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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

ANNUAL REPORT

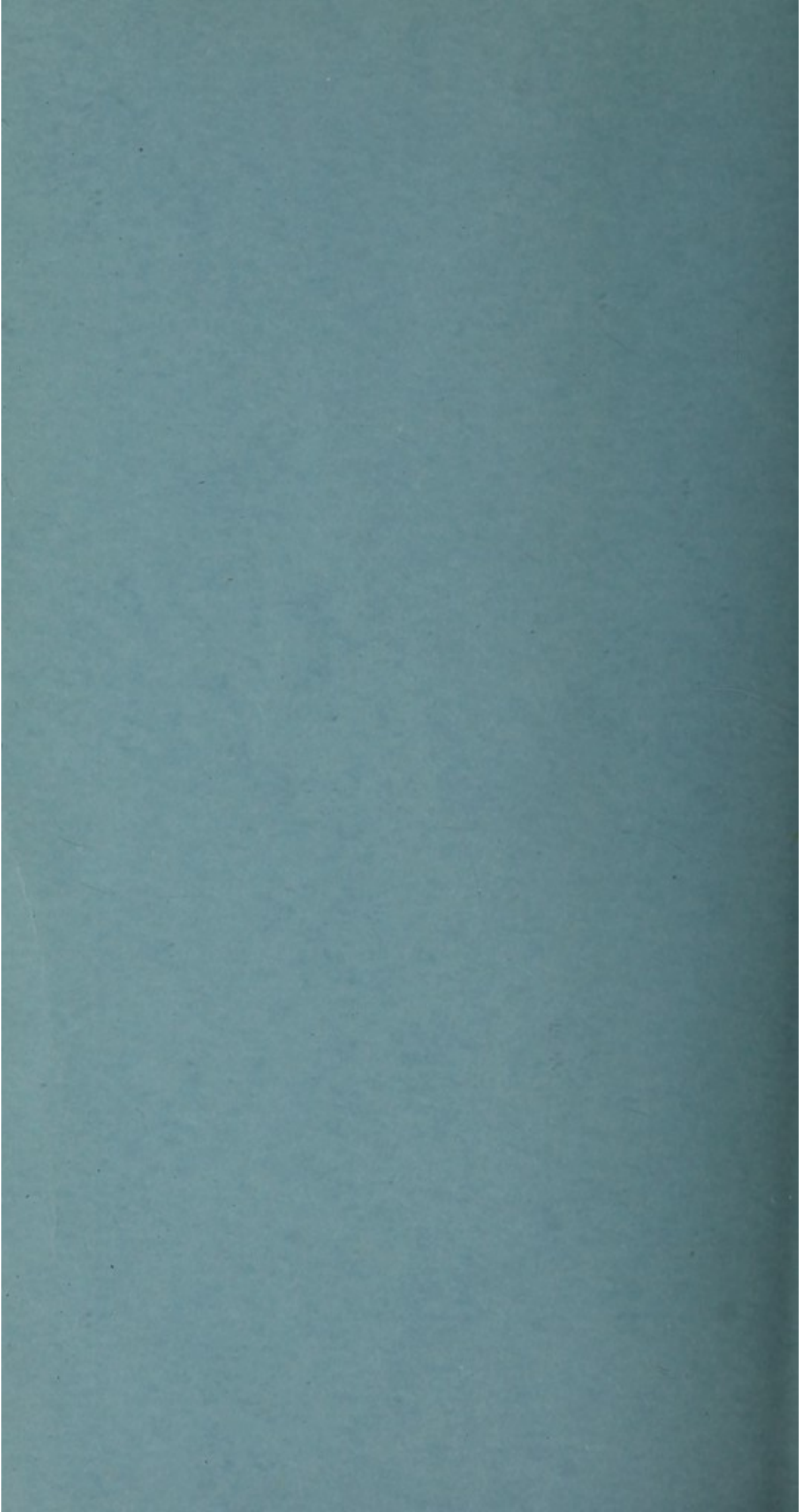
on the work of the

**PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT**

1969



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





CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

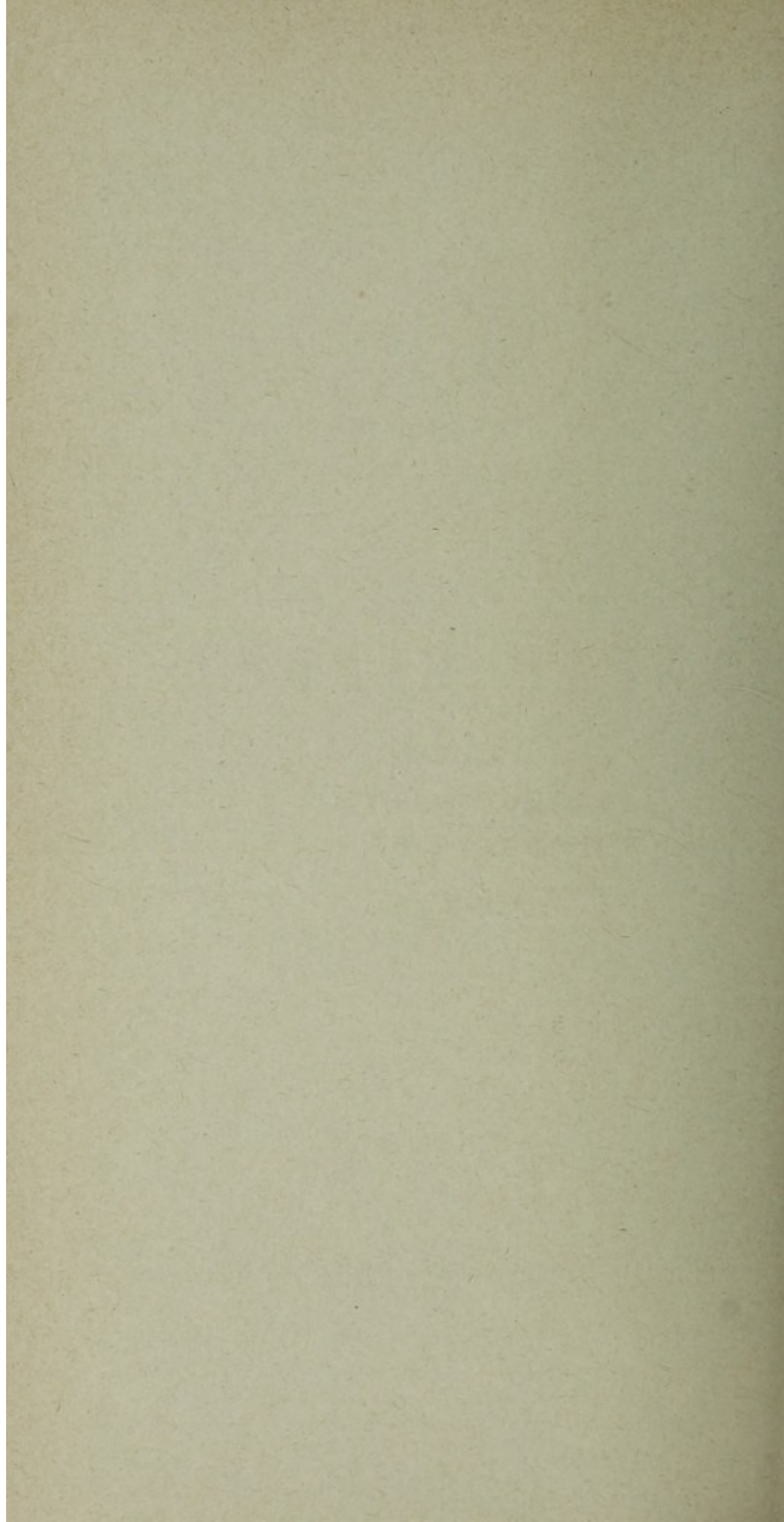
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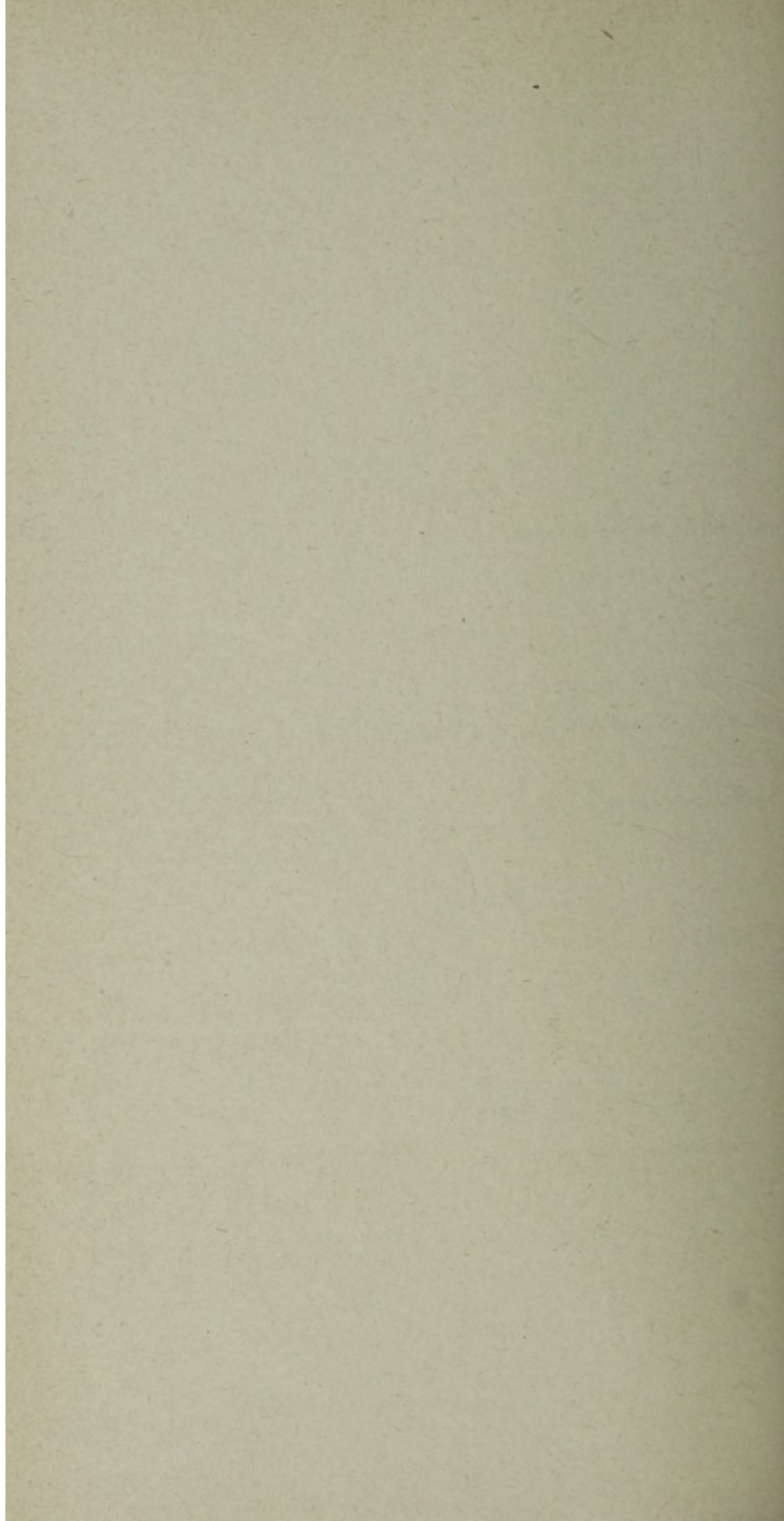
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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

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 1969 which has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health in circular 1/70.

The Registrar General estimated the civil population at the middle of the year to be 272,260, a decrease of 780 compared to a decrease of 2,690 during the previous year.

During the year 4,223 births were registered compared to 4,483 in 1968. This gives a birth rate 15.5; lower than the 16.4 of 1968 and still well below the rate for England and Wales (16.3).

The crude death rate for the City was 10.95 which is a little lower than the 11.6 for 1968. The 1969 rate for England and Wales was 11.9. When the standardising factor is applied the rate for the City becomes 14.4.

Since the opening of the new North Staffs. Maternity Hospital, and the increasing number of planned early discharges from maternity hospital, there has been a further rapid fall in the number of babies delivered at home. This number was down to 571 in 1969, a fall of 234 during the year. Early discharge visits increased by approximately 5,000 to 29,469. Much of the work of the domiciliary midwifery service is now concerned with post-natal care of the mother and newborn baby rather than with the actual delivery. Early discharge after about 48 hours is an expedient which allows practically all mothers who wish to do so to have their babies in hospital but is too short in time to give the mothers any real rest from home and family responsibilities or to allow the hospital midwives any chance of getting to know their patients. The whole future of domiciliary midwifery warrants detailed and careful consideration.

Cervical Cytology continues to prove its worth with 10 positive smears and 15 doubtfuls referred for hospital investigation and treatment as necessary. This service must be pushed more and more to the attention of our female citizens so that all those within the appropriate age groups (which must be extended) do come forward to have the simple procedure carried out.

The City Council have decided that the Family Planning Service will be run as a direct service by the Health Department but that the arrangement which gives the Family Planning Association free use of two of our clinics, will continue. They also provide a service from their own headquarters. In this way we hope to provide a comprehensive service from many points within the City so that all who want to have family planning advice will be able to obtain it. At the end of the year we were providing 10 such clinics each month within the City, and 285 new patients had taken advantage of the service. This falls far below the total numbers who could benefit. We intend to increase the number of sessions and clinics and would like to see a much wider use of this service.

Another five student Health Visitors were seconded to the Course at Keele during the year and the successful candidates from last year have proved their worth and helped us enormously.

For the first time the calls on the Ambulance Service has shown a fall with 4,219 fewer patients and 3,733 fewer miles driven. This, we hope, is the first signs of some stabilisation in a service which has rocketed since its inception in 1948.

Dr. J. H. Malloy, Medical Superintendent of St. Edward's Hospital, and Dr. Timothy Crowley, Medical Superintendent of Stallington Hospital both retired during the year and I wish to record our appreciation of the extremely valuable service rendered by each of them over a number of years to this City and especially their very great help to this Department in the field of Mental Illness and Mental Subnormality respectively.

Perhaps this year has seen the end of an era since the last canal boat used for carrying clay and other materials to and in this area *and* for family accommodation has ceased to be registered. This way of life for such families in the picturesquely painted boats now disappears as a result of social and industrial change. At their peak 1,500 such boats were registered in Stoke-on-Trent.

Smoke Control action is unfortunately slowing down because of national shortages of certain smokeless fuels caused in part by the closing of coke plants in Gas Works. Government action on a national policy of production of adequate smokeless fuels of the type which can be burned easily and which householders want, at a reasonable cost, is urgently required.

Table 36 shows the considerable improvement attained already in reducing the smoke content of the City's atmosphere over the years and Table 39 shows the reduction of SO_2 . It would be unfortunate indeed if anything caused this trend to reverse, slow or stop.

A greatly increased number of cases of Salmonellosis of different types has occurred, most of it being foodborne. This reflects the utmost need for personal hygiene from everyone and of this and kitchen hygiene in houses, shops, hotels and other food premises including Barbequed Chicken Shops.

My thanks are due and are freely expressed to my colleagues in other Corporation Departments, to the Health Executive Council, the Hospital Management Committee, and especially to the general medical practitioners and consultants of the area for their help and co-operation during the year. Full co-operation is vital to this Department's proper functioning. We seek to give this as we hope to receive it.

The help and inspiration of the members of Council, especially those on the Health Committee are of great value to us. We much appreciate all that the Committee Members and especially the Chairman and Vice Chairman of our full Committee and of the Sub-Committees do to help us and the time they give to their work.

I would thank also all those in the Department who have contributed to this Report and also those Hospital Consultants who have again willingly contributed to it.

In once again gladly recording a sincere tribute to all the members of the staff of the Department who contribute so much of value to such success as we have, my grateful thanks and acknowledgements are due to the administrative, clerical, technical and medical staff.

Mr. C. Emery, Chief Clerk of the Department retired on 31st January, 1969 after 38½ years of excellent service. Many tributes were deservedly paid to him at that time and endorsed by all his colleagues. Our very best wishes went with him into his retirement.

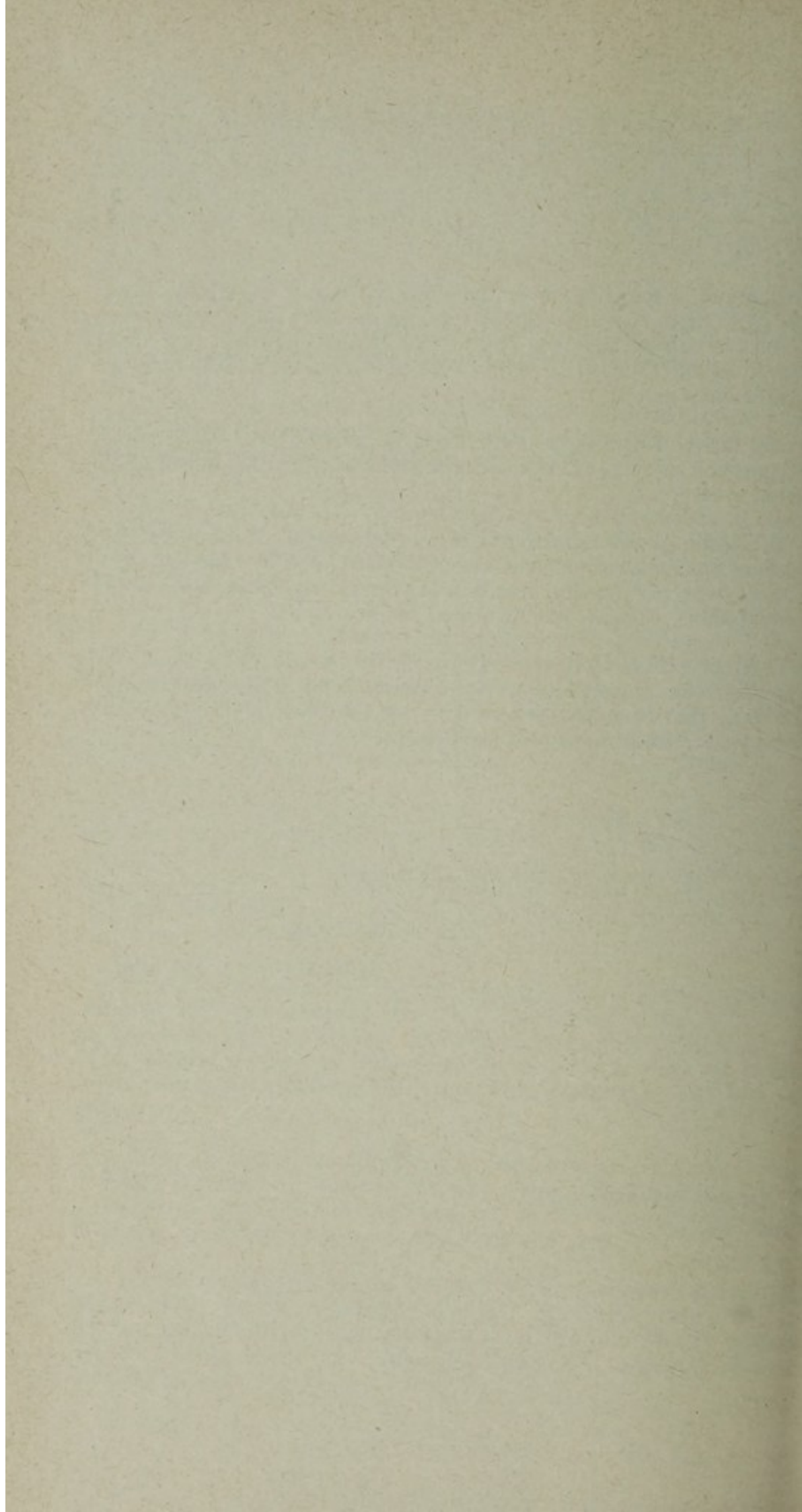
I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

J. S. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
LONDON ROAD,
SPOKE-ON-TRENT,
S4 7PZ.

August, 1970.



Health Committee at December, 1969

CHAIRMAN—

Alderman W. J. Eardley, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—

Councillor (Mrs.) E. Beddow

Alderman Wm. Bailey, J.P.

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

Councillor D. Brown

Councillor W. H. Brown

Councillor G. Clarke

Councillor J. W. D. Davies

Councillor (Mrs.) A. Gatensbury

Councillor H. Hammersley

Councillor A. G. Hodgkinson

Councillor G. Hodgkinson

Councillor R. Rigby

Councillor (Mrs.) D. Robinson,
C.B.E., J.P.

Councillor (Mrs.) L. Smallwood

Councillor W. Screen

Councillor J. B. P. Wooldridge

Councillor J. Worthington

SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health,

JOSEPH STEWART HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

WILLIAM BARRINGTON WHISKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Maternity and Child Welfare Officer,

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

Assistant Maternity Child Welfare Officers,

ANNA MARY WALSH, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

GWENDOLINE TURNER, M.B., Ch.B. (Commenced 2nd Jan., 1969)

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, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Ambulance Officer,

F. E. S. JONES, O.St.J., F.I.A.O., F.I.C.A.P.

Senior Mental Health Officer,

E. E. STEPHENSON, A.A.P.S.W.

Public Analyst,

R. S. HATFULL, F.R.I.C., F.R.S.H.

Chief Clerk,

C. EMERY (Retired 31st January, 1969)

A. J. PLIMBLEY (Appointed 1st February, 1969)

PART 1.
VITAL STATISTICS
AREA AND POPULATION

Following the report of the Boundary Commission the area of the City was increased with effect from the 1st April, 1965, the increased area of the City being 22,949 acres. 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 272,260 at the middle of 1969. This figure is a decrease of 780 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 265,306.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows:—

1911	1921 (Extended Area)	1931	1951	1961
234,534	267,647	276,639	275,115	265,306

Table 1—Areas, Population in Wards at Census

Area Ward Nos.	Acreage	POPULATION				
		1951	1961			
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons per acre
Goldenhill/Tunstall ..	1,128	11,132	10,115	4,941	5,174	9.0
Tunstall ..	444	11,838	9,580	4,575	5,005	21.6
Packmoor/Chell ..	1,708	12,603	14,580	7,236	7,344	8.5
Longport/Burslem ..	561	10,035	6,743	3,223	3,520	12.0
Burslem ..	417	11,302	9,747	4,643	5,104	23.4
Burslem ..	624	10,750	6,963	3,416	3,547	11.2
Norton/Smallthorne ..	1,201	9,969	13,078	6,492	6,586	10.9
Sneyd Green/Milton ..	860	9,883	11,756	5,682	6,074	13.7
Hanley ..	649	13,823	10,176	4,940	5,236	15.7
Hanley ..	424	11,667	8,399	4,068	4,331	19.8
Milton/Abbey Hulton ..	870	13,390	11,874	5,896	5,978	13.6
Hartshill/Basford ..	637	11,969	10,985	5,206	5,779	17.2
Hanley/Shelton ..	488	12,845	9,537	4,622	4,915	19.5
Hanley ..	424	12,472	9,190	4,510	4,680	21.7
Hartshill/Penkhull ..	489	13,073	10,747	5,115	5,632	22.0
Stucknall ..	1,596	5,328	19,306	9,667	9,639	12.1
Stoke ..	525	10,930	9,833	4,772	5,061	18.7
Trent Vale/Trentham ..	2,086	9,674	12,782	6,259	6,523	6.1
Stenton ..	970	10,839	8,478	4,077	4,401	8.7
Longton ..	1,353	13,026	17,120	8,463	8,657	12.7
Stenton ..	715	9,680	8,156	3,977	4,179	11.4
Longton ..	558	13,167	10,228	4,873	5,355	18.3
Longton ..	1,252	11,960	11,012	5,411	5,601	8.8
Stair ..	1,230	13,760	14,921	7,335	7,586	12.1
TOTALS ..	21,209	275,115*	265,306	129,399	135,907	12.5

* Estimated population in Wards given for 1951 as the number of wards was reduced in May, 1955 from 28 to 24.

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, in 1951 12.98 and the 1961 Census shews it to be 12.5. The extended boundaries now give us 12.04 per acre.

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 84,664

The estimated number of inhabited houses at the end of 1969 is 94,640.

During the year 1969, 1,209 dwellings were certified for habitation 507 dwellings were built by the Corporation, and 795 dwellings were built by private owners; 398 houses were demolished.

Table 2.—Population in Existing Wards

Ward	Estimated Population Middle of 1969
1 Goldenhill/Tunstall	11,025
2 Tunstall	10,530
3 Packmoor/Chell ..	9,944
4 Longport/Burslem ..	12,062
5 Burslem	10,604
6 Burslem	11,998
7 Norton	9,569
8 Sneyd Green/Milton	10,153
9 Hanley/Shelton ..	13,424
10 Hanley	10,932
11 Milton/Abbey Hulton	13,915
12 Hartshill/Basford ..	10,830
13 Stoke	8,498
14 Hanley	9,421
15 Bucknall	9,204
16 Bucknall	11,994
17 Penkhull/Trent Vale	13,420
18 Trentham	9,376
19 Fenton	14,261
20 Longton	11,969
21 Fenton	7,766
22 Longton	13,399
23 Longton	16,140
24 Meir	11,826
TOTAL	272,260

RATEABLE VALUE

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 31st March, 1970 was £10,246,838 compared with £10,068,756 at 1st April, 1969.

On 31st March, 1970 the product of Id. Rate was £42,200 compared with £41,000 at 1st, April, 1969.

BIRTHS

There were 4,223 births registered and allotted to the City in 1969 giving a birth rate of 15.5 per 1,000 of the population.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for births (0.99 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 15.3 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for England and Wales was 16.3.

The recorded rate is 0.9 lower than in 1968.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 98 to 1,000. For the year 1968 the ratio was 1,034 males to 1,000 females.

The natural increase of population, that is excess of births over deaths was 1,080. In the previous year it was 1,309, a difference of 229, the number of births registered being 260 less than in 1968 and the number of deaths 30 less.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the total births, 303 or 7.17 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 329 or 7.33 per cent. in the previous year. It should be noted that 70 remained in the care of both parents giving a relatively stable family background to these children. The illegitimacy rate for England and Wales for 1969 was 8.0 per cent. i.e. 80 per 1,000 live births.

STILL BIRTHS

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still-births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 94 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these 4 were attended by midwives, and 90 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the twelve months ending 31st December was 87.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1969 as 87 it is equal to 2.06 per cent. of the total births. In 1968, there were 70 still-births, equal to 1.53 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	4,22
Live Births rate per 1,000 population	15
Still-births	8
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	20
Total live and still-births	4,31
Infant deaths	8
Total infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	21
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	19
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	1
Neo Natal rate	15
Perinatal death rate	34
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	8
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	0

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1959 to 1969

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS		Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district				
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the district	of Residents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births		
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
1962	266,130	5,804	4,459	16.7	3,842	14.4	940	179	100	22	3,081	11.5
1963	266,110	5,902	4,348	16.3	3,492	13.1	606	163	85	19	3,049	11.4
1964	263,910	6,262	4,480	16.9	3,683	13.9	835	143	74	16	2,991	11.3
1965	276,630	6,438	4,490	16.2	3,901	14.1	919	164	88	19	3,146	11.3
1966	276,300	6,411	4,398	15.9	4,027	14.7	962	182	82	18	3,247	11.7
1967	275,730	6,652	4,431	16.0	3,855	13.9	973	158	98	22	3,040	11.0
1968	273,040	7,046	4,483	16.4	4,040	14.7	1,037	170	84	18	3,173	11.6
1969	272,260	7,247	4,223	15.5	3,987	14.6	1,005	161	89	21	3,143	11.5

Table 4

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

WARD			No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	..	..	149	13.5	208	18.8	6
2	..	..	112	10.6	145	13.7	—
3	..	..	179	18.0	98	9.8	33
4	..	..	192	15.9	180	14.9	36
5	..	..	192	18.1	155	14.6	20
6	..	..	167	13.9	133	11.0	12
7	..	..	115	12.0	99	10.3	26
8	..	..	140	13.7	95	9.3	—
9	..	..	259	19.2	179	13.3	30
10	..	..	162	14.7	145	13.2	24
11	..	..	205	14.7	134	9.6	14
12	..	..	114	10.5	146	13.3	26
13	..	..	130	15.2	106	12.4	30
14	..	..	154	16.3	131	13.9	26
15	..	..	172	18.6	113	12.2	40
16	..	..	239	19.9	80	6.6	25
17	..	..	162	12.0	129	9.6	18
18	..	..	121	12.9	102	10.8	16
19	..	..	241	16.8	151	10.5	12
20	..	..	154	12.8	101	8.4	19
21	..	..	161	20.7	83	10.6	31
22	..	..	212	15.8	153	11.4	14
23	..	..	346	21.4	137	8.4	14
24	..	..	145	12.2	140	11.8	20
Whole City			4,223	15.5	3,143	11.5	21.0

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
1962	16.7	11.5	22
1963	16.3	11.4	19
1964	16.9	11.3	16
1965	16.2	11.3	19
1966	15.9	11.7	18
1967	16.0	11.0	22
1968	16.4	11.6	18
1969	15.5	11.5	21

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	
1965	11.3	11.5	16.2	18.1	19	19	1,344
1966	11.7	11.7	15.9	17.7	18	19	1,157
1967	11.0	11.2	16.0	17.2	22	18	1,391
1968	11.6	11.9	16.4	16.9	18	18	1,309
1969	11.5	11.9	15.5	16.3	21	18	1,080

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1969 was 3,987. Of the total deaths, 2,515 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the net deaths belonging to the district is 3,143 (1,665 male and 1,478 females), and the death rate 11.5 per 1,000.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for death (1.25 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 14.4 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11.9.

The death rate of 11.5 per 1,000 is 0.1 less than that for 1968.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR

	1969	1968
Tubercular Diseases (all forms)	24	31
Congenital Debility and Malformation, etc., including Premature Birth	32	49
Bronchitis	128	188
Pneumonia	213	208
Organic Heart Disease, etc.	863	886
Cancer	612	627
Violence	125	151
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	9	11
Influenza	2	13

(31 deaths caused by influenza occurred in December 1969 but as they were not registered until January 1970 they will be included in the 1970 report).

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

	1969	1968
Smallpox	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0
Measles	0	0
Dysentery and Enteritis (under two years of age) ..	1	0

Lead Poisoning

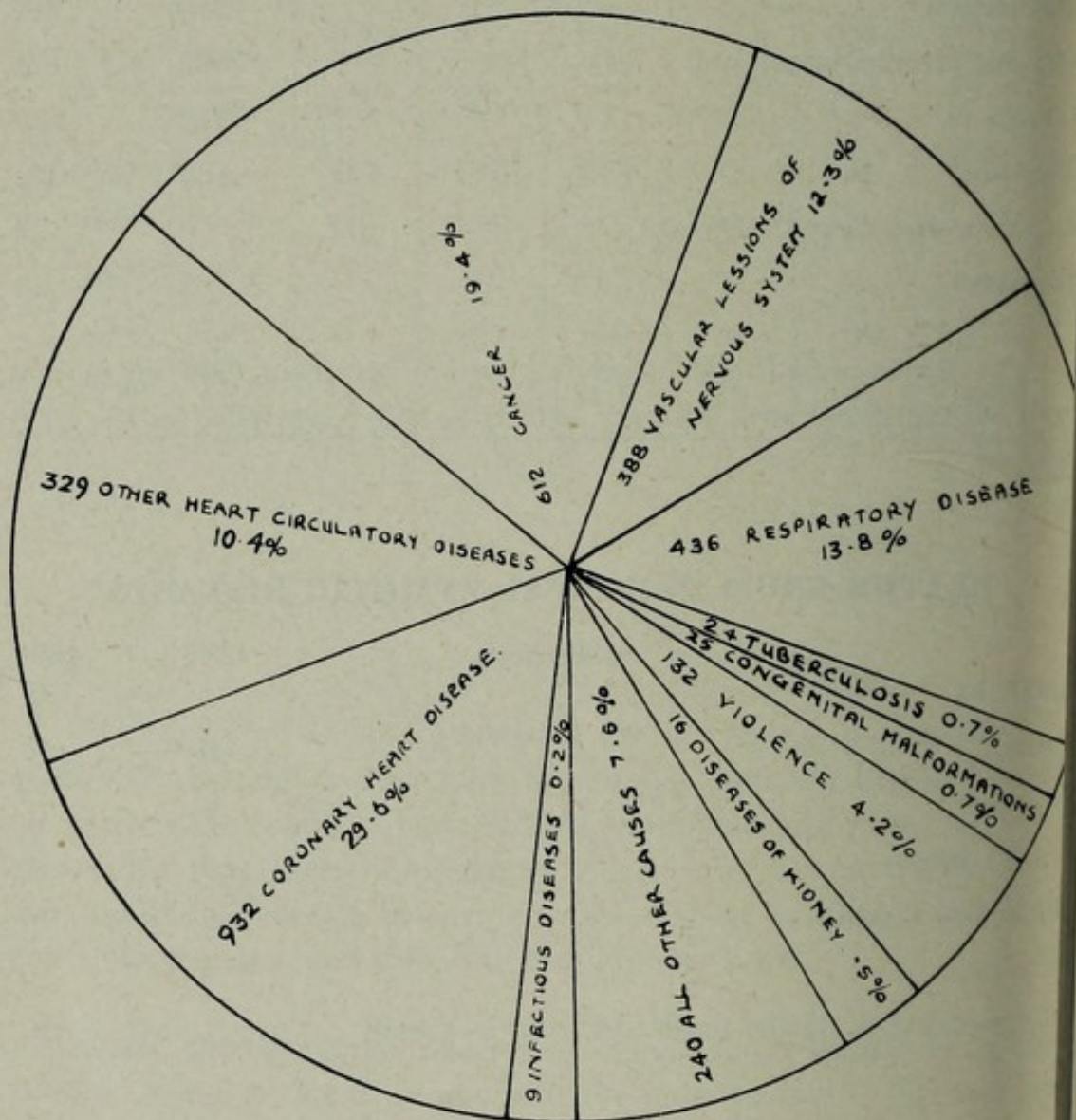
No deaths from lead poisoning have occurred since 1950.

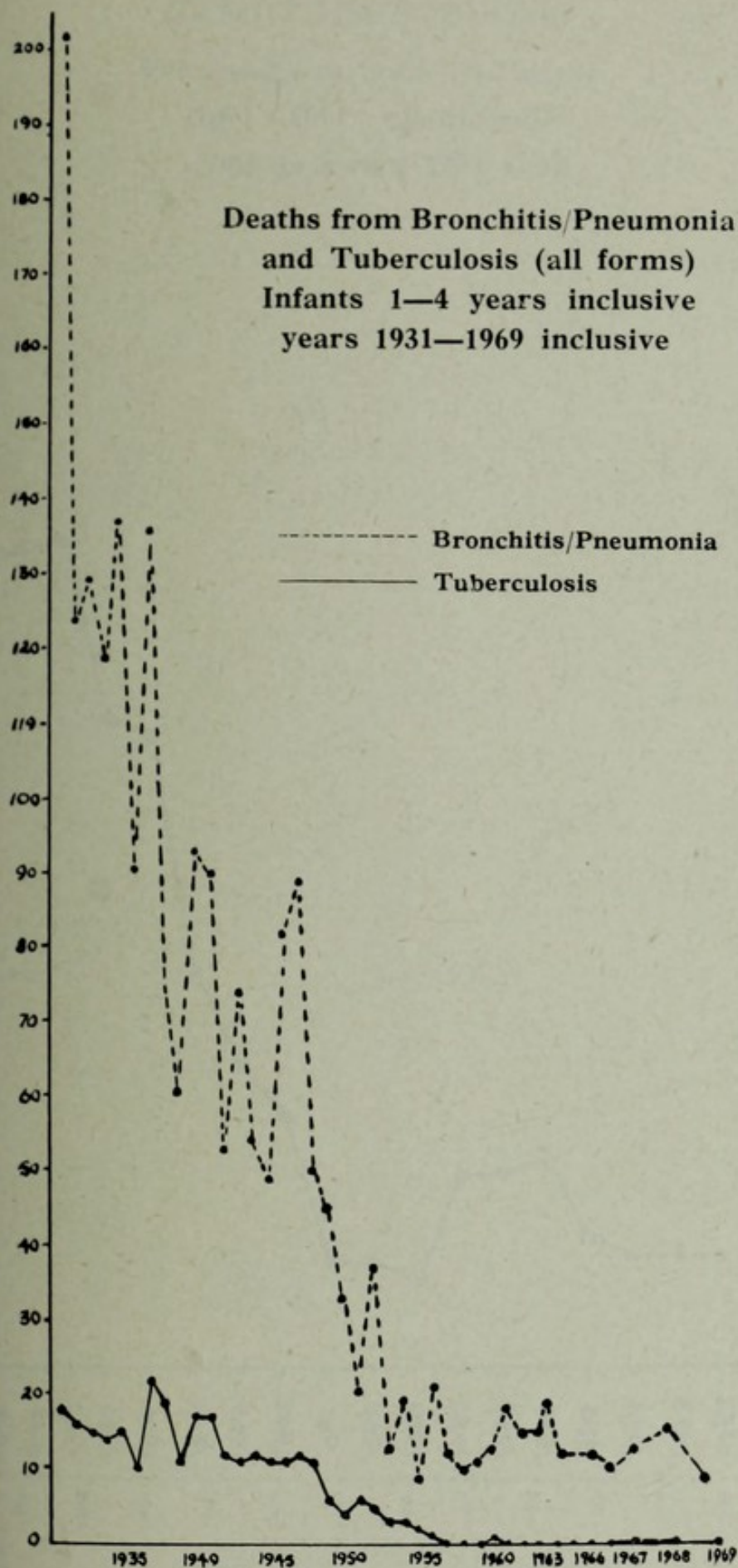
Cancer

The total number of deaths from cancer was 612 a decrease of 15 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 2.20 and in England and Wales the rate was 2.350 per thousand population.

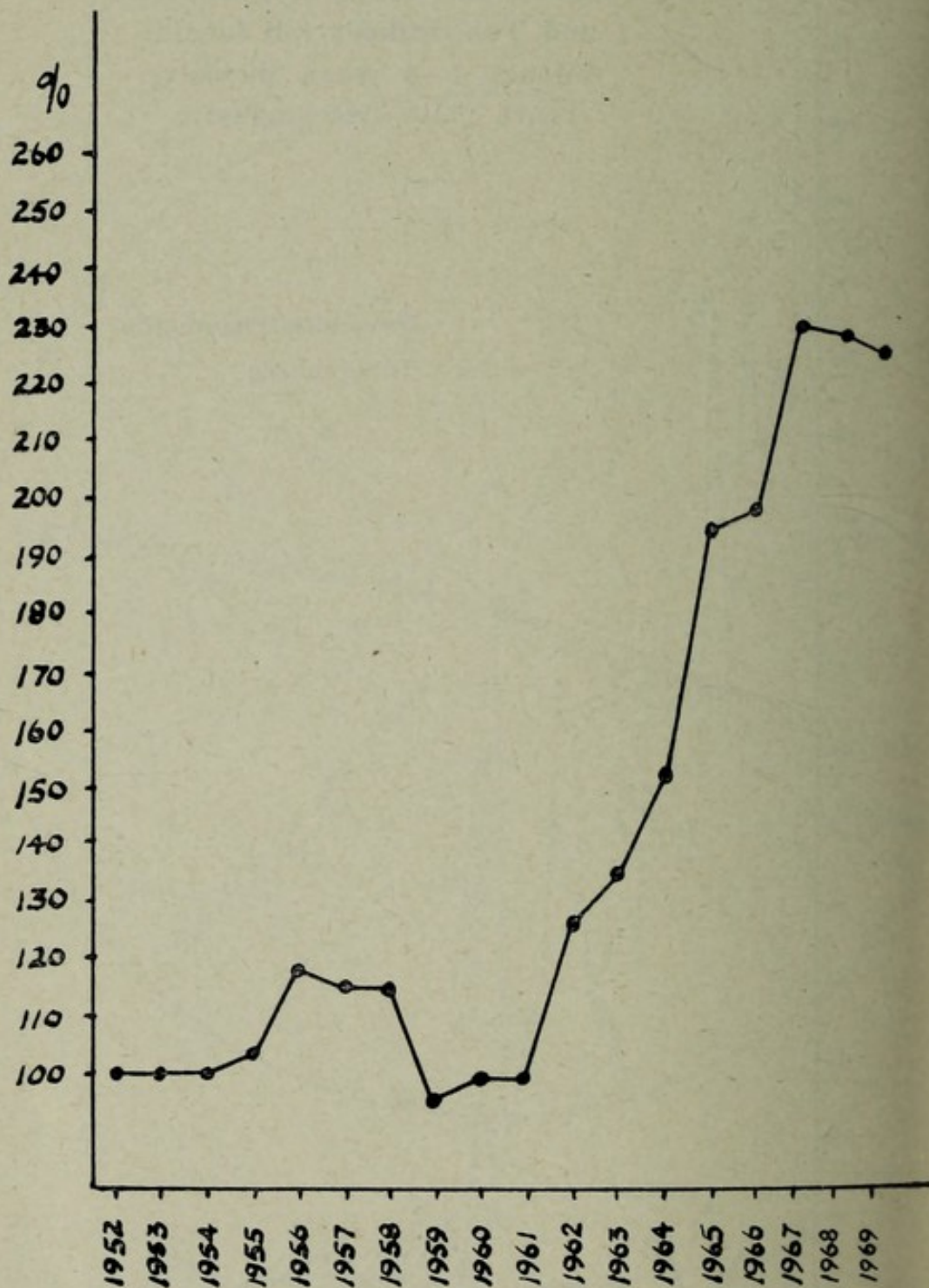
Proportion of Deaths from principal causes 1969

Total Deaths 3,143





Illegitimacy 1952 - 1969
Year 1952 shewn as 100%



ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Percentage to total live Births

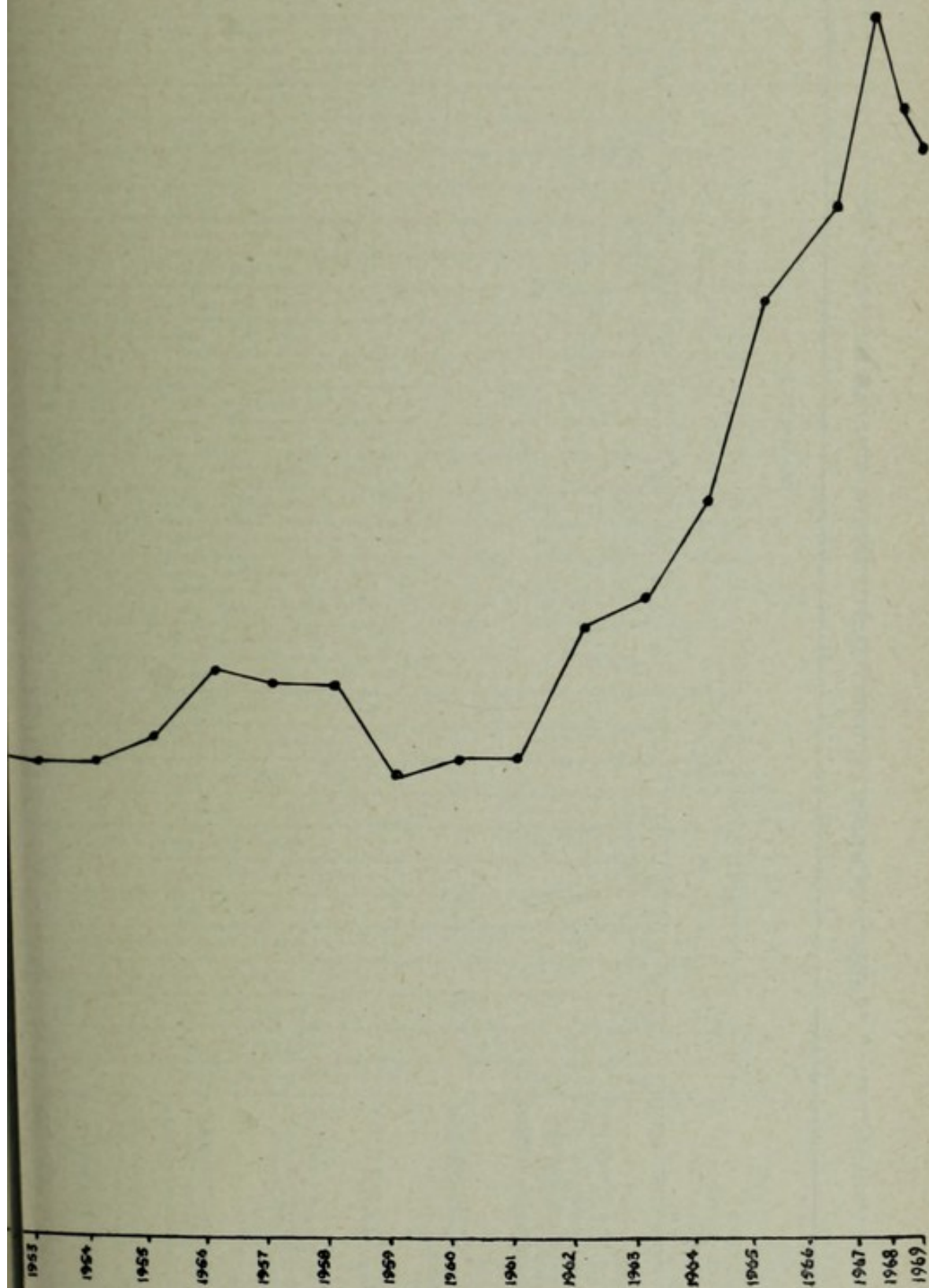


Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1969

Causes of Death	W A R D S																			
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cholera																				
Typhoid fever																				
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis																				
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1																			
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2				1	1			1	1	1									
Other tuberculosis, including late effects																				
Plague																				
Diphtheria																				
Whooping cough																				
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever																				
Meningococcal infection																				
Acute poliomyelitis																				
Smallpox																				
Measles																				
Typhus and other rickettsioses																				
Malaria																				
Syphilis and its sequelae																				
All other infective and parasitic diseases																				
Malignant neoplasm—stomach	3	2	2		1	1	1	4	3	4	1	6	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus	4	2	5	3	6	9	4	3	1	6	1	1	6	1	5	1	8	1	1	3
Malignant neoplasm—breast									2	2										
Malignant neoplasm—uterus	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Leukaemia																				
Other malignant neoplasms, including lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	5	2	8	9	1	6	5	7	5	5	7	11	4	4	3	3	4	5	8	6
Benign neoplasms of unspecified nature									1	1							1	1	1	1
Diabetes mellitus			2			1	3													
Avitaminoses and other nutritional defic.	1																			
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic dis.																				
Anaemias																				
Disease of blood/blood forming organs																				
Mental disorders																				
Meningitis																				
Diseases of nervous system & sense organs	1	1	3			1	2	1		2	1	1								
Active rheumatic fever			1	1																
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2						1	5		2		2		1	1	1			1	1

WARDS

Causes of Death

Causes of Death		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Hypertensive disease	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Ischaemic heart disease	20	19	21	15	9	7	32	11	15	15	21	6	17	5	20	4	21	17	12	9	22	5	17	13	18	9	12	14	13	5	11	6	17	8	11	10	18	19	15	8	1	1	1	1
Other forms of heart disease ..	6	10	10	3	4	6	5	9	4	5	8	9	3	3	1	5	9	11	10	7	5	8	3	6	5	8	5	4	4	4	4	5	8	4	4	4	7	3	7	6	1	1		
Cerebrovascular disease	7	13	6	11	5	6	5	17	8	16	4	8	9	6	6	6	8	14	11	10	3	10	10	14	6	8	6	6	5	1	5	7	10	4	9	6	17	3	11	1	1			
Other diseases of the circulatory system ..	24	35	7	7	3	3	5	3	9	3	3	5	5	2	2	2	5	10	1	8	4	2	4	5	3	6	2	4	6	4	1	5	5	3	5	4	6	2	2	2	2	2		
Influenza	11	9	4	—	2	4	4	4	10	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	9	10	6	9	3	7	5	8	1	4	1	2	2	9	1	1	2	3	5	3	9	5	1	1	1	1		
Pneumonia	2	—	2	1	1	—	8	2	7	6	8	1	2	2	5	2	1	2	2	2	5	2	1	2	3	5	4	4	3	2	1	4	2	1	4	2	2	1	4	4	4	4		
Bronchitis, emphysema	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asthma	6	—	6	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peptic ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other diseases of the digestive system ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other complications of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
and connective tissue	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Congenital anomalies	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic hypoxic conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions ..	3	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Motor vehicle accidents	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	4	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
All other external causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTALS	105	103	78	67	50	48	89	91	71	84	76	57	63	36	61	34	87	92	78	67	75	59	69	77	57	49	66	65	62	51	50	30	76	53	50	52	74	77	52	49	—	—		

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1969—continued

Causes of Death	WARDS								Net deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the district																Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District							
	21		22		23		24		All ages		under 1 year		1		2 to 4 years		5 to 14 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 44 years		45 to 64 years				65 to 74 years		75 years and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F		
Cholera																																
Typhoid fever																																
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis																																
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	1							3	3	1																					
Tuberculosis of respiratory system		1							19	3																						
Other tuberculosis, including late effects									1	1																						
Plague																																
Diphtheria																																
Whooping cough																																
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever																																
Meningococcal infection																																
Acute poliomyelitis																																
Smallpox																																
Measles																																
Typhus and other rickettsioses																																
Malaria																																
Syphilis and its sequelae									1	1																						
All other infective and parasitic diseases									1	34	1																					
Malignant neoplasm—stomach	2	1		2	2	3	7	2	51	21																						
Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus	1	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	138	48																						
Malignant neoplasm—breast		2		2		3		4		21																						
Malignant neoplasm—uterus		2				1			11	7																						
Leukaemia																																
Other malignant neoplasms, including lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	9	1	4	4	6	8	7	6	139	130					2																	
Benign neoplasms of unspecified nature									5	7																						
Diabetes mellitus				1	1				3	16																						
Avitaminoses and other nutritional defic.									1	1																						
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic dis.																																
Anemias									4	5																						
Disease of blood/blood forming organs																																
Mental disorders																																
Meningitis									1	2																						
Diseases of nervous system & sense organs									7	14	1																					
Active rheumatic fever									1	4																						
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	2	22	32																						

Causes of Death	WARDS																Net deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents", whether occurring within or without the district																Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District			
	21				22				23				24				All ages		under 1 year		1		2 to 4 years		5 to 14 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 44 years		45 to 64 years				65 to 74 years		75 years and over
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Hypertensive disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ischaemic heart disease	7	3	17	11	17	5	19	10	402	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other forms of heart disease ..	5	2	12	9	15	6	9	5	153	143	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebrovascular disease	3	9	3	15	12	5	16	132	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of the circulatory system	3	2	4	2	3	1	2	3	101	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	2	4	5	6	8	4	2	3	103	110	2	5	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis, emphysema	1	2	6	1	6	2	3	3	86	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	2	4	3	1	2	5	1	62	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peptic ulcer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of liver .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of the digestive system ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	9	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other complications of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperium .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital anomalies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	12	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic hypoxic conditions	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	12	5	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes of perinatal mortality ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	18	9	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions ..	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	1	20	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	1	23	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other accidents	2	..	2	5	2	..	1	..	40	33	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other external causes	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	45	38	80	73	75	62	76	64	1,665	1,478	53	36	4	2	6	1	5	4	23	7	52	45	536	293	558	405	428	685	1,294	1,221	..	..	..	..

Table 8

**Deaths from Bronchitis/Pneumonia and
Tuberculosis (all forms)**

Year	Population	1 to 4 Years					
		Bronchitis/Pneumonia			Tuberculosis		
		Notifi- cations	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000	Notifi- cations	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000
1950	275,800	68	33	0.11	10	4	0.01
1960	270,200	28	13	0.04	3	1	—
1961	265,800	39	18	0.06	1	—	—
1962	266,130	23	15	0.05	7	—	—
1963	266,110	49	15	0.05	4	—	—
1964	263,910	28	20	0.07	8	—	—
1965	276,630	32	12	0.04	5	—	—
1966	276,300	29	13	0.04	1	—	—
1967	275,730	23	11	0.03	1	—	—
1968	273,040	9	14	0.05	3	—	—
1969	272,260	—	10	0.03	7	—	—
45 to 65 Years							
1950	275,800	61	101	0.36	55	65	0.21
1960	270,200	21	76	0.28	50	17	0.06
1961	265,800	41	76	0.28	46	22	0.08
1962	266,130	27	93	0.34	35	16	0.06
1963	266,110	27	97	0.36	29	15	0.05
1964	263,910	17	80	0.30	54	9	0.03
1965	276,630	13	104	0.37	39	12	0.04
1966	276,300	15	113	0.40	34	14	0.05
1967	275,730	6	78	0.28	34	13	0.04
1968	273,040	11	79	0.28	30	12	0.04
1969	272,260	—	68	0.24	15	10	0.03
65 Years and over							
1950	275,800	55	221	0.80	10	26	0.09
1960	270,200	36	229	0.84	21	16	0.05
1961	265,800	90	179	0.67	12	20	0.07
1962	266,130	61	260	0.97	13	17	0.06
1963	266,110	51	245	0.92	22	12	0.04
1964	263,910	61	217	0.82	20	20	0.07
1965	276,630	33	230	0.83	18	16	0.05
1966	276,300	60	307	1.11	19	15	0.05
1967	275,730	57	210	0.76	19	10	0.03
1968	273,040	93	308	1.12	14	17	0.06
1969	272,260	—	257	0.94	20	12	0.04

PART 2



INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	46
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	—
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	46
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	—
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	—

The attack rate for the City during the year was 0·16 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the City during 1969 was 0·0.

Diphtheria

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

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of cases removed to hospital	..	..	..	..	..	—
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	—
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 no cases notified during the year. There were no deaths. In 1968 3 cases were notified with no deaths.

Meningococcal Meningitis

There were 4 cases notified as Meningococcal Meningitis during the year. There were no deaths during the year.

Encephalitis

There were 5 cases of the above disease notified during the year, or Infective and 4 post-infectious.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There were no cases notified during the year.

Dysentery

There were 188 cases of Dysentery notified during the year, all of which were confirmed bacteriologically.

Malaria

There were no cases notified during the year.

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 1969, there were 731 cases notified.

There were no deaths during 1969.

Whooping Cough

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough during the year.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1968 and during 1969 there were 28 cases notified as compared to 56 in 1968.

FOOD POISONING

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS (Suspected - Not Proven)

1st Quarter	..	14
2nd Quarter	..	6
3rd Quarter	..	24
4th Quarter	..	10
		—
Total	..	54
		—

PROOF DIFFERENTIATION

Proof differentiation between cross infection and food poisoning proved once again most elusive. *Salmonella* serotypes, Indiana, Stanley, Enteritides and typhimurium were isolated from sporadic and family outbreaks.

The maintenance of good standards of personal hygiene and of kitchen hygiene, and the proper cooking and storage of cooked foods, are the most important means of preventing the continuance of such a large number of cases of food borne diseases. Salmonellosis is now becoming an almost endemic menace in this country. Really good standards would remove it from our midst. The rules are simple and easily carried out, talks are available by experts on our staff. Leaflets and posters are given free, and college-run courses in Food Hygiene are available. It is a sad reflection that so little advantage is taken in this area of these things which could so easily greatly reduce the burden of such illness on the community.

Laboratory Investigation of Food Poisoning and Dysentery Cases and Suspected Cases, and Routine Checks of Food Handlers

Years	..	..	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cases of Dysentery Notified	..	..	294	172	143	233	18
Number of Positive Dysentery Cases (confirmed by Public Health Laboratory)	..	..	265	223	146	115	15
Corrected Notifications of Food Poisoning	..	..	26	13	27	20	6
Pathological samples taken	..	..	4,647	3,365	2,283	1,977	4,16
Pathological samples positive	..	..	584	383	272	241	71

Laboratory Examination of Suspected Foodstuffs

During the year there were submitted for laboratory examination specimens of food which were implicated in cases of food borne disease were suspected of being capable of causing disease or which were unfit for human food.

3 samples were sent to the Public Analyst.

8 samples were sent to the Public Health Service Laboratory.

31 swabs were taken from structures, fittings, and equipment in various food premises and also from effluent of all slaughterhouses.

Table 9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Deaths, Death Rate & Notification. Years 1914-1969

Year	No. of Notifica- tions	No. of Deaths TOTAL	under one	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over	Death Rate
1969	62	22	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	11	.080
1968	65	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	17	.106
1967	83	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	.083
1966	65	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	.101
1965	87	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	.101
1964	116	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	19	.106
1963	86	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	11	.105
1962	94	33	-	-	-	-	1	2	14	16	.123
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

Table 10—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1969

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 ..	1	—	10	3	2	2	1	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	—	3	1	6	4	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	3	7	1	1	4	2	1	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	14	29	8	76	46	53	65	35	53	12	71	13	31	8	23	23	17	21	40	15	11	17	22	28	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Group ..	7	4	14	5	6	2	15	17	7	6	45	—	1	5	9	8	—	1	10	7	3	5	7	—	4
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Post-Infectious ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	—	2	11	—	—	—	8	4	2	—	—	1	5	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	4	3	2	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	4	5	3	1	3	4	—	—	8	1	2	—	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	4	5	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ..	2	2	26	—	5	1	2	1	3	3	2	—	2	—	4	12	2	—	4	2	2	1	3	2	1
TOTALS ..	32	43	63	92	64	64	84	58	78	30	122	17	48	16	40	50	31	30	69	28	24	33	50	41	5

Table 10—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1969—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 ..	46	1	—	16	29	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	28	3	4	12	8	—	1	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic ..	731	33	88	315	286	7	1	1	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Group ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	188	20	19	37	35	13	41	17	5	1
Meningococcal Infection ..	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Post-Infectious ..	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	62	2	4	5	12	6	17	14	—	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	62	1	2	4	3	7	12	14	16	3
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ..	82	—	—	3	51	15	11	1	1	—
TOTALS ..	1212	61	117	395	429	48	85	48	22	7

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

62 new cases of Pulmonary and 4 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

There were 22 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which is equal to a death rate of 0.080 per 1,000; in 1968 there were 29 deaths and death rate of 0.106. In 1969 the death rate for England and Wales was 0.048 per 1,000 (Males 0.032; Females 0.016).

There were 2 deaths from forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary, which is equal to a death rate of 0.007 per 1,000; in 1968 there were 2 deaths. In 1969 the death rate for England and Wales was 0.022 (Males 0.017, Females 0.005).

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.088 per 1,000 compared with 0.037 in England and Wales.

TUBERCULOSIS IN 1969

by

DR. F. A. SMITH, Consultant Chest Physician

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis considered notifiable within the City during the year was 71, which shows a decrease of 12% on the 1968 figure of 81.

Notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis within the City were 7 (all adults) which again shows a decrease from the previous year's total of 10.

Deaths directly attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis were 22 during the year, a 28% fall in comparison to 30 deaths in 1968.

The accompanying graph illustrates the progress in combating tuberculosis over the years.

Included in the figure of 71 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis for 1969 are:—

1. 4 'TRANSFERS IN' from other parts of England, where they had already been notified as suffering from active tuberculosis.
2. 10 CHILDREN, 9 of whom were contacts of relatives known to have tuberculosis (notified) and indeed, 4 of these 9 children (3 sisters and a brother) are contacts of their father. The 1 remaining child had never attended the Clinic, was notified from Hospital, and did not appear to have been a contact of any known case of tuberculosis.
3. 5 POSTHUMOUS NOTIFICATIONS.—See Table 16 for details.
4. 10 IMMIGRANTS, 4 men, 2 women, and the four children from the same family, mentioned under paragraph 2. All 10 immigrants are either Indian or Pakistani.
5. 1 RE-NOTIFICATION, the patient having been notified in 1957 and failed to attend for follow-up in 1961.

The 7 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are analysed in Table 17.

In addition to the 78 cases of tuberculosis notified in the City, 4 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified to the County, making a total of 85 notifications of tuberculosis submitted from the Chest Clinic during the year.

Table 11
Analysis of Notified Cases, 1969

	Male	Female	Children	Total
Pulmonary T.B. ..	39	17	10	66
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	3	4	—	7
Posthumous	4	1	—	5
Totals	46	22	10	78

Table 12
Sex distribution of the 71 cases notified in 1969
in comparison to 1968

	1969		1968	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Men ..	43	60.56	52	64.2
Women ..	18	25.35	27	33.3
Children ..	10	14.09	2	2.5
Total ..	71	100.0	81	100.0

It should be remembered that included in this figure of 71 are:—

- 4 'Transfers In'.
- 10 Children.
- 5 Posthumous notifications.
- 10 Immigrants.
- 1 Re-notification

Table 13 shows the age and sex distribution of the 71 patients notified during 1969.

Table 13
Age and Sex distribution of 71 cases notified in 1969

Age Groups	Males		Females	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1—15 ..	3	6.53	7	28.00
16—20 ..	3	6.53	—	—
21—25 ..	4	8.70	1	4.00
26—30 ..	1	2.18	1	4.00
31—35 ..	—	—	2	8.00
36—40 ..	2	4.34	1	4.00
41—45 ..	6	13.04	1	4.00
46—50 ..	2	4.34	4	16.00
51—55 ..	4	8.69	—	—
56—60 ..	4	8.69	—	—
61—65 ..	3	6.53	3	12.00
66—70 ..	9	19.56	4	16.00
71—75 ..	3	6.53	—	—
76—80 ..	2	4.34	—	—
80 plus ..	—	—	1	4.00
Total ..	46	100.00	25	100.00

(64.79%) (35.21%)

The various percentages at the different age groups for both men and women are given below:—

Men

5 over 70 = 10.87%
 14 over 65 = 30.43%
 17 over 60 = 36.96%
 25 over 50 = 54.34%

Women

1 over 70 = 4.00%
 8 over 60 = 32.00%
 8 over 50 = 32.00%

**Number of Patients on the Tuberculosis Register
at 31st December, 1969**

At the 31st December, 1969, there were 734 patients on the Chest Clinic Register, of whom 91 were known to have tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs, whereas at the end of 1968 there were 747 patients on the Register, including 98 patients with tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs. Table 14 shows the sex distribution of patients on the register at the 31st December, 1969.

Table 14

**Sex Distribution of Patients on the Register at 31st December, 1969
compared to 31st December, 1968**

	31st December, 1969		31st December, 1968	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Men	438	59.68	438	58.63
Women	260	35.42	272	36.41
Children	36	4.90	37	4.96
Total	734	100.00	747	100.00

Included in the figure of 734 are 91 patients who are known to have tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs, they are as follows:—

43 Men i.e. 47.25% of 438
 46 Women i.e. 50.55% of 260
 2 Children i.e. 2.20% of 36

During the course of the year, 58 of the patients on the Chest Clinic register were found to have a positive sputum, 25 of these being patients who had been notified in 1969.

Table 15

Source of New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1969

	1969		1968	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Referred by G.P.'s	12	16.9	9	11.1
Chest Radiography	11	15.5	36	44.5
Notified from Hospitals	30	42.3	18	22.2
Contacts	9	12.7	3	3.7
Transfers In	4	5.6	3	3.7
Spontaneous	5	7.0	12	14.8
Total	71	100.0	81	100.0

During the year 562 patients were referred to the Clinic from the Chest Radiology Service, and of these 477 attended.

The 30 patients stated as having been notified from Hospitals include notifications also from the Chest Clinic, as the majority of these cases were admitted to Hospital after attending here, and were only notified after investigation in Hospital.

In addition to the 5 patients notified posthumously, (none of whom had ever attended the Clinic) 10 patients had post-mortem examinations which revealed tuberculosis which was mentioned on the death certificate. 2 of these 10 patients had never attended the Clinic, 2 were currently on the register, and the remaining 6 had been notified years ago and were discharged as recovered with the disease healed and inactive.

8 of the 71 notified cases had pneumoconiosis, and 1 of these 8 suffered also from diabetes.

Deaths

Details of the sex and age distribution of the 22 patients who died from pulmonary tuberculosis, and one from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are given in and below Table 16.

Table 16
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1969
(30 in 1968)

Sex	Numbers in Age Groups					Totals
	Under 25 years	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	
Males ..	—	1	8	8	2	19
Females ..	—	1	1	—	1	3
Totals ..	—	2	9	8	3	22

9 men died at home.

8 men died in the City General Hospital.

2 men died in the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary.

2 women died at home.

1 woman died in the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

Included in the deaths from tuberculosis are the 5 patients who were notified posthumously, none of whom had attended the Clinic, and of whom 4 were male and 1 was female.

4 men }
1 woman } had never attended the Clinic.

5 men }
1 woman } were patients who were previously notified and had been discharged from Clinic care as recovered.

2 men were currently notified and on the Clinic register.

1 man }
1 woman } had never attended the Clinic, and died in Hospital.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Table 17 gives details of the 7 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified in addition to the 71 cases of pulmonary disease notified during 1969.

Table 17

7 Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1969
(in addition to 71 pulmonary cases)

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 +	
es	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
urus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lnix	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gds of neck ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
TOTAL	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	3	7

All 7 patients are adult, no children were notified as having non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and this figure includes only 1 male immigrant.

B.C.G. Vaccinations in 1969

Table 18 shows the age and sex distribution of 115 contacts vaccinated against tuberculosis in 1969. In 1968 only 83 contacts were vaccinated.

Table 18
B.C.G. Vaccinations

SEX	AGE GROUPS						Total
	Under 1 year	1—2	3—5	6—10	11—15	16 and over	
Males ..	18	5	15	16	7	1	62
Females ..	11	4	7	22	8	1	53
TOTALS ..	29	9	22	38	15	2	115

In addition to the 115 contacts vaccinated, 57 other patients who fell into the category of 'those at risk' were also vaccinated - making a total of 172 B.C.G. vaccinations for the year. This shows quite an increase compared to the 1968 total of 123 vaccinations, this figure comprising 83 contacts and 40 patients 'at risk'.

Table 19 gives some statistical information about the general work of the Chest Clinic.

Table 19
**Routine Work of the Chest Clinic over the last
Five Years**

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
New Patients examined	1,530	1,426	1,610	1,402	1,438
New contacts examined	184	143	202	125	192
Patient attendances	5,293	4,618	5,120	4,576	4,769
X-ray examinations	5,675	4,002	5,698	5,327	5,076
Mantoux tests	868	683	855	608	703
Visits by H.V.'s	1,743	1,946	2,144	1,660	1,539
B.C.G. vaccinations	166	132	168	123	172

New patient attendances for 1969 totalled 1,438, this figure representing a 21½% increase on the total attendances (1,402) for 1968.

Contacts examined in 1969 totalled 192, an increase of 34·9% on the 1968 total of 125.

Total patient attendances (new and old patients) rose by 4·2%, 4,769 compared to 4,576 in 1968).

Mantoux tests increased by 13·5%, the total for 1969 being 703, in comparison to 608 in 1968.

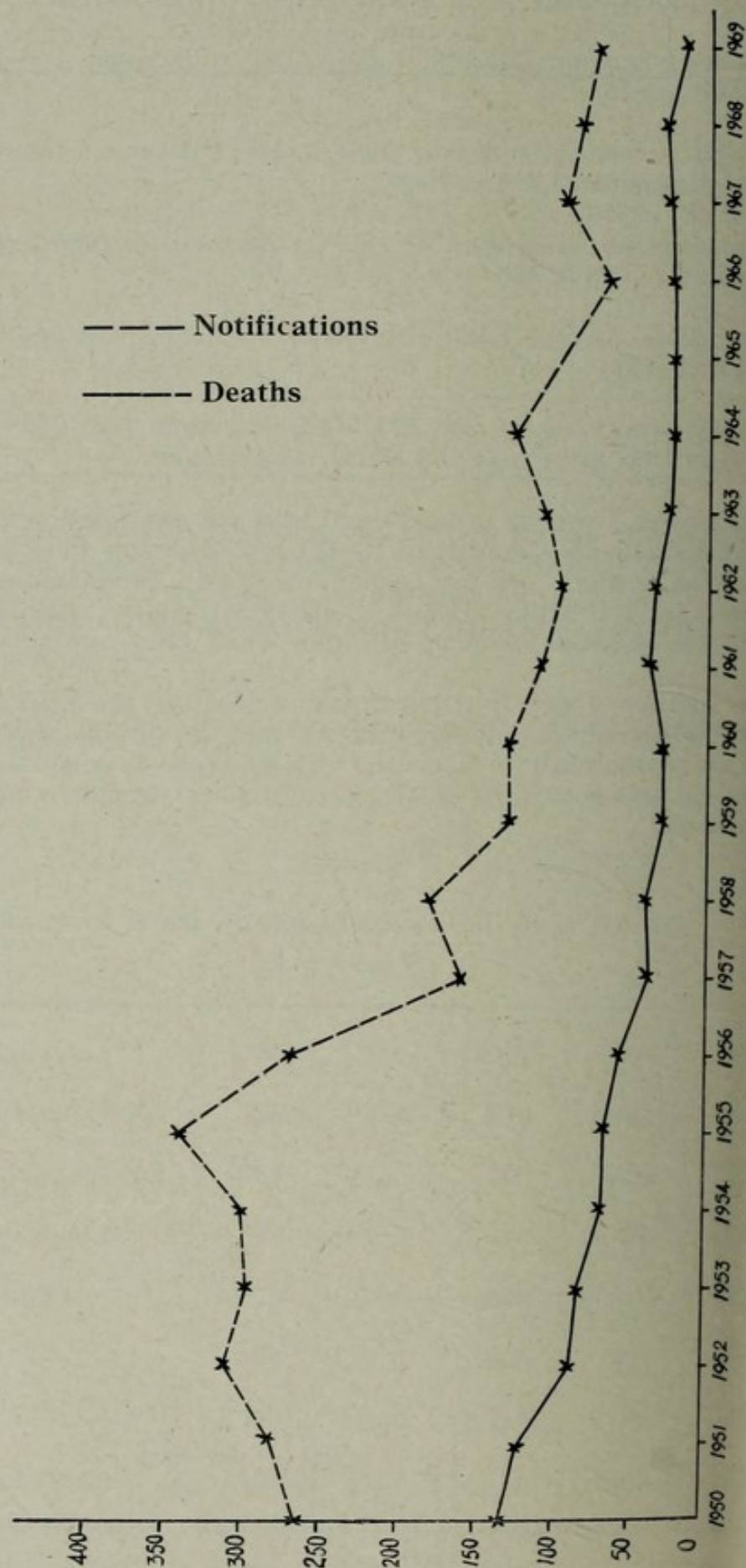
In addition to the 1,539 visits made by Health Visitors, there were 90 wasted visits.

B.C.G. vaccinations rose by 28·4%, the total for 1969 being 172, whereas in 1968 there were 123 B.C.G. vaccinations.

As always, I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the help and enthusiastic co-operation of the Medical, Nursing and Clerical staff of the Chest Clinic; also my thanks are due to Dr. Hamilton and his colleagues of the Public Health Department whose assistance makes possible the essential follow-up of contacts and B.C.G. vaccinations.

In addition, I wish to thank the family doctors, the Medical Director and staff of the Chest Radiology Service, and the various departments in hospitals for their help in diagnosis, without whose co-operation the early recognition and treatment of active tuberculosis would be made much more difficult.

Shelton Chest Clinic - Annual Report, 1969
Comparison of Notifications to Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1950-1969



REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CHEST RADIOLOGY SERVICE IN 1969

Miniature Mass Radiography was first introduced for H.M. Forces towards the end of the last war and was offered to the civilian population of Great Britain from 1945 onwards. A mobile Mass Radiography Unit started to operate in Stoke-on-Trent in 1952 and a static unit a few years later. Since then these two units have taken more than one million chest X-rays in Staffordshire and Shropshire. The main results are shown on Table 20.

Towards the end of 1969 the Department of Health and Social Security issued a memorandum (H.M. 69/97) to Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees, the summary of which states "that the general need for mass radiography of the chest no longer exists" and in which Regional Boards are asked to consider the "integration" of mass miniature units with Hospital X-ray Departments.

Some of the opinions on which the memorandum's conclusions are based are highly debatable and were indeed forcibly attacked in the medical and lay press. This is not the place, nor is there any need to enter the debate in detail. With regard to tuberculosis, it should however be said that about 20 years ago it was thought that "complete eradication" of tuberculosis from this country was only a matter of a few years because of the vastly improving living conditions, early case-finding by mass radiography, effective drug treatment and B.C.G. vaccination. For a number of complex reasons these hopes have not been fulfilled. It is true that morbidity and mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis have dramatically declined, but in 1967 there were still 17,000 newly notified cases of respiratory tuberculosis in England and Wales, a large proportion of whom had been detected by mass radiography. The disease is now under some control but "eradication" is still a very distant goal.

The Minister's memorandum suggested to many local people the immediate closing down or at least rapid phasing out of a service to which they had free and easy access for 18 years. Naturally this caused considerable concern. Fortunately however, it was recognised that there may be "specific local" conditions which justify the continued existence of both a mobile and a static routine chest radiology service and it needs emphasis that these conditions exist in North Staffordshire. Furthermore, most of the suggested changes had been implemented by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board before the Minister's circular. The static unit was integrated into the Hospital Centre in Stoke-on-Trent five years ago. The so-called "unproductive" repetitive factory surveys had been severely curtailed and four of the seven mobile units in the Region had been disbanded. The Regional Hospital Board decided to keep both a mobile and a static unit at Stoke-on-Trent and no radical changes in this setup are anticipated at present.

However, by taking over the area of the disbanded unit at Wolverhampton, the area to be covered by the mobile unit has become much larger and consequently intervals between surveys in the pottery industry, foundries and other places where specific hazards exist will in future,

become somewhat longer. There will be no change in the services for General Practitioners who asked for 18,000 X-rays in 1969 nor for the Medical Officers of Health who sent 8,000 teachers, school meal helpers, childminders, tuberculin positive children, contacts, etc., to the units during the year.

Respiratory Tuberculosis

During 1969 seventy-three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in need of treatment and/or close supervision at clinics or in hospitals came to light, 11 cases less than in 1968. Of these cases 41 were residents of Stoke-on-Trent. Table 20 and Figure 1 show the marked fall in the number of cases found in three year periods since 1952 and the corresponding fall in case-finding rates. On the other hand the figures also underline the fact - known to all epidemiologists - that low levels of prevalence curves are very difficult to pull down to zero and that in the field of a preventable disease such as tuberculosis, complacency and relaxation of efforts are misplaced. In fact the recent influenza epidemic which will be referred to in a later paragraph brought to light a number of cases of tuberculosis of a severity which had not been seen for some years. Some of these cases were in fact, "reactivated cases" of tuberculosis and silico-tuberculosis, who - by present standards - had been inadequately treated in the early days of chemotherapy.

Pneumoconiosis

The number of newly detected cases of industrial chest disease was slightly larger than during the preceding year (Table 21) but these year-to-year comparisons are of no statistical significance. It will be seen from Table 20 that during the past six years (1964-1969) the number of newly found pneumoconiosis was only half that of the preceding six years and only a third compared with 1952-1957. Furthermore the number of the disabling type of Progressive Massive Fibrosis has now remained on a low level since 1960.

For various technical and statistical reasons these findings must be interpreted with caution. Just the same they represent the most comprehensive data with regard to the prevalence of pneumoconiosis in the ceramic industry and generally there seems to be agreement on at least two points:

1. The improvements in industrial hygiene in postwar years have now started to produce results.
2. Avoidable hazards are still incurred in some factories and workshops, new cases of pneumoconiosis are still coming to light and some of them will become severely disabled and die of the disease and of its complications.

Lung Cancer

121 cases were found in 1969, 111 men and 10 women. The tragic rise in lung cancer detection is graphically shown on Figure 2 and numerically on Table 20. They confirm that what must be called an epidemic continues. However a long term analysis of these cases has produced two interesting and statistically significant findings:

1. Very much in contrast to previous years almost half of the men with lung cancer were during the past three years older than 65 years at the time of diagnosis and the percentage proportion of cases younger than 55 years has considerably fallen since 1963. It would be foolish and premature to read much significance into these figures, but by and large they are in accordance with national mortality data. There is at present no convincing evidence that tobacco consumption in Great Britain is decreasing but there may be an hitherto undefined co-carcinogenic factor to which younger people have been less exposed than middle aged and old ones.

2. The male to female ratio of lung cancer detected in this area by Mass Radiography has over the past 15 years been about 10 : 1 and shows no definite signs of change. With the rapidly increasing tobacco consumption by women since the war, one would have expected a narrowing ratio but this has not happened. The fact that the sex ratio of lung cancer in North Staffordshire is very similar to that in other parts of the United Kingdom where women are *not* exposed to silica-containing dust lends no support to the still frequently harboured suspicion that silicosis is a cause or contributes to the complex genetical-environmental causes of lung cancer.

The Influenza Epidemic of 1969/1970

This reached Stoke-on-Trent at Christmas 1969 and the static unit of the Central Out-Patients' started to deal with its aftermath early in 1970. A full analysis will be given in next year's report but in the meantime the following preliminary analysis indicates the increased workload on a chest radiology service and of its value at the time of unforeseen epidemics:

	Jan.-March 1969	Jan.-March 1970
Patients referred by General Practitioners for routine X-rays because of "Influenza, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneumonia and U.O."	3,113	6,003
Biological evidence of Pneumonia, Pneumonitis or Pleurisy	165	402

Thanks and Acknowledgements

I have been privileged to contribute to the Annual Reports by the Medical Officer of Stoke-on-Trent for 18 years and I have always ended with expressing my thanks for his help and assistance in running the service. In 1969 Dr. J. S. Hamilton fully and effectively supported the efforts of many people and organisations to keep Mass Radiography in the Potteries and I thank him and his staff very sincerely indeed.

E. POSNER,
Consultant Chest Physician.

Table 20
Numbers X-rayed and Some Abnormalities Detected 1952-1969

Year	Number X-rayed	Active T.B.	T.B. rate per 1,000	Bronchogenic Carcinoma	Pneumoconiosis (N.S. only)	Sarcoidosis	Spontaneous Pneumothorax
1952-1954	156,343	615	3.9	44	2,204	9	2
1955-1957	194,648	590	3.0	81	2,130	29	7
1958-1960	180,800	475	2.6	184	1,546	38	21
1961-1963	190,221	331	1.7	251	1,237	60	37
1964-1966	200,971	314	1.5	347	623	53	55
1967-1969	199,387	238	1.2	394	783	95	76
1952-1969	1,122,370	2,563	—	1,301	8,523	284	198

Table 21

Newly Detected Cases of Pneumoconiosis, according to
Occupation and X-ray Category, 1969
(North Staffordshire Only)

X-ray Category	Simple Pneumoconiosis			Total Simple Pneumoconiosis	Progressive Massive Fibrosis	Grand Total
	Cat. 1	Cat. 2	Cat. 3			
Coalminers	28	6	1	35	1	36
Ex-Miners	32	26	3	61	9	70
Potters—Men	37	14	2	53	5	58
Potters—Women ..	25	6	1	32	2	34
Ex-Potters—Men ..	11	6	1	18	2	20
Ex Potters—Women	10	7	1	18	1	19
Asbestos and Talc .. Workers	3	3	1	7	—	7
Welders—Siderosis	4	3	1	8	—	8
Other Mineral Dust Pneumoconiosis	20	9	3	32	—	32
Farmer's Lung and Aspergillosis ..	?	?	?	?	?	7
TOTAL ..	170	80	14	264	20	291

Table 22

Age Distribution of 1,175 Male Cases of Bronchogenic
Carcinoma at Time of Diagnosis
1952-1969

	Total Number	Under 45 years		45-54 years		55-64 years		65+ years	
1952-1954	37	1	2.7%	9	24.3%	19	51.4%	8	21.6%
1955-1957	74	7	9.5%	19	25.7%	32	43.2%	16	21.6%
1958-1960	174	10	5.8%	39	22.4%	63	36.2%	62	35.6%
1961-1963	229	12	5.3%	53	23.1%	95	41.5%	69	30.1%
1964-1966	311	16	5.2%	61	19.6%	122	39.2%	112	36.0%
1967-1969	350	7	2.0%	55	15.7%	142	40.6%	146	41.7%

Fig. 1

Cases of Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis and of Lung
Cancer found by Stoke-on-Trent Chest Radiology
Service 1952-1969

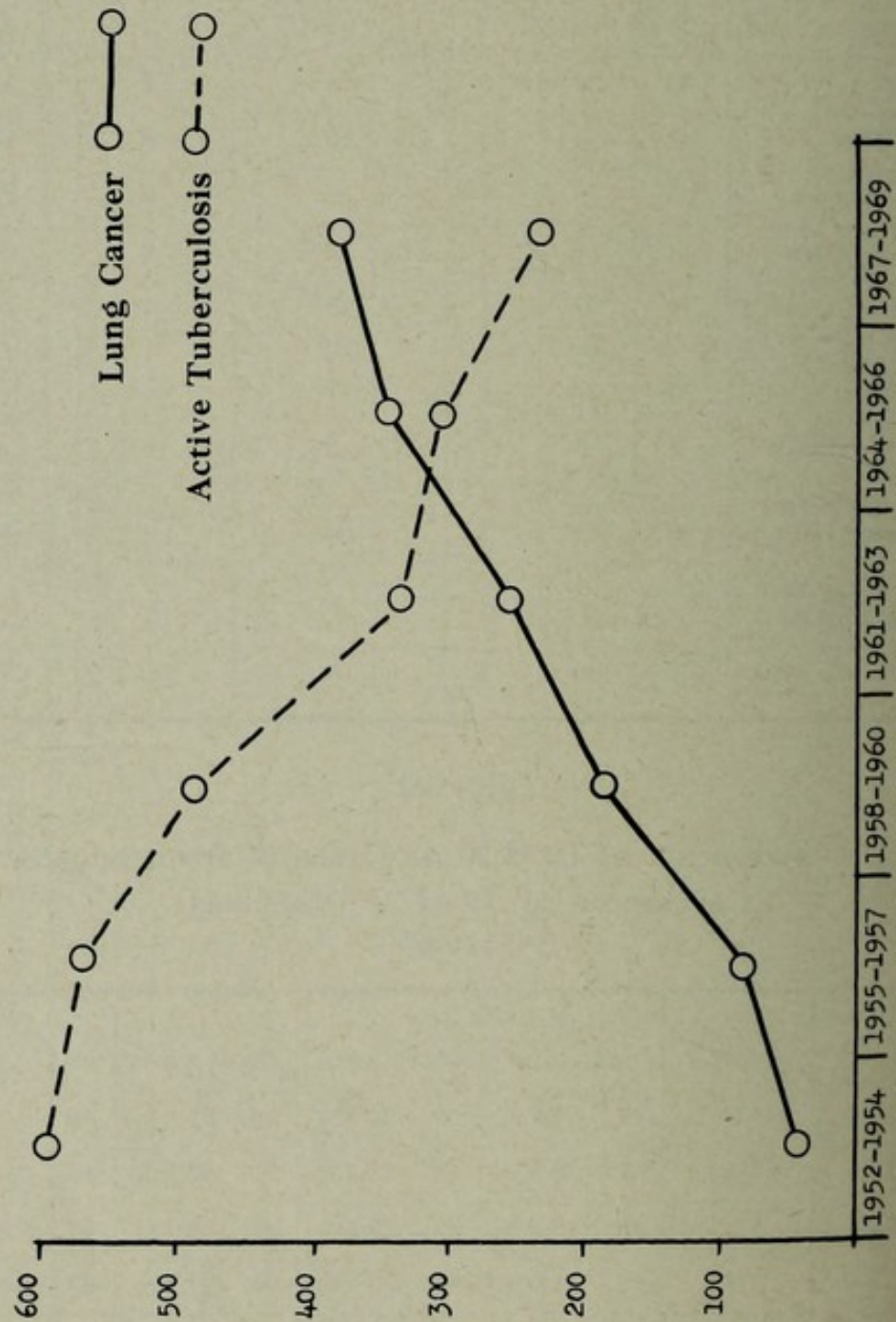
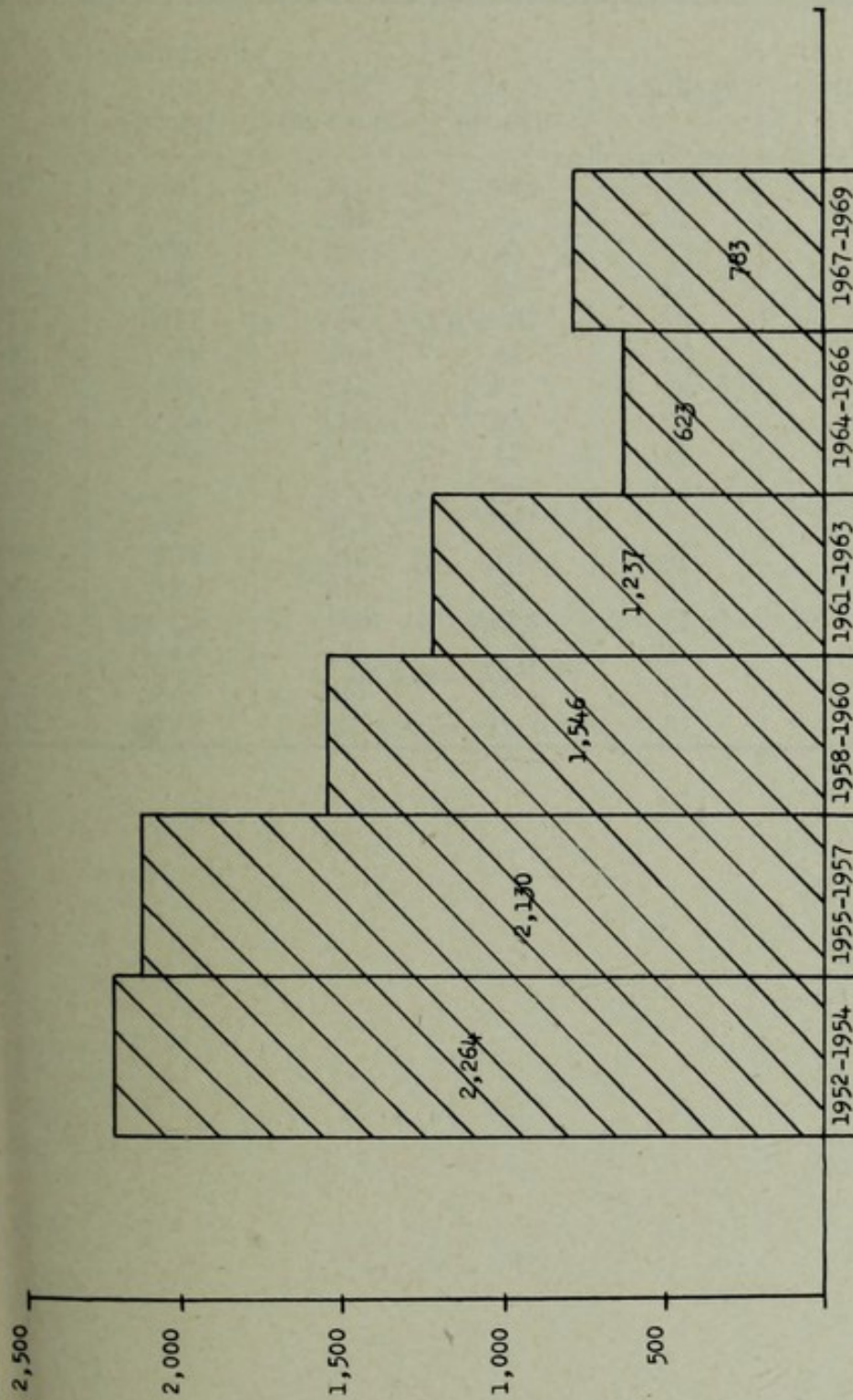


Fig. 2

Cases of Pneumoconiosis detected in
North Staffordshire 1952-1969



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 North Staffs. Hospital Management Committee. The figures given relate to all new cases treated at the centre, and include those from outside the City area.

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-venereal	Percentage non-venereal	Total
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
1962	14	88	500	83%	602
1963	11	69	633	88%	713
1964	13	63	515	87%	591
1965	15	53	314	82%	382
1966	13	125	671	82%	809
1967	5	104	644	85%	753
1968	10	146	746	82%	902
1969	13	165	798	81%	976

PART 3

HEALTH SERVICES—

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS

MENTAL HEALTH

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

BIRTHS

Births notified numbered 4,367 of which 3,796 occurred in institutions. Of the home confinements 571 were delivered by midwives and in 19 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 9.8% of all births. Premature infants alive at birth made up 8.1% of the live births.

	1969	1968
Number born alive ..	350 (Males 174) (Females 176)	364 (Males 181) (Females 183)
Number Stillborn ..	47 (Males 30) (Females 17)	38 (Males 15) (Females 23)

ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Born at home ..	13
Born at home and transferred to hospital ..	9
Born in hospital ..	328

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

Weight at Birth	Born in Hospital		Born at Home		Born at Home and transferred to hospital		Total No. Born Alive	Total No. Surviving 28 days
	No.	Surv'd 28 days	No.	Surv'd 28 days	No.	Surv'd 28 days		
3 lb. 4 oz. or less	32	9	1	—	1	—	34	9
3 lb. 5 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.	51	42	—	—	3	3	54	45
4 lb. 7 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.	70	64	—	—	3	3	73	67
5 lb to 5 lb. 8 oz.	175	170	12	11	2	2	189	183
TOTAL	328	285	13	11	9	8	350	304

Of the 350 premature infants born alive, 304 were surviving at the end of the first month, that is 79%.

Survival rate for those born in hospital	86.8%
Survival rate for those born at home	84.6%
Survival rate for those born at home and transferred to hospital	88.8%

45.3% of all premature births were first babies.

REPORT OF THE PREMATURE BABY NURSE

This report refers only to babies visited by the premature baby nurse either from birth, before admission to hospital or after discharge from the premature baby unit.

Number of premature babies born at home	14
Number of premature babies born at home and transferred to hospital	9
Number of premature babies visited after discharge from hospital	181
Total number of visits	1,599

WEIGHT OF PREMATURE BABIES BORN AT HOME:

3 lb. 4 oz. or less	-
3 lb. 5 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz. ..	4
4 lb. 7 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz. ..	4
5 lb. to 5 lb. 8 oz. ..	4

STILLBIRTHS

The number of Stillbirths in the City was 63 (Males 37, Females 26).

The Stillbirth rate was 1.44% of total births. Last year's figure was 1.0%.

Place of Birth—Born at Home	4
Born in hospital	59
Where mother was admitted to Hospital as emergency	19

ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING MOTHER

1. NOT ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY

Essential hypertension	..	..	..	2
Diabetes	..	..	..	1

2. ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY

Pre-eclampsia	..	..	..	8
Placental insufficiency	..	..	..	3
Eclampsia	..	..	..	1
Intra-uterine death (cause unknown)	..			5
No ante-natal care	..	..	..	1

3. ASSOCIATED WITH LABOUR

Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..		13
Breech presentation	..	..	..	3
Cord around the neck	..	..	..	2
B.B.A.	..	..	..	1
Unknown cause	..	..	..	7

4. CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE BABY

Foetal abnormality	..	..	..	13
Premature birth weight	..	..	..	47
Duration of pregnancy less than 40 weeks	..			48
Post-Maturity	..	..	..	5
Macerated foetus	..	..	..	30

5. EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS

ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS

Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..		10
Intra-uterine death	..	..	..	1
Pre-eclampsia	..	..	..	3
Eclampsia	..	..	..	1
Foetal abnormality	..	..	..	1
Breech presentation	..	..	..	1
Post-maturity	..	..	..	1
B.B.A.	..	..	..	1

6. Number of twin stillbirths (1 surviving twin)	..			2
Number of illegitimate stillbirths	..	..	..	2

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS:—

	Up to 19 years	20 – 29 years	30 – 39 years	40 years and over	Total
First baby ..	9	19	—	—	28
Other mothers	—	18	11	6	35

TABLE SHOWING PARITY OF MOTHERS

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number	28	15	5	5	4	2	1	2	1

Provisional stillbirth rate	1969	1968	1967
per 1,000 births ..	14.4	15.8	17.1

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Number reported in City—332. (It gives a percentage of 7.6 of the total births).

Total number of illegitimate births 332 (Males 168, Females 164)

Born at home	32
Born in hospital	300
Number of sets of twins	1
Number of stillbirths	3
Number of infant deaths	7

All the illegitimate infants are followed up by the Health Visitors and the following data shows the position of surviving children (322) at the end of 1969.

Children in the care of the mother	162
Children in the care of both parents	85
Children in the care of both parents (now married)	12
Children in the care of Children's Officer ..	15
Children in the care of Children's Officer (adoption pending)	21
Children in the care of Maternal Grandmother	9
Number of children adopted	14
Number of children removed from City ..	4

TABLE SHOWING PARITY OF MOTHERS:—

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Uncertain
Number	177	40	36	20	12	7	—	—	3	2	34

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS:—

Age ..	Under 20	20 – 29	30 – 39	40 – 49	Uncertain
Number ..	83	167	44	8	29

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS UNDER 20 YEARS:—

Age	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Number	—	2	6	17	20	22	16

			1969	1968	1967
Illegitimate birth rate .. ..	..	..	7.6%	6.4%	6.8%

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 1969:—

Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work Report on the Care of Illegitimate Children, 1969 City of Stoke-on-Trent

120 cases in which illegitimate births occurred in 1969 have been dealt with by Miss Goy and are reported on below. In addition 48 cases in which births occurred prior to 1969 were helped according to their various needs including placing babies for adoption, advice as to Affiliation proceedings, finding accommodation etc. 63 expectant mothers whose babies were due to be born in 1969 had the necessary arrangements made for their confinements. This makes a total of 231 cases under care during 1969.

16 mothers were accommodated in Diocesan Homes, 100 had their babies in hospital, 2 went into Homes outside the Diocese and 2 had their babies at home.

12 of the cases concerned married women who gave birth to illegitimate children, 4 were divorced, 3 living apart from their husbands and 5 were reconciled.

Every effort has been made to contact the putative fathers and as a result 6 Affiliation Orders have been made and 1 Agreement signed.

7 girls married, 3 to the putative fathers.

The ages of the mothers ranged from 13 - 36 and are listed as follows:
aged 13, 2; aged 14, 10; aged 15, 11; aged 16, 16; aged 17, 14; aged 18, 20; aged 19, 19; aged 20, 10; aged 21, 13; aged 22/27, 2; aged 28/34, 2; aged 36, 1.

The ages of the putative fathers ranged between 15 and 42.

The babies were placed as follows:

- 52 with mothers at home;
- 6 with parents married;
- 2 with mother in residential post;
- 2 with mothers in Mother and Baby Homes;
- 2 with parents co-habiting;
- 6 with foster parents;
- 4 in Local Authority homes;
- 6 in Voluntary Children's Homes;
- 30 adoption through Association;
- 4 adopted privately;
- 2 transferred to another caseworker;
- 1 died;
- 1 stillborn;
- 2 miscarriages.

368 visits have been paid in connection with the 231 cases under care. In addition the homes of 16 prospective adopters have been vetted and reported on, babies visited in 30 homes after placings have been made, girls conveyed to Homes in some instances and accompanied when they had to appear in Court or to have their signatures witnessed when consent is required to an Adoption Order.

We wish to express our gratitude for the help and advice of the Medical Officer of Health and his staff.

T. R. HARRINGTON,
Organising Secretary.

INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 87 (males 52, females 35) giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 20.2 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.5 in 1968, and 22 in 1967.

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
1963	4348	19	0.46	2.76	4.6	1.8	0.0	0.0
1964	4480	16	0.22	5.53	3.3	2.2	0.0	0.0
1965	4490	19	0.22	4.23	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
1966	4398	18	1.36	2.72	4.3	2.2	0.0	0.0
1967	4431	22	0.22	4.28	3.1	4.2	0.0	0.2
1968	4483	18	0.22	2.89	4.7	4.9	0.0	0.2
1969	4223	20	0.71	2.60	3.3	7.1	0.0	0.0

	1969	1968
Percentage of deaths on 1st day	55.1%	50.8%
Percentage of deaths in 1st week	66.6%	71.8%
Percentage of deaths in 1st month	73.5%	83.1%

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

	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1965	14	20	19
1966	23	17	18
1967	24	19	22
1968	13	17	18
1969	11	19	20

NEONATAL DEATH RATE	1969	1968
(i.e. deaths in 1st month) per 1,000 live births	12.5	14.9

PERINATAL DEATH RATE	1969	1968
(i.e., Stillbirths and Deaths in first week of life) per 1,000 total births	25.4	27.8

20 infants died from prematurity but there were 49 deaths altogether where the birth weight was 5½ lbs. or under.

Table 23.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1969

Causes of Death

W A R D

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

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, males 2,060; females 1,860. Illegitimate, males 152; females 151. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate, males 49 females 33. Illegitimate, males 4, females 3.

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, males 2,060; females 1,860. Illegitimate, males 151. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate, males 49 females 33. Illegitimate, males 4, females 3.

Table 23.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1969—*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 ..	38	21	1	2	1	2	—	1	40	26	7	6	4	3	1	—	1	1	53	36
Chicken-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	1	1	4	6
Other Respiratory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Atelectasis ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Congenital Malformations ..	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Premature Birth ..	20	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	9	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	21	9
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaphylaxis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ..	3	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	4	6	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
TOTALS ..	38	21	1	2	1	2	—	1	40	26	7	6	4	3	1	—	1	1	53	36

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During the year, 119 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City. Of this number, 25 were employed as municipal midwives, 94 were engaged in the hospital service.

Home confinements—571

Municipal Midwives (practising as midwives)	552
Municipal Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	19
	<hr/>
	571
Number of miscarriages attended	1
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.

	1969	1968
Number of patients ..	3,591	3,431
Number of visits	29,469	24,623

During the year the Supervisor carried out 345 inspections.

Analgesia Outfits

During the year 399 requests for outfits were received from city midwives as compared with 551 last year.

Twelve Entonox ($O_2 + N_2O$) outfits are stored at the Ambulance Station and are made available and despatched to addresses as stated by midwives.

An electrically heated Oxygenaire incubator, with oxygen supplies, is also available for the use of midwives when premature babies have to be moved by Ambulance transport.

Midwives Night Duty Rota

When the services of midwives are required between the hours of 6 p.m. and 7 a.m., any requests are now, in the first instance, received at the Ambulance Station and the midwife on duty and covering a particular area is then contacted by phone and a request made for her services.

During the year 556 such requests were made.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

There are 22 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	695
Subsequent attendances	5,326
Visits by midwives to home	2,663

B. Labour

(a) Doctor booked and present at delivery	19
(b) Doctor booked and not present at delivery	571
(c) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	—
(d) Doctor not booked and not present at delivery	8
Number of false alarms (that is midwife called but not required)	337
Number of women who had Gas and Oxygen	399
Number of women who were given Pethidine	338

Nursing Period

(a) No. of visits to women confined at home	9,725
(b) No. of visits to women confined in hospital and discharged before the tenth day	29,469
(c) Special visits to infants apart from nursing of mother	542

Patients Booked with Midwives but Transferred to Hospital on Medical Advice

(a) Before delivery 58 }	74
(b) After delivery 16 }	

Analysis of Calls for Medical Aid

Total number—202.

	<i>During Pregnancy</i>	<i>During Delivery</i>	<i>During Puerperium</i>	<i>Baby</i>	TOTAL
(a) Dr. booked	26	119	21	34	200
(b) Dr. not booked	—	2	—	—	2
TOTAL	26	121	21	34	202

The Flying Squad was called out on 13 occasions.

Requests for Admission to Hospital on Social Grounds

Number of visits paid by midwives 1,267

Recommendations:

for General Practitioner Unit	1,124
for home confinement	44
miscarriage or altered arrangement	19

Classes for Relaxation in Childbirth

Classes are held weekly either in the afternoon or in the evening at one 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	352
Number of new patients	339
Total attendances	1,770

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 Chest Radiology Centre for a report on the chest. A report on the liver is included in The Chest Radiology 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 1,646

Mothercraft

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.

Maternal Mortality

There was one death in, or in consequence of childbirth during the year

	<i>Total Maternal Mortality</i>
1969—per 1,000 total births (City)	0.23
England and Wales	0.19
1968—per 1,000 total births (City)	0.21
England and Wales	0.24

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

A. VISITS TO THE HOME				1969	1968	1967
First visits to children under one year				5,934	5,488	5,500
Total visits to children under one year				15,287	13,202	13,050
Visits to children 1 to 2 years of age				4,425	3,628	3,040
Visits to children 2 to 5 years of age				6,715	5,635	4,650
B. INFANT WELFARE CLINICS						
Number of infant welfare clinics				22	22	22
Total number of children who attended				6,008	5,661	5,500
(a) Born in 1969				2,624	2,632	2,200
(b) Born in 1968				2,142	1,958	2,000
(c) Born in 1967-64				1,242	1,071	1,200
Total number of attendances ..				33,595	34,946	35,100
(a) Under one year				27,694	29,053	29,500
(b) Aged 1-2 years				4,198	4,282	4,000
(c) Aged 2-5 years				1,703	1,611	1,500
C. SCREENING TESTS TO EXCLUDE DEAFNESS						
Premature infants				117	91	100
0-1 years of age				1,985	1,755	1,400
1-2 years of age				93	99	100
2-5 years of age				31	19	—
				2,226	1,964	1,600
Repeat tests by Health Visitors ..				93	65	60
Number referred to Dr. Roberts ..				23	22	30
D. CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINICS						
Number of women who attended ..				1,700	1,263	1,120
Number of negative smears ..				1,675	1,238	1,150
Number of doubtful smears ..				15	18	7
Number of positive smears ..				10	7	0

All patients with doubtful and positive smears were referred to the consultant gynaecologist and received the appropriate treatment.

The cervical cytology clinics started in the autumn of 1966 and it is recommended that smears should be repeated every three years appointments have been sent out as appropriate and the response has been good.

Number of repeat smears ..	315
Number of negative smears ..	311
Number of doubtful smears ..	4
Number of positive smears ..	—

E. FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS

As this is the first full year in which ten family planning clinics each month have been held in the City, there are no comparable figures for previous years.

Number of new patients	285
Number of revisits	589
Total number of attendances	874

F. VISITS TO CHRONIC SICK AND AGED

1. UNDER PENSIONABLE AGE	Males	Females	Total
Hospital admission requested	24	17	41
Hospital admission requested (brought forward from previous year)	14	2	16
Home help requested	12	11	23
Visits to patients living alone	12	14	26

Recommendations:—

Domestic help required	14	10	24
Domestic help not required	—	1	1
District nurse required	2	1	3
District nurse attending	10	4	14
Number of routine visits	390	686	1,076

2. OVER PENSIONABLE AGE	Males	Females	Total
Hospital admission requested	165	242	407
Hospital admission requested (brought forward from previous year)	78	228	306
Revisits to expedite hospital admission	16	9	25
Requests for home help	90	321	411
Requests for home help (brought forward)	8	34	42
Visits to persons living alone	130	415	545

Recommendations:—

Home help required	105	386	491
Home help not required	5	10	15
District Nurse required	24	52	76
District Nurse attending	80	212	292
Supervision of new cases	45	129	174
Number of routine visits	3,492	9,449	12,941
Number of routine visits to persons living alone	1,900	6,605	8,505

The second Health Visitor Training Course at the University of Leeds was completed in September, 1969. The six health visitor bursars sponsored by this Authority all passed the examination successfully, five are now working in the Health Department and one for the School Health Service.

These additions to the staff are most welcome and their value is shown by an increasing number of visits to the homes of children under five and to the chronic sick and aged. It should be appreciated however that we are still well below establishment and that all the Health Visitors and particularly the Field Work Instructors have case loads which are far too large and that the practical training of the bursars by the fieldwork instructors and the supervisory staff takes up a great deal of their time and effort.

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. G. T. Emery, the Principal School Dental Officer for the following report:—

CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE:—

Number of children examined	..	..	165
Number of children needing treatment	..	..	152
Number of children treated	..	..	152
Number of temporary teeth extracted	..	..	207
Number of temporary teeth filled	..	..	32
Number of temporary teeth treated with AgNO_3	..	..	8
Number of scalings and cleanings	..	..	5
Number of local anaesthetics	..	..	3
Number of $\text{N}_2\text{O}/\text{O}_2$ anaesthetics	..	..	131

NURSING AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS:

Number of patients examined	..	..	38
Number of patients needing treatment	..	..	34
Number of patients treated	..	..	34
Number of permanent teeth extracted	..	..	137
Number of permanent teeth filled	..	..	19
Number of scalings	..	..	22
Number of local anaesthetics	..	..	15
Number of $\text{N}_2\text{O}/\text{O}_2$ anaesthetics	..	..	17
Number of full upper or lower dentures	..	..	3
Number of partial upper or lower dentures	..	..	8

DAY NURSERIES

There are five Day Nurseries and they are open from Monday to Friday. The maximum charge is 50/- per week, the minimum 15/-, and in certain hardship cases the charge of 15/- is reduced with the approval of the Committee.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING DAY NURSERIES—1969.

	No. of Approved Places	Average Daily Attendance During Year		
		under 2	over 2	Total
Tunstall ..	40	11	22	33
Burslem ..	40	13	23	36
Hanley ..	40	12	20	32
Trent Vale	50	13	30	43
Dresden ..	40	15	21	36
TOTALS ..	210	64	116	180

Total number of children admitted during the year 180

	1969	1968	1967
Priority cases ..	101	96	88
Financial help cases ..	79	108	67

The priority cases were:—

Unmarried	32
Widow	1
Parents separated	38
Health of mother	9
Health of father	4
Health of child	7
Housing difficulties	5
Short stay cases	5

There were 101 priority admissions to the Day Nurseries in 1969 and the proportion of priority admissions to financial at the end of December, 1969 was 121 to 102. 39 of the priority admissions had been in the Nurseries for longer than one year.

All the Nurseries have a waiting list for financial cases.

In 1969 17 students obtained the N.N.E.B. Certificate. 19 students employed by the Education Department received training in the Day Nurseries in the care of children under two years of age.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

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

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

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

- Public Health Dept., 79 London Road, 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, Community Drive, 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, Leek Road, Abbey Hulton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Church Hall, Werrington Road, Bucknall.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 312 Etruria Vale Road, Etruria.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Gospel Hall, Claytonwood Rd., Trent Vale.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Brotherhood Hall, Leek Road, Milton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Lime Close, Weston Coyney.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Ripon Road, Blurton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Glebedale Road, Fenton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Marlborough Road, Longton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Saracen Way, Meir.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Bargrave Street, Bentilee.
- W.R.V.S. Headquarters, 37 Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent.
- Messrs. Lewis's Ltd., Hanley.
- Community Hall, Lorraine Street, Packmoor.
- North Midlands Co-op Society Emporium, Market Street, Longton.

The following table shows the amounts of the various foods distributed during the year 1969:—

	Co-op Society Longton	Health Office	Lewis's Ltd.	W.R.V.S. H.Q.	All Other Centres	Total
National Dried Milk (tins)	8,025	3,916	24,125	1,351	11,388	48,805
Orange Juice (bottles) . .	4,306	3,339	29,172	1,392	15,014	53,223
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) . .	267	211	1,586	120	1,321	3,505
A/D Vitamin Tablets (pkts)	191	409	1,771	46	959	3,376

CONVALESCENCE

Convalescent Treatment

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority may provide convalescent treatment for suitable cases. Arrangements are made with the Heath Memorial Home for men at Manfairfechan, and the Lady Forester Trust Home for men and women at Llandudno.

During the year a total of 430 cases were sent for convalescence as compared with 482 in 1968. 81 cases were sent to the Heath Memorial Home, and 305 cases to The Lady Forester Home, 22 cases to the Evelyn Devonshire Home and 22 cases to the Lear Home of Recovery. The full cost of maintenance is borne by the Local Authority, though subject to recovery according to the patient's financial circumstances based on the Association of Municipal Corporations Scale. During the year 517 applications were dealt with of which 86 were cancelled or withdrawn.

The period of convalescence is for two weeks, however, on requests from the medical officer at the Home a further period was allowed in 28 cases.

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	440
Secondary or Reinforcing	3,196
	<hr/> 3,636
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and Tetanus (Triple)	2,671
Secondary or Reinforcing	721
Whooping Cough	—
	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	3,392
	<hr/>

Vaccinations against Smallpox

Age at 31st December, 1969:—	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Re-vaccinated</i>
Under one	6	—
One year	1,042	19
Two to Four	568	37
Five to Fifteen	70	73
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	1,686	129
	<hr/>	<hr/>

A letter signed personally by the Medical Officer of Health is sent to the parents of every newborn baby, within a few days of its birth. This letter stresses the need for immunisations and encloses 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.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

During 1969 the following children had three oral doses of Sabin Vaccine:—

Children born in 1969	..	..	..	331
Children born in 1968	..	..	..	2,383
Children born in 1967	..	..	..	416
Children born in 1966	..	..	..	224
Children born in 1962-1965	..	..	..	218
Others under 16 years	..	..	..	29
				3,601

Children age 5-11 years who had a reinforcing dose .. 3,740

Oral Vaccine commenced March, 1962 and is now our standard method. No Salk Vaccine was given during the year.

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:—

		1969	1968	1967
Number of patients	.. ..	3,696	3,432	3,272
Number of visits	.. ..	107,739	103,994	100,218

Classification of Illness

	Medical	Surgical	Infections	T.B.	Maternal Comp.	Others	Total
Patients ..	2,434	907	34	61	16	244	3,696
Visits ..	78,661	25,328	441	1,682	138	1,489	107,739

Types of Illness Affecting Adults (excluding surgical cases)

	Respiratory	Cardiac	Senility	Accidents	Preparation for Hospital	Gynaecological	Cerebral Thrombosis	Diabetes	Cancer	Genito Urinary	TOTAL
Women ..	116	75	57	38	35	—	124	20	132	80	677
Men ..	74	98	227	68	59	99	225	75	258	—	1,183
TOTAL ..	190	173	284	106	94	99	349	95	390	80	1,860

FURTHER NOTES ON PATIENTS:—

Number of children under 5 years	..	..	..	32
Number of visits to children under 5 years	..	..	..	341
Number of children over 5 and under 15 years	..	..	..	49
Number of visits to children between 5 to 15 years	..	..	..	963
Number of adults over 65 years	..	..	..	2,410
Number of visits to adults over 65 years	..	..	..	78,106
Number of adults over pensionable age living alone:				
Males	..	..	..	87
Females	..	..	..	404
				<hr/> 491
Number of patients who have been on the books for 3 years				
or more: Males	..	..	..	76
Females	..	..	..	295
				<hr/> 371
Number of patients who had more than 24 visits in the year				
Number of visits to these patients	..	..	..	1,054
				80,953

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:—

	STOCK			HANLEY			BURNLEY			Total	On Loan Jan. 1969	Loaned during 1969	Total	On Loan Jan. 1969	Loaned during 1969	Total	On Loan Jan. 1969	Loaned during 1969	Total	On Loan Jan. 1969	Loaned during 1969	Total
	Loan Jan. 1969	during 1969	Total	Loan Jan. 1969	during 1969	Total	On Loan Jan. 1969	during 1969	Total													
Air Rings ..	—	4	—	54	99	153	3	6	9	14	4	12	16	6	17	23	9	10	—	—	—	19
Bed Pans ..	5	—	9	117	154	271	6	6	12	30	7	15	22	9	25	34	16	26	—	—	—	42
Bed Pans (Rubber)	—	—	—	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Back Rests ..	10	12	22	89	111	200	8	10	18	15	5	5	10	10	22	32	22	5	—	—	—	27
Blankets ..	—	—	—	44	10	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedsteads ..	—	—	—	58	56	114	—	—	—	4	5	2	7	2	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	1
Attachable Sides	—	—	—	4s	15s	19s	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bed Cradles ..	—	—	—	34	23	57	2	—	2	—	1	5	6	2	6	8	2	8	—	—	—	10
Bed Blocks ..	—	—	—	14	20	34	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collapsible Toilet Seats ..	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crutches (in. Elbow)	—	—	—	19s	20s	39s	—	—	—	2s	6s	2	6s	2s	5	2s	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commodore ..	—	—	—	52	117	169	4	1	5	9	4	—	6	—	—	10	13	4	—	—	—	17
Fracture Boards ..	—	—	—	5	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holsts and Pehnryn Lifter	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Tables ..	—	—	—	52	75	127	4	1	5	14	3	7	10	1	6	7	5	1	—	—	—	6
Invalid Chairs ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leg Supports ..	—	—	—	83	65	148	—	—	—	4	9	4	13	4	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mattresses ..	—	—	—	27	6	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Cov. (Cal.)	—	—	—	103	81	184	7	5	12	23	8	7	15	15	18	33	23	8	—	—	—	31
Mackintosh Sheets	—	—	—	29	7	36	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pillows ..	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pillow Cases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandbags ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Toilet Chair	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripods ..	—	—	—	28	32	60	2	1	3	9	4	6	10	2	3	5	2	1	—	—	—	3
Urinals ..	3	1	4	37	71	108	5	3	8	19	7	8	15	6	13	19	9	9	—	—	—	18
Walking Aids ..	—	—	—	10	16	26	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	3
Quadrupeds ..	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walking Sticks ..	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blanket Master ..	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Child's Wheelchairs ..	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Raised Toilet Seat ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sick Feeders ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1969--continued

	FEGG HAYES			LONGTON			MEIR			BLURTON			BUCKNALL			SMALLTHORNE			GRAND TOTAL		
	On Loan Jan. 1969	Loaned during 1969	Total	On Loan Jan. 1969	Loaned during 1969	Total	On Loan Jan. 1969	Loaned during 1969	Total	On Loan Jan. 1969	Loaned during 1969	Total	On Loan Jan. 1969	Loaned during 1969	Total	On Loan Jan. 1969	Loaned during 1969	Total	On Loan Jan. 1969	Loaned during 1969	Total
Air Rings ..	6	5	11	12	9	21	5	11	16	7	6	13	—	—	—	3	11	14	114	195	309
Bed Pans ..	9	19	28	21	21	42	8	21	29	6	4	10	2	—	—	4	26	30	221	340	561
Bed Pans (Rubber)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
Back Rests ..	9	14	23	15	6	21	15	27	42	4	12	16	—	—	—	8	10	18	202	242	444
Blankets ..	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	10	72
Bedsteads ..	5	13	18	1	2	3	2	8	10	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	6	7	77	97	174
Attachable Sides	2s	—	2s	—	2s	2s	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6s	19s	25s
Bed Cradles ..	3	1	4	5	1	6	2	6	8	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	9	11	55	61	116
Bed Blocks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	20	36
Collapsible Toilet Seats ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Crutches (in Elbow)	4s	4s	8s	2s	—	2s	2s	—	2s	—	—	—	—	—	—	2s	4s	6s	37s	30s	67s
Commodore ..	4	7	11	3	14	17	3	7	10	4	2	6	—	—	—	2	16	18	101	177	278
Fracture Boards ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	11
Hoists and Pehnrn Lifter	—	5	5	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Heart Tables ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Invalid Chairs ..	2	12	14	4	4	8	3	2	5	3	3	6	—	—	—	3	4	7	88	121	209
Leg Supports ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mattresses ..	4	10	14	—	4	4	3	5	8	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	7	8	108	104	212
" Cov. (Cal.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mackintosh Sheets	8	11	19	21	2	23	13	12	25	10	4	14	1	—	—	5	15	20	228	172	400
Pillows ..	2	—	2	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	15	48
Pillow Cases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Sandbags ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Toilet Chair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripods ..	2	3	5	4	—	4	1	2	3	2	6	8	—	—	—	—	6	6	49	67	116
Urinals ..	6	11	17	4	15	19	8	15	23	6	2	8	1	—	—	—	9	9	99	169	268
Walking Aids ..	—	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	14	26	40
Quadrupeds ..	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	11
Walking Sticks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Blanket Master ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Special Raised ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	4

HOME HELP SERVICE

Applications for the Home Help Service have increased again in 1969. All cases receive some help as soon as possible after receipt of the application. 2,784 persons had domestic help, 536 cases were new applications in 1969.

	1969	1968	1967
Total number of cases where domestic help was given	2,784	2,730	2,700

CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS:

(a) Maternity	18	26	36
(b) Tuberculosis	1	1	1
(c) Chronic sick and infirm of pensionable age	2,633	2,553	2,485
(d) Illness and persons under 65 years of age	132	150	178
	<hr/> 2,784	<hr/> 2,730	<hr/> 2,700

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS OF PENSIONABLE AGE:

(a) Couples	429	442	482
(b) Others in the same house ..	280	256	310
(c) Women living alone	1,514	1,490	1,365
(d) Men living alone	410	365	328
	<hr/> 2,633	<hr/> 2,553	<hr/> 2,485

2,188 Pensioners are drawing Social Security Supplementary Benefit and qualify for domestic help free (in 1968, the number was 2,338).

HOME HELP LAUNDRY SERVICE

The laundry service has again been in great demand in 1969.

Approximately one-third of the City can use the laundry service, but even within this area there is an unsatisfied demand.

	1969	1968	1967
Total number of individual washes	6,567	6,495	6,905
Number of persons who send a weekly wash ..	130	131	127
Number of persons who send a fortnightly wash	148	135	136
Number of persons who send a monthly wash	—	1	3
	<hr/> 278	<hr/> 267	<hr/> 266

TYPES OF CASES USING LAUNDRY SERVICE:

(a) <i>Old Age Pensioners:</i>	1969	1968	1967
Persons living alone	198	177	174
Married couples	42	49	53
Others	29	33	32

(b) <i>Under Pensionable Age:</i>			
Number of persons	9	8	7

Reasons for using Laundry Service:

Orphaned family	1
Pneumonia and pleurisy	1
Arthritis	1
Paraplegia	1
Nervous diseases	5

FAMILY CASEWORK

During the year family casework continued on much the same lines as last year until October, when the family caseworker left the district. The post remained vacant for the rest of the year.

The main function of casework must be to stimulate the family concerned to help itself, and to encourage the individual members into developing their own potentials. All too often there is a history of generally low standards, ill-health, lack of formal education and its consequent illiteracy, with all these families, and this background is automatically transmitted to any children born, and they in their turn find it difficult to break the cycle.

These families therefore begin at a disadvantage in society, and so the object of casework must be to reduce this disadvantage so that the individuals involved can play more useful roles, and benefit from what society offers to them.

It is important to work with the family as a whole - not merely with one parent - so as to prevent the danger of creating suspicion and hostility. The relationship established should therefore enable all members of the family to actively participate, and especially to encourage their use of community resources. Indiscriminate financial and material help can do more harm than good since it may create a very passive and indifferent attitude - whereas more thoughtful use of such resources can be a very useful encouragement and incentive.

This, in very general terms, has been the approach to casework problems during the year, and it is obvious that with such deep-rooted problems, progress is necessarily very slow. However, progress is made and the satisfaction this brings to the families concerned is a further encouragement to them. For a housewife to manage on her weekly income without either borrowing or incurring further debts, relieves a considerable strain in herself and tension in the family as a whole decreases with the possible result that other problems e.g. emotional, can be seen in perspective.

As usual, a great many contacts have been made with and on behalf of families e.g. with H.P. firms; Children's Department; Probation Service; Mental Health; Health Visitors; Police; Solicitors; Prison authorities; S.S.A.F.A. representatives; Ministry of Social Security; Official Receiver; County Court; G.P's; Hospital; Medical Social Workers; Housing Department; Estate Agents; Family Planning Clinics; W.R.V.S. etc. and where necessary or helpful, the family caseworker has collected small amounts of money each week from certain families in order for them to clear rent arrears, or save for monthly County Court orders etc.

It has been most encouraging in a lot of cases, to find that a sympathetic attitude has been adopted as a result of contacts made on behalf of families; but in a few instances there still exists an attitude of condemnation towards families with multiple problems.

Appreciation and gratitude are due to the many people who have kindly donated clothing, furniture and household equipment during the year, and to the Hanley businessmen who donated money at Christmas which provided food-parcels and clothing for a number of families. Their generosity was very much appreciated by all the recipients.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 28

This service is carried out for us on an agency basis by the W.R.V.S.

The work is still very limited by the serious shortage of qualified chiropodists.

Treatments during the year:—

	<i>No. of Treatments</i>	<i>Domiciliary</i>
Part-time staff ..	11,360	3,502

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Administration

The Mental Health Service of the City is administered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. This sub-committee consists of the whole of the members of the Health Committee and meets every second month to consider the organization and development of the service, reports on cases, the work of the Junior and Adult Training Centres and other business. No functions are delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Staff

The Mental Health Service is controlled and directed by the Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. E. E. Stephenson, A.A.P.S.W. is the Senior Mental Health Officer.

On 31st December, 1969, the social work staff numbered 17:—

- 1 Senior Mental Health Officer
- 3 Senior Mental Welfare Officers
- 1 Senior Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time)
- 1 Psychiatric Social Worker
- 6 Mental Welfare Officers
- 5 Trainee Mental Welfare Officers

One trainee is in the second year of training on a C.S.W. course. Two other trainees and one Mental Welfare Officer were seconded in September onto C.S.W. courses.

Two of our qualified staff left during the year, one to take up a post in hospital, the other because her husband's job involved moving away from the district. Three new members of staff were appointed, one qualified, two unqualified.

The Training Centres Staff consisted of

Southern Junior Training Centre:

1 Supervisor/Head Teacher, 1 Senior Assistant Supervisor/Teacher, 4 Assistant Supervisors/Teachers, 1 Assistant Supervisor, 1 Nursery Nurse.

Northern Junior Training Centre:

1 Supervisor/Head Teacher, 1 Senior Assistant Supervisor/Teacher, 4 Assistant Supervisors/Teachers, 2 Assistant Supervisors, 1 Nursery Nurse.

Adult Training Centre:

1 Supervisor, 1 Senior Instructor, 7 male and 6 female instructors.

There is one Home Teacher.

Social Work Section

This has been a year of consolidation, following the re-organisation described in last year's report. The team structure has brought members of staff into closer contact with each other, encouraging more discussion of cases. This has created an exchange of knowledge and experience which has been invaluable to the individual workers and has improved the quality of the service given to our clients.

More of the social workers are holding "open sessions" at the Health Services Clinics in their areas, and this is bringing closer contact with Health Visitors, School Nurses and District Nurses. Liaison with Health Visitors is vital, since they are front-line workers who are in close touch with old people living alone and with families who have young children - two groups in the community who are "at risk" from the mental health point of view. There are indications that the Social services may be re-organised in the near future and whilst welcoming the closer links with other Social Workers that the new structure would bring, I sincerely hope that it will not adversely affect the close liaison with the Health Visitors which has been built up over the years.

The links with the hospital service remain close and are of mutual benefit. During the year Dr. Malloy retired from the post of Medical Superintendent at St. Edward's Hospital, and Dr. Crowley from the post of Medical Superintendent at Stallington Hospital. Both had held the posts for many years and I should like to thank them for their help in fostering the cordial relationship between the hospitals and the community services. The policy of eliminating overcrowding in the psychiatric hospitals has continued and whilst this is both necessary and highly desirable, it means that increasing numbers of the mentally disordered are being cared for in the community and so more strain is being placed on the services provided by the local authority. Expansion of the community services must continue if the patients are not to suffer.

Recruitment of qualified social workers remains a major problem and it is pleasing to report that the Health Committee have agreed to the establishment of a sixth trainee post from April, 1970. It is only by a rigorous policy of training our own staff that we can hope to increase the numbers of qualified workers. Such training takes time - four years from recruitment to qualification - and in the meantime the shortage puts limits on what the existing service can provide. New ideas are being tried out, however, and we are currently testing out the possibilities of finding supervised lodgings for some of our hostel residents. Landladies who replied to advertisements in the press have been visited and if thought suitable have been asked to provide a home for one or two mentally disordered clients. In this way we can create more movement through the hostels and so provide rehabilitation for more residents. It is essential that both landladies and lodgers should be visited frequently to ensure that all is going well, but by careful selection there is every hope that such lodgings will provide a valuable extension of the community care services.

There has been a certain amount of publicity recently regarding the plight of mentally disordered people living in lodging houses and hostels in our large towns. Many such persons, though no longer actually ill, find difficulty in maintaining a settled way of life and tend to drift around the country. The Salvation Army Hostels always have numbers of such men as residents and this is true of the hostel in Stoke. Over a year ago it was decided that rather than wait for crises to arise, the mental health section should visit the hostel regularly. One of the Senior Officers has been going once a week to meet the Captain and to see any of the residents whom

he thinks present mental health problems, thus enabling any necessary action to be taken at an early stage. Once a good working relationship had been formed it was decided to take more positive steps and to arrange for some of the older long term patients from the psychiatric hospitals to be transferred to the hostel. It was thought essential that such patients should be provided with a work programme to avoid them sitting around unoccupied all day, and so simple industrial type of work was obtained from the Adult Training Centre and part of the hostel set aside as a work room. On the whole the scheme has worked very well. One or two patients, as anticipated, found the move too unsettling and had to return to the hospital, but the others have settled well and seem very happy. The rather austere setting of the hostel is not ideal but in compensation the residents are easily able to get out into the town - something not possible at the comparatively remote psychiatric hospitals. One of the local Rotary Clubs has been sufficiently impressed to give valuable support by providing work benches and meeting the cost of partitioning off the work room and providing extra lighting. The scheme has not only helped to reduce some of the pressure on the hospitals but has actively involved members of the community in giving aid to the mentally disordered.

There is no doubt that there has been a revolution in the attitude of the public towards the mentally disordered and that now there is an immense fund of good will towards them. One of the aims of the professionals should be that of enabling this good will to be used in practical ways.

THE WORK OF THE ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

1969

The Adult Training Centre is an integral part of the City's Mental Health Service. It is primarily concerned with the training, occupation and rehabilitation of the majority of the mentally subnormal adult residing within the City boundaries. A limited number of formerly mentally ill persons are also admitted. Many suffer secondary handicaps such as spasticity, speech defects, deafness, epilepsy and behaviour problems. The overall disability of all admitted is the inability to lead an independent existence and to adapt themselves to the demands of modern society.

The trainees are usually transferred at the age of sixteen from the two Junior Training Centres and schools for the educationally subnormal. Other sources of referrals include the Youth Employment Officer, the Disablement Resettlement Officer and occasionally Probation Officers.

The trainees attendance is voluntary and they are expected to attend from Monday to Friday, 9.15 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Transport is provided and from the centre to points convenient to their homes and a free lunch is available to all. Each trainee receives a pocket money allowance starting at 5/- per week which can be increased to a maximum of 10/- according to progress made.

During the year there was a 5% increase of trainees on the roll.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1961	73	47	120
1962	93	65	158
1963	98	74	172
1964	101	82	183
1965	102	90	192
1966	106	87	193
1967	124	86	210
1968	121	80	201
1969	123	88	211

This year's total comprises of 25 mentally ill, 38 mentally subnormal and 148 severely subnormal.

If this yearly increase is maintained the centre will be full to capacity in 1972. The growth pattern shows a gradual filling up of a residual number of trainees, these consist of the very low grade severely subnormals at the lower end rising to the subnormal who cannot work, or cannot follow remunerative employment under normal conditions. For these attendance at the centre will be permanent.

The increase at the lower end of the mental disorder spectrum calls for the provision of special care facilities. Many of these in this category could normally be admitted and treated in hospitals for the subnormal. It would appear that shortage of hospital beds and the willingness of parents to care for them at home both contribute to some extent to this increase. There are now eighteen trainees on the roll who are in need of special care facilities. To meet this need plans are in hand to open a special care unit for adults early in 1970.

Trainees Employment

Seven trainees were placed in full time employment during the year making a total of 91 for the last nine years. Three of those placed were males who were found simple labouring jobs. The remaining four were teenage females who were all placed together in a pottery packaging department.

Training

The programme is organised to cater specifically for the needs of the trainees. While the emphasis is on industrial work and good work habits, social training and further education are persevered with. What it tries to achieve is to help them to make the best possible use of their limited intellectual ability and to give them the opportunity to learn to live and work in the community.

Included in the programme are recreational activities which help considerably to teach them to use and enjoy their leisure time.

A limited number of trainees attend the swimming bath each week for swimming instruction. This is restricted to but a few trainees but it is hoped that these facilities will be available to all in the near future.

Work Activities

Working activities during the year included woodwork, gardening, laundry work, printing, cardboard box assembly, dismantling Post Office equipment, making link mat parts, boot and shoe repairing and electrical assembly work.

Specialised training is given in pottery decoration and domestic science subjects.

In order to maintain interest and be of learning value it was possible to have a wide variety of working activities in progress.

Staff Training

The Supervisor (Mr. A. J. B. Adams) attended and successfully completed an eighteen weeks Managerial Course at the South Birmingham Technical College. He gained the Management Diploma issued at the end of the course to successful applicants. We wish to record our congratulations and appreciation of the excellent work which he does.

One instructor was seconded to the Central Training Council Diploma Course for Instructors of Mentally Handicapped Adults at the Kingston-upon-Hull College of Commerce and one Instructor successfully completed the Training Course.

Swimming Pool Fund

In the first nine months donations, money raising efforts and interest added a further £1,700 15s. 7d. to the fund making a total of £3,824 5s. 11d.

In October the Swimming Section of the City Athletic Club staged a week of sponsored swims throughout the City. Code named 'Splash' it proved to be the best organised money raising effort the City has ever known. Over 1,000 swimmers took part, the greater part were school children, and without doubt commanded a terrific financial response from the general public. It is estimated that over £8,600 was raised. 'Splash' not only raised money it also gave valuable publicity to the Mental Health Service as a whole.

The cheque from the sponsored swim will be presented sometime in April, 1970.

City of Stoke-on-Trent Association for the Mentally Handicapped

This Association meets once a month in the centre. It continues to give substantial financial assistance to purchase additional equipment and amenities. During the year it donated £500 to the Swimming Pool Fund and £351 which was used to defray holiday expenses, purchase Christmas presents and teaching equipment.

Holidays and Outings

Forty trainees accompanied by staff went to Scarborough for one week's holiday. They had perfect weather and they all had a very enjoyable time.

All the trainees and staff had a day's outing to Rhyl. This is an annual event which they all look forward to and enjoy.

Social Club

The Adult Training Centre Social Club resumed its weekly activities on Thursday, 7th January. The attendance has continued to average about 80 each evening and once again the Club has continued to follow its policy of providing a sheltered and stimulating environment to meet the social necessities of the residents of the hostels, former trainees, trainees and parents.

Table tennis, badminton, snooker, skittles, bagatelle and draughts provide much of the entertainment, however, vigorous team games in which all can participate are very popular.

Once again at intervals throughout the year, full length colour feature films have been obtained on hire from the Rank Film Library.

An exhibition of Scottish Dancing and a Folk Singing Concert held in the Centre Hall were well supported.

Following a visit by Wing Commander Simon and Padre John to the Centre 20 members were entertained to a magnificent display of helicopter flying, manoeuvring, and fire fighting. The visit concluded with a tea prepared and served by the officers' wives.

During May 80 members were personally entertained by Lord Gretton in his home at Stapleford Park, followed by a trip to the Lion Reserve. Drayton Manor Park was also visited during the year.

In November the Social Club entertained 50 visitors from Holland, both this and the visit by Stone Silver Brass Band for a Carol Concert brought a very full and successful year to a close.

Northern Junior Training Centre

The Northern Junior Training Centre caters for handicapped children, both mentally and physically, from the age of 2 years to 16 years. Wherever possible the children are grouped according to their ability. The Special Care Unit at the centre takes care of the severely handicapped child, which requires special care and attention. The majority of these cases have to be fed and toileted, and are in need of constant supervision.

The number of children on the register at the end of 1969 was 72, 40 males and 28 females.

The children are conveyed to the centre by special buses, and the ambulance for those in need of special care. School commences at 9.30 a.m. and finishes at 3.30 p.m. Each child receives a morning beverage, and a mid-day meal provided free.

Physiotherapy is given twice per week to the spastic children by Mr. G. Glidden. We also have a weekly visit from the speech therapist, from which most of the children benefit.

Training

The daily programme at the centre includes Social Training, Sight Vocabulary, Physical Education, Percussion Band, Simple Cookery, Art, Music and Movement, Elementary Woodwork, Educational Visits, Nature Study and Modelling.

Outings

Two outings were organised for the children during the year. The first was to Ffrith Beach on the 11th June arranged by the Stoke-on-Trent Handicapped Children's Association and the second to Rhyl on the 2nd July arranged by the City Mental Health Committee. On each outing the children were accompanied by the Staff.

Holiday

A week's holiday for the children was spent at St. Annes, near Blackpool from 3rd to 10th May inclusive. A party of 16 children and four staff. The holiday was enjoyed by all.

Gifts

The City of Stoke-on-Trent Association for the Mentally Handicapped has donated to the Centre £150 to be spent on P.E. Apparatus, and £92 for Christmas presents, also £1 per child holiday money.

The Stoke-on-Trent Round Table presented to the Centre a Cine Camera on the 5th June, 1969.

Staff Training

Mrs. I. Botham has successfully obtained her N.A.M.H. Diploma after completing the two year course at Manchester.

Harvest Festival

The Harvest Festival Service was held on 2nd October and was conducted by Rev. E. Bracegirdle of Whitehill. Gifts of fruit and vegetables brought by the children were distributed to the aged persons.

Christmas Concert and Party

The Christmas Concert took place on the 11th December in which most of the children took part. The party was held on the 16th December. Father Christmas visited the Centre and gave each child a present.

Visit to the Pantomime

The Stoke-on-Trent handicapped children's Outing Association included this centre in their party which visited the pantomime at Leek on the 29th January.

Southern Junior Training Centre

The Southern Junior Centre takes handicapped children, both mentally and physically from the age of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to about 16 years. The children are grouped as far as possible according to their ability, and a Special Care Unit caters for the doubly handicapped requiring very special care and attention.

At the end of 1969 there were 58 children on the register, 40 males and 18 females. The average weekly attendance for the year being 47.

Physiotherapy is given twice weekly by a visiting qualified physiotherapist from the School Health Service.

Speech therapy is also given one-and-a-half days weekly by a qualified speech therapist from the Education Department, and another qualified speech therapist for the deaf and dumb also from the Education Department visits the Centre once weekly.

The children are brought to the Centre by special bus, with the exception of those requiring special care, who are conveyed to and from the Centre by ambulance. The children attend from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and receive their morning milk and a free mid-day meal at the Centre.

Training

Activities in the daily programme at the Centre include group activities, physical education, art, music with percussion band, needlework, habit and social training, pre-reading activities, number work and elementary woodwork. Educational visits of observation and nature rambles, in which most groups take part, are also made.

Outings

Two very enjoyable outings were provided for the children during the year, and were as follows:

To Rhyl on 2nd July, our usual annual outing provided by the Health (Mental) Committee.

To Ffrith Beach on 11th June, which was organised by the Stoke-on-Trent Handicapped Children's Outing Association. On each of these occasions the children were accompanied by the Centre staff, parents and members of the two Committees concerned.

Holiday

A party of 14 children were sent to a boarding house at St. Anne's-on-Sea for a holiday of one week during May. They were accompanied and supervised by three members of the Centre staff and one helper, and all had a very enjoyable holiday. The Stoke-on-Trent Association for the Mentally Handicapped kindly donated £1 per head towards the children's expenses.

Gifts

On the evening of 5th June, a concert was held at the Centre and during the interval, gifts of large gymnastic equipment to the value of £100 from the Stoke-on-Trent Round Table Society, and a cheque for £40 from the Stoke-on-Trent Humanist Group were presented to the Supervisor who received them on behalf of the children and staff of the Centre.

Cheques amounting to £65, together with a record player and a record holder, were also presented to the Supervisor who received them on behalf of the Centre at a public concert organised by the Secretary of the Meir Sports Club and given at the Club's premises at Weston Coyney on 21st August.

We are most grateful to the above-mentioned donors for their thoughtful kindness in making these gifts to us.

Parents' Meeting

In order to provide parents an opportunity each year of discussing their child with the teacher concerned, both in a general sense and as to the child's response to Centre life and training, the first "get-together" took place at the Centre on the evening of 16th July, and was very well attended by parents and staff. Dr. J. S. Hamilton, Medical Officer of Health, addressed the parents and a film was shown featuring some of the Centre's activities.

Harvest Festival

The annual Harvest Festival was held at the Centre during October, and was conducted by the Reverend Stanley Johnson, Methodist Minister of the Central Hall, Longton. The children gave a mime and sang suitable hymns. Gifts of fruit etc., brought by the children were afterwards sent to a local home for the aged.

Christmas Concert and Party

A Christmas Concert in which most of the children took part, was held at the Centre on 10th December and was attended by a large number of parents, officials and other interested visitors, including approximately 30 girls from Alleyne's Secondary School, Stone, and one of the teaching staff, who brought gifts they had made themselves for each child at the Centre.

The Christmas Party took place at the Centre on the 16th December when Santa Claus again paid a visit and presented each child with gifts provided both by the Mental Health Committee and the Stoke-on-Trent Association for Mentally Handicapped.

Pantomime

On 29th January, 1970 the Stoke-on-Trent Handicapped Children's Outing Association were once again kind enough to include the children from the Southern Junior Centre in the number of children they took from Stoke-on-Trent and district to visit a Pantomime performance of "Jack and the Beanstalk" at the Grand Theatre in Leek.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The number of patients carried during the year was 134,546, which was 4,219 less than last year. The mileage covered by Service vehicles also showed a decrease for 569,126 miles were covered which was 3,733 miles less than for last year.

Staff

The number of staff, administrative and operational, at the end of the year was as follows:

1 Ambulance Officer
1 Deputy Ambulance Officer
2 Control Officers (Operational)
1 Control Officer (Administrative)
1 Clerk/Telephonist
1 Clerk/Typist
1 General Clerk
4 Section Leaders
4 Deputy Section Leaders
68 Male Driver/Attendants
6 Female Driver/Attendants
1 Storekeeper/Handyman
1 Labourer
1 Part-time Telephonist
2 Part-time Cleaners
<hr/>
95

There was a vacancy for a male Driver/Attendant to be filled.

Vehicles

Two vehicle replacements were made during the year and the vehicular strength is now:—

1 Dennis Ambulance
17 Bedford Ambulances
22 Bedford Dual Purpose Ambulances
2 Austin Cars
1 Service Vehicle
1 Ford Mobile Control Vehicle
1 Commer emergency equipment vehicle

Vehicles are equipped with 2-way wireless receiving/transmitting sets, oxygen supplies and other essentials.

The servicing of vehicles is undertaken at the Corporation Vehicle Maintenance Department on the completion of a specified mileage.

Fluorescent jackets are available for the use of Ambulance Crews when attending to casualties in road and motorway accidents which occur during the hours of darkness.

Long distance travel

British Railways continue to give considerable assistance and co-operate fully in making reservations on the best available trains and everything possible is done for the comfort of patients who are to be transported over long distances by rail.

During the year arrangements were made for 40 patients to be transported by rail, just one less than last year's total.

Analgesia outfits

436 requests were received from midwives for the use of gas and air (entonox) outfits.

Twelve analgesia outfits are stored and maintained at the Ambulance Station and are available for midwives upon request.

An electrically heated portable oxygenaire incubator together with oxygen supplies, is also available for the use of midwives when premature babies are transferred from place to place.

Midwives night duty rota

Request for the services of midwives, working to a rota system, and who are required during the hours of 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 a.m., are made through the Ambulance Service.

During the year 517 such requests were received.

Assessments

Within the August-September period operational Staff were assessed on First Aid and Ambulance Work in accordance with Part 1 of the N.J.C. Wages Structure.

All were successful in passing the tests and received certificates to this effect.

N.A.A.O's. regional competition

On Sunday, 18th May, the Service team D/Att. M. J. Grocott and L. Whittaker were placed third in the National Association of Ambulance Officers No. 9 Regional Competition, which was held at the Rover Motor Works, Solihull. The Service Team was second in the team test and D/Att. M. J. Grocott was successful in winning the Individual Attendant's Trophy.

Twelve teams competed and the first three placings were as follows:

1.	Dudley C.B.	..	325 Marks
2.	Hereford C.B.	..	323 ..
3.	Stoke-on-Trent	..	318½ ..

Helicopter landing

An Army helicopter touched down on a field adjacent to the Ambulance Station on Monday, 13th October in order to test the proposed City hospitals landing site.

The exercise was organised by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and the local Hospital Management Committee.

The site proved suitable, and may be used in the future should helicopters be used to ferry victims of major road, rail or air disasters to the city hospitals.

Industrial action

Within the period from 07.00 hours Wednesday, 5th November to 07.00 hours Monday, 1st December Driver/Attendants staged an unofficial "Go-slow" when they declined to complete official documents and record the exterior cleaning of vehicles and other duties. A one-day operational

strike was also held from 22.00 hours Tuesday, 25th November to 22.00 hours Wednesday, 26th November, when emergency and urgent cases only were dealt with.

'999' calls

During the year, 2,481 calls were received on the '999' emergency line. All such calls are "taped" by means of an automatic 2-way recording machine, and the recordings of the calls are retained for five months before being erased from the tape.

Summary of Figures for 1969

<i>Monthly Totals</i>	<i>Number of Patients Carried</i>	<i>Mileage Covered</i>
January ..	13,188	54,048
February ..	11,028	45,116
March ..	11,416	47,461
April ..	10,681	46,797
May ..	11,698	48,320
June ..	10,235	43,872
July ..	12,436	49,831
August ..	10,562	46,357
September ..	10,967	47,467
October ..	12,253	50,842
November ..	9,085	42,489
December ..	10,997	46,526
	<u>134,546</u>	<u>569,126</u>

Early Totals

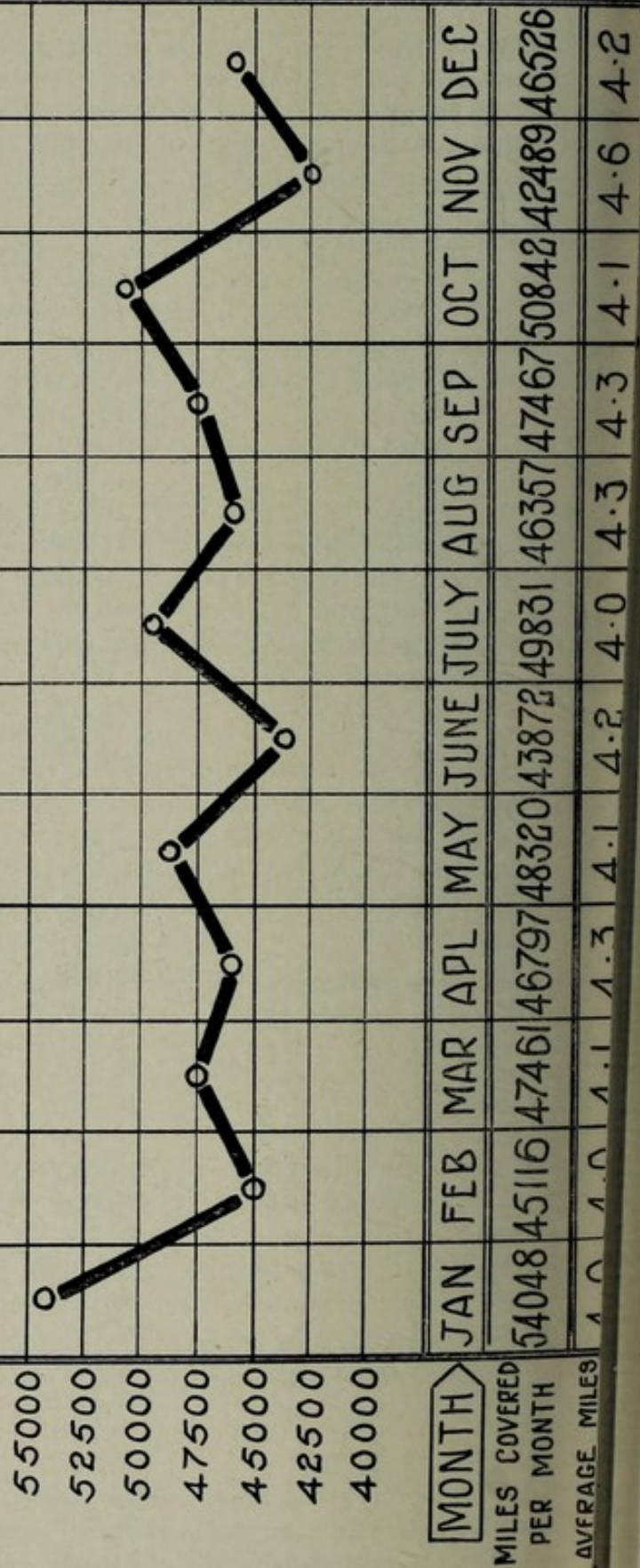
	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Average Miles per Patient</i>
1948 (5th July to 31st Dec.)	9,287	83,972	9.0
1949	33,993	275,465	8.1
1950	46,841	308,111	6.5
1951	57,524	342,709	5.9
1952	63,798	360,082	5.6
1953	72,897	379,725	5.2
1954	78,203	389,972	4.9
1955	77,767	398,014	5.1
1956	78,001	394,631	5.0
1957	73,522	378,278	5.2
1958	79,006	401,980	5.0
1959	82,791	416,628	5.0
1960	92,789	437,798	4.7
1961	99,220	454,885	4.6
1962	110,520	468,353	4.3
1963	106,626	461,217	4.3
1964	105,580	474,040	4.4
1965	116,196	520,019	4.4
1966	123,881	557,037	4.4
1967	135,948	565,823	4.1
1968	138,765	572,859	4.1
1969	134,546	569,126	4.2
	<u>1,917,701</u>	<u>9,210,724</u>	<u>4.7</u>

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT AMBULANCE SERVICE

1969

MILEAGE COVERED
MONTHLY

1969

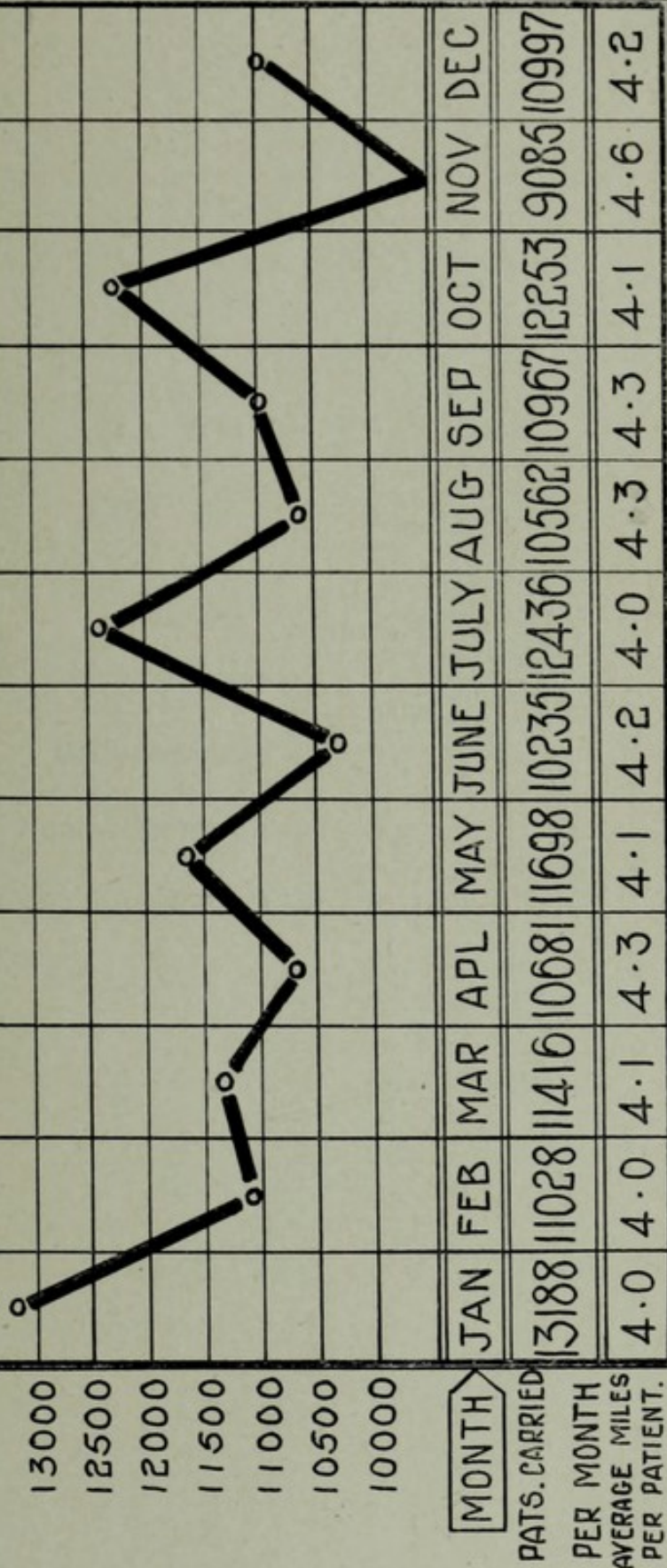


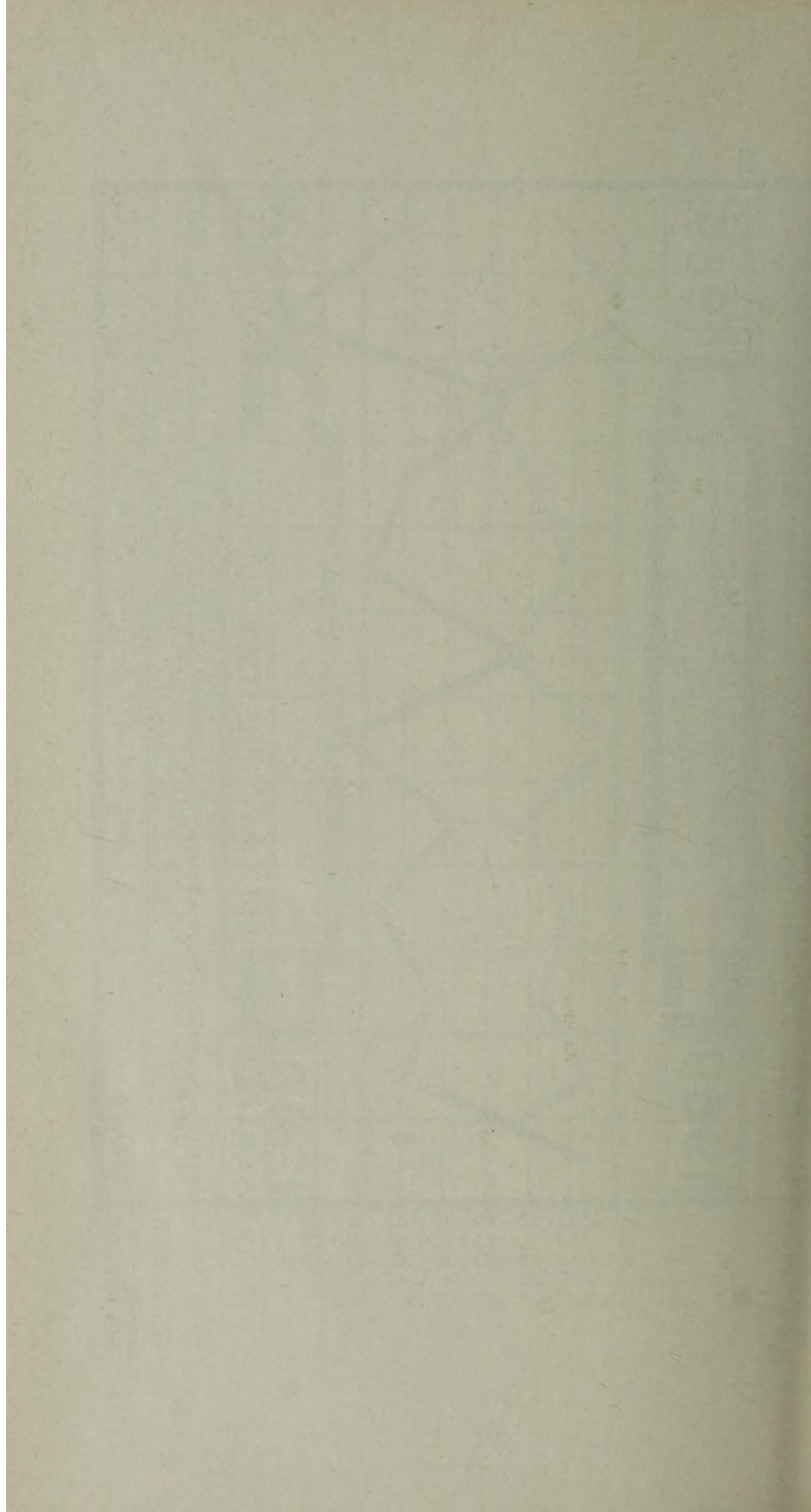
CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT AMBULANCE SERVICE

1969

PATIENTS CARRIED
MONTHLY

1969





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 1969, 1,956 cremations were carried out, as compared with 1,922 in 1968. During the same period, 1,998 interments took place in the City Cemeteries as compared with 2,023 in 1968.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The only Public Mortuary in use is situated at Hinde Street, Hanley. During 1969, 663 bodies were received at the Mortuary and 648 Post Mortems carried out.

Table showing length of retention of Bodies in the Mortuary

5 bodies	1 day
23 bodies	2 days
83 bodies	3 days
107 bodies	4 days
122 bodies	5 days
99 bodies	6 days
75 bodies	7 days
32 bodies	8 days
25 bodies	9 days
12 bodies	10 days
11 bodies	11 days
5 bodies	12 days
3 bodies	13 days
2 bodies	14 days
2 bodies	15 days
1 body	18 days
1 body	21 days
1 body	22 days
1 body	28 days

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	PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1858—1961
STOKE-ON-TRENT CORPORATION ACTS, 1923, 1928, 1935	PUBLIC HEALTH (RECURRING NUISANCES) ACT, 1969
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933—1958	PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
HOUSING ACTS, 1914—1969	DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950
SHOPS ACT, 1950	AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE) PROVISIONS ACT, 1956
HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954	CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956-1958
RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920—1939	NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960
MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT	CARAVANS, SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960
RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951	LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, 1962
PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951	LICENSING ACT, 1964
SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACTS, 1954—1958	OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963
FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926	THE ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963
THE CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967	RIDING EST. ACT, 1964
FACTORIES ACTS, 1961	CARAVAN SITES ACT, 1968

In addition to the above, there are the numerous regulations made under these Acts dealing specifically with various matters.

General Comment

During the year 12,160 visits were made to the various food premises in the City; an increase of over 1,000 on the previous year's figure. It is pleasing to record this increase in work on food hygiene made possible by our stronger staffing position following three students qualifying as Public Health Inspectors.

During the year one prosecution was instituted under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. This was laid against the proprietress of a small restaurant, before the summons could be served she left the district and at the present time, despite various attempts to find her, she has still not been traced.

The difficulties which may be encountered in controlling food premises is demonstrated by the recent history of this restaurant. The business had, in fact, changed hands on no less than six occasions in just over twelve months. Existing legislation does not make it necessary for persons opening up or taking over food premises to seek the prior approval of the Health Department. When it is considered that a licence is required before one can sell ice cream or milk, open a pet shop, riding establishment or animal boarding establishment or even use a television set then it does not seem unreasonable that the prior approval of the local authority should be necessary before any person can operate a food business.

The next three years should see the completion of the City Slum Clearance Programme. The Housing Act, 1969 was added to the already lengthy list of housing legislation. It is expected, that with the increased grants available for amenities within the house and environmental improvements, to achieve housing of a satisfactory standard for all citizens.

The implementations of this Act will certainly be carried out with vigour. It is, however, regrettable that the opportunity was not taken in this Act to enforce adequate securing of houses in private ownership subject to Closing or Demolition Orders or houses left vacant for long periods.

In 1969 one Inspector left the Department and we recruited one Inspector, one Authorised Meat Inspector and a pupil Public Health Inspector. Three pupils were successful in obtaining their Diploma for Public Health Inspectors. This increase in qualified staff resulted in more visits and work on Slum Clearance, Food Hygiene and Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This year the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoist & Lifts) Regulations were added to the fairly comprehensive list of regulations being dealt with under the Act and came into operation on the 28th May, 1969.

Liaison between the department and the Local District Inspector of factories and his staff has continued and has been extremely useful specially with problems related to Hoist & Lifts as we have been able to draw from their long and wide experience in dealing with these matters under the Factories Act.

Prior to these Regulations coming into operation a leaflet giving briefly the requirements of these new Regulations was sent to the occupiers of offices and shops known to have hoists or lifts in operation. This leaflet was also forwarded to architects who were designing premises where it was known lifts or hoists were to be incorporated. The number of premises registered during the year was 156 bringing the total number registered at the end of 1969 to 2,248. There were 80 deletions from the register.

The number of premises registered on 31st December, 1969, was as follows:—

Table 24

Premises	Number
Offices	546
Retail shops	1,309
Wholesale shops	197
Catering establishments ..	190
Fuel depots	6
TOTAL	2,248

Table 25
**Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises
by Workplace**

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of Persons Employed (2)
Offices	6,648
Retail Shops	7,567
Wholesale Department, Warehouses	2,233
Catering Establishments open to the Public	1,612
Canteens	124
Fuel Storage Depots	61
	18,245
Total Males: 7,689 Total Females: 10,556	

Table 26
Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	40	546	140
Retail Shops	92	1,309	321
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	12	197	58
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	12	190	22
Fuel Storage Depots ..	—	6	1
Totals	156	2,248	542

Table 27
**Number of Visits of all Kinds by Inspectors to Registered
Premises**

2,072

Table 28
Inspections of Premises

Type of Premises	Full Inspections	Revisits or Other Inspections
Retail Shops	321	1,103
Wholesale Shops	58	122
Offices	140	254
Catering Establishments/Canteens ..	22	36
Fuel Depots	1	1
TOTALS	542	1,516
Total visits of all kinds ..	1969 1968	2,072 1,393

For a classification of the premises registered, please see Table 26.

Table 29
Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Subject	Contraventions			
		Found 1968	Abated 1968	Found 1969	Abated 1969
4	Cleanliness (lack of)	284	235	610	525
5	Overcrowding	1	—	1	—
6	Temperature	75	57	55	60
7	Ventilation	154	92	200	161
8	Lighting	40	55	96	120
9	Sanitary Conveniences	225	103	441	459
10	Washing Facilities	111	123	195	211
11	Supply of drinking water	47	19	72	38
12	Clothing accommodation	39	44	35	68
13	Sitting facilities	1	—	—	1
14	Seats (sedentary workers)	—	—	—	1
15	Eating facilities	53	17	61	64
16	Floors, passages and stairs	236	164	414	305
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	10	7	18	20
18	Protection of young persons working at dangerous machinery	2	4	3	1
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—	—	1	—
20	Hoist and Lifts	—	—	6	—
23	Prohibition of heavy work	3	4	—	—
24	First Aid—General provisions	81	56	103	102
49	Premises not registered	52	31	121	86
50	Abstract	123	85	189	207
	TOTALS ..	1,537	1,096	2,621	2,429

Table 30

Prosecutions

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED OF WHICH THE HEARING WAS
COMPLETED IN THE YEAR

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
D.S.R. Act, Sec. 53	1	1	Nil

No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 .. Nil

No. of interim orders granted Nil

NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM EMPLOYEES AND TRADE UNIONS 6

Nature of Complaints:

Action Taken:

Dampness and Low temperature

Shop closed

Lifting excessive weights

Suggestions made

Inadequate heating

Additional heating units provided

Table 31

There were 77 accidents notified to the department as compared with the previous year. The breakdown and comparison with 1968 is as follows:—

	Women	Men	Girls under 18 years	Boys under 18 years	Total
1969	35	32	8	2	77
1968	35	23	6	2	66

No fatal or serious accidents were reported during the year and 90% of all accidents reported were investigated.

Table 32
Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. Investigated		Action Recommended						No Action	
					Prosecution		Formal Warning		Informal Advice			
Offices	(6)	5	(5)	5	(-)	-	(-)	-	(2)	3	(4)	2
Retail shops	(39)	48	(33)	42	(-)	-	(3)	2	(15)	27	(21)	19
Wholesale shops Warehouses	(12)	14	(8)	13	(-)	-	(1)	-	(4)	4	(8)	10
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	(9)	10	(6)	10	(-)	-	(-)	1	(2)	5	(7)	4
Fuel storage depots	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
TOTALS	(66)	77	(52)	70	(-)	-	(4)	3	(23)	39	(40)	35

Numbers in parenthesis are the 1968 equivalent figures.

Table 33
Analysis of Reported Accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	(-) -	(4) 2	(-) 1	(-) 1	(-) -
Transport	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -
Falls of persons	(2) 5	(15) 20	(4) 3	(4) 3	(-) -
Stepping on or striking against object or person	(1) -	(4) 11	(1) 3	(-) -	(-) -
Handling goods	(-) -	(6) 9	(3) 5	(1) 2	(-) -
Struck by falling object	(1) -	(7) 6	(3) -	(1) 2	(-) -
Fires and explosions	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -
Electricity	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -
Use of hand tools	(-) -	(2) -	(1) 1	(-) -	(-) -
Not otherwise specified	(2) -	(1) -	(-) 1	(3) 2	(-) -

The numbers in parenthesis are the 1968 equivalent figures.

No exemptions were granted for any class of premises for any items under Section 5(2)—space; Section 6—temperature; Section 9—Sanitary Conveniences or Section 10—Washing Facilities.

Table 34

Inspectors

No. of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act ..	30
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	Nil

General Inspections

INSPECTIONS	1968	1969
Infectious Diseases	819	995
Overcrowding (special enquiries)	14	1
Drainage	1,223	1,247
Structural Defects	884	811
Other Nuisances	569	613
Total number of houses inspected ..	3,509	3,667
Total number of houses in which defects were found	2,453	2,672
Total number of defects found	4,278	4,974
REVISITS AND SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS	1968	1969
In respect of nuisances	3,370	3,325
In respect of Infectious Disease	1,501	2,995
In respect of other causes	1,629	2,258
Appointments kept	1,236	1,485

COMPLAINTS

During the year, 2,760 complaints were received, of which 148 were founded.

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

Table of Sanitary Defects

<i>Nuisances</i>	1968		1969	
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Water Supply, want of	12	10	2	3
Dampness	512	511	569	456
Dilapidations	186	178	155	199
Brickwork/Pointing Defective ..	313	341	358	338
Roofs Defective	149	236	314	283
Plaster Defective	445	492	677	566
Floors Defective	149	162	278	220
Windows Fixed and Defective ..	506	447	528	543
Yard etc., Defective paving, Unpaved	48	44	54	86
Dirty/Verminous Houses etc. ..	7	3	7	52
Accumulations, Animals so kept ..	119	59	57	44
Drainage—defective, insufficient, stopped	986	785	1,121	515
Defective sanitary accommodation and fittings.. ..	277	320	412	414
Eaves, spouts, R.W.P's, Defective etc.	565	571	522	489
Other Nuisances	4	15	20	8
TOTALS	4,278	4,174	5,074	4,210

INSPECTION OF DRAINAGE WORK	1968	196
New Drains and Repairs	8	
Conversions, etc.	46	6
Other Visits in Connection with Drainage Work..	1,026	85
Re-visits to Drainage Work	838	88

NUMBER OF DRAIN TESTS MADE

	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
1968 ..	131	45
1969 ..	27	6

Other Special Inspections

<i>Purpose</i>	1968 <i>Number of Inspections</i>	1969 <i>Number of Inspections</i>
Theatres, cinemas etc.	12	45
Public conveniences	—	—
Public Halls and baths	—	9
Marl pits, pit shafts, tips, quarries	11	9
Hairdressers	34	105
Tables, pigs and poultry	12	35
Fair grounds	5	4
Animal Food Shops	3	2
Waste food boiling plants	5	6
Caravan sites	17	4
Agricultural units (farms)	—	46
Common yards and courts	—	1
Private school	—	1
	— 99	— 267

Licensing Establishments Act, 1964

There are three premises licensed under the Act which are visited annually by a Veterinary Surgeon accompanied by a Health Inspector. A visit is also made by a Fire Prevention Officer and his remarks are embodied in our recommendations which are made a condition of the licence.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

22 visits were made to eight premises licensed under the Act. These premises are also visited by a Veterinary Surgeon and Fire Prevention Officer as above.

Animals Act, 1951

61 visits were made to 24 premises licensed under the Act. The opinion of a Veterinary Surgeon is sought as to the suitability of premises prior to the granting of a new licence.

Licensed Premises

There are 723 Licensed Premises in the City. These continue to be visited and with the co-operation of the owners improvements are continually being made. Close liaison has been established between this Department and the Licensing Justices and a Divisional Inspector attends each Licensing Session. Applications for new licences and alterations to existing licensed premises are referred to this Department, reports are submitted to the Justices and recommendations made which are considered by them.

STATUTORY NOTICES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Table of Statutory Notices Served

						<i>Notices Served</i>	
						1968	1969
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936							
Section 39	Provision of Drainage, etc.	..	..			259	201
Section 40	Soil Pipe and Vent Shafts	..	..			1	1
Section 44	Insufficient Closet Accommodation	..				—	2
Section 45	Defective Closet Accommodation	..				105	126
Section 47	Conversions	..	..	..	..	2	—
Section 56	Unpaved Yards	..	..	..		12	—
Section 83	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Section 89	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Section 93	Statutory Nuisances	..	..	..		324	28
Section 138	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Section 275	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961							
Section 18	(Private Sewer)	..	..	..		—	—
SHOPS ACT, 1963						—	—
STOKE-ON-TRENT ACT, 1928							
Section 32	Stopped and Defective Drains	..				68	5
FACTORIES ACT, 1961							
Section 7	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
TOTALS						<u>777</u>	<u>68</u>

Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936 were instituted 1 case during the year and work was referred to the City Works Department in default of statutory notices as follows:—

Section 26	..	1 case
Section 39	..	13 cases
Section 45	..	15 cases
Section 93	..	9 cases

Common Lodging Houses

There is only one registered common lodging house, this is operated by the Salvation Army and accommodates 100 persons.

During the year seven inspections were made.

During 1969 substantial improvements were made to the sanitary accommodation and washing facilities. The existing sanitary accommodation, which was positioned externally in the yard, was demolished and new accommodation provided internally. At the same time the washing facilities were re-designed and additions made to include shower units in addition to the baths and wash basins.

It is hoped that, in the not too distant future, a new kitchen will be provided to replace the existing kitchen which is at semi-basement level.

Towards the end of the year an inspection was made by the Fire Prevention Officer at the request of this Department and he reported that some works were required with regard to fire prevention and means of escape. These works were in progress at the end of the year.

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 1969, the position was as follows:—

Number of conversions completed during the year	3
Total number completed	4,050
Average Cost Per Conversion	£37 10s. 4d.
Total Cost	£151,956
Cost to Owner	£86,068
Cost to Corporation	£65,888

Canal Boat Inspections

During the year one canal boat was inspected. The accommodation provided was for three persons. The number in occupation was one male, one female and two children. The registered accommodation was for three persons.

No notices were served for infringements of Acts and Regulations during the year.

No infectious diseases were notified during the year.

CANAL BOATS

This year has seen the demise of the canal boat in this district as a means of transport due to the last firm to receive materials by canal boat closing down during the year.

It has been the responsibility of a canal boat authority under an Act of 1974 to register canal boats intended to be used for human habitation and ensure that they comply with the Regulations of 1877.

Consideration has been given from time to time as to whether the Regulations should be amended, particularly when it became the practice to install motive power, to improve the lot of the master and his family but, due to the space available in a narrow boat, this was not found practicable.

This district during the last century relied to a large extent on canal transport for its supply of raw materials for the pottery industry and dispatch of its finished products; coal and other merchandise was also transported. At one time canal carrying firms maintained warehousing and facilities for building and repairing canal boats. The last one ceased to function about ten years ago. At one time this authority had over 1,500 canal boats on its Register. Due to competition from the railways and later from road transport, the use of the canal system for transport has largely ceased.

Under a recent enactment, a canal boat authority is not now required to register a canal boat. This is an indication that, nationally, the canal boat is being used less and less for human habitation. Authorities are still required to ensure compliance with the Regulations, but the time is fast approaching when the master and his family should be able to occupy a proper dwelling and, at the same time, carry on his occupation.

DISINFECTION AND PEST CONTROL

The Disinfection and Pest Control Services have been merged giving greater flexibility of staff and resulting in a saving of labour.

DISINFECTION SERVICE

Table showing disinfection carried out following infectious disease etc.:—

Number of Rooms disinfected	617
Number of Hospital Wards disinfected ..	38
Number of Schools disinfected	-
Total number of Articles of Clothing, etc. disinfected	2,217

Increasing use has been made of the staff and vehicles to distribute aids to Care and After Care patients and also in connection with the laundry service.

PEST CONTROL

Insects

The section has dealt with many types of insect infestations during the year. Complaints of cockroaches, wasps and ants have been numerous. Infestations of bed-bug have shown a marked decrease.

All Corporation Buildings and Hospitals in the City are covered by this service, and a large number of business premises are under annual contract.

As a precautionary measure the furniture of 633 householders moved from Slum Clearance properties into Corporation dwellings was treated with insecticide immediately prior to removal.

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

Number of treatments carried out at Private Houses	170
Number of treatments carried out at Council Houses	467
Number of treatments carried out at Business Premises ..	1,454

RODENTS

More firms have taken out contracts for the periodic inspection and treatment of their premises by the Rodent Operators.

Free treatment is given to householders reporting rats around their houses. This has resulted in the section becoming aware of and being able to treat more minor infestations as they occur.

Increasing resistance to Warfarin by mice has been noticed during the year, and where this has occurred the premises have been treated satisfactorily with Zinc Phosphide or Alpha Chloralose.

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

	1968	1969
Number of visits to premises	16,425	17,933
Estimated kill (Rats and Mice)	14,846	17,706
Number of Bodies seen (Rats and Mice) ..	3,177	5,204

Sewer Treatment

During the year 3,510 Manholes were treated with Fluoracetamide.

As sufficient labour becomes available, complete sections of the sewer system are given a treatment at 100% of the manholes. This has resulted in a decrease in the number of surface infestations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—OFFENSIVE TRADES

List of Classifications of Registered Trades

Bone Burners	3
Tripe Boilers	5
Gut Scrapers	2
Fat Melters and Extractors	4
Hide and Skin Dealers	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	4
	<hr/>
	20
	<hr/>

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 instruments 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.

Instruments of the first and second types are maintained at 14 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 1969 are shown in Tables No. 37 and 38. These readings are now given for the "total undissolved matter" content of the deposit and not the total of soluble and undissolved matter, as formerly. This is because this content is probably the best index of local nuisance and may not be affected by variation in the amount of rainfall. The readings are given in "milligrammes per square metre day" instead of "tons per square mile month", as formerly. They are, therefore, more accurate as the deposit gauge will only give a reasonably accurate reading over a radius of one quarter mile, and the time intervals between analysis may not be equivalent to one month.

The average monthly readings for the year of solid deposits (insoluble) are lower at 13 out of the 14 stations, and for sulphur dioxide, are lower at 10 out of the 14 stations, than those for 1968. No explanation can be given why the May reading at Station No. 14 is very high.

The third type of instrument consists of an apparatus through which air, from outside the building, is drawn at an even rate of approximately 70 cu. ft. per day and passed through a filter paper which retains the suspended matter in the air, forming a "stain", then through a solution of hydrogen peroxide where the sulphur dioxide in the air is converted to sulphuric acid. An eight-port apparatus is in operation which automatically switches the incoming air from one set of prepared filter papers and solutions to another every 24 hours, thereby, only needing attention every seven days. The amount of "smoke" retained on the filter papers is evaluated by means of a photo-electric reflectometer and the acid solution is titrated with a standard alkali solution. The amounts of "smoke" and sulphur dioxide recorded are given in "microgrammes per cu. metre".

Of the five instruments of the third type in use one, at Station No. 2 replaces the one at Station No. 16 which had to be relinquished when the Department changed offices. The sites of the Stations, and the readings obtained, are shown in Table No. 36. It should be noted, in making comparisons of readings, that the yearly averages for 1968 in the case of Station Nos. 16 and 21 are not for a complete year.

Table No. 35 shows, for comparison purposes, the readings obtained from a similar instrument in use at the Sewage Works, Leek Road, Hanley between 1925 and 1949 and the readings for Station No. 16 (October, 1955 to September, 1968) and Station No. 21 (October, 1968 to March, 1970). Station No. 16 was in the centre of a Smoke Control Area whereas Station No. 21 is situated at the edge of the Smoke Control Area and is affected by pollution from high-density housing not subject to smoke control.

The sites, where the five instruments of the third type are maintained, were specially chosen because of the type of district where they are situated. These are:—

Station No. 3—Industrial area interspersed with domestic premises of high density;

Station No. 10—Residential area with medium density housing interspersed with low-density housing and fields;

Station No. 11—Residential area with medium density housing, typically an inner suburb or housing estate, surrounded by other built-up areas and interspersed with some industrial undertakings;

Station No. 16—Mixed area of commercial and industrial property with high density housing (now taken out of commission).

Station No. 20—Predominantly a residential area with high-density housing (terraced) interspersed with some industrial undertakings.

Station No. 21—Mixed area of commercial and industrial property with high density housing.

The concentration of smoke in the air at any point depends on the housing density in the immediate neighbourhood and not, as may be thought, on the size of a town. It also depends on the customs of the inhabitants. As this district is a mining area where concessionary coal is allocated to miners, more coal per head of population may be burned than in other areas.

Now that local industry has reduced smoke emissions by upwards of 50%, by the use of gas and electricity in place of coal and the burning of coal relatively smokelessly in boilers, the greatest source of smoke is now due to the use of coal on domestic firegrates, which takes place mainly during the winter months.

CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

One of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1968 which came into force during the year, prohibits the emission of dark smoke arising from the burning of waste in the open on industrial and trade premises.

There are Regulations which permit the burning of prescribed materials in certain circumstances even though dark smoke is emitted provided certain conditions are complied with.

This new provision in the Act is welcomed as it enables action to be taken without the necessity of first proving a nuisance.

The control of chimney heights is extended by the removal of the tie up with Building Regulations. It is now possible to control the height of existing chimneys where an existing chimney is being used to serve an additional furnace or an existing furnace is being enlarged.

From the information supplied by the Board, and from other sources, the number of kilns in use at the end of the year in the pottery and heavy clay sections of local industry was as follows:

ELECTRICITY	Intermittent	539
	Continuous	89
GAS (town and natural)	Intermittent	225
	Continuous	287
FUEL OIL	Continuous	16
GAS OIL	Continuous	11
L.P.G.	Intermittent	16
	Continuous	19

In addition there are a number of coal-fired intermittent and oil-fired intermittent and continuous kilns in use which are registered processes under the Alkali Act and controlled by H.M. Alkali Inspector.

Clean Air Act, 1968 - Section 11 Alkali, etc., Works Order, 1966

Complaints in respect of smoke, fumes and smell emanating from several registered processes have been referred to the District Inspector. These include emissions from an iron works in the northern part of the City where difficulty is being experienced in finding suitable equipment to clean the remaining fine fume. At the request of the firm, the Alkali Inspectorate have agreed to them burning the excess gas from the blast furnace at a separate outlet in order to reduce the density of emission at the main stack, until a possible solution to the gas cleaning problem is found.

Smoke Control Areas

These are areas, established by means of Orders made by the City Council and confirmed by the Minister, in which it is an offence, except where exemptions are in force, to emit smoke from a chimney unless it can be proved that the smoke arose from the burning of an authorised smokeless fuel. Grants are payable to owners and occupiers of dwelling houses in areas covered by Orders that have been confirmed, who need to adapt their fireplaces to burn smokeless fuels in order to avoid contraventions.

The work of converting and adapting fireplaces in private dwelling houses to allow of compliance with the Orders was proceeded with in the areas covered by Orders Nos. 21, 22 and 23. The first two came into operation on 1st July and the latter on 1st December.

No. 24 Smoke Control Order was made by the City Council and submitted to the Ministry for confirmation. Two objections were received by the Ministry and, as they had not been withdrawn, a public enquiry has been fixed to take place on 6th January, 1970.

Preparation of Order No. 25 was in progress.

81 contraventions of the Orders were detected and warnings were issued.

Under a Section of the Clean Air Act, 1968 it is now an offence to sell and deliver bituminous coal to premises in Smoke Control Areas, unless it is for use on a furnace which is exempted. It is also an offence for an occupier of a building to acquire bituminous coal for use in controlled premises, otherwise than on an exempted furnace.

These provisions are welcomed in order to strengthen the control over these Areas. Unfortunately, however, towards the end of the year, it was forecast that the supply of certain solid smokeless fuel would fall short of demand during the coming winter. There is still sufficient fuel overall but it is not necessarily of the kind the individual householder wants, and is of course creating certain difficulties.

Table 35

**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, 1970**

(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	1944	260	580
1926	170	580	1945		
1927	280	540	1946		
1928	470	600	1947		
1929	550	730	1948		
1930	390	560	1949	—	290
1931	640	840	1959		
1932	580	770	1960		
1933	610	820	1961		
1934	610	790	1962		
1935	610	810	1963	139	254
1936	510	780	1964	122	288
1937	580	730	1965	134	207
1938	440	660	1966	63	161
1941	350	670	1967	88	166
1942			1968	97	216
1943			1969	74	196

**Table 36—Readings of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by Volumetric Apparatus
January—December, 1969**

STATION No. 3—BROWNHILLS HIGH SCHOOL, TUNSTALL
STATION No. 10—HANLEY HIGH SCHOOL, BUCKNALL
STATION No. 11—THISTLEY HUGH HIGH SCHOOL, STOKE
STATION No. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT., GLEBE STREET, STOKE
STATION No. 20—WELLINGTON ROAD COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, HANLEY
STATION No. 21—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT., 79 LONDON ROAD, STOKE

Station No.	READINGS OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE												READINGS OF SMOKE											
	MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE												MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE											
	Daily Average				Maximum Reading				Minimum Reading				Daily Average				Maximum Reading				Minimum Reading			
	3	10	11	16	20	21	3	10	11	16	20	21	3	10	11	16	20	21	3	10	11	16	20	21
January	230	196	180	—	253	351	372	475	335	—	395	710	79	95	41	—	72	178	140	172	142	—	210	235
February	218	224	218	—	293	352	392	547	746	—	651	723	108	77	66	—	126	109	158	224	171	—	241	303
March	299	134	164	—	172	235	569	345	675	—	313	843	99	64	83	—	101	89	129	102	142	—	203	158
April	177	128	147	—	184	217	743	210	322	—	346	403	79	57	30	—	79	93	81	93	97	—	105	117
May	142	112	101	—	154	177	225	197	198	—	290	300	95	51	41	—	85	53	47	69	50	—	104	109
June	122	76	49	—	100	112	205	120	125	—	156	218	69	27	7	—	51	53	33	35	19	—	55	51
July	123	74	56	—	107	102	204	122	128	—	156	194	49	33	12	—	62	49	24	44	28	—	34	40
August	123	83	83	—	111	132	168	114	150	—	151	199	72	47	24	—	81	46	37	48	29	—	55	54
September	125	95	—	—	126	131	193	143	—	—	208	205	50	55	—	—	71	56	64	71	—	—	95	95
October	206	121	97	—	198	230	344	180	262	—	304	384	86	82	15	—	82	116	93	102	72	—	154	180
November	156	131	89	—	298	—	264	286	218	—	498	598	77	58	26	—	85	61	94	115	62	—	187	198
December	230	246	190	—	288	358	627	563	845	—	538	815	86	66	82	—	133	102	187	243	167	—	305	293
Yearly Avg. 1969	171	135	124	—	182	217	358	266	364	—	333	466	79	59	38	—	85	83	90	109	88	—	145	152
1968	194	122	119	167*	193	273*	349	268	305	255*	382	553*	91	55	35	70*	88	97*	84	79	81	118*	158	202*
1967	150	133	125	174	201	—	264	262	327	406	384	—	70	63	35	64	96	—	66	91	76	125	117	—
1966	—	115	115	161	185	—	—	220	279	364	386	—	—	48	28	63	86	—	—	78	101	112	154	—
1965	—	—	—	231	—	—	—	—	—	489	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	202	—	—
1964	—	—	—	221	—	—	—	—	—	570	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	215	—	—
1963	—	—	—	252	—	—	—	—	—	532	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	201	—	—
1962	—	—	—	276	—	—	—	—	—	663	—	—	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	245	—	—
1961	—	—	—	260	—	—	—	—	—	608	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	227	—	—

*Averages of :- 9 months readings Station No. 16, 3 months readings Station No. 21

Smoke Control Areas

Number of Areas confirmed and in operation	..	23
Number of Areas awaiting confirmation	..	1
Number of dwellings in Confirmed Areas	..	17,408
Number of other premises in Confirmed Areas	..	2,492
Total acreage of Confirmed Areas	..	8,100

Progress in 1969

Area No.	Area covered	Date Order made	No. of Objectors	Date confirmed	Date of operation	No. of dwellings	No. of other premises	Acreage
21	Burslem Town Centre	26.1.68	1	18.12.68	1.7.69	840	408	394
22	Blurton/Hollybush/ Drubbery Lane	4.7.68	—	12.9.68	1.7.69	2,274	36	378
23	Harpfields, Penkhull (part), Hartshill (part)	30.1.69	—	22.4.69	1.12.69	1,054	86	372
24	Lightwood, parts of Dresden, Meir and Normacot	1.10.69	—	—	—	2,695	83	1,410

Table 37

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Standard Deposit Gauge
Readings of Solid Deposits (Insoluble) in Milligrammes per Square Metre—Day, 1969

Station No.	Location	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Averages for 1969	Monthly Average for 10 years 1960-1969
4	Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	48	75	64	93	58	58	40	122	54	22	25	174	69.4	80.26
5	Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	56	49	38	47	51	*	*	*	*	45	59	52	49.6	80.28
3	Tunstall, Brownhills ..	105	74	69	125	120	104	117	121	103	98	104	74	101.1	118.10
6	Burslem, Park ..	72	80	88	120	71	102	95	105	75	62	74	72	83.8	107.74
7	Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	103	132	*	*	*	*	121	137	68	42	111	82	99.5	141.35
8	Hanley, Etruria Park ..	292	210	645	*	*	*	257	268	209	62	194	230*	263.0	224.30
10	Hanley, High School ..	59	53	38	57	62	55	78	46	41	48	*	*	53.7	71.84
1	Hanley, Sewage Works ..	91	70	60	89	96	106	84	84	88	67	78	80	82.7	97.93
11	Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	36	38	53	58	55	55	33	40	37	30	46	49	44.1	60.22
12	Fenton, Park ..	54	57	44	80	69	69	55	52	57	47	62	49	57.9	92.88
13	Longton, Employment Bureau ..	65	55	53	97	131	52	*	61	219	45	55	11	76.7	87.90
17	Longton, Webberley Lane ..	73	82	96	71	92	107	92	88	69	56	79	65	80.8	123.20
14	Longton, Park ..	59	112	217	*	538	55	89	43	22	86	83	62	124.1	73.67
15	Longton, High School ..	98	46	47	85	134	59	105	67	55	39	55	50	70.0	78.10

Estimation of Atmospheric Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations in Birmingham SO₂ per 100 Square Centimetres Lead Peroxide
Per Day, Year 1969

Station No.	Location	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1969	Monthly Average for 10 years 1960-1969
4	Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	2.11	1.27	1.54	1.26	0.88	0.69	0.90	0.63	0.69	1.18	1.03	2.10	1.19	1.33
5	Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	3.23	2.12	2.06	1.51	1.38	0.91	0.54	0.86	1.12	*	1.74	2.47	1.63	2.02
3	Tunstall, Brownhills ..	2.93	2.25	2.62	1.80	1.62	1.28	0.86	1.15	1.13	*	1.73	2.34	1.79	2.33
6	Burslem, Park ..	2.63	3.10	2.64	2.01	1.51	0.96	1.11	0.80	1.06	1.38	1.98	2.40	1.79	2.22
7	Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	2.10	2.40	1.60	2.25	1.27	0.72	0.59	0.61	0.79	0.86	1.59	1.87	1.38	1.76
8	Hanley, Etruria Park ..	1.67	2.04	1.62	1.06	0.98	*	0.65	0.79	0.74	0.98	1.36	1.54	1.22	1.74
10	Hanley, High School ..	2.14	1.72	1.28	1.23	0.77	0.69	0.65	0.86	0.85	1.36	1.54	1.81	1.24	1.57
1	Hanley, Sewage Works ..	2.15	3.85	1.59	1.56	1.16	0.79	0.60	0.75	0.74	1.16	1.51	2.16	1.50	1.84
11	Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	3.72	3.11	2.48	1.69	1.56	1.13	0.82	1.22	1.22	1.55	1.89	2.77	1.93	2.02
12	Fenton, Park ..	2.07	3.02	1.61	1.20	1.01	0.75	0.58	0.63	0.74	1.17	1.44	2.08	1.35	1.77
13	Longton, Employment Bureau ..	2.22	2.16	1.82	1.45	1.14	0.75	0.72	0.48	0.80	0.82	1.52	1.64	1.29	1.77
17	Longton, Webberley Lane ..	2.15	2.37	1.90	1.49	1.19	0.87	0.98	0.82	0.81	1.06	1.32	1.87	1.40	1.85
14	Longton, Park ..	0.96	1.30	1.08	0.70	0.52	0.42	0.28	0.37	0.40	0.52	0.65	1.10	0.69	1.08
15	Longton, High School ..	2.38	2.70	1.75	1.64	1.31	0.92	0.76	0.83	1.06	1.27	1.67	2.37	1.55	1.68

* Indicates site out of action

Table 39
Administration of Clean Air Act, 1956, and
Abatement of Nuisances from Dust, Fumes and Noise

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED WITH RESPECT TO:—

Smoke	30
Grit or Soot	1
Dust	21
Fumes or Effluvia	18
Noise or Vibration	76
Burning Spoil Banks	1
TOTAL	147

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 ..	90	18	15	19	7
Kilns and other Furnaces	6	2	1	2	2
Railway Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—
Other Chimneys ..	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	97	20	16	21	9

OBSERVATIONS FOR:—

	<i>Offence</i>	<i>No Offence</i>
Grit Emissions	3	6
Burning Spoilbanks	—	4

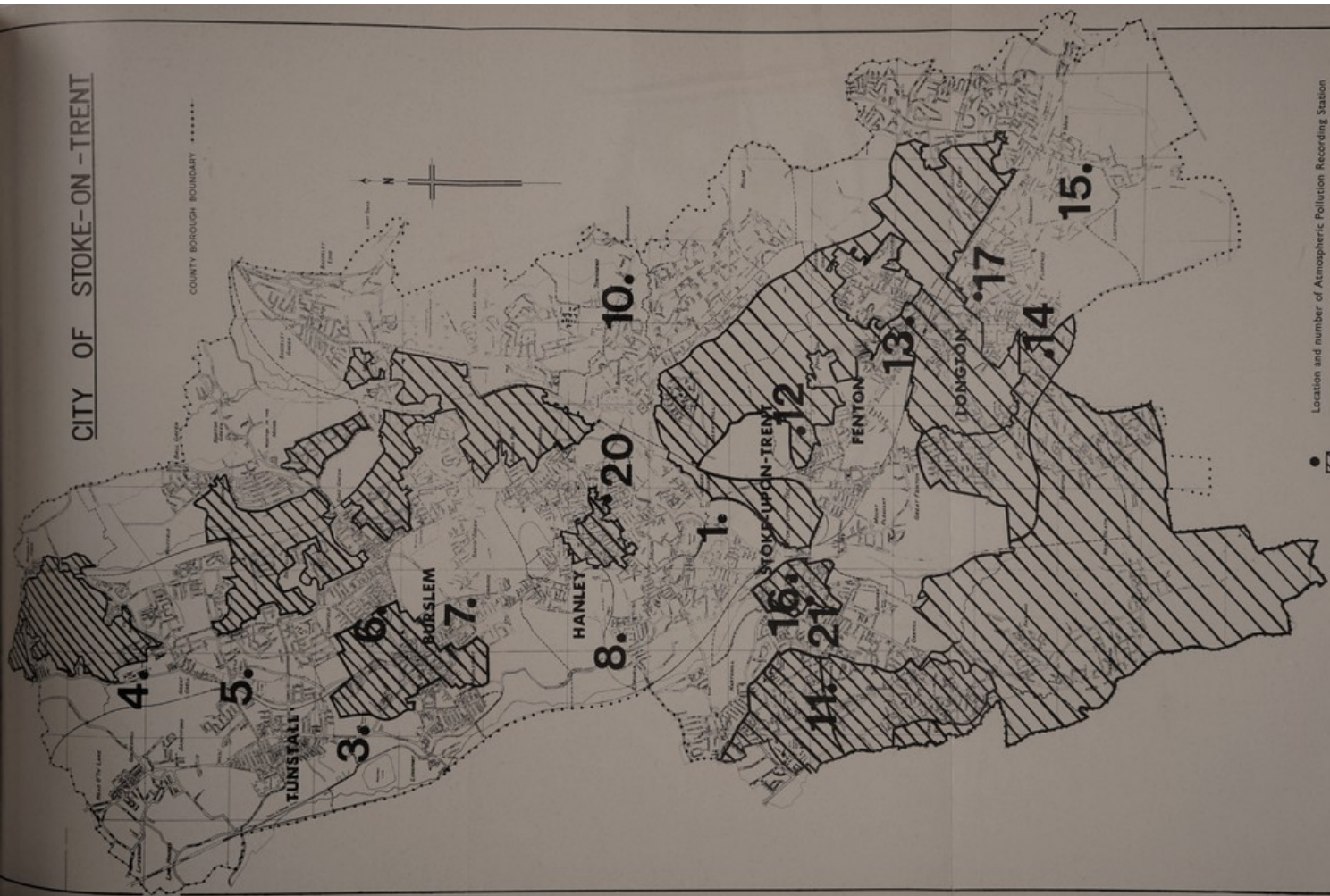
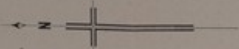
Action under Clean Air Act and/or Public Health Act:—

OBSERVATIONS FOR SMOKE, ETC.:—

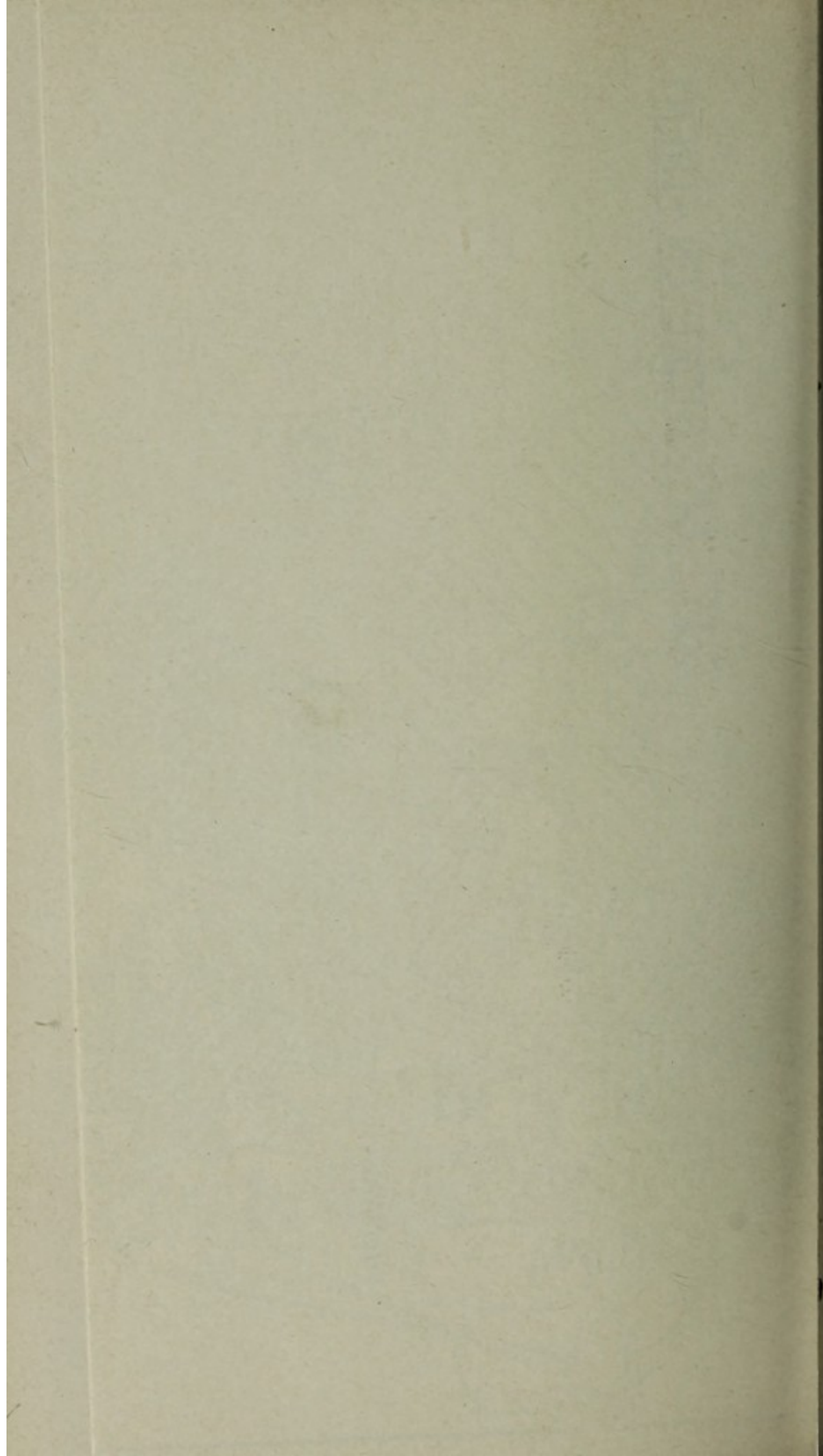
	<i>Nuisance</i>	<i>No Nuisance</i>
Boiler Chimneys	—	6
Kilns and other Furnaces	—	—
Other Chimneys	—	10
Burning Waste in Open	1	10
Burning Colliery Spoilbanks	—	1
For Dust	6	51
For Fumes or Effluvia	1	19
For Noise or Vibration	6	148
For Other Purposes	—	8
TOTALS	14	253

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

COUNTY BOROUGH BOUNDARY



● Location and number of Atmospheric Pollution Recording Station
 ■ Smoke Control Areas Confirmed (to 31st December 1969)



INSPECTIONS:—

Of Boilers	35
Of Kilns and Other Furnaces	7
Of Railway Locomotives	—
Of Other Installations	18
Of Plant re Grit Emissions	1
Of Burning Spoil Banks	—
For Dust.. .. .	26
For Fumes or Effluvia	42
For Noise or Vibration.. .. .	107
For Other Purposes	55

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS:—

Visits to Areas for Preliminary Survey	15
Inspection of Dwelling Houses	3,980
Inspection of Commercial Premises	70
Inspection of Plant re Exemptions	22
Interviews	351
Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936	57
No. of Premises where Work done in Default	—
Visits following Contraventions	86

OTHER SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:—

Investigations—Chimney Height	79
Inspections after Notification—Sec. 3	39
Inspections for Approval—Sec. 3	—
Inspections re Town Planning Decision	2
Survey Industrial and Commercial Premises	—
Other Inspections	201

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—

Improved Hand Firing	—
More Suitable Coal Fuel Used	—
Stokers Overhauled or Renewed	—
New Boiler Provided	—
Draught Improved	1
Smokeless Fuel Used	—
Conversion from Coal to Oil Firing	—
Conversion from Coal to Gas Firing	—
Converted to use Electricity	—
Mechanical Stokers fitted	—
F.R.S. Doors or Smoke Consumers fitted	—
Flues Cleaned	—
Flues and Furnaces repaired	—

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—*continued*

Mirrors Fixed or Replaced	—
Grit from Furnaces prevented	—
Improved Operation of Plant	1
Instrumentation Provided	—
Smoke Alarm and/or Recorder fitted	—
Dust Emission prevented	1
Arrestors provided to Cupolas	—
Noise and Vibration prevented	5
Chimney raised	—
Fume or Effluvia prevented	1
Use of Furnace discontinued	—

Notices Served—Clean Air Act, 1956:—

CONTRAVENTIONS:—

Notices Served (Sec. 30)	97
Letters of Warning Sent	—
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 5	—
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 18	—

NUISANCES—SECTION 16 :—

Statutory Notices Served	—
Preliminary Notices Served	1

Notices Served—Public Health Act, 1936:—

	<i>Prelim.</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Dust	1	—
Fumes or Effluvia	1	—
Noise and Vibration	1	—
Section 39	—	—

INTERVIEWS:—

Owners or Occupiers	177
Managers, Engineers and Firemen	264
Other Persons	314
TOTAL	755

Action under Clean Air Act with respect to:—

HEIGHT OF CHIMNEYS—SECTION 10:—

	<i>No. dealt with</i>
Proposed Height Satisfactory	9
Greater Height Required	11
Decision given prior to Submission of Plan	4

PRIOR APPROVAL—SECTION 3:—

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

No. OF NOTIFICATIONS—SECTION 3 27

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

PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR EXCESSIVE EMISSIONS OR NUISANCES:—

Bad Hand-firing	—
Unsuitable Fuel.. .. .	—
Mechanical Failure	2
Starting Up from Cold	—
Overloaded Plant	—
Underloaded Plant	1
Lack of Draught	—
Inadequate Plant	2
Faulty Operation of Plant	8
Faulty Oil-Burning Equipment	—
Chimney too Low	—
TOTAL	13

Factories Acts, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	105	11	—	—
) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,264	243	47	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,369	254	47	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found			
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—				
(a) Insufficient	4	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	48	18	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	52	19	—	—

SECTION 8 (3)

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

	Mechanical	Non-Mechanical
Tunstall	104	5
Burslem	251	14
Hanley	331	36
Stoke	184	11
Fenton	132	10
Longton	211	28
Bucknall and Smallthorne	51	1
TOTALS	1,264	105

PART VIII of the ACT—OUTWORKERS

Number of Out-workers on the list was 28 (Wearing Apparel); They were inspected and found satisfactory.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS, RECONDITIONING, SLUM CLEARANCE, DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF UNFIT HOUSES, IMPROVEMENT OF 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, 11,915 of these houses have been dealt with. To date 244 public and private inquiries have now been held in the City.

During the year 1969, 40 clearance areas were submitted to the Ministry for confirmation. 8 new areas were submitted to the Committee.

The demolition and clearance of the sites is continuing to work satisfactorily. During the year, 362 houses were demolished and the sites cleared. A new system has been commenced whereby when houses become vacant they are properly secured by bricking up the ground floor openings and taking out the outside W.C. until such time as the house can be demolished. This has prevented a considerable amount of vandalism and general nuisance to the people living in the neighbourhood.

Work continues on Improvement Grants, and since the passing of the Act in 1949, a total of 6,327 grants have been completed out of 10,257 applications. 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. Under the Housing Act, 1969 grants for the improvement of houses have been considerably extended and owners of properties are being invited to take advantage of the extra allowances. The local authority have appointed an Improvement Grants officer to visit and advise on what can be obtained in the way of financial aid for improvements.

Under the Housing Act, 1964, Improvement Areas could be made whereby dwellings which are situated in an Improvement Area and are tenanted, can compulsorily be brought up to provide standard amenities. This has now been amended under the new Housing Act, 1969 whereby General Improvement Areas can be declared providing the Area is pre-eminently residential and that the living conditions in the area ought to be improved by the improvement of the amenities. This includes the widening of streets, the making of open spaces, the planting of trees and the provision of car park arrangements. Two such Improvement Areas have been approved by the Local Authority.

Families from 1,077 condemned houses were awaiting re-housing at end of 1969.

Housing Repair and Demolition, etc.

During the year, 6 applications were received for a Certificate of Disrepair. 2 certificates were issued in respect of all the defects.

In 3 instances an undertaking submitted by the landlord to complete the repairs within a period of six months was accepted in lieu of issuing a Certificate of Disrepair. The remaining application is being considered.

5 applications were received for the cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair.

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, 70 Demolition Orders and 106 Closing Orders were made in respect of individual houses unfit for human habitation.

1. INSPECTION		1968	1969
(a)	(i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	587	1,013
	(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	741	1,051
(b)	(i) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts, 1936 to 1969 ..	587	1,013
	(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	741	1,051
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	551	99
(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	195	22
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses found in a fit state ..	36	8
(f)	Number of inspections under Part III of Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	318	74
(g)	Number of inspections under Rent Acts, 1957/1968	2	
(h)	Number of inspections under Section 51 ..	—	—

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

	1968	1969
Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers	126	41

SLUM CLEARANCE—PROGRESS REPORT

Year	Quota	Demolition and Closing Orders Made	Clearance Areas Represented Houses	Total	Referred to Housing Department	Number Re-housed	Awaiting re-housing
Carry over from 1952	—	139	—	139	139	—	139 at end of 1952
1953	300	444	—	444	444	215	368 " 1953
1954	400	320	530	850	320	367	321 " 1954
1955	1200	679	515	1,194	656	710	267 " 1955
1956	800	378	1,414	1,792	1,245	1,125	387 " 1956
1957	800	328	384	712	1,664	1,301	750 " 1957
1958	—	115	223	338	670	887	533 " 1958
1959	—	126	152	278	130	335	328 " 1959
1960	—	164	268	432	481	373	436 " 1960
1961	—	124	741	865	204	326	314 " 1961
1962	—	161	1,082	1,243	454	375	393 " 1962
1963	—	126	322	448	1,154	449	1,098 " 1963
1964	—	109	570	679	923	771	1,250 " 1964
1965	—	161	307	468	534	1,120	664 " 1965
1966	—	226	644	870	727	746	645 " 1966
1967	—	172	705	877	447	569	523 " 1967
1968	—	168	642	810	1,028	434	1,016 " 1968
1969	—	176	101	277	1,121	673	1,080 " 1969
TOTAL	3,500	4,116	8,600	12,716	12,341	10,776	1,080

The following is a tabulated list of areas represented for action during 1969.

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	C
Stoke 72	Bilton Street	32	20 Feb., 69	27 Nov., 69				
Fenton 36	Burnham Street	7	" " " "	" " " "				
Hanley 15	Leek Road	5	20 Mar., 69	29 May, 69	12 Sept., 69	11 Sept., 69	Unopposed	18
Longton 114	Lansdowne Street	9	" " " "	27 Nov., 69				
" 115	" " "	12	" " " "	" " " "				
" 116	" " "	3	" " " "	" " " "				
Stoke 73	Penkhull New Road	16	17 April, 69	" " " "				
Hanley 156	Ruxley Road	17	21 July, 69	" " " "				

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

1968 1969

(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	..	..	..	..	42	70
(ii) Undertakings accepted	..	..	..	..	6	7
(iii) Closing Orders made (Part of a Building)	..	..	..	..	16	11
(iv) Informal Undertakings	..	..	..	..	—	—
(v) Closing Orders made (Whole of a Building)	..	..	..	..	110	95

(c) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

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

(i) By Owners	..	..	..	..	129	20
(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners	..	..	..	..	3	6

4. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES

In Progress *Demolished*

1969

1968 1969

(a) Compulsory Purchase Areas	..	24	243	31
(b) Individual Unfit Houses	..	11	49	4

Revisits in respect of Statutory Notices served under the Housing Act, 1957, and Public Health Act, 1936 .. —

Appointments 115 10

Defects Remedied —

Visits in respect of Clearance Areas, etc. 1,495 75

Overcrowding Provisions—Housing Act, 1957

During the year there were 8 complaints of overcrowding and of these 2 were certified as overcrowded in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957. No Families were rehoused by the Corporation to abate overcrowding.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, HOUSING ACT, 1949

586 Inspections were made as compared with 549 for the previous year.

The number of improvement grants completed was 429 as compared with 457 for the previous year.

Houses in multiple occupation

By virtue of the new definition provided by the Housing Act, 1969, these are houses which are occupied by persons who do not form a single household.

A determined effort was made during the year, within staff limitations, to deal with the unsatisfactory conditions which many of these houses exhibited, particularly with regard to the provision of amenities means of escape in case of fire, and state of repair. As an aid in the control of these houses the Council adopted, during the year, a standard which is shown on page 130.

It should be emphasised, however, that such a standard can only be acceptable as an interim measure since no housing accommodation should be regarded as satisfactory unless inter alia, each family is provided with its own washing and cooking facilities and sanitary accommodation, etc., within its own letting.

Housing Act, 1961 - 1969

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Number of Inspection 1968, 9; 1969, 101.

Notices served during 1969 (none served in 1968):

INFORMAL NOTICES:

Section 15 (Provision of Amenities)	..	6
Section 16 (Means of Escape, etc.)	..	6
		—
Total	..	12
		—

At the end of the year none of these notices had been fully complied with.

(b) STATUTORY NOTICES:

Section 19 (Direction Order to Control Overcrowding) . . . 1

By comparing the number of visits made with the number of notices served it can be seen that a house may require several visits before access can be made to all the rooms. The inspection and control of houses in multiple occupation is, therefore, a very time consuming part of our work.

The Housing Act, 1969, included provisions giving discretionary powers to Local Authorities to pay Special Grants for the installation of additional standard amenities in these houses. Although these provisions were brought to the attention of each person on whom a notice was served, it is disappointing, and to some extent, incomprehensible that I have to report that no such applications were received during the year.

Standards for Houses in Multiple Occupation

1. (a) NATURAL LIGHTING

Adequate natural lighting to be provided to livingrooms, kitchen bedrooms or combined rooms.

(b) ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING

All habitable rooms, staircases, common passages, kitchens, bathrooms, water closets and yards to be provided with adequate means of artificial lighting.

2. VENTILATION

Habitable rooms and kitchens, bathrooms and water closets to be provided with adequate means of ventilation to the external air.

3. WATER SUPPLY

There shall be a piped supply of water for drinking purposes taken direct from the rising main and situated over a sink to each letting.

4. PERSONAL WASHING FACILITIES

A wash-hand basin and bath to be provided in a conveniently accessible position to the scale of one to ten or part thereof persons. Where more than one bath is required a shower will be accepted as substitute for the second or subsequent bath. The wash-hand basins and baths and showers to be provided with an adequate supply of running hot and cold water.

5. DRAINAGE AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Drainage shall be in accordance with the Building Regulations. Sanitary appliances shall discharge to the foul drainage system. Water closets to be provided in conveniently accessible positions (not more than one water closet to be situated externally) to the scale of one to five persons or part thereof. Where possible, water closets should be provided in a separate compartment suitably sited to the requirements of the local authority.

B. FACILITIES FOR THE STORAGE, PREPARATION AND COOKING OF FOOD AND FOR THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE WATER

Each letting to be provided with:

- (a) a suitable deep sink with an adequate supply of hot and cold water over
- (b) adequate cooking facilities
- (c) an adequate food store ventilated to the external air or a suitable refrigerator.

C. INSTALLATIONS FOR SPACE HEATING OR FOR THE USE OF SPACE HEATING APPLIANCES:

Adequate provision to be made in each habitable room for space heating. Adequate and separate fuel storage accommodation to be provided for each letting where necessary.

Overcrowding

The following standards are recommended and are so designed as to bring living conditions under control, and yet not to unduly overload the Housing Committee with applications for rehousing.

Whilst the recommendations are based on the standard of the Housing Act, 1957, special consideration has been given to the use of large rooms.

D. SINGLE ROOM LETTINGS AND TWO OR MORE ROOM LETTINGS:

Housing Act, 1957, standard (Table II) Sixth Schedule shall apply.

	<i>Units</i>
Under 50 sq. ft.	Nil
50 sq. ft. or more, but less than 70 sq. ft.	$\frac{1}{2}$
70 sq. ft. or more, but less than 90 sq. ft.	1
90 sq. ft. or more, but less than 110 sq. ft.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
110 sq. ft. or more	2

Exceptionally large rooms to be dealt with on the merits of each case.

No account shall be taken of a child under one year old. A child from one to less than ten years old reckoned as half a unit.

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 standar or otherwise n complying wit prescribed regulations
DAIRY PRODUCTS								
100	Milk, ordinary	..	..	..	100	—	100	—
21	Milk, Channel Island	..	..	..	21	—	21	—
9	Milk, condensed	..	..	..	—	9	8	1
1	Milk, pesticides	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
4	Milk puddings	..	..	..	—	4	3	1
23	Butter ..	..	..	..	22	1	23	—
29	Cream ..	..	..	..	—	29	29	—
3	Margarine	..	..	..	1	2	3	—
23	Ice cream	..	..	..	4	19	23	—
2	Cheeses	..	..	..	—	2	1	1
2	Fermented milk	..	..	..	—	2	1	1
CEREAL PRODUCTS								
5	Flour and flour mixes	..	..	..	—	5	5	—
1	Flour confectionery	..	..	..	—	1	—	1
4	Starch products	..	..	..	—	4	4	—
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS								
4	Meat, raw or cooked	..	..	..	—	4	4	—
10	Meat, cured or corned	..	..	..	—	10	9	1
270	Sausages	..	..	..	2	268	239	31
88	Prepared meat	..	..	..	—	88	81	7
24	Meat in pastry	..	..	..	—	24	24	—
3	Spreads	..	..	..	—	3	3	—
POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS								
8	Prepared poultry	..	..	..	—	8	8	—
1	Eggs and egg products	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS								
4	Prepared fish	..	..	..	—	4	3	1
1	Fish, raw or cooked	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS								
1	Fresh	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
15	Dried	..	..	..	1	14	15	—
46	Preserves	..	..	..	4	42	44	2
26	Other products	..	..	..	1	25	25	1
NUTS AND NUT PRODUCTS								
17	Nuts	..	..	..	—	17	17	—
8	Nut products	..	..	..	—	8	8	—
753	Carried forward	..			156	597	705	48

Total number of samples submitted for analysis	Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
			Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
Brought forward ..	156	597	705	48
VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS				
Fresh	—	2	1	1
Canned or bottled	—	1	1	—
Other products	—	7	7	—
SUGAR AND SUGAR PRODUCTS				
Substitutes	—	1	1	—
Sugars	—	1	1	—
OILS AND FATS				
Animal	2	12	13	1
Vegetable	—	1	1	—
FERMENTATION PRODUCTS				
7 Vinegar, pickles etc.	4	23	25	2
SOFT DRINKS				
7 Squashes, cordials etc.	18	9	26	1
SPICES, FLAVOURINGS ETC.				
1 Herbs and spices	—	11	10	1
6 Mineral adjuncts	—	6	6	—
DRUGS				
5 Emmolients	—	5	5	—
7 Laxatives and purgatives	—	7	7	—
4 Respiratory system	—	4	4	—
1 Antiseptics and disinfectants	—	1	1	—
1 Digestive aids	—	1	1	—
REMEDIAL FOODS				
2 Slimming foods	—	2	2	—
71 TOTAL	180	691	817	54

Formal Samples	..	..	..	180
Informal Samples	..	..	..	691
Number of Samples Genuine	..	..	..	817
Number of Samples Non-Genuine	..	..	..	54

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

Quarter ending:—	Ordinary Milk	Channel Island
31st March, 1969	3.70%	4.65%
30th June, 1969	3.55%	4.45%
30th September, 1969	3.70%	4.65%
31st December, 1969	3.85%	5.05%

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

Details of unsatisfactory samples where proceedings were not instituted:—

Article	Remarks
PORK SAUSAGES	9.5% deficient in meat. Letter sent to manufacturer. Repeat sample satisfactory.
PORK SAUSAGES	16.9% deficient in meat. Letter sent to manufacturer who replied that he only makes beef sausages at 2/8d. per lb. Warning given to ensure in future that customers be informed that they are beef and pork sausages not pork sausages. Repeat sample genuine.
PORK SAUSAGES	2.6% deficient in meat. Manufacturer seen. Meat content to be investigated. Letter sent to manufacturer. Repeat sample taken.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained 75 parts per million undeclared sulphite preservative. Retailer's premises visited. Notice on display during visit. Letter of warning sent to retailer who replied that notice will always be on display in future.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained 270 parts per million undeclared sulphite preservative. Retailer interviewed. Notice now on display. Letter of warning sent.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained 100 parts per million undeclared sulphite preservative. Retailer interviewed who stated that the notice had been taken down during redecoration. Notice now on display. Letter sent.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained 150 parts per million undeclared sulphite preservative. Retailer's premises visited. Notice was on display in the window. Retailer undertook to display an additional notice in the shop.
PORK SAUSAGES	13.2% deficient in meat. Shop visited and retailer interviewed. Letter sent. Repeat sample genuine.

Article	Remarks
FISH FINGERS	13.7% deficient of its proper proportion of fish. Letter sent to manufacturers.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained 270 parts per million undeclared sulphite preservative. Retailer's premises visited. Notice now on display.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained 40 parts per million undeclared sulphite preservative. Premises visited. Retailer-manufacturer interviewed who stated that he does not use preservative. Presence of preservative was probably due to small amount of sausage meat left in the machine by a brother who uses the same equipment. Warning given that care should be taken to remove any remaining meat in the machine.
CREAMED RICE MILK PUDDING ..	Dark deposit in the can thought to be oil. Can and contents submitted to Public Analyst who reported that small areas of the inner surface of the can were affected by corrosion. No evidence of the presence of oil. Letter of warning sent to the canners.
BEEF ROMA READY MEAL	Meat content 26.5%. A product described as a "Ready Meal" is exempt from the compositional requirements of the Canned Meat Regulations provided that no claim is made that meat is a major ingredient. The style of the label which includes a statement "Now with more meat" was considered to imply that meat was a major ingredient and to require therefore a meat content of not less than 35%. Letter sent to manufacturers who have replied that in their opinion the label complies with the requirements of the Canned Meat Regulations, 1967. Under further consideration regarding future action.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE ..	3.7% deficient of meat. Sample taken at the request of the Education Authority before accepting contract. Education Department acquainted of report.
PORK SAUSAGES	3.7% deficient of meat. Manufacturer-retailer interviewed. Letter of warning sent.
TOMATO KETCHUP	23% deficient of its proper proportion of tomato solids. Manufacturer informed of report. Matter taken up by them with their own analyst who informed us that the product is compounded after check samples of the tomato puree used. Also finished product sampled by analyst. Possible fault in own process. Repeat sample was taken to check if this was an isolated case. This sample satisfactory.
PORK IN NATURAL JUICE WITH GELATINE ADDED ..	The presence of gelatine was indicated in the name of the product but it was not included in the list of ingredients. Manufactured in Denmark. Importers notified. They replied stating that they had informed the canners requesting them to ensure that the matter is rectified when they reprint the labels for this product.

Article	Remarks
MIXED BISCUITS	Complaint of taste of "disinfectant". Examination by Gas Chromatography indicated the possible presence of a minute trace (less than 1 p.p.m.) of a halogenated organic substance, and it was suggested that the biscuits might have acquired the taint by being in close proximity to some such substance during storage. Retailers informed of Public Analyst's report. Prior to this a full investigation had been carried out regarding possible contamination during storage and display on sale. Unable to trace any possible cause for the slight contamination. Manufacturers informed of complaint. No further complaints received.
DRIPPING	Contained 0.3 p.p.m. of dieldrin, which was considered to be excessive. Local manufacturer informed and enquiries made regarding supplies. Fat obtained from a number of sources, both local and distant. Further sample since taken reported satisfactory.
TOMATO SAUCE	23% deficient of its proper proportion of tomato solids. Manufacturers notified of Public Analyst's report. They replied that a check had been made by a local analyst of the quality of the tomato puree in the manufacture of the sauce. The local analyst reported that possibly cans of a lower concentration had inadvertently been used. He also pointed out certain possibilities for deficiency, e.g., incomplete emptying of puree cans. Manufacturers replied stating that they are increasing the number of cans of tomato puree used in making the product.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE	6.2% deficient of its proper proportion of meat. Manufacturers notified. They replied that the sausages should have contained at least 67% of meat. Repeat sample taken was genuine.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE	9.1% deficient of its proper proportion of meat. Manufacturer-retailer interviewed. Recipe discussed. Letter of warning sent.
HAMBURGERS	12.9% deficient of its proper proportion of meat. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied stating that since the principal ingredient by weight, other than meat, is water, they are not treating it as a "meat with cereal" product. Matter being taken up by Public Analysts Association. After further correspondence with the manufacturers a repeat sample taken was found to contain more than the 80.0% minimum required.
BEEFBURGERS	7.1% deficient of its proper proportion of meat. Manufacturer interviewed. Name of product to be changed to indicate it was a "sausage meat" product.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE	1.9% deficient in meat. Letter to manufacturer who replied stating that they would be increasing the meat content to 70%.

Article	Remarks
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE ..	20.0% deficient in meat. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken was also deficient. See Prosecutions (Pork Sausages 15.5% deficient of required meat content).
LOW CALORIE JAFFA ORANGE DRINK ..	Comminuted fruit not more than 6 lbs. per 10 gallons a deficiency of 40.0% of the 10 lbs. per 10 gallons required. Formal sample since taken reported genuine.
GROUND NUTMEGS ..	Volatile oil 37.5% deficient of the 4% required. Retailer's premises visited. Remaining stock uplifted. Warning given.
FULL CREAM EVAPORATED MILK	The milk had undergone bacteriological decomposition due to the entry of spoilage organisms through a fault in the seam of the can. The fault was not evident at the time of purchase, being underneath the label. There was neither visible evidence of "blowing" nor any other sign of change. No further action taken with regard to this sample. Repeat sample was satisfactory.
PORK SAUSAGES ..	150 p.p.m. undeclared sulphite preservative. Letter of warning sent to the manufacturer-retailer who replied stating that the matter had received attention. Notice now displayed.
PORK SAUSAGES ..	Contained 100 p.p.m. undeclared sulphite preservative. Shop visited. Notice displayed, but inconspicuously. Letter sent to retailer informing him of legal requirements.
PORK SAUSAGES ..	Contained 190 p.p.m. undeclared sulphite preservative. Shop visited. Notice displayed, but inconspicuously. Letter sent to retailer informing him of legal requirements.
PORK SAUSAGES ..	Contained 200 p.p.m. undeclared sulphite preservative. Shop visited. Notice displayed in window. No further action taken.
PORK SAUSAGES ..	Contained 80 p.p.m. undeclared sulphite preservative. Shop visited and proprietor interviewed. Letter of warning sent to retailer who replied stating a notice is now on display.
MEAT AND POTATO PIE ..	The surface of the filling and under the surface of the pastry was extensively contaminated by a growth of the mould <i>rhizopus nigricans</i> . Consumer complaint. Warning to retailer.
PORK SAUSAGES ..	2.4% deficient of meat. Manufacturer-retailer interviewed and warning given.
MEAT STEAK WITH GRAVY	8.0% deficient of meat. Letter sent to firm whose name appeared on the can. They replied stating that the sample was probably old stock made before legal standard. Unable to obtain formal sample as stock was exhausted.

Article	Remarks
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained 85 parts per million undeclared sulphite preservative. Retailer interviewed. Letter of warning sent.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained 230 parts per million undeclared sulphite preservative. Retailer interviewed. Personal notice given. Notice displayed at time of visit.
PICNIC PORK	Meat content 92.8%. Sample consisted of chopped or minced meat and should have been labelled as such. Danish product. Letter sent to retailer who replied stating they were taking the matter up with the importers. Importers stated the product should contain a minimum of 95.0%. Repeat sample to be taken to ascertain if this deficiency is an isolated case.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained 230 parts per million undeclared sulphite preservative. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer who replied stating that the supplier of the sausage seasoning had sent a mix containing preservative and that previously he had never used such a product. He was unaware of the change and had not exhibited a notice. These facts were corroborated by the supplier. Notice will be displayed in future.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained 215 parts per million undeclared sulphite preservative. Shop visited. Notice not on display. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer who intimated that these notices will be properly displayed in all their shops in future.
LEMON CHEESE	Butter fat 2.8%. Margarine fat 4.9%. Declaration of ingredients in incorrect order. "Margarine" should precede "butter". Letter sent to manufacturer who replied stating that the amount of butter is to be increased to be more than that of the margarine, and thus satisfy the labelling description.
BLACKCURRANT JAM	Soluble solids 66.5%. Jam sold in a container that is not hermetically sealed. Should contain not less than 68.5% soluble solids. Matter taken up with small manufacturer concerned. Advice given regarding compliance with the Preserves Order and suggested submission of periodical samples. Manufacturer agreed to do this.
GOOSEBERRY JAM	Soluble solids 61.6%. Jam sold in a container not hermetically sealed should contain not less than 68.5% of soluble solids. Matter taken up with small manufacturer concerned. Advice given to increase sugar or reduce moisture content and to submit samples for analysis periodically. The manufacturer has agreed to this.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained 240 parts per million undeclared sulphite preservative. Shop visited. Letter of warning sent to company concerned who replied stating that a notice is now displayed. The notice has been taken down for cleansing operations and has not been replaced immediately.

Article	Remarks
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained 110 parts per million undeclared sulphite preservative. Shop visited. Notice not displayed. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer.
METANA	Described as "Cultured Soured Cream" Fat 10.0%. Non-fat solids derived from milk 14.0%. "Cream" should contain not less than 18.0% butter fat. Composition included undeclared non-fat milk solids. Matter taken up with manufacturer who is amending the label to give a full list of ingredients.
GOATS MILK LACTIC CHEESE	Fat content 19.4%. Water content 63.6%. This product should have been labelled "Medium Fat Soft Cheese". Letter sent to manufacturer acquainting her of the requirements of "The Cheese Regulations, 1965". Description to be reviewed after private analysis as to fat content.
HAMBURGERS	16.8% deficient of meat. Manufacturers interviewed. Product to be labelled "Sausage Meat Sizzlers", to comply with Regulations.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVES ..	3.4% deficient in meat. Representative of firm interviewed. Letter sent to manufacturer-retailer who replied stating that the meat content will be increased to ensure a meat content well above 65.0% minimum.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE ..	5.2% deficient of meat. Letter sent to manufacturer-retailer. Reply—matter received attention.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1935, Section 68 and The Food and Drugs Act, 1955

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

	<i>Samples</i>
Provisional Grade 1	19
Provisional Grade 2	7
Provisional Grade 3	3
Provisional Grade 4	11
	—
	40
	—

In addition 5 samples of ice lollies were submitted for examination, all of which were satisfactory.

In the cases of the samples in grades 3 and 4, the manufacturers' premises were visited, the production and storage arrangements investigated and advice given.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-1965

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

DESIGNATED MILK

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

PASTEURISED MILK (CHANNEL ISLANDS):—25

25 passed the Phosphatase Test.

25 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

PASTEURISED MILK (HOMOGENISED):—21

21 passed the Phosphatase Test.

21 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

PASTEURISED (H.T.S.T.):—147

147 passed the Phosphatase Test.

147 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

STERILISED:—46

46 passed the Turbidity Test.

UNTREATED:—2

2 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

CREAM

7 samples of cream and synthetic cream were submitted for examination, all of which were satisfactory.

BIOLOGICAL TEST

Two samples of untreated milk were reported negative for tuberculosis and brucella abortus.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

66 visits to dairies in connection with sampling, inspections, alterations and repairs were made.

Miscellaneous Visits

1,744 visits were made for appointments, interviews, licensing and investigations.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

(1) No. of egg pasteurisation plants in the district:—Nil

(2) No. of samples of pasteurised whole egg submitted to alpha amylase test:—5

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

21 samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Basic slag	..	..	..	..	..	4
Battery and intensive	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pig cutter meal	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mor pecks	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tomato liquid manure	..	..	..	..	..	1
Liquid fertiliser	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plant food	..	..	..	..	..	2
Top lawn	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mor egg	..	..	..	..	..	1
Growers mash	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rose manure	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dahlia and chrysanthemum liquid fertiliser						1
Toprose fertiliser	..	..	..	..	..	1
Foliar feed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Double organic all purpose fertiliser					..	1
Nitrogen food with liquid blood manure	..					1
						—
						21
						—

One sample was reported as being outside the limits of variation.

GROWERS MASH

The Agricultural Analyst reported that there was an excess of 1·3% which is 0·5% beyond the limits of variation, but not to the prejudice of the purchaser. The manufacturer's premises were visited and an official of the firm interviewed, who stated the excess was due to the variation in the oil content in the maize kernel used in the product.

MEAT AND GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION

During the year 50,153 units of animals were slaughtered and examined in the City, and 69 tons, 13 cwts., 3 qrs., 8 lbs. of meat and offal were condemned, as compared with 52,514 units slaughtered and 72 tons, 6 cwts., 0 qrs., 26 lbs. of meat and offal condemned during the previous year.

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>
18,488	164	77,239	48,485	144,376	50,153

DETAILS OF CONDEMNATIONS

						<i>Weight of Meat Condemned</i>			
Carcases found to be affected with Tuberculosis						T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
311 Pigs	comprising	311 part carcasses	..	..	..	1	18	1	10
311 Animals	comprising	311 part carcasses	..	..	..	1	18	1	10

Carcases found to be affected with Other Diseases						T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
71 Cattle	comprising	13 whole and	58 part carcasses	..	3	17	3	2	
6 Calves	comprising	5 whole and	1 part carcass	..	—	1	3	2	
78 Sheep	comprising	48 whole and	30 part carcasses	..	—	18	0	1	
218 Pigs	comprising	103 whole and	115 part carcasses	..	7	2	0		
373 Animals	comprising	169 whole and	204 part carcasses	..	12	0	0	1	

Total number of carcasses affected

(Tuberculosis and other Diseases)

						T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
71 Cattle	comprising	13 whole and	58 part carcasses	..	3	17	3		
6 Calves	comprising	5 whole and	1 part carcass	..	—	1	3		
78 Sheep	comprising	48 whole and	30 part carcasses	..	—	18	0		
529 Pigs	comprising	103 whole and	426 part carcasses	..	9	0	1		
684 Animals	comprising	169 whole and	515 part carcasses	..	13	18	1		

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.
13	18	1	27	55	15	1	9	69	13	3	

NEW ABATTOIR

Negotiations for the construction of a new abattoir to serve Stoke-n-Trent and the surrounding area continued to the satisfaction of the developers and the Corporation. The area of land designated proved to be ideally situated for both parties and agreement having been reached, test borings were carried out in order to prove the stability and load bearing potential of the site. These tests proved to be satisfactory and with consideration given to the network of new roads already planned for the area, it was finally accepted as being the site required by both parties.

There was now a question of informing the general public, in particular the people living in the immediate vicinity of the site. A public meeting was called. Members of the public were invited to study proposed plans and to ask questions of various council officials and representatives of the proposed developers.

In an effort to assure members of the public that a modern slaughterhouse was little different and certainly cleaner and quieter than many other industries, the proposed developers offered to take a small party to visit a similar slaughterhouse to the one proposed, that they had recently opened at Galashiels, Scotland.

The offer was accepted and on a day in November a mixed party of councillors, officials and members of the public made, what proved to be a very interesting journey north of the border albeit in shocking weather. Though the visit failed in some respects to quell the fears of some members of the public, they all agreed that a modern slaughterhouse was not such a fearsome place as they had at first thought.

It would now appear that as negotiations are progressing satisfactorily, it could be reasonable to assume that sometime during the latter part of 1950 work on the site proposed will eventually start.

**INCIDENCE OF DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN
FOOD ANIMALS WHICH NECESSITATED THE CONFISCA-
TION OF THE WHOLE OF THE CARCASE AND ORGANS**

			<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Peritonitis	1	—	—	1	2		
Pericarditis	1	—	—	2	3		
Cyst Bovis	2	—	—	—	2		
Emaciation, generalised ..	—	—	36	8	44		
Oedema	2	—	1	—	3		
Fever, acute	—	1	—	13	14		
Immaturity	—	1	—	—	1		
Jaundice	—	—	—	3	3		
Moribund	2	2	6	9	19		
Multiple injuries	—	—	—	4	4		
Pyæmia	1	—	4	48	53		
Septicæmia or Septic Intoxication	1	—	1	8	10		
Joint Ill	—	1	—	—	1		
Swine erysipelas	—	—	—	2	2		
Septic metritis	2	—	—	—	2		
Pyelo Nephritis	1	—	—	—	1		
Arthritis	—	—	—	1	1		
Septic Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1		
Gangrene	—	—	—	1	1		
Abnormal odour	—	—	—	1	1		
Leukaemia	—	—	—	1	1		
TOTALS	13	5	48	103	169		

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

5 cattle were dealt with under this Order during the last two months. All carcases and offals passed.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

					<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Canned meat	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	11
Canned fruit	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	8
Canned milk	..	..	..	..	—	1	2	16
Canned fish	..	..	..	..	—	3	3	16
Canned vegetables	..	..	..	..	1	17	2	3
Canned soups	..	..	..	..	—	5	3	4
Rice	..	..	..	..	—	2	—	13
Cheese	..	..	..	..	—	2	3	15
Bacon	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	13
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	—	9	—	3
Frozen foods	..	..	..	..	2	19	—	5
Smoked meats	..	..	..	..	—	1	3	3
Smoked fish	..	..	..	..	—	4	1	26
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	5	12	2	—
Fruit	..	..	..	..	—	2	—	10
Poultry	..	..	..	..	—	1	2	8
					—	—	—	—
				TOTAL	..	15	1	14
					—	—	—	—

					<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Total condemned, 1969	..	..	..	..	15	9	1	14
Total condemned, 1968	..	..	..	..	22	16	2	17

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, 1969 was 33.

THE MEAT (STERILISATION) REGULATIONS, 1969

These Regulations, which control meat rejected as unfit for human consumption at slaughterhouses and meat from knackers yards, came into operation on the 1st November, 1969. The main change from previous Regulations is that knacker meat must now be sterilised either by boiling or by steam under pressure and cannot, therefore, be sold as pet meat unless it has been so sterilised. Previously this sort of meat could be sold in a raw condition so long as it was conspicuously marked with a green dye. The sterilisation of unfit meat from slaughterhouses was already a requirement of the previous Regulations.

This legislation is long overdue and should prevent those outbreaks of Salmonella food poisoning within dwelling houses which have been caused by the contamination to domestic food surfaces and utensils by raw knacker meat.

There are seven premises in the City which, before the Regulations became operative, sold raw knacker meat for pets. All these premises now sell sterilised meat or raw butchers meat which has been passed as fit for human consumption.

PROSECUTIONS, 1969

Description	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Selling a can of garden peas containing a beetle ..	10	0	0	—		
(2) Selling a can of garden peas containing a beetle ..	15	0	0	—		
(3) Selling a salad bannock which had a slug in the contents	10	0	0	—		
(4) Selling a quantity of pork sausages which was 15·5% deficient of the required minimum amount of meat	10	0	0	—		
(5) Offences under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	Case dismissed and £30 costs awarded against the Corporation					
(6) Dirty and defective condition of food preparing premises	Witness did not appear. Warrant issued for her arrest					
TOTAL ..	£45	0	0	—		

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

- (1) Selling a carton of vegetable soup which contained a portion of dried black beetle.
- (2) Selling dehydrated asparagus soup mix containing portions of two black beetles.
- (3) Selling a filled chocolate containing an open safety pin.
- (4) Selling a can of rhubarb containing a piece of metal.
- (5) Failing to ensure that a bottle used for containing milk was not in state of thorough cleanliness.

- (6) Selling a bag of potato chips containing a wood louse.
- (7) Failing to ensure that a vessel used for containing milk was not in a state of thorough cleanliness.
- (8) Selling a can of sliced runner beans containing a finger dressing.
- (9) Selling a meat pudding containing a piece of muslin.
- (10) Selling a can of pork luncheon meat containing an insect.
- (11) Selling a can of stewed steak in gravy which contained a piece of fabric material.
- (12) Selling a biscuit which contained a portion of tobacco.
- (13) Selling a packet of fish fingers one of which contained pieces of printed paper.
- (14) Selling a meat pie which was later found to be in a very mouldy condition.
- (15) Selling a meat pie which was later found to be in a very mouldy condition.
- (16) Selling a small pork pie (snack pie) which was in a mouldy condition.
- (17) Selling a packet of rusk fingers which was infested with Australian spider beetles (*ptinus pectus*).
- (18) Selling a pasty pie which contained in the meat content a portion of the pig skin with bristles attached.
- (19) Selling a can of garden peas which contained a caterpillar amongst the contents.
- (20) Selling a bottle of pasteurised milk which was later found to contain a piece of glass.
- (21) Selling a meat and potato pie which, on consumption, was found to contain a piece of metal.
- (22) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area (82 cases).

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

266 samples of Public and School swimming baths were taken for bacteriological examination. In the cases of unsatisfactory reports from the laboratory the Departments concerned were notified so that immediate action could be taken. Repeat samples taken to note any improvement.

In addition samples of the water were analysed for Chlorine content and pH. This information is of great value to baths superintendents to check plant efficiency.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES WATER BOARD

Register of Rainfall in 1969, kept at the Meir, Longton

(by the courtesy of F. L. Ardern, Esq.)

					<i>Total Depth (ins.)</i>	<i>No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell</i>
January ..	..	..	..	..	2.75	15
February..	..	..	..	..	2.37	17
March ..	..	..	..	..	1.29	13
April ..	..	..	..	..	2.40	17
May ..	..	..	..	..	5.79	26
June ..	..	..	..	..	1.76	13
July ..	..	..	..	..	1.99	9
August ..	..	..	..	..	4.00	15
September	..	..	..	..	1.55	9
October	..	..	..	..	0.61	12
November	..	..	..	..	4.95	18
December	..	..	..	..	3.52	20
TOTALS ..					32.98	184

In 1968, the total rainfall was 33.11 inches.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the City is provided by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, and is obtained from wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone rocks, from springs issuing from the Millstone Grit and surface water collected and treated from an impounding reservoir at Tittesworth, near Leek.

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

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

During the year ended 31st December, 1969 the Board took 97 Bacteriological and 143 Chemical samples of water as supplied to the district including samples of the final water after treatment of the Tittesworth Reservoir water. All the waters are periodically examined for radiologically active levels and all are very low, well within the maximum permissible levels laid down by the Medical Research Council, and 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 purposes of a public supply". All the samples taken were 100% free from faecal contamination (E.Coli. I.). The chemical quality was also of the highest standard.

The total rainfall during the year was 32·93 inches, this being equivalent to the Standard Average of 32·95 inches.

During 1969, the average daily quantity of water consumed in the whole of the Board's area of supply amounted to 26,511,000 gallons, with a population of 480,000, this represents an approximate consumption of 55½ gallons per head per day for domestic, trade, and waste purposes.

FARM, HULME

A routine sample taken from the tap in the kitchen of a farm, revealed an excessive amount of lead at 3·7 parts per million. This supply was gravity fed from the well via a lead supply pipe to a stand pipe situated inside the kitchen of the farmhouse. The well water was found to be strongly plumbo-solvent.

The tenant was advised to take his supply directly from the well until satisfactory supply was provided. The owner of the farm was contacted and although the nearest main supply was several hundred yards away a connection was, in fact, made and the existing lead piped supply was abandoned.

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

(By the courtesy of J. W. Chibbett, Esq.)

MONTHLY TOTALS FOR 1969

							<i>Inches</i>
January ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·43
February ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·33
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·70
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·36
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·27
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·97
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·74
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·97
September ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·83
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·57
November ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·12
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·46
YEARLY TOTAL: ..							32·75

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING WORKS, 1969

Sewerage

The city engineer and surveyor who is responsible for the provision and maintenance of the sewerage systems of the city has supplied the following information:—

1. BADDELEY EDGE SEWERAGE

During the year the design was completed and tenders invited for this drainage scheme which will bring about 83 properties in Baddeley Edge, at present served by septic tanks or cess-pools, on to main drainage. The contractor for the works is to start in May, 1970. The cost of the scheme is about £28,000.

2. WHITFIELD/RIDGEWAY SEWERAGE

The design work for this scheme, which at an estimate cost of £11,500 connects about 20 properties in Ridgeway to a main drainage system, is well advanced.

3. BURSLEM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL WORKS

During the year design proceeded with extensions to the overloaded works at Burslem. The estimated cost of the works is £517,000.

4. BURSLEM HIGH LEVEL SEWER

This Contract, comprising a foul sewer and surface water culvert through Rogerson's Meadow, was substantially completed during the year. The discharge of foul sewage to the Barnfield Brook has now ceased. The estimated cost of this phase amounted to £140,000. The design for the subsequent stages is now in hand.

5. FORD GREEN PUMPING STATION

The discharge of raw sewage to the Ford Green Brook arising from mining subsidence was stopped when this pumping station was commissioned in August, 1969. The cost of the scheme, to which the N.C.B. made a contribution, was £30,000.

6. HANLEY MAIN OUTFALL SEWER

The total scheme, which has now been completed on site, cost about £800,000 and was divided into three Contracts:

- (i) Boughey Road to Davis Street.
- (ii) Etruria Vale Pumping Station.
- (iii) Pumping Station to Etruria Road.

The discharge of raw sewage to the Fowlea Brook caused by the general increase in flows and aggravated by mining subsidence has been removed in this area.

Week-end pumping at Shirley's Mill, which was a recurring expenditure, has now been obviated.

7. BLITHE VALLEY WATER POLLUTION CONTROL WORKS

The second phase of the Extensions to the existing Works is under construction. The first phase was completed during 1969/70 and the second phase was started following the preparation of a negotiated tender with the Contractors for the first phase.

A higher standard of effluent will be obtained following completion of Phase 2.

The cost of this (£162,000) is shared with Stone R.D.C. and Cheadle R.D.C., on a population proportion basis.

8. ADDITIONAL SLUDGE DRYING BEDS, NEWSTEAD

The Contract for this work, costing about £36,000, was started towards the end of 1969.

STRONGFORD WATER POLLUTION CONTROL WORKS EXTENSION - PHASE 1

Consultants have been appointed for the design. Preliminary soil investigations and consultation with the N.C.B. on possible mining effects have been completed. It is expected that construction will start during autumn, 1971.

9. PARTIAL CENTRALISATION, STRONGFORD WATER POLLUTION CONTROL WORKS

During 1969 Consultants were appointed to carry out a Feasibility study on the centralisation of water pollution control at Strongford, which included the possible abandonment of Hanley, Fenton, Norton Green and Baddeley Green Works. A major part of the scheme will be the provision of a trunk sewer to connect Hanley with Strongford.

This is a major scheme estimated to cost about £4,000,000 which will not only provide for future development in the City and improve the effluent standards at the outfalls to the River Trent.

It is expected that during the current year this scheme will be the subject of a Technical Inquiry by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

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