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BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH.

ANNUAL REPORTS

— OF —

The Medical Officer of Health

— AND —

The Sanitary Inspector

For the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

TAMWORTH:

Tamworth Herald Co., Ltd., Printers, 14 Silver Street.





BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH.

ANNUAL REPORTS

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The Medical Officer of Health

— AND —

The Sanitary Inspector

For the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor T. H. CLIFFORD, Chairman.

Councillor H. V. POWELL, Vice-chairman.

Alderman F. G. ALLTON, C.C., J.P.	Councillor J. S. BETTERIDGE,
„ G. H. JONES, J.P.	„ S. O. DEELEY,
„ J. H. WHITEHEAD, J.P.	„ Mrs. M. F. JONES, J.P.
Councillor Miss A. E. ARGYLE, J.P., (Mayor),	„ F. W. MORGAN, „ M. R. TURNER, M.P.S. H. J. WOOD.

Medical Officer of Health.

A. MATHIESON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector.

GEO. W. SHELLEY, M.S.I.A.,
Cert. Insp. of Meat and Foods.

Sanitary Inspector's Pupil Assistant.

R. A. HORSMAN.

School Nurses & Health Visitors

(appointed by the Staffordshire County Council).

Miss E. CURRIE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

Miss E. DICKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., R.S.I.

BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH.

A BOROUGH BY PRESCRIPTION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 3 Elizabeth, 1560.

	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Population	4,888	6,614	7,271	7,738	8,032	11,711
Inhabited Houses	1,189	1,344	1,526	1,694	1,694	2,785

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	2,678
Lat. 52° 38' 27.5" N.	Long. 1° 40' 12" W.					
Elevation (Ordnance Datum)	192'—296' above sea level.					
Estimated Population (1937)						... 11,950
Rateable value						£66,427
Product of a Penny Rate						£247
Average number of Houses per acre (1937)						... 1.22
Average number of Persons per acre (1937)						... 4.46
Average number of Persons per House (1937)						... 3.63

LIABILITIES ON LOANS—

(March 31st, 1937.)

	£	s.	d.
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	8,993 14 3
Conversion of Privies	1,494 0 0
Street Improvements	356 13 9
Pleasure Grounds	13,811 15 11
Waterworks	16,910 14 9
Allotments	966 8 0
Housing Acts 1890—1930	279,159 10 7
Unappropriated Lands	1,981 12 2
Baths	14,898 8 3
Burial Grounds	1,269 0 0
Nos. 28 & 29 Market Street	1,230 19 11
Tamworth Corporation Act, 1931	10,253 19 2
Electricity	18,264 5 7
Other Purposes	165 7 1
Total	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>		<u>£369,756 9 5</u>

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Tamworth for the year ending December 31st, 1937.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births—	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate	166	91	75	
Illegitimate	8	2	6	
				Birth-rate 14.5
Still-Births—				
Legitimate	8	8	0	
Illegitimate	1	1	0	
				Rate per 1,000 total births, 49.2.
Deaths	142	67	75	Death-rate 11.9.
				Corrected Death-rate 11.6.
Deaths from puerperal causes—				Deaths. Rate per 1000 total births
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	0	0
Other puerperal causes	...	...	0	0
Total	...	...	0	0
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :				
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	45.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	48.2
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				13
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				1

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.
Year 1937.

	Age	Sex	Cause of Death
Y	3 weeks	F	Status Lymphaticus Certified by Coroner after P.M. without inquest
G	2 days	M	Congenital heart defect
H	1 month	M	I (a) Marasmus (b) Prematurity (8 months gestation)
S	9 months	M	I (a) Broncho pneumonia (b) Whooping Cough
JH	1 day	M	I (a) Prematurity (7 months gestation)
L	4 days	F	I (a) Congenital heart defect
M	5 months	M	I (a) Acute ileo colitis
P	9 months	M	I (a) Gastro enteritis (b) Mastoiditis

Industrial Conditions.

I am indebted to Mr. H. M. Rogers, the Manager of the Tamworth Employment Exchange for the following data in regard to industrial conditions in the Borough:—

During the year 1937 there were occasional fluctuations in regard to numbers of wholly unemployed persons, showing an increase over the year 1936.

At the commencement of the year 1937 the number of wholly unemployed persons was approximately 230 compared with 320 at the commencement of the year 1936.

On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 350 wholly unemployed persons at the end of the year 1937 as compared with the end of the year 1936, the total number being 580. This increase, however, was not due to any trade depression, but was occasioned mainly by the closing down of an important local factory, and the completion of building contracts outside the area of Tamworth.

The juveniles who registered were few in number and were rapidly absorbed into industries.

The Coal Mining industry maintained a steady position throughout the year. The other main industries include paper, clothing, tape, brick, pipe, tile and sanitary ware manufacture, and the building trades. In general the industrial conditions revealed satisfactory results.

Causes of Death in Borough of Tamworth.		1937.	
Causes of Death.		M.	F
1.	Typhoid Fever, etc.	—	—
2.	Measles	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	1	—
5.	Diphtheria	—	1
6.	Influenza	3	1
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	1
9.	Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	3
10.	Other Tuberculosis	1	1
11.	Syphilis	—	—
12.	General paralysis of the insane, etc.	1	—
13.	Cancer	6	7
14.	Diabetes	3	1
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	2	9
16.	Heart Disease	17	22
17.	Aneurysm	—	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	6	1
19.	Bronchitis	1	4
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	—	2
21.	Other respiratory diseases	1	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	1	—
23.	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	1	—
24.	Appendicitis	—	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	1	—
26.	Other diseases of liver	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	—	3
28.	Nephritis	4	2
29.	Puerperal sepsis	—	—
30.	Other puerperal causes	—	—
31.	Congenital causes, etc.	3	1
32.	Senility	6	9
33.	Suicide	—	1
34.	Other violence	4	3
35.	Other defined causes	3	3
36.	Ill-defined causes	—	—
Totals, all causes ...		67	75

**Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality and Case Rates
for certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1937.**

(Provisional Figures).

	England and Wales.	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census.)	London.	TAMWORTH
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births:—					
Live ...	14·9	14·9	15·3	13·3	14·56
Still ...	0·60	0·67	0·64	0·54	0·75
Deaths:—					
All Causes ...	12·4	12·5	11·9	12·3	11·64
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·00
Scarlet Fever ...	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00
Whooping Cough ...	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·06	0·08
Diphtheria ...	0·07	0·08	0·05	0·05	0·08
Influenza ...	0·45	0·39	0·42	0·38	0·33
Violence ...	0·54	0·45	0·42	0·51	0·67
Notifications:—					
Smallpox ...	0·00	—	0·00	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	2·33	2·56	2·42	2·09	1·00
Diphtheria ...	1·49	1·81	1·38	1·93	2·92
Enteric Fever ...	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·05	0·00
Erysipelas ...	0·37	0·43	0·34	0·44	0·50
Pneumonia ...	1·36	1·58	1·20	1·18	2·67
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	60	46
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	5·8	7·9	3·2	12·0	5·7

Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL. Under the supervision of the Tamworth District Nursing Association the duties of visiting and nursing the sick are carried out by the nurse provided by that Association.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Arrangements have been made by the Staffordshire County Council in connection with the County Nursing Association, to provide emergency nurses for the home nursing of measles and epidemic diarrhoea.

MIDWIVES. Inspection of Midwives is carried out by the Staffordshire County Council.

Laboratory Work.

The County Council has arranged for the carrying out of the various bacteriological and other examinations at their laboratory at Stafford, of specimens sent by Medical Practitioners. Free use is made of these facilities.

Legislation in Force.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Burial Acts, 1852-1885.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., and X.

Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II., III., and IV. (except Sections 21, 22 and 24).

LOCAL ACT.

Tamworth Corporation Act, 1931.

BYELAWS.

Public Conveniences, 1910.

Offensive Trades, 1912.

New Streets and Buildings, 1921, 1928, and 1933.

Slaughterhouses, 1921.

Pleasure Grounds, 1929.

Nuisances, 1933.

Common Lodging Houses, 1933.

Houses Let in Lodgings, 1933.

REGULATIONS.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Communications with Sewers, 1902.

Hospitals.

1. The Tamworth Hospital is situated in the Borough, but is also used by persons resident outside the Borough.

All general medical and surgical work is carried out by local practitioners and Consultants from Birmingham Hospitals.

There is no resident medical staff.

The number of beds available is sixty-eight, which includes seven cots; there are also twelve emergency beds.

The special services provided by the Hospital include X-Rays and Massage.

All the general medical and surgical Hospitals of Birmingham, as well as the special Hospitals, are available free for those who require hospital treatment and who are members of the Birmingham Hospitals' Contributory Scheme. Surgeons also come out if necessary to do surgical work under the Contributory Scheme.

2. The Public Assistance Hospital can accommodate 76 patients (72 beds, 35 male and 37 female, and 4 cots).

Beds are also available for maternity cases at the Lichfield Public Assistance Hospital.

3. The Tamworth Isolation Hospital is administered by the Tamworth Joint Hospital Board, consisting of representatives of the Rural and Urban District Councils.

Most of the diphtheria cases and scarlet fever cases occurring in the area are admitted to this hospital.

Accommodation is provided at Walsall Isolation Hospital for cases of Cerebro-spinal fever requiring isolation.

4. The Tamworth Joint Hospital Board is a constituent authority of the South Staffordshire Joint Smallpox Hospital Board, and any case arising in the area may be admitted to the Smallpox Hospital at Moxley.

5. Several sanatoria are provided by the County Council for patients suffering from tuberculosis. The chief ones are Grounds-low, Prestwood Home, and Kinver.

6. There is no public maternity home provided by the authorities. There is one private Maternity Home in the Borough.

Maternity Mortality.

The County Council provides hospital treatment for cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia if the practitioner in charge of the case desires it.

Home nursing for these cases is also provided through the County Nursing Association.

A consultant is also available in difficult or doubtful ante-natal cases.

Investigations into maternal deaths are made by an officer of the County Council.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) **FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.** Arrangements have been made for infectious cases (diphtheria and scarlet-fever) to be removed to the Isolation Hospital by motor-ambulance, which is kept for the purpose in a garage in the Borough.

(b) **FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.** An ambulance can be obtained at a local garage, while the various collieries adjacent to the Borough have their own in which cases can be removed to the hospital or to their respective homes.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. Two Welfare Centres under the Staffordshire County Council are held, one on Thursday in each week, and the other on alternate Tuesdays. An ante-natal centre is held fortnightly.

SCHOOL CLINIC. A School Clinic is attended weekly by the School Medical Officer, assisted by the Health Visitors.

EYE CLINIC. A Clinic for the treatment of errors of refraction of the eye is held about once a fortnight for children attending Elementary Schools, and for children under five years of age. This is in charge of the County Ophthalmic Surgeon.

DENTAL CLINIC. A Dental Clinic has now been added to the Clinic maintained by the Staffordshire County Council. Regular dental inspection and treatment of school children was commenced during the year.

Children under school age, expectant mothers and nursing mothers also receive treatment.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC. An orthopædic clinic is held at College Lane Schoolroom.

This Clinic is supported by voluntary contributions, and by collection of fees for treatment.

Treatment of crippling defects among Elementary School children and children under five years of age, is paid for by the County Council when parents are unable to afford the necessary fees.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES. Patients attend for treatment at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Lichfield. Cases are also visited in their homes by the County Tuberculosis Officer and the Health Visitors.

Water Supplies.

I am indebted to Mr. J. C. Radford for the following summary :—

The following are the pumping records, water levels, and rainfall for the past three years :—

		Well.		
	Gallons Pumped.	Highest.	Lowest.	Rainfall.
1937	199,487,000	13ft. 2in.	4ft. 3in.	25.60in.
1936	194,450,100	12ft. 6in.	3ft. 10in.	30.81in.
1935	173,056,000	13ft. 10in.	4ft. 2in.	28.50in.

Results of Chemical Analyses of Public Water Supply

Samples taken 16th November, 1937.

	Centre of East End Town of Town	
	Parts per 100,000.	
Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F.	34.0	33.70
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil.	Nil.
Albuminoid ,,	0.0021	0.0015
Nitric Nitrogen	0.56	0.54
Chlorine	2.9	2.9
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	0.004	0.002
Appearance	Clear	Clear
Injurious Metallic Contamination	None	None
pH Value	7.4	7.4
Hardness before Boiling	14.50°	14.50°
,, after ,,	6.65°	6.70°
Temporary Hardness	7.85°	7.80°
Remarks	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Public Water Supply

Samples taken 16th November, 1937.

	Colonies per ml.	
	Centre of Town	East End of Town
COUNT On nutrient agar after 48 hours' incubation at 37° c.	5	2
On nutrient agar after 72 hours' incubation at 22-22° c.	12	10
	Colonies per 100 ml.	
COLI AEROGENES CONTENT (presump- tive coli) after 48 hours' incuba- tion at 37° c.	Nil.	Nil.
REMARKS.	Shows no bacteriological evidence of recent sewage pollution.	Shows no bacteriological evidence of recent sewage pollution.

Sewage Disposal.

The quantity of sewage treated at the outfall works during 1937 and previous two years was :—

	Gallons treated.	Rainfall.
1937	... 292,986,750	25.60in.
1936	... 314,062,990	30.81in.
1935	... 236,007,390	28.50in.

The final effluent, after secondary treatment over land, has been satisfactory throughout the period.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

On May 10th, 1937, a new open air swimming pool was opened. Continuous filtration and chemical treatment of the water by the chloramine process ensures that the water is kept clean and free from harmful organisms. Bacteriological examination of the water before and after the pool has been in use has shown that the plant is working satisfactorily and that the standard of cleanliness of the water is kept at a high level.

I regard the provision of this pool as of the greatest value for the improvement of the health and physique of all who make use of it.

Rivers and Streams.

The clearing of the River Tame is still in progress.

Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, and makes periodical examinations of the school buildings, defects being reported to the Education Authority.

All schools have main supply of water, and water closets.

Special Visits have been made by the Medical Officer of Health on the occurrence of cases of Infectious Disease, involving school children.

HOUSING.

Number of houses erected during the year 1937 :—	
(i) By Local Authority	... 62
(ii) By other Local Authorities	... 0
(iii) By other bodies and persons	... 25
	—
Total	... 87
	—

HOUSING STATISTICS.

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)	183
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	446
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	66
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	217
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	9
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	29
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 ...	1
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	29
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	9
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	58
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(a) By owners	54
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(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 ...	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	0

Housing Statistics—Continued.

	(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure	...	7
	(4) Number of dwelling-houses permanently closed on undertakings of owners	...	1
(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	... ..	0
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	0
4.	Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding :—		
	(a) (i) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	8
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	8
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein		41½
	(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	2
	(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	72
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases		477
	(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	0

The following figures indicate what has been done by the Council towards improving Housing conditions :—

Houses erected by the Corporation under various Housing Schemes.

1900.	Bradford Street.	H.W.C. Act, 1890.	...	12
1920.	Bradford Street (Concrete, 10)	}	...	30
1921.	Bradford Street and Lichfield Road (Brick, 20)			
1921.	Wigginton Road	}	...	50
	Ashby Road, and			
	Borough Road (Concrete)			
1926.	Borough Road	...	...	40
1928.	Willington Road, and Steere Avenue	...	...	51
1929.	Leys	Part III. of	...	56
1930.	Leys	Housing Act, 1925	...	90

Housing Statistics—Continued.

1932.	Bolehall	...	...	...	...	132
1933.	„	...	...	...	...	10
1934.	„	...	...	...	...	184
1937.	Manor Road	..	...	...	...	62
Total						717

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

After a Ministry of Health Inquiry a Clearance Order was confirmed with regard to the Paradise Row, Bolebridge Street Area, involving 13 houses; the houses were vacated and the tenants (32) re-housed.

OVERCROWDING.

The re-housing of cases of overcrowding has proceeded steadily, and of the 78 cases outstanding at the commencement of the year, only 8* remained to be dealt with.

The cases have been dealt with :

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (a) by tenants themselves relieving the overcrowding by some member or members of the family leaving; or finding other accommodation themselves | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| (b) by the removal to Council houses, some of which were specially erected to deal with overcrowding | ... | ... | ... | 48 |

* These cases were dealt with early in 1938.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

(a) **SMALLPOX.** There were no cases of smallpox notified during the year 1937.

(b) **SCARLET-FEVER.** There were 12 cases of scarlet-fever notified during the year, compared with 42 cases for the previous year. All the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths.

(c) DIPHThERIA. There were 35 cases of diphtheria notified during the year, 32 of which were removed to Hospital; one death occurred.

(d) PNEUMONIA. 32 cases were notified during the year. There were 2 deaths registered.

(e) ERYSIPELAS. 6 cases were notified.

(f) PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA. One case of puerperal pyrexia was notified during the year, and removed to Hospital. There were no deaths.

(g) ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA. No case was notified during the year.

(h) CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS. Two cases were notified, and removed to Hospital; one died.

(i) ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS. None.

The incidence of Diphtheria during the year has been higher than usual—children attending Marmion Street and Kettlebrook Schools were mainly affected. The cause of spread was largely due to unrecognised cases of nasal diphtheria. The signs and symptoms are so slight that they are only discovered when specially looked for, yet they are capable of actively spreading the disease.

A number of carriers were also found, including one teacher; these also probably played a part in spreading the disease. Three classes were excluded from school for a period of fourteen days, and no carriers were allowed to return to school until three swabs taken at weekly intervals gave negative results. No further cases occurred in the schools after these steps had been taken.

On my recommendation it was decided to offer free immunisation to all children between one and eight years. A considerable number of parents accepted the offer, and the work is now in hand.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1937.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	Notifications in Age Groups.														
				Under 1 year	1 and 2 under 2	2 and 3 under 3	3 and 4 under 4	4 and 5 under 5	5 and 10 under 10	10 and 15 under 15	15 and 20 under 20	20 and 35 under 35	35 and 45 under 45	45 and 65 under 65	65 and over			
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	12	12	0	...	...	1	...	2	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	35	32	1	...	...	1	...	1	17	1	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Enteric Fever Including Paratyphoid	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	32	0	2	2	2	2	2	...	3	1	...	...	5	6	5	4	1	...
Erysipelas	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
0	0	0	0	—	—	—

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1
25	2	...	...	..	1	1	...	...
35	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
45	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	6	3	1	2	2	3	1	1

There were two non-notified tuberculosis deaths; absence of notifications were due to acuteness of disease and difficulty in diagnosis. The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was 2:7.

There were no cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

A. MATHIESON, M.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1937.

A Summary, in Tabular Form, appears at the end of this report, shewing sanitary work accomplished.

Further progress has been made during the year in dealing with houses unfit for habitation, or not in all respects reasonably fit; and also in the provision of sinks and separate water supplies in each house, where previously the water supply was by means of a common tap in the yard.

The number of types of closet accommodation existing at the end of the year is set out below :—

No. of houses.	No. of privies.	No. of pails.	No. of water closets.	Per cent. dry.	Per cent. water closets.
3284	6	36	3399	1.2	98.8
				<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100%; margin: 0 auto;"></div> 100 %	

Disinfection of rooms, bedding, etc., was carried out at all premises where notifiable diseases occurred, and also after removal or deaths from tubercular diseases.

Registered Premises.

Premises in respect of which Byelaws and Regulations are in force to regulate the trades or businesses carried thereon, on registers at end of 1937 :—

Slaughterhouses :—

Old registered	...	...	...	8
Annually licensed	...	...	...	7
Bakehouses	...	...	...	9
Cowsheds	...	...	...	10
Milk Purveyors (premises in Borough)	...	...	...	16
Milk Purveyors (premises outside Borough, delivering milk in Borough)	...	...	...	18
Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...	51
Common Lodging House	...	...	...	1
Offensive Trades—Fish Fryers	...	...	...	12
Gut Scraper	...	...	...	1
Dealer in Rags, etc.	...	...	...	1

Slaughterhouses.

Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, and 1935.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

There were 15 Slaughterhouses in use at the end of the year; one annually licenced Slaughterhouse had a change of occupancy.

All Slaughterhouses are visited at the times of, or immediately after slaughtering has taken place, involving inspections at almost all hours of the day, and Sundays.

Regular inspections are also made of Shops, Market Stalls and vehicles exposing meat and food for sale.

Animals Slaughtered and Inspected; and Amount of Food Condemned and Destroyed as Unfit for food, during 1937.

		Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Total	
Animals Slaughtered		1007	138	372	3373	3790	8680	
Inspected		963	132	360	3243	3544	8242	
Condemned and Destroyed	{ Other Causes Tuberculosis	<hr/>						
		Whole Carcases	—	600lbs.	—	—	385 lbs.	985 lbs.
		Parts or organs	38 lbs.	24 lbs.	—	—	108 lbs.	170 lbs.
		Whole Carcases	—	—	290 lbs	—	—	290 lbs.
		Parts or organs	75lbs.	50 lbs.	126 lbs.	30 lbs.	23 lbs.	304 lbs.
		Other food							522 lbs.
Total destroyed							2271 lbs.	

The Byelaws and Regulations have generally been well observed, it being necessary only in a few instances to draw attention to contraventions.

Slaughter of animals (except sheep) is carried out mainly by use of the Captive bolt pistol. Infringements of the provisions were noted in three cases, and the offenders cautioned.

Licensed slaughtermen (Section 3) holding licences are given below, viz. :—

Licences in operation 1st January, 1937	... 47
New licences granted during 1937	... 5
Licences not renewed	... 3
Licences in operation 31st December, 1937	49

Bakehouses.

There are 9 bakehouses on the Register, viz.: 5 workshops and 4 factory bakehouses; during the year one bakehouse was closed, and one new one opened.

The bakehouses were generally maintained in a reasonable state of cleanliness; any contraventions noted being remedied after informal notice.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

There are 10 cowsheds situate in the Borough.

At 6 the milk is sold wholesale, and at 4 the producer retails the milk.

Attention has had to be called in a few instances to the necessity for thorough cleansing of floors and walls, and cleanly methods of milking. In four instances improvements were effected in increased lighting of cowsheds and dairies.

Purveyors of milk retailing in the Borough number 34 (16 residing in, and 18 residing outside). There were two new registrations. One is licensed for the sale of Tuberculin Tested milk, and three others for Accredited milk.

Special Circulars were sent to the whole of the Cow-keepers and Dairymen, calling their attention to their obligations under the Milk and Dairies Order.

In addition to the samples taken by the County Authorities, periodical samples are taken and submitted for bacteriological examination of the Tuberculin Tested milk.

Inspections of the dairies, vehicles and vessels have been made, and attention drawn to any infringement of regulations.

Ice Cream.

Fifty-one premises were registered at the end of the year, for the sale of ice cream; during the year 1 was added and 5 were given up.

Of these 51 premises, 29 make and sell ice cream in the Borough, 23 at business premises and 6 at private houses; at these latter only small quantities are made at week-ends and Bank Holidays. 22 are vendors only.

Most of the purveyors have specially designed refrigerators for making and storing.

Every effort is made to ensure that throughout the process of manufacture and storage, adequate precautions are taken to prevent any contamination; and that all vessels in use are thoroughly scalded and cleansed.

Common Lodging Houses.

The old Common Lodging House was condemned as unfit for habitation, and sanction given for the Keeper to open other premises for use as a Common Lodging House; the new premises are more up-to-date and convenient for such use.

Regular inspections have shewn it to be kept in an efficient manner and in conformity with the Byelaws.

Offensive Trades

FISH FRYERS.

12 premises are registered to carry on this trade ; one having been closed during the year, and two new ones opened, after sanction from your Council.

Modern, up-to-date appliances for frying are in general use, and any nuisance reduced to a minimum. It has been necessary to call attention to accumulated fish boxes in some instances.

GUT SCRAPER.

The one business of this nature has been regularly visited; all efforts are made to comply with the Byelaws.

RAG AND BONE DEALER.

This business has been generally well conducted and premises kept clean.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Three Council houses and one other house were found to be infested with bed bugs.

These houses were disinfected by the Local Authority by spraying all rooms with liquid insecticide, and also free application of powder insecticides. In one case formaldehyde spraying and fumigation was carried out. Walls were stripped of paper and afterwards color-washed.

Tenants were persuaded to voluntarily destroy by burning any infested furniture, etc.

Factory and Workshop Act 1901.

The number of workshops on the Register at the end of the year was—

Bakehouses	...	...	5
Blacksmiths, etc.	...	...	3
Bootmakers and Repairers	...	...	8
Carpenters and Joiners	...	...	4
Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights...	...	...	3
Plumbers and Painters	...	...	3
Saddlers	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	6
Dressmakers	...	...	4
Milliners	...	...	1
Others	...	...	14

I.—INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES,
Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of	
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	46	3
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	92	2
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	14	...
Total ...	152	5

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects.	
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :		
Want of cleanliness	5	5
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	2	2
{ unsuitable or defective	4	4
{ not separate for sexes	...	...
Total ...	11	11

Sanitary Supervision of Places of Amusement.

Ministry of Health's Circular 1920, No. 120.

The six places of amusement were periodically inspected, both during occupation by the general public and otherwise; the sanitary accommodation for the use of the public and staff was the same as at the time of my last report, and found to be maintained in a cleanly and satisfactory condition.

SHOPS ACTS.

No. of Shops on Register, Jan. 1, 1937	...	362
„ „ added during year	...	7
„ „ given up during year	...	3
„ „ on Register, Dec. 31, 1937	...	366
No. of businesses changing hands during year	...	22

Tours of the various shopping districts have been made daily and during the half-holiday closing with the object of enforcing the proper hours of closing. Generally the requirements of the Acts were well observed; in some instances it was necessary to call attention to the shop not being closed on time, and notices were served on occupiers in two cases for this offence.

The following Acts came into force during the year :—

Shops Act 1936	...	In force 1st January, 1937
Retail Meat Dealers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1936	...	„ 1st January, 1937
Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936	...	„ 1st May, 1937

The Retail Meat Dealers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1936, has been loyally observed by the Meat Traders. Circular letters explaining its provisions were sent to all concerned.

A considerable amount of work has been created by the Sunday Closing Act, and many visits on Sundays have had to be made to explain the complicated provisions and obligations. Fifty-three (53) Shops (apart from Licensed Premises) were found to open on Sunday and visited. Circular letters, briefly setting out the main clauses, were sent out to these shops.

No order has been applied for or made under Sec. 2.

The Sanitary Conveniences have been well maintained; attention has been called in a few instances to failure to provide and maintain a reasonable temperature; considerable difficulty in the winter being experienced in shops entirely open at the front.

Summary of Sanitary Work, 1937.

			Number of inspections made.	Nuisances abated.
Registered Premises.	Foul Conditions	... ..	117	47
	Structural Defects	... ..	676	282
	Overcrowding	... ..	228	72
	Slaughterhouses	... ..	965	17
	Bakehouses	... ..	32	2
	Cowsheds and Milkshops	... ..	48	6
	Ice Cream Vendors	... ..	63	2
	Common Lodging House	... ..	14	4
	Offensive Trades	... ..	37	6
	Workshops (other than Bakehouses)	... ..	120	9
	Ashpits abolished	... ..	4	1
	Dustbins provided	... ..	87	25
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	... ..	16	5
	Additional Water Closets	... ..	126	49
	House Drainage	... ..	115	54
	Water Supply	... ..	38	16
	Pigstyes	... ..	14	6
	Animals improperly kept	... ..	10	3
	Smoke Nuisances	... ..	40	4
	Other Nuisances	... ..	24	9
Total			2774	619

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. W. SHELLEY.







