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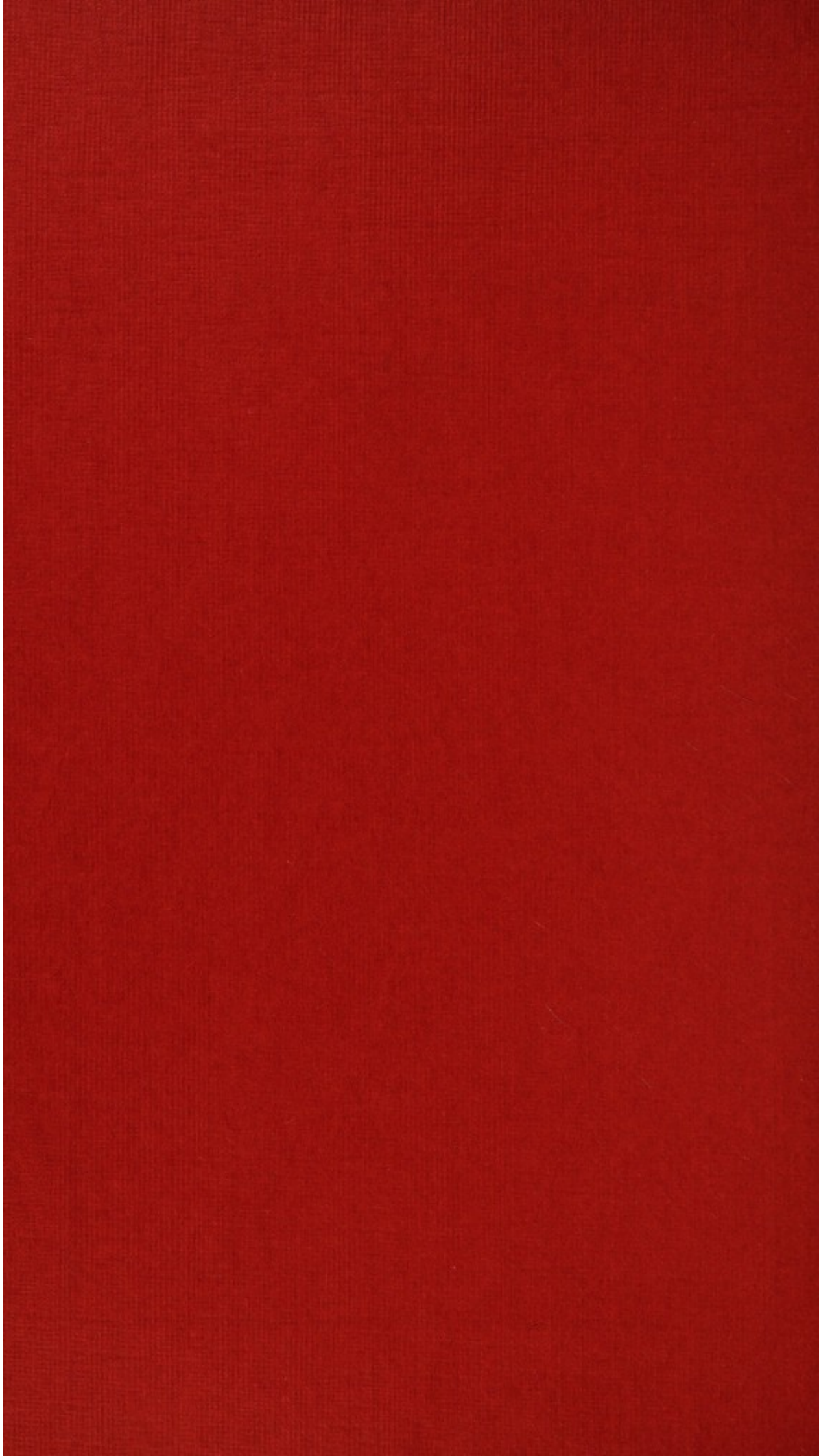


BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE



Report

ON THE WORK OF THE
Public Health Department
for 1941



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BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE

Mayor :

COUNCILLOR C. BROUGHTON, J.P.

Deputy Mayor :

COUNCILLOR J. A. MOBBERLEY, J.P.

Medical Officer of Health :

CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Also Medical Superintendent of the North Worcestershire Joint Isolation Hospital).

Sanitary Inspector, also Inspector under Petroleum and Shops Acts :

*A. E. K. KENT, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

(On Active Service, 25th August, 1939).

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

*E. A. BURN, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

(On Active Service, 4th March, 1940).

*R. F. ROBINS, A.R.San.I.

(On Active Service, 15th February, 1940).

Temporary Senior Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector under Petroleum and Shops Acts :

*†J. S. HAWORTH, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.

(From 7th March, 1941).

Health Visitor :

MISS D. M. TARR, S.R.N., S.C.M. *(to 31st July, 1941).*

Clerical Staff :

N. F. COOKSON

(On Active Service, 23rd September, 1940).

A. POWELL (Temp.)

MRS. E. MASON.

G. W. NOKE

(On Active Service, 11th February, 1941).

MISS K. YOUNG.

MISS R. BURY (Temp.) *from 6th March, 1941.*

*Certificated Meat and Food Inspector.

†Certificated Smoke Inspector.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the Vital Statistics for the Year 1941.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE
STOURBRIDGE TOWN COUNCIL.

An abbreviated Report is presented.

As in the previous year, the bulk of the work done in the Public Health Department has been in relation to the administration of the Civil Defence Casualty Service.

I express my thanks to Mr. Powell (Temporary Chief Clerk) for the work he has put into this Report.

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions.

The Area was enlarged on 1st April, 1933, by the inclusion of the Urban District of Lye and Wollescote, and of the Parish of Pedmore, which was part of the Rural District of Bromsgrove.

				<i>Acres.</i>
The Area is now	-	-	-	4,214
<i>viz</i> : Stourbridge	-	-	-	1,920
Lye and Wollescote	-	-	-	1,028
Pedmore	-	-	-	1,266
The Population, according to the 1931 Census, was	-	-	-	33,140
<i>viz</i> : Stourbridge	-	-	-	19,904
Lye and Wollescote	-	-	-	12,237
Pedmore	-	-	-	999
Total Population, estimated at middle of 1941	-	-	-	35,220
Number of inhabited houses, 1931	-	-	-	8,164
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1941	-	-	-	10,192
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1931	-	-	-	8,477
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1941	-	-	-	not available
Rateable Value	-	-	-	£180,500
Sum represented by a penny rate	-	-	-	£690

Statistical Memorandum.

Population Estimated, Mid-year, 1941	-	-	35,220
Birth Rate per 1,000	-	-	15.67
Birth Rate Average for five years, 1937-1941	-	-	14.02
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	-	-	12.23
Death Rate—Average for five years 1937-1941	-	-	11.83
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	-	-	59.85
Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	0.45
Death Rate from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	0.085

Physical Features, General Character and Social Conditions
of the District.

The Town rises from the River Stour, which is the boundary of Worcestershire and Staffordshire, and is on the North side of the Borough. The height above sea level at the River Boundary is 216 feet, rising to 442 feet at the South Boundary adjoining Bromsgrove Rural District, and to 512 feet on the East side.

The Town is partly residential and partly industrial.

The principal industries are Iron Works, Spades & Shovels ; Chains, Vices, Anvils, Frost Cogs, Fire Bricks, Gas Retorts, Galvanized, Enamelled and Japanned Buckets, Baths and General Hollow-ware ; Horse Shoes ; Skin Rugs, Chamois Leather Gloves ; Brushes and Brooms ; Earthenware Sinks ; Glazed Bricks ; Glass Works Pots.

The Borough owns the Gasworks, which are situated in the Urban District of Amblecote, also, in conjunction with the Urban District of Amblecote, are owners of the Water undertaking.

No particular diseases are attributable to the occupations carried on in the District.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	277	262	539
Illegitimate	3	10	13
	<hr/> 280	<hr/> 272	<hr/> 552

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	15.67
Birth Rate for England and Wales	14.2

Still Births.

		M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	-	15	3	18
Illegitimate	-	1	—	1
		<hr/> 16	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 19
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births				- 16.21

DEATHS.

Males	-	-	-	200
Females	-	-	-	231
				<hr/> 431
Total				-
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				- 12.23
Death Rate for England & Wales				- 12.9

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 total Live and still Births.
Puerperal Sepsis	-	—
Other Puerperal Causes	- 1	1.75

The Maternal Mortality Rates—per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births—for England and Wales were :—

Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	0.48
Other Puerperal Causes	-	-	1.75

The Maternity Services in the Borough are satisfactory. In addition to the Mary Stevens Maternity Home there are four qualified mid-wives, appointed by the County Council, whose services are available in the Borough. There are two Ante-Natal Clinics.

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age.

		M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	-	16	17	33
Illegitimate	-	1	—	1
		<hr/> 17	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 34
Totals	-			

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 Live Births	-	59.85
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	-	59.45
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	-	76.92

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 59 per 1,000 Live Births.

The Deaths were distributed as follows :—

	Internal Deaths.	External Deaths.	Total Deaths.
Stourbridge - -	190	84	274
Lye and Wollescote -	92	53	145
Pedmore - -	11	1	12
	293	138	431

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	M	F
1 Typhoid Fever, etc.	—	—
2 Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	1	1
5 Diphtheria	1	4
6 Respiratory Tuberculosis	8	8
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	2
8 Syphilitic Diseases	2	—
9 Influenza	4	4
10 Measles	—	—
11 Ac. Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—
12 Ac. Inf. Encephalitis	1	1
13 Cancer of buc : cav. and aesoph (M) ; uterus (F)	6	5
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum	6	6
15 Cancer of breast	—	6
16 Cancer of all other sites	19	15
17 Diabetes	—	1
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions	17	24
19 Heart disease	54	53
20 Other diseases of circulatory system	4	8
21 Bronchitis	14	22
22 Pneumonia	7	10
23 Other respiratory diseases	5	1
24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	3

CAUSES OF DEATH--(Continued).

	M	F
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	1
26 Appendicitis	1	1
27 Other Digestive diseases	3	7
28 Nephritis	6	5
29 Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	—	—
30 Other Maternal causes	—	1
31 Premature Birth	8	8
32 Congenital Malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	3	3
33 Suicide	1	2
34 Road Traffic Accidents	2	1
35 Other Violent causes	3	8
36 All other causes	20	20
Total	200	231

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	-	63
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	-	2

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.

1. (i) Public Health Officers.

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on Page 2.

(ii) (a) Laboratory Facilities.

Examination of clinical material (Sputum, swabs, etc.), water, milk and foodstuffs is done at the Worcestershire County Laboratory.

(ii) (b) Ambulance Facilities.

Two motor ambulances under the control of the Public Health Committee are kept respectively at the Corporation Depot, Birmingham Street (Stourbridge), and at the Council House, Stourbridge.

During the year, 1395 patients were transported and a total mileage of 11,984 covered.

(ii) (c) Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL. The Stourbridge District Nursing Association, which is a voluntary organisation, employs two Nurses, whose services are available for residents in the Stourbridge and Pedmore Areas. The Lye and Wollescote Nursing Association, also a voluntary organization, employs a nurse.

(b) There is no provision for Professional Nursing of cases of Infectious Diseases treated at home, excepting Ophthalmia Neonatorum, cases of which are attended by the Infant Welfare Centre Nurse.

(ii) (d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre at No. 40 New Road, is under the control of a Voluntary Committee and a contribution is made by the Town Council to the funds of this Committee. The Town Council own the premises occupied by the Centre.

The Centre is open on Tuesday and Wednesday in each week from 2 till 4-30 p.m., and every morning from 9 till 10 o'clock.

An Assistant Medical Officer of the County attends at the Centre on Tuesday afternoons, and on the first and third Wednesday afternoons in each month.

An Orthopaedic Clinic, under the auspices of the Worcestershire County Council, is held daily at the Centre, for massage and remedial exercises.

An Ante-natal clinic is held at the Centre on the first and third Tuesday mornings in the month, and is attended by an Assistant County Medical Officer. (An Ante-natal clinic is also held at the Mary Stevens Maternity Home on the second and fourth Tuesdays, and is attended by an Assistant County Medical Officer).

A special Toddlers Clinic is held on the first and third Wednesdays in each month. This is intended for the supervision of the health of children between the ages of one and five years.

A monthly Dental Clinic, especially for toddlers and young children, is held at the Centre on Saturday mornings.

There is a second Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre at Orchard Lane, Lye, under the control of the County Council. The Centre is open on the afternoons of Tuesday and Friday, also on the afternoon of Monday and mornings of Wednesday and Friday for the School Clinics, and on Thursday mornings for the Ante-natal Clinic. A Dental Clinic is held fortnightly on Saturday mornings. An Assistant Medical Officer of the County attends on the mornings of Wednesday and Thursday and the afternoons of Friday; also on alternate Saturdays for the Dental Clinic.

A Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases is held at the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge. The Centre is under the control of the Corbett Hospital. Grants are made by the Worcestershire and Staffordshire County Councils. The Medical Officer attends on Monday and Thursday evenings at 7 p.m.—the former for women and children and the latter for men. Intermediate Treatment for women is by arrangement; for men, each evening except Sunday and Monday.

Clinics for Immunisation of Children against Diphtheria are held as required at Stourbridge and at Lye. The Clinics are provided free by the Borough Council. Further details on page 17.

A Clinic for Investigation of Mental Diseases is held at the Corbett Hospital, Amblecote, each Friday, at 1.45 p.m. This is under the control of the County Council and the Medical Superintendent of the Barnsley Hall Mental Hospital, Bromsgrove, is in charge of it.

A School Clinic is held every Monday and Saturday morning, and on Thursday afternoon in the special building attached to Enville Street School. It is under the control of the County Council and one of the Assistant County Medical Officers is in charge.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is held every Tuesday at 2 p.m. at the Dispensary, Greenfield Avenue, Stourbridge. It is provided by the Worcestershire County Council.

Government Milk Scheme.

Expectant mothers, and children under 5 years, are eligible for free or cheap milk, and since November all children under 2 years have received a supply of free vitamins, viz.: Cod Liver Oil and Fruit Juice.

(ii) (e) Hospitals: Public and Voluntary.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>No. of beds.</i>
North Worcs. Joint Isolation	Hayley Green, near Halesowen	Infectious Diseases	46
"	"	Tuberculosis	17
Stourbridge and Halesowen Joint	Lutley, Halesowen	Smallpox	8
Corbett	Amblecote, near Stourbridge	General	100
Mary Stevens Maternity Home	Stourbridge	Maternity	16

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.
WATER.

The Stourbridge and District Water Board is responsible for the Water Supply, which was satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity.

The supply is obtained from three boreholes: (1) Coalbournbrook, 501 feet deep, mottled sandstone and pebble beds; (2) Mill Meadow, 350 feet deep, sandstone; (3) Tack, (Wordsley), 210 feet deep, mottled sandstone and pebble beds. The latter two are standbys. Nos. 1 and 2 are in the Urban District of Amblecote and No. 3 in the Urban District of Brierley Hill.

There are two Balance Reservoirs, one at low level situated at Doctor's Hill, Stourbridge, and a second at high level, situated at Wychbury Hill.

There is no filtration. In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Health, all water is chlorinated as from 5th December, 1940.

Following are the results of the chemical examinations of two representative samples of the Town's Water Supply, taken in March and November respectively:

	No. 1	No. 2
<i>Physical Characters:</i>	<i>Clear, odourless</i>	<i>Clear, odourless</i>
	<i>Deposit, none.</i>	<i>Deposit, none.</i>
<i>Chemical Examination.</i>		
(Results in parts per 100,000).		
Solids in Suspension (dried at 100°C.) -	None	None
Solids in Solution (dried at 100°C.) -	58	57
Solids in Solution. After Ignition -	52	48
Chlorides calculated as Common Salt -	10	9.4
Hardness, Permanent -	18	18
" Temporary -	18	21
" Total -	36	39
Free and Saline Ammonia -	0.002	0.002
Albuminoid Ammonia -	0.0008	0.002
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates) -	1.1	1.1
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites) -	None	None
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C. -	None	0.013
Toxic metals -	None detected.	None detected.

The bacteriological analyses of the samples submitted by this Department were as follows :—

Date.	No. of Colonies developing upon		Coli-Aerogenes (Presumptive Coli) Count
	in 2 days at 37°C.	Agar in 3 days at 22°C.	
January 7th	—	—	—
February 21st	8	28	—
March 25th	2	2	—
April 30th	2	8	—
May 7th	—	—	—
June 28th	8	100	—
July 29th	2	2	—
August 29th	—	—	—
September 30th	—	—	—
October 10th	2	5	—
October 28th	—	2	—
November 27th	2	3	—
December 31st	4	4	—

Cl. Welchii were absent from all the samples, and Streptococci were not detected.

Several works and the Corporation Baths pump water from their own wells.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Stourbridge area was sewered in 1887 and the Lye and Wollescote area about 1900. The Main sewers in the Stourbridge area are under the control of the Stourbridge Main Drainage Board, consisting of representatives of the Stourbridge and Amblecote Councils. The Sewers in Lye and Wollescote area are under the control of the Upper Stour Valley Sewerage Board. The sewage is conveyed to the Whittington sewage farms belonging to these Boards, and is treated on the Broad Irrigation principle.

Public Cleansing.

The Scavenging is carried out by direct labour and is dealt with by controlled tipping, being spread over small areas, covered and levelled. At the end of the year there were three tips in use, viz., Corporation Depot, Birmingham Street; Wollaston Hall Estate; Bromley Street, Lye.

Ashpits are emptied as required, and the contents of movable ashbins collected weekly. The few privies are cleared as required, the contents being buried. Cesspools are emptied and the contents either tipped down sewers or spread over farm land.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The Sanitary Inspector has furnished me with the following statement as required by Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

(a) The number and nature of inspections made during the year :—

Inspections of houses and premises	-	233
Inspections under Housing Regulations	-	5
Overcrowding	-	9
Visits <i>re</i> Notifiable Disease	-	105
Visits <i>re</i> Tuberculosis	-	9
Re-Inspections and Re-Visits	-	191
Nuisances abated	-	101
Slaughter-houses	-	6
Visits to School Sanitary Accommodation	-	1
Dairies and Cowsheds	-	70
Factories and Workshops	-	22
Visits to Public Market	-	4
Bakehouses	-	5
Visits <i>re</i> Unsound Food	-	68
Food Preparation and Storage Premises	-	153
Visits <i>re</i> Shops Acts	-	218
Vermin Infestation	-	16
Water Samples taken	-	14
Food and Drugs Act and Bacteriological Samples taken	-	37
Caravans	-	5
Common Lodging Houses	-	20
Visits <i>re</i> Public Health (Meat) Regulations	-	89
No. of Visits <i>re</i> Pig Killing	-	77
Owners, Builders, etc., interviewed	-	27
Miscellaneous Visits	-	64
Visits to Pig Stys	-	114
Visits <i>re</i> Food Decontamination Service	-	57
No. of Drains tested	-	14
No. of Water Closets fixed	-	7
Air Raid Shelters inspected	-	31
Visits <i>re</i> Sale and Manufacture of Ice Cream	-	11
Total	-	1783

(b) Number of Notices Served during the year :—

Preliminary Notices served or given verbally - 190

(These Preliminary Notices refer chiefly to minor housing defects, choked drains, cleansing of premises, etc.)

Statutory Notices - - - 21

Details of Statutory Notices :—

	<i>No. of Notices.</i>	<i>No. of Houses or Premises affected.</i>
Public Health Act, 1936 :—		
Abatement of Nuisances	9	5
Housing Act, 1936 :—		
Notice to appear before Council	2	1
Demolition Orders	10	6*

*(The 6 premises were :—5 & 7, Rufford Road ; 92, 93, 94 & 95, Fedmore Road, Lye).

(c) The result of the service of such Notices :—

Preliminary Notices complied with	-	-	102
Statutory Notices complied with	-	-	5

Some 88 Preliminary Notices not complied with, include notices under the Shops Acts to provide forms which have been found difficult to obtain, and notices requiring housing defects to be remedied, many of which were served during the latter part of the year.

12 of the 21 Statutory Notices served are Notices under the Housing Act, and as the houses have not been demolished, cannot be written off as completed.

The remaining 9 Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act. Four are duplicate Notices, thus leaving 5, of which one remains outstanding.

It will be appreciated that some difficulty has been encountered by owners in carrying out repairs to property as labour and materials are being utilized on work of urgent National Importance.

SECTION D. HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	-	49
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	-	57
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	-	10
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	-	14
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	-	10
(4) 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	-	33

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	-	-	-	-	-	32
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(A) Proceedings under sections, 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-	-	-	-	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :					
(a) By owners	-	-	-	-	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-				Nil

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	-				4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—					
(a) By owners	-	-	-	-	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-				—

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	-	-	-	-	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	-	-	-	-	Nil

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	-				—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	-				—

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :

Accurate figures are not available owing to influx of unofficial evacuees, and it was not found possible during the year to relieve any of the known cases.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

At the beginning of the year there were 12 producers of milk within the Borough with a total of approximately 220 cows. One producer, however, ceased to keep cows in April.

The cowsheds and dairies were regularly inspected and in spite of labour difficulties, were maintained in satisfactory condition. A number of dirt tests were carried out, all of which were satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

The Licences held in the Borough are as follows :—

	<i>Pasteurised.</i>	<i>Accredited.</i>	<i>Tuberculin Tested.</i>
Retailers	2	2	1

Bacteriological Examinations.

The results of the examinations of samples are as follows :—

<i>Kind of Milk</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>B. Coli</i>		
		<i>1/10th</i>	<i>1/100th</i>	<i>1/1000th</i>
Pasteurised	900	Absent	Absent	Absent
Homogenised	20	Absent	Absent	Absent
Sterilized	14,400	Absent	Absent	Absent

As the Count for the sample of Sterilized Milk was rather higher than might be expected with this class of milk, the firm and the Local Authority concerned were informed.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

The only animals slaughtered during the year were "Cottagers" pigs, slaughtered under Licence of the Ministry of Food. Of the 73 Pigs killed and inspected, 2 were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and 2 suffering from diseases or conditions not Tuberculosis.

The Rationing of food had the effect of increasing the work of food inspection as it became necessary for the traders to have a Condemnation Certificate for all foodstuffs found to be unfit. In this connection the Department worked in close co-operation with the Ministry of Food, in order to ensure that any unfit food having salvage value did not become a total loss. The following is the amount of foodstuffs surrendered as being unfit for human consumption :—

2 Pigs' Heads	-	-	Tuberculosis
1 „ Mesentery	-	-	Tuberculosis
2 „ Lungs and Hearts	-	-	Pleurisy and Pericarditis
14 lbs. Mutton	-	-	Decomposition
16 lbs. Pork	-	-	Urticaria and severe bruising
241 lbs. Sugar			
6 lbs. Flour			
116 lbs. Bacon and Ham			
60 lbs. Kidney Beans			
133 lbs. Fish			
19 lbs. Golden Syrup			
16 lbs. Cheese			
60 lbs. Rabbits			
140 lbs. Apples			
2,876 Eggs			
20 Tins Meat, fish, fruit, etc.			

The number of visits paid to food preparation and storage premises was 153, in addition to visits paid to Slaughterhouses, Bakehouses, and Ice Cream premises. The premises continue to be maintained in a cleanly and satisfactory condition.

30 Licences under the Slaughter of Animals Act were issued during the year, and the sum of £1 11s. 0d. was received in respect thereof.

ADULTERATION.

(c) Food and Drugs Act.

The Samples of food submitted for analysis were as follows :—

<i>Food</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Milk	24	10	34
Cooked Luncheon Sausage	—	1	1

In one case of Milk found to contain added water, the County Sampling Officer was informed and further samples were taken at the source of supply.

In three other cases where the milk was only slightly below the required standard, no action was taken beyond informing the dealers and Local Authority concerned.

There was one prosecution during the year for adulterated milk, the vendor being fined a total of £30 and costs, in respect of 3 samples.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Small Pox.

No case was reported during the year. No cases have occurred in the Borough since 1931.

Scarlet Fever.

The type of disease was again of a mild nature. 82 cases, or 2.32 per thousand of the population, were reported during the year, as compared with 53 in the previous year.

Diphtheria.

Eighty seven cases of Diphtheria, equivalent to an incidence of 2.47 per thousand population, were notified during the year.

There were five deaths, giving a case mortality of 5.74 per cent.

All except two of the patients were admitted to the North Worcester-shire Joint Isolation Hospital. Domiciliary treatment for this disease is not encouraged.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The total number of children who have now been immunised is as follows :

Year	Alum Precipitated Toxoid.		Toxoid-Antitoxin	
	1 Inj.	2 Inj.	Mixture	Total
1935	1,813	—	3	1,816
1936	972	—	—	972
1937	224	247	46	517
1938	—	201	23	224
1939	—	61	35	96
1940	—	—	112	112
1941	—	65	1397	1462
Totals	3,009	574	1,616	5,199

NOTE : During the years 1935-7, some 3,009 children were treated with one injection of Alum Precipitated Toxoid which, unfortunately, has not proved very reliable, and these figures are best omitted from any calculations concerning the percentage of children immunised.

Of the children immunised during the year 503 were of pre-school age.

Of the 87 cases of Diphtheria reported during the year 8 had previously been immunised, 5 with Alum Precipitated Toxoid and 3 with Toxoid Anti-toxin mixture. Of these 8 cases, 2 were non-clinical (carriers), and 6 were mild clinical cases.

No deaths among immunised children are recorded.

Table Showing Incidence and Severity of Diphtheria.

Year	Total	Deaths	Mortality	Immunised Children.	
	Cases		Rate	Cases	Deaths
1935	110	18	16.3	3	—
1936	33	5	15.1	3	—
1937	81	3	3.7	6	—
1938	49	2	4.08	6	—
1939	40	7	17.5	11	—
1940	71	2	2.81	9	—
1941	87	5	5.74	8	—
	471	42		46	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

The following tables give details of the Notification of Infectious Diseases during the year.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	4	5	3	5	7	3	6	2	6	15	9	17	82
Diphtheria	18	20	6	8	7	5	6	—	1	6	5	5	87
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	12
Pneumonia	2	2	4	3	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	20
Erysipelas	2	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	5	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	13
Whooping Cough	32	11	9	14	8	11	8	5	—	—	4	4	106
Measles	6	17	8	42	143	51	10	—	1	—	—	—	278
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	67	57	32	78	171	78	38	11	9	28	21	27	617

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS),
DURING THE YEAR 1941.**

Disease.	Ages.												Total No. of Cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 and upwards.			
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Scarlet Fever	1	2	2	2	5	30	26	11	2	1	—	—	82	64	—
Diphtheria	—	2	7	5	7	27	21	8	7	3	—	—	87	85	5
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	5	5	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	1	—	—	12	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	8	7	1	20	3	17
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	2	11	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Whooping Cough	8	18	11	19	21	26	1	—	1	1	—	—	106	2	2
Measles	10	25	30	27	43	118	17	3	4	1	—	—	278	2	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Totals	32	47	50	53	78	202	67	25	30	18	12	3	617	164	24

Table Showing Incidence of Infectious Diseases in Different
Parts of the Borough.

Disease.	Stourbridge.	Lye and Wollescote.	Pedmore.
Scarlet Fever ...	48	34	—
Diphtheria ...	42	44	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	10	2	—
Pneumonia ...	10	10	—
Erysipelas ...	5	6	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	10	3	—
Whooping Cough ...	65	33	8
Measles ...	163	100	15
Enteric Fever ...	4	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	1	1	—
Dysentery ...	—	1	—
Totals ...	358	234	25

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1941.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	1
5	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
15	3	4	2	-	2	1	-	-
25	4	1	-	-	3	5	-	-
35	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals	14	11	5	2	8	8	1	2

The Death Rate for Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.45 per 1,000 of population as compared with 0.56 in the previous year, while the Death Rate for Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.085 as compared with 0.081 in 1940.

SUMMARY OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER AT END OF 1941.

	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of cases on Register, 1st January, 1941	52	55	18	17
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year under the Regulations	13	9	4	2
No. of cases first heard of otherwise than by primary notification	1	2	1	-
No. of cases removed from Register in a previous Quarter which have been restored to Register during the Quarter	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	66	67	23	19
No. of cases removed from Register during the year	14	10	4	2
No. of cases remaining on Register at the end of the year	52	57	19	17

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
STOURBRIDGE.

CARRICK G. PAYTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1942.

