLIC					
1	Apple Juice	—	1	1	—
1	Apple Juice, Pure, Concentrated	1	—	—	1
1	Brock Orange	1	—	1	—
2	Blackcurrant Health Drink	2	—	2	—
1	Blackcurrant Vitamin C Health Drink	—	1	1	—
1	Blackcurrant Juice Syrup	1	—	1	—
1	Dandelion and Burdock	1	—	1	—
1	Grapefruit Juice with added sugar	—	1	1	—
1	Grapefruit Squash	1	—	1	—
1	Jusoda	1	—	1	—
2	Lemon Drink	2	—	1	1
117	Carried forward	80	37	111	6

Total number of samples submitted for analysis			Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
					Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
117	Brought forward	..	80	37	111	6
3	Lemon Barley	3	—	3	—	
2	Lemon Juice	2	—	1	1	
3	Lemon Squash	3	—	3	—	
2	Lime Juice Cordial	2	—	2	—	
1	Lime and Lemon	1	—	1	—	
1	Lem-Slim	1	—	1	—	
8	Orange Drink	8	—	6	2	
1	Orange Drink, sweetened	1	—	1	—	
1	Orange Barley Water with added Glucose	1	—	1	—	
3	Orange Juice	1	2	3	—	
1	Orange Crush	—	1	1	—	
7	Orange Squash	7	—	7	—	
1	Orange Juice with added Sugar	—	1	1	—	
2	Pineapple Juice	—	2	2	—	
1	Quosh	1	—	—	1	
1	Ricci	1	—	1	—	
4	Sweetened Orange Juice	1	3	2	2	
1	Tizer	1	—	1	—	
2	Whole Orange Drink	2	—	1	1	
1	Whole Lemon Drink	1	—	—	1	
DRUGS						
1	Boracic Powder B.P.	—	1	1	—	
1	Glycerine B.P.	—	1	1	—	
1	Nose & Throat Disinfectant (NAZ-ON)	—	1	1	—	
1	Dairy Cream Eclairs	—	1	1	—	
1	Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil B.P.	—	1	1	—	
1	Flavour Malt	—	1	1	—	
3	Flour, self-raising	—	3	3	—	
1	Fresh Cream Slices	—	1	1	—	
1	Food Colour, Red	—	1	1	—	
1	Frig-Ice	—	1	1	—	
1	Fruit, mixed	—	1	1	—	
1	Fruit Salad in Heavy Sugar Syrup	—	1	1	—	
1	Fish Paste, Salmon & Shrimp	—	1	1	—	
2	Glace Cherries	—	2	2	—	
1	Ginger, Ground	—	1	1	—	
1	Glycerine, Honey & Lemon	—	1	1	—	
1	Ham and Bacon Fat	1	—	1	—	
1	Honey	—	1	1	—	
1	Honey, Pure, Creamed	—	1	1	—	
57	Ice Cream	57	—	57	—	
14	Jam	7	7	14	—	
2	Jelly, Table	—	2	2	—	
15	Lard	14	1	15	—	
7	Lemon Curd	3	4	7	—	
1	Liquid Apples	—	1	1	—	
1	Lemon Cheese	1	—	1	—	
282	Carried forward	..	200	82	268	14

Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Results of Analysis	
					Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
282	Brought forward	..	200	82	268	14
12	Margarine .. .. .	..	12	—	12	—
5	Marmalade .. .. .	..	3	2	5	—
2	Marzipan .. .. .	..	2	—	2	—
MEAT PRODUCTS						
2	All Meat Frankfurters ..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Braised Pork Kidney, Chopped	..	—	1	1	—
1	Casserole of Meat .. ..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Chicken Ragout .. .. .	..	1	1	2	—
1	Beef Steaklets in Rich Gravy	..	—	1	—	1
1	Beef Savouries .. .. .	..	—	1	1	—
1	Boned Chicken in Chicken Jelly	..	—	1	1	—
1	Chicken and Pork Rissoles in	..	—	—	—	—
	Chicken Stock .. .. .	..	—	1	1	—
1	Chicken, Boneless .. ..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Chopped Pork in Natural Juices	..	—	1	1	—
2	Danish Pork in Natural Juices	..	—	2	2	—
1	Danish Pork in Juice ..	..	—	1	1	—
1	English Stewed Steak in Gravy	..	—	1	1	—
1	Ham and Chicken Roll ..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Ham & Chicken Meat Paste ..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Luncheon Meat .. .. .	..	—	1	1	—
1	Meat Paste, Veal and Ham ..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Potted Beef Paste .. .. .	..	1	—	1	—
1	Pork (Canned) .. .. .	..	—	1	—	1
4	Pork Luncheon Meat .. ..	..	—	4	3	1
4	Pork Chopped .. .. .	..	—	4	3	1
2	Shredded Beef Suet .. ..	..	1	1	2	—
3	Stewed Steak .. .. .	..	—	3	2	1
1	Stewed Steak, Sliced ..	..	—	1	—	1
1	Stewed Steak in Gravy ..	..	—	1	1	—
107	Sausage Samples .. .. .	..	104	3	102	5
434	Milk samples .. .. .	..	418	16	432	2
1	Milk, condensed Full Cream	..	—	—	—	—
	unsweetened .. .. .	..	—	1	1	—
7	Mincemeat .. .. .	..	3	4	7	—
4	Non-brewed condiment ..	..	4	—	4	—
1	Orange Yoghourt Mousse ..	..	—	1	—	1
9	Pork Dripping .. .. .	..	4	5	7	2
1	Pepper .. .. .	..	—	1	1	—
1	Pudding Mix .. .. .	..	—	1	1	—
1	Rice Pudding .. .. .	..	—	1	1	—
1	Picalilli .. .. .	..	—	1	1	—
1	Raspberries and Cream with Jelly	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sage and Onion Stuffing ..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Strawberry Conserve ..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sweets, Rum and Butter ..	..	—	1	1	—
19	Vinegar, Malt .. .. .	..	17	2	19	—
1	Vinegar, French Wine ..	..	1	—	1	—
929	TOTALS .. .. .	..	771	158	899	30

Formal Samples	..	..	..	771
Informal Samples	..	..	..	158
Number of Samples Genuine	..	..	..	899
Number of Samples Non-Genuine	..	..	..	30

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

Quarter ending:—

31st March, 1961	..	..	..	3.63%
30th June, 1961	..	..	..	3.63%
30th September, 1961	..	..	..	3.62%
31st December, 1961	..	..	..	3.76%

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

Proceedings under the Act were instituted as follows:—

Offence	Result	Fines			Costs		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Selling a quantity of beef sausage which contained undeclared preservative equal to 380 parts per million sulphur dioxide ..	Convicted	5	0		3	11	0
Selling a quantity of pork sausage which was 10.8% deficient of meat. (Defendant company awarded costs £52 10s. 0d.) ..	Case dismissed						
Selling a quantity of lemon drink which was 48.8% deficient of fruit juice	Convicted	25	0	0	34	2	6
Selling a quantity of orange drink which contained only 5.4% of potable fruit instead of not less than 10.0%	Convicted	25	0	0	34	2	6
TOTAL		50	5	0	71	16	0

Details of unsatisfactory samples where proceedings were not instituted:—

Article	Remarks
Double Cream	Informal sample. 6.0% deficient of its proper proportion of fat. Matter taken up with the manufacturers and warning given.
Pork Dripping	Contained a foreign body. Foreign matter consisted probably of charred fat deposits. Manufacturers interviewed and a letter of warning sent.

Article	Remarks
Pork Dripping	Contained a high proportion of water and added artificial colouring matter which tended to mislead as to quality. Letter sent to the manufacturers who replied to the effect that they were re-wording the label on this product.
Quosh	Contained only 15.2% instead of not less than 25% of orange juice. Letter sent to the manufacturers who stated that as the product is made from whole fresh oranges, the standard stipulated in the Soft Drinks Order, 1953, is not applicable. The firm were advised to amend the label to read "Made from whole fresh oranges".
Lemon Juice	Was fortified with added Vitamin C and such fortification should be disclosed. Matter taken up with the manufacturers who stated that the Vitamin C content varies in lemon juice, and to standardise this Vitamin C was added. The label on the produce was about to be revised and the producers stated that steps would be taken to alter the wording so as to make it perfectly plain that the product contains added Vitamin C.
Nut and Wine Cream Cheese	Appeared to be prepared from cream cheese, cheese nut and wine, but had no list of ingredients. Manufacturers interviewed. New labels printed giving a list of ingredients. Informal sample.
Orange Yoghourt Mousse ..	Appeared to be prepared from milk, sugar and oranges, but had no list of ingredients. Manufacturers interviewed. New labels to be printed giving a list of ingredients. Informal sample.
Beef Steaklets in Rich Gravy	Contained only 43.0% of meat and should have contained about 75.0% of meat. Manufacturers interviewed and they agreed to make a new product containing the required meat content.
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding ..	Informal sample. Contained only 2.6% of sugar (sucrose) and about 24.0% of added water. Formal sample to be taken if available.
Chopped Pork (canned) ..	9.7% deficient of meat. Letter sent to the importers who replied that the matter was in the hands of the district authorities in Yugoslavia.
Orange Drink	Contained only about 15% of fruit which was too low for a drink prepared from 27.5% of fruit. Letter sent to manufacturers who stated that they always use the specified amount of oranges i.e. 27½ lb. per 10 gallons of drink and that the 14.3% of potable fruit content is a thoroughly satisfactory indication of this.
Tuberculin Tested Milk ..	TWO samples taken. One was 3.3% deficient of fat and 0.3% deficient in solids-not-fat, and the other was 6.6% deficient of fat and 1.2% deficient in solids-not-fat. Informal samples. Both samples were from the same producer, on the same day, from different vending machines. The producer was interviewed regarding the mixing of the milk. A letter of warning was sent.

Article	Remarks
Sliced Stewed Steak (canned)	7.1% deficient of its proper proportion of meat. Letter sent to the manufacturers who withdrew all remaining stocks from the local store. Informal sample.
Sterilised Cream	2.2% deficient of fat. Repeat sample taken reported genuine. No action taken.
Pork Sausage, containing preservative	Contained 62.7% instead of 65.0% of total meat and only 21.7% instead of 32.5% of lean meat. Manufacturer interviewed. Warning given regarding meat content.
Pork (canned)	Informal sample. 11.0% deficient of its proper proportion of meat. Matter taken up with local retailers. Stocks withdrawn from sale and no further supplies. This was a Danish product and the manufacturers in Denmark have decided that in view of this report to alter their production methods to increase the amount of pork in the finished product.
Whole Lemon Drink	68.8% deficient of its proper proportion of juice. Letter of warning sent.
Whole Orange Drink	Contained only 8.8% of potable fruit instead of not less than 10.0%. Letter of warning sent.
Stewed Steak	4.3% deficient of its proper proportion of meat. Imported product. Wholesaler interviewed. No new stock to be ordered. Further sample to be obtained if available.
Sweetened Orange Juice	About 58% deficient of its proper proportion of fruit juice. Informal sample. Formal sample taken in connection with this. (See below).
Sweetened Orange Juice	56.4% deficient of its proper proportion of orange juice. No list of ingredients given, though pre-packed. Matter taken up with the importer who referred it to the Israeli Government. They, in turn, have contacted the Government Analyst of Israel. Details forwarded to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
Pork Sausage (canned)	Informal sample. Cereal is listed fifth instead of second in the list of ingredients. Letter sent to manufacturers. New can now in use listing cereal second in the statement of ingredients.
Pork Luncheon Meat	Contained a small amount of added flour which was not included in the list of ingredients. Letter sent to importers. Matter taken up with Danish manufacturer who has been instructed to state added cereal on the label. Informal sample.
Pure Concentrated Apple Juice	Did not give quantitative statement of the vitamin C content. A label giving these details had become detached from bottle during storage in retailer's premises and was not supplied to the Inspector at time of sale. Shopkeeper warned regarding this matter.
Pork Sausages	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equal to 364 parts per million by weight. Letter of warning sent.

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

53 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

					<i>Samples</i>
Provisional Grade 1	..	..	..	..	51
Provisional Grade 2	..	..	..	..	—
Provisional Grade 3	..	..	..	..	1
Provisional Grade 4	..	..	..	..	1

Miscellaneous Visits

1,079 visits were made to premises for appointments, interviews, licensing and investigations.

Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Basic Slag	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bone Meal	..	..	..	..	..	2
National Growmore Fertiliser	..	..	..	..	..	1
John Innes Base	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thrive All Purpose Fertiliser	..	..	..	..	..	1
Solufeed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Compure High Nitrogen Fertiliser	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dried Blood	..	..	..	..	..	1
Compound Fish Manure	..	..	..	..	..	1
Liquid Manure	..	..	..	..	..	1
Solutone	..	..	..	..	..	1
Organic Liquid Manure	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pig Breeders Meal	..	..	..	..	..	1
Intensive Growers V.A.	..	..	..	..	..	1

NATIONAL GROWMORE:—

The analyst reported that the potash found was 2·7% more than the amount stated and that this difference exceeded the limits of variation. The matter was taken up with the retailer who contacted his supplier. The latter has written stating that investigations were being carried out to ascertain, if possible, the cause of this variation.

BONE MEAL:—

The phosphoric acid insoluble in water was found to be 2·9% more than the amount stated and this difference exceeded the limits of variation. This was an informal sample. The matter was taken up with the retailer, who contacted his supplier.

DRIED BLOOD:—

The amount of nitrogen found was 1·4% less than the amount stated and this difference exceeded the limits of variation. Upon investigation it was found that this was an error on the part of the shop assistant. He had failed to notice that there had been an alteration in the Statutory Statement given by the manufacturers. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk.

All the other samples were within the prescribed limits of variation permitted.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953

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

DESIGNATED MILK

512 samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination as follows:—

TUBERCULIN TESTED CHANNEL ISLANDS MILK (FARM BOTTLED)—1

1 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (CHANNEL ISLAND)—4

4 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (FARM BOTTLED)—7

2 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

4 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

In one instance owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the result of the Methylene Blue Test was rendered void.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK—3

1 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

In 2 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Test were rendered void.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (CHANNEL ISLAND) PASTEURISED—53

49 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

53 passed the Phosphatase Test.

In 3 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Test were rendered void.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)—167

156 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

167 passed the Phosphatase Test.

In 10 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Test were rendered void.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (STERILISED)—5

5 passed the Turbidity Test.

HIGH TEMPERATURE SHORT TIME PASTEURISED—153

144 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

153 passed the Phosphatase Test.

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

PASTEURISED (HOLDER PROCESS)—32

32 passed the Phosphatase Test.

28 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

In 4 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Test were rendered void.

STERILISED MILK—87

87 passed the Turbidity Test.

BIOLOGICAL TEST

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

Tuberculin Tested—3 negative.

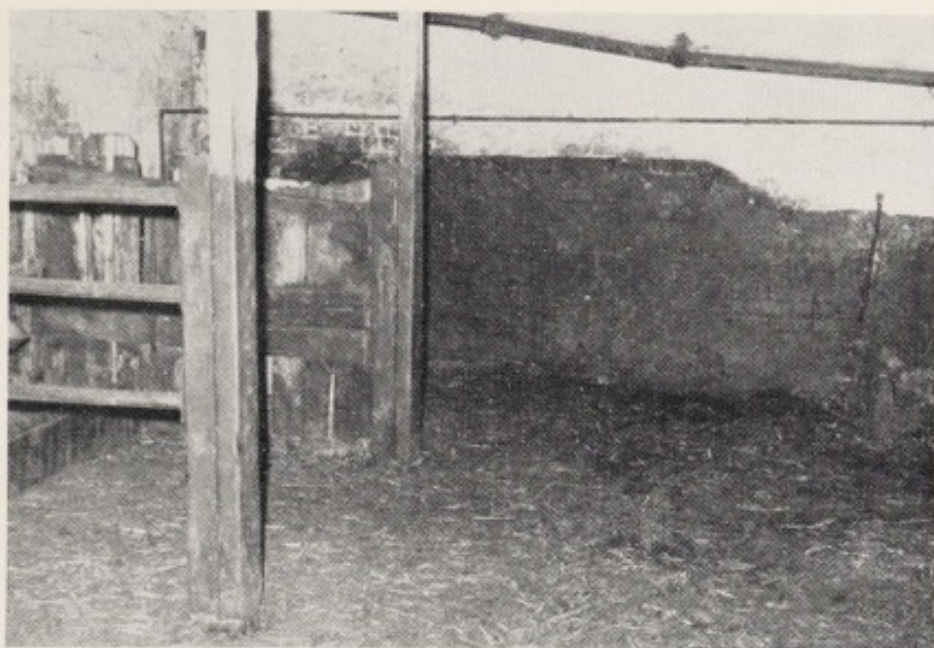
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)—7 negative.

Tuberculin Tested (Channel Islands) Milk—5 negative.

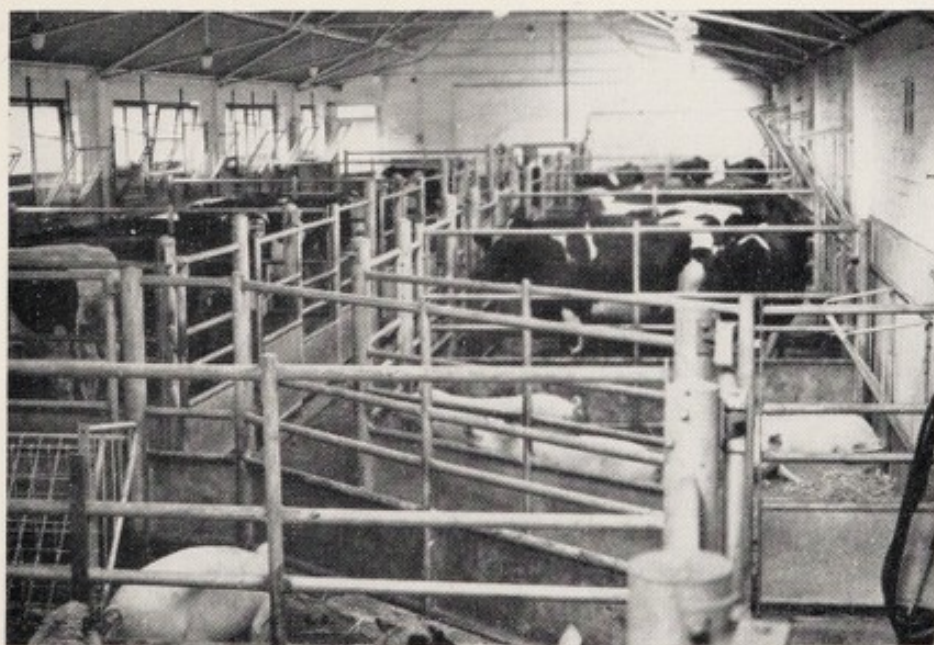
A sample of Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled) procured from a local retailer was reported by the Public Health Laboratory Service to be infected with *Brucella Abortus*. This Milk was supplied from a farm outside the City. The local retailer and wholesale dairy were informed of the result and arrangements made for supplies from this source to be discontinued. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was also notified.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

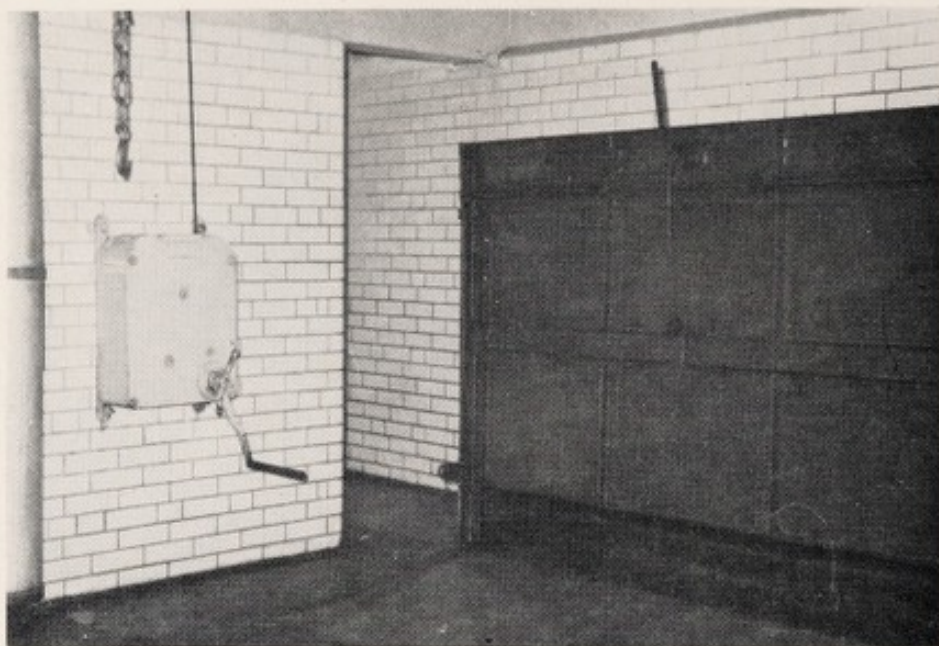
208 visits were made to dairies in connection with sampling, inspections, alterations, repairs, etc.



Animal Lairage at Slaughterhouse. Pre 1939 type



Animal Lairage at Slaughterhouse—New Open Access multi-purpose Penning, in new lair constructed to comply with Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.



Stunning Pen in private slaughterhouse reconstructed to conform with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958.



Slaughter Hall of private slaughterhouse reconstructed to comply with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, showing glazed brick construction, granolithic floor with coved wall/floor angle and triple compartment sink to provide for hand washing, sterilization of tool and sterilization of wiping cloths.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Reference was made in the Annual Report for 1960 to the effort which had been made in the inspection of slaughterhouses and the preparation and submission of the slaughterhouse report which was required by the Slaughterhouses Act 1958. By the middle of 1961, the Ministry informed the Council that the slaughterhouse report would be accepted, and, as a consequence, a more concentrated effort to improve slaughtering establishments was instituted than has ever been seen in this City in one period.

Although with the decontrol of the meat industry in 1954 the structural standard required by the Council for these slaughterhouses which were re-licensed and re-opened was very high, there was still scope for improvement and alteration.

It is pleasing to report that in attempting to bring the slaughtering establishments in this City up to the standards required by the Food Hygiene Slaughterhouses Regulations 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals Prevention of Cruelty Regulations 1958, the owners of slaughterhouses have co-operated very willingly with the Officials of this Department, and it is felt that the slaughterhouses now licensed in the City have as high structural standard as any other group in the United Kingdom. All the slaughterhouses in the City were improved. One was virtually rebuilt in its entirety and, although the new structure occupies a slightly less area than the old, the finished building represents a most marked improvement in the hygienic standard of the slaughterhouse. The improved lairage and layout and a changed pattern of working have resulted in a marked improvement at this establishment. A second slaughterhouse was extensively re-constructed and lairage facilities, in former old farm buildings, have been replaced with one large, open access, multi-purpose lair which is light and airy. A third slaughterhouse in the northern end of the City was also extensively altered, notably by the addition of a large cooling room and cold store and by the installation of mechanical ventilation in the lairage.

Some £13,000 was spent on improvements at the Public Abattoir which, of course, had to comply with the same standard as the other slaughterhouses.

More and more research has been done in the past few years in connection with the relationship between infected carcasses and food poisoning, and between slaughterhouse hygiene and infected carcasses. In many instances one has felt that bad meat hygiene was largely due to the low standard of premises on which meat was killed. There is now no reason why this factor should enter into consideration as on all the premises in this City good meat hygiene is possible, for premises are light, airy, constructed so as to be easy to clean and each having adequate washing and sterilising facilities. The raising of the standard of meat hygiene is now a question of improving the human element, and there are signs that the gradual improvement, previously noted, is being maintained and now that the standard of structure is good the Department's Health Education activities can be directed more and more towards improving the actual handling of the meat during the killing and storing stages.

Slaughtering continued to be carried out at the City Abattoir and at eight private licensed slaughterhouses. One of these private slaughterhouses is largely used for the slaughter of pigs for bacon production.

During the year 53,402 units of animals were slaughtered and examined in the City, and 100 tons, 3 cwts., 2 qrs., 10 lb. of meat and offal were condemned, as compared with 45,116 units slaughtered and 100 tons, 16 cwts., 1 qr., 27 lb. of meat and offal condemned during the previous year.

1961 saw the opening of one new Imported Meat Depot bringing the total in the City to four. Frequent visits are made to these establishments and to the Meat Markets for the purpose of carrying out meat and other foods inspections.

The success of the Tuberculosis eradication scheme has been noted in previous reports. Tuberculosis is met less and less in carcasses examined and is continuing to decline. There is every indication that the health of animals slaughtered for food is gradually improving. This being borne out by the figures for condemned meat and offal which show a remarkable decline over the past years. The figures for 1951 show that 422 tons of meat and offal were condemned from a total number of 111,756 animals slaughtered and the figures for 1961 show that 100 tons of meat and offal were condemned from a total number of 151,177 animals slaughtered. The eradication scheme provides for the regular inspection of all cattle for tuberculosis; this results in the farmer receiving advice on the health and welfare of all his livestock at the same regular intervals. Diseased conditions, other than tuberculosis, which may be developing receive early treatment and the benefits not only to the livestock and the farmer, but to the butcher and the general public are partly reflected in the figures quoted.

During 1961 the visits made to food businesses to inspect foods other than meat were about 10% higher than in the previous year and the weight of food condemned was also greater. Most of these visits are, of course, made to the wholesale warehouses which are concentrated in the central area of the City but visits are also made to retail shops, cafes, hospitals, school canteens and goods carriers depots. The food certified as being unfit is surrendered to the Corporation and is either destroyed on the spot under the supervision of the Inspector or collected by the Cleansing Department for disposal. Normally this unfit food is disposed of by burial in a controlled tip but where such commodities as sweets or biscuits are concerned the goods are usually destroyed by burning.

MEAT AND GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION

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>
20,803	1,282	81,442	47,650	151,177	53,402

DETAILS OF CONDEMNATIONS

				<i>Weight of Meat Condemned</i>			
Carcases found to be affected with Tuberculosis				T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
24 Cattle	(0.11%) comprising	11 whole carcasses	(0.05%)	3	1	2	5
	and	13 part carcasses	(0.06%)				
1 Calf	(0.08%) comprising	1 whole carcase	(0.08%)	—	—	2	13
868 Pigs	(1.82%) comprising	9 whole carcasses	(0.02%)	5	15	0	0
	and	859 part carcasses	(1.8%)				
893 animals (0.59%) comprising				8	17	0	18
	and	872 part carcasses	(0.58%)				

Carcases found to be affected with Other Diseases				T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
123 Cattle	(0.59%) comprising	21 whole carcasses	(0.1%)	5	8	0	4
	and	102 part carcasses	(0.49%)				
38 Calves	(2.96%) comprising	35 whole carcasses	(2.73%)	—	11	1	24
	and	3 part carcasses	(0.23%)				
99 Sheep	(0.12%) comprising	55 whole carcasses	(0.07%)	1	3	1	6
	and	44 part carcasses	(0.05%)				
209 Pigs	(0.44%) comprising	54 whole carcasses	(0.11%)	3	8	3	26
	and	155 part carcasses	(0.33%)				
469 Animals (0.31%) comprising				10	11	3	4
	and	304 part carcasses	(0.20%)				

Total number of carcasses affected (Tuberculosis and Other Diseases)				T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
147 Cattle	(0.70%) comprising	32 whole carcasses	(0.16%)	8	9	2	9
	and	115 part carcasses	(0.54%)				
39 Calves	(3.01%) comprising	36 whole carcasses	(2.81%)	—	12	0	9
	and	3 part carcasses	(0.20%)				
99 Sheep	(0.12%) comprising	55 whole carcasses	(0.07%)	1	3	1	6
	and	44 part carcasses	(0.05%)				
1,077 Pigs	(2.26%) comprising	63 whole carcasses	(0.13%)	9	3	3	26
	and 1,014 part carcasses	(2.13%)					
1,362 Animals (0.90%) comprising				19	8	3	22
	and 1,176 part carcasses	(0.78%)					

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

<i>Meat</i>				<i>Offal</i>				<i>TOTAL Meat and Offal</i>			
T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
19	8	3	22	80	14	2	16	100	3	2	10

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>
Anaemia	—	—	—	1	1
Abnormal odour	—	—	—	1	1
Bruising, general ..	1	—	—	—	1
Bilateral Pylo-nephritis ..	1	—	—	1	2
Dropsy, generalised ..	4	2	5	2	13
Decomposition, generalised ..	—	—	1	—	1
Emaciation, generalised ..	4	6	28	2	40
Fever, acute	5	1	1	11	18
Immaturity	—	14	—	—	14
Jaundice	—	—	—	1	1
Leukaemia	—	—	—	2	2
Malignant Neoplasms ..	1	—	—	—	1
Metritis, Acute Septic ..	—	—	—	1	1
Moribund	—	6	10	9	25
Multiple injuries	1	—	—	—	1
Pericarditis, Septic ..	—	—	—	1	1
Peritonitis, Septic ..	—	—	—	1	1
Pyæmia	—	2	8	9	19
Septicaemia or Septic Intoxication	3	3	2	11	19
Umbilical Pyæmia ..	—	1	—	—	1
Uraemia	1	—	—	1	2
TOTALS ..	21	35	55	54	165

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>
77	267	655	32	1,031	308

IMPORTED MEAT AND OFFAL (FROZEN AND CHILLED) DEALT WITH AT THE CITY ABATTOIR:—

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
Carcase Meat	35	9	2	9
Offal	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	35	9	2	9

The Tuberculosis (Reactors) Order, 1950 (Brought into Operation in October, 1954)

During the year 249 cattle were dealt with under this Order at the City Abattoir. 9 of these cattle were found to be unfit for human consumption necessitating the condemnation of each entire carcase and organs.

**Tuberculosis (England and Wales Attested Area) Order,
1960 (Brought into operation October 1960)**

During the year 54 Cattle received in the City direct from Cattle Markets or other sources were found to be affected with Tuberculosis, and, where applicable, were reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Cysticercus Bovis

In the 14 cases discovered in cattle slaughtered in the City, 8 were affected with viable cysts and as a final precaution, the carcasses were treated by freezing for 21 days at 15°F.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

			<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Canned meat	..	..	3	12	3	19
Canned fruit	..	..	2	—	—	7
Canned milk	..	..	—	3	—	24
Canned fish	..	..	—	1	2	23
Canned vegetables	..	..	2	7	—	20
Canned Soups	..	..	—	9	2	7
Bacon and ham	..	..	—	3	1	2
Rice	..	..	—	1	3	8
Fruit juice	..	..	—	—	1	27
Rice pudding	..	..	—	1	3	24
Sausages	..	..	—	—	2	2
Pickles	..	..	—	—	1	18
Flour	..	..	—	—	3	8
Cheese	..	..	—	—	1	8
Butter	..	..	—	—	2	—
Wet Fish	..	..	—	5	2	19
Fruit	..	..	—	4	2	18
Black puddings	..	..	—	—	—	18
Preserves	..	..	—	—	—	13
Biscuits	..	..	—	16	3	27
Sugar	..	..	—	2	3	—
Tapioca	..	..	—	—	1	3
Artificial cream	..	..	—	—	2	20
Coffee	..	..	—	—	—	3
Vinegar	..	..	—	—	—	7
Vegetables	..	..	—	11	—	24
Frozen whole egg	..	..	—	—	—	14
Pork pies	..	..	—	—	—	8
Dried fruit	..	..	—	—	—	16
Cooked meats	..	..	—	—	—	24
Nuts	..	..	—	8	—	2
Mincemeat	..	..	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	—	1	3	7
TOTALS			11	17	3	1

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED—*continued*

					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Total condemned, 1961	..	..	..	..	11	17	3	1
Total condemned, 1960	..	..	..	..	10	16	2	1

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1938-58

Humane Slaughtering

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

Slaughtermen'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.

The total number of licences in operation at 31st December, 1961 is 82.

INSPECTION OF, AND VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES

	1960	1961
Slaughterhouses.. .. .	Visited daily	
Other visits	885	1,246
Butcher's shops, stalls and preserved food premises ..	752	476
Other food retail premises	3,641	2,050
Ice cream shops and manufacturing premises	506	324
Milk processing plants	225	223
Food premises re condemnations	347	399
Markets	774	732
Food warehouses	46	67
Hawker's carts and vans	75	51
Bakeries	119	94
Oatcake bakeries	84	40
Cafe kitchens	164	145
Fish frying premises	240	218
Industrial canteens	192	156
School meals centres	105	80
Snack bars	171	84
Merchandise marks	43	71
Mineral water factories	1	—
Hotels/Licensed premises.. .. .	80	70
Food factories	15	26
Chemists shops	12	6
Offensive trades	47	34
Market stalls	25	26
Institute kitchens	—	1
Hospital kitchens	8	12
Potato crisp factory	—	2
Poultry slaughterhouse	—	1
Community centres	1	—
Food packing premises	2	—
Sweet manufacturer's premises	1	—
TOTALS	8,561	6,534

PROSECUTIONS, 1961

Description	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Smoking a cigarette whilst handling open food ..	—	—	—	1	1	0
(2) Insanitary and defective condition of restaurant premises	10	0	0	2	2	0
(3) Insanitary condition of food packing factory (Case not proceeded with—firm went out of existence)						
TOTAL ..	10	0	0	3	3	0

Warning letters were sent by the Town Clerk in the following instances:—

- (a) Dirty condition of milk bottle.
- (b) Selling a quantity of milk containing a foreign body, namely a piece of glass.
- (c) Having in possession for the purpose of sale food intended for, but unfit for human consumption.
- (d) Milk bottle not in a state of thorough cleanliness before being used by dairy.
- (e) Selling a packet of potato crisps containing a piece of adhesive tape.
- (f) Selling a pork pie containing a dark foreign object.
- (g) Selling a pie containing a winged brass screw nut.
- (h) Dirty condition of food shop.
- (i) Selling a cake containing an insect.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES WATER BOARD

Register of Rainfall in 1961, kept at the Meir, Longton

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

					<i>Total Depth (ins.)</i>	<i>No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell</i>
January ..	..	..	..	..	4.08	22
February..	..	..	..	..	2.68	16
March ..	..	..	..	..	1.02	10
April ..	..	..	..	..	3.80	23
May ..	..	..	..	..	1.75	8
June ..	..	..	..	..	1.19	8
July ..	..	..	..	..	3.20	15
August ..	..	..	..	..	3.85	23
September	..	..	..	..	2.37	17
October ..	..	..	..	..	4.25	24
November ..	..	..	..	..	1.44	15
December ..	..	..	..	..	2.53	14
TOTALS ..					32.16	195

In 1960, the total rainfall was 42.87 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 and Chloramine treatment is applied to the whole of the water supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1961, the Board took 552 Bacteriological and 122 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, 99.6% were free from faecal contamination (Bacteria Coli) and 98% free from Chlostridium Welchii organisms.

The total rainfall during the year was 32·16 inches, this being 2·4% *below* the Standard Average of 32·95 inches.

The margin between the water available from all the sources and the consumption is not yet great enough for safety due to the continued development of property and industry, hence the continual effort by the Board to ensure an adequate water supply to satisfy the needs of the district.

During the year the Board pressed forward with their new source of supply at Tittesworth which is the raising of the embankment of an existing water impounding compensation reservoir. The raising of the Dam is now practically completed and the reservoir is slowly filling to its new top water level of 646' O.D.

Work has commenced on the Water Treatment Plant and progress made on the 30" dia. main from Tittesworth to the proposed new reservoir at Ladderedge, and also on the 27" dia. main from Stockton Brook to Ladderedge. When completed the new source will augment the Board's supplies by a further 5,000,000 g.p.d., even in dry periods.

The new service reservoir at Shootershills was nearing completion by the end of the year, approximately 78% of the work being done. The testing of the reservoir and mains will be carried out during 1962 and if satisfactory put into commission.

During 1961, the average daily quantity of water consumed in the whole of the Board's area of supply amounted to 19,428,000 gallons, with a population supplied of 416,000, this represents an amount of an approximate consumption of 47 gallons per head per day for domestic, trade and waste.

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

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

MONTHLY TOTALS FOR 1961

							<i>Inches</i>
January ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·84
February ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·34
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·14
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·14
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·73
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·32
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·05
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·16
September ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·28
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·09
November ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·47
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·18

YEARLY TOTAL: .. 29·74



INDEX

	PAGE
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	27
Ambulance Service	106 to 111
Ante-Natal Clinic	74
Area and Population	10 to 12
Area of District	10, 11
Atmospheric Pollution	128
Adult Training Centre.. .. .	104
After Care and Rehabilitation	41
 Bakehouses	 173
Births	13
Births—Illegitimate	13, 67
Births—Notification of	64
Bronchitis	18
B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis	41
 Cancer	 19
Canal Boats, Inspections, etc.	125, 126
Cafes	173
Census, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1951	10
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	27
Chest Clinic Work of 1959	31 to 52
Child Welfare Centres	83
Clearance Areas	145 to 154
Closet Accommodation	125
Common Lodging House	124
Complaints received	121
Convalescent Treatment	86
Conversions	125
Cremation	114
 Dairies	 163, 164
Day Nurseries	83
Deaths	17
Deaths—Principal Causes of	18
Deaths—from Principal Zymotic Diseases	18
Deaths assigned to Pregnancy or Child Birth	76
Demolition Orders	145 to 154
Dental Treatment	83
Diphtheria	26
Diphtheria Immunisation	87
District Nursing	89 to 90
Disinfection	126
Disinfestation	126
Dispensary Tuberculosis	31 to 55

INDEX—*continued*

	PAGE
Domestic Helps	93, 94
Drainage—Inspection of	122
Dysentery	27
Encephalitis	27
Erysipelas	26
Environmental Hygiene Services	116 to 174
Factories—Sanitary Accommodation	142, 143
Fat Melters and Extractors	127
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	162, 163
Food Hygiene	167, 168
Food and Drugs Acts	156 to 164
Foods—Other	171, 172
Food Poisoning	28
Fried Fish Shops	173
Food Shops	173
Gut Scrapers	127
Gynaecological Clinic	76, 77
Health Visiting	80 to 82
Health Committee	8
Hide and Skin Yards	127
Home Teaching	103
Housing	145 to 154
Ice-Cream Shops	173
Illegitimate Births	13, 67 to 69
Immunisation—Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	87
Infant Welfare Centres—Attendances at	78
Infantile Mortality	71 to 73
Infectious Diseases	26, 27, 28
Influenza	27
Inhabited Houses	10
Inspection of Drainage Work	121, 122
Introduction	5, 6, 7
Industrial Canteens	173
Lead Poisoning	19
Legal Proceedings	122, 123
Lodging House	122, 123
Malaria	27
Mass Radiography	48 to 57
Maternity and Child Welfare	64
Maternal Mortality	76

INDEX—*continued*

	PAGE
Measles	27
Meat and Food Inspection	167 to 173
Mental Health	97 to 105
Midwifery	74, 75
Milk Analysis	163, 164
Milk, Preservatives in	163, 164
Milk Supply	163, 164
Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders	163, 164
Mothers—Death of, in Child-birth	76
Mortuary, Public	114
Natural Increase	17
Notification of Births	64
Notices, served	122, 123, 124
Nuisances dealt with	121
Nurseries	83, 84
Nursing Equipment	90
National Assistance Act, 1948 and 1951	114
Nursing Homes	114
Offensive Trades	127
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	77
Other Foods	171, 172
Overcrowding	154
Occupation Centre	97
Outworkers	143
Problem Families Case Work	95, 96
Pemphigus Neonatorum	27
Penny Rate	12
Pneumonia	27
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	88
Population	10, 11, 12
Premature Infants	64, 65
Privies, Conversion of	125
Psychiatric Social Worker's Report	101 to 104
Public Conveniences	122
Public Swimming Baths	155
Pests	126
Prosecutions	174
Rainfall, Register of	175, 177
Rateable Value	12
Rodent Control	127

INDEX—*continued*

	PAGE
Sanitary Defects found and dealt with	121
Scarlet Fever	26
Sewer Infestation	127
Shops Acts	124
Smallpox	26
Smoke Abatement	132 to 143
Staff (Senior)	9
Still-births	13, 65 to 67
Surgical Tuberculosis	30
Swimming Baths, Public	155
 Tripe Boilers	 127
Tuberculosis	30 to 57
Tuberculosis Statistics	30
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	35
Theatres, Music Halls	122
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	26
Unmarried Mother and Child	67
 Vaccination	 88
Venereal Diseases	58, 59
Vital Statistics	13 to 19
 Waste Water Closets	 125
Water Supply and Analysis	175, 176
Whooping Cough	28
Whooping Cough Immunisation	87
Workplaces	142, 143
Wrenbury Hall Colony	30, 31
Welfare Foods	85, 86
 Zymotic Diseases—Deaths from Principal Area, Population in Wards at Census	 18 Table No. 1 .. 11
Population in existing Wards	Table No. 2 .. 12
Vital Statistics	Table No. 3 .. 14
Number of Births, Birth Rate, Number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mor- tality Rate in each of the 24 Wards	Table No. 4 .. 15
Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mor- tality Rate since Federation	Table No. 5 .. 16
Vital Statistics for Stoke-on-Trent and England and Wales, and Natural In- crease for Stoke-on-Trent for 5 years	Table No. 6 .. 17
Causes of and Ages at Death during 1961	Table No. 7 .. 20 to 23
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Deaths, Death Rate & Notifications—Years 1912-1961	Table No. 8 .. 29
Notifications, 1961—Pulmonary Cases	Table No. 9 .. 31

