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Contributors

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TETTENHALL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Medical Officer of Health's Report

FOR 1904.

21ST ANNUAL REPORT.



TETTENHALL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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Population Census, 1891	...	...	...	...	5145
" " 1901	...	...	...	...	5337
Inhabited Houses, 1891	...	...	...	...	1056
" " 1901	...	...	...	...	1176
Area in Statute Acres	...	...	...	...	1220
Tettenhall Local Board Constituted	...	...	...	...	1883
Adoption of Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	1887
" " Notification Act	...	...	...	...	1889
Sewerage Works commenced 1890, finished	...	...	...	...	1892
Isolation Hospital Provided	...	...	...	...	1891
Public Scavenging Inaugurated, May	...	...	...	...	1897
Conversion of Sewerage Treatment	...	...	...	...	1900

TABLES.

- I. & II. Table of Births, Deaths, and Infant Mortality, from 1894 to 1904.
- III. Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during 1904.
- IV. Causes of, and Ages at, Death during 1904.
- V. A Comparative Table of Epidemics, from 1883 to 1904.
- VI. Scarlet Fever.
- VII. Summary of Sanitary Work.

CENSUS OFFICE,
MILLBANK,
LONDON, S.W.,
12TH NOV., 1901.

*County Borough, Municipal
Borough or Urban District* } **Tettenhall (U.D.)**

Civil Parishes and Wards.	HOUSES.				POPULATION.		
	In- habited	Uninhabited		Building	Persons	Males	Females
		In Occupa- tion	Not in Occupa- tion				
Tettenhall (U.D.) Civil Parish, Tettenhall.	1176	5	48		5337	2481	2856

Medical Officer of Health's Report,

FOR 1904.

To the Chairman of the Tettenhall District Council.

Sir,

The Population estimated to the middle of 1904 was 5395.

There were 110 Births during the year, and 56 Deaths.

The Birth Rate was 20·3, and the Death Rate 10·5.

Eleven children died under the age of one year, making the infantile mortality 100. The Infantile Death Rate is made up as follows:—Prematurely born 3, (including a case of twins); Whooping Cough 2; Croup 1; Tubercular disease 2; Pneumonia 1; Heart Disease 1; and one from Convulsions.

One death has been recorded from Scarlet Fever and one from Epidemic Enteritis.

Three deaths are attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the ages of 21, 26, and 37; one infant died of Tubercular Meningitis and another from "Tuberculosis"

Two persons (age 66 and 80) died of Cancer of the large intestine, as compared with 10 in 1903.

Deaths from Pneumonia (2), and Bronchitis (5) are rather below the average, but these are associated with the cause of death under another heading where embarrassed breathing stop the action of an enfeebled heart. Of the 11 deaths certified as heart disease 9 were in persons between the ages of 64 and 88. The other two are received as endocarditis in a child of 7, and congenital heart disease in a baby of one month.

A man of 64 died from the rupture of a Thoracic Aneurysm ; 2 persons from Bright's Disease ; and 1 from blood poisoning, the result of a carbuncle.

Three persons (62, 66, and 75) died of Apoplexy ; one (82) from Paralysis ; one (57) from acute Bulbar Paralysis ; two from disease of the Spinal Cord—disseminated sclerosis (53), and anterior polyomyelitis (56) ; and a baby from infantile convulsions.

The death from child-birth was the result of hæmorrhage. It is satisfactory to notice that there is no death attributed to alcoholism.

The following inhabitants of Tettenhall died in the Public Institutions of the Borough of Wolverhampton : F. aged 47, Tertiary Syphilis ; M. aged 63, Cancer of the Tongue ; M. aged 26 and F. aged 40, of Appendicitis ; M. aged 44, from Influenza (African type) and Mitral and Aortic disease ; F. aged 67, from Bronchitis ; M. aged 49, Meningitis ; M. age 58, Endocarditis ; M. age 10 months, Scarlet Fever.

Infectious Diseases. Forty-nine (49) notifications were received viz. :—Diphtheria 2 ; Erysipilas 4 ; Scarlet Fever 43 ; 7 cases of Measles and 16 of Chicken Pox and Mumps were reported by the School Authorities, and in July and August we heard of some cases of Whooping Cough.

Scarlet Fever. Forty-three cases, affecting 35 families, were notified, and 31 sent to the Isolation Hospital, where one infant of 10 months died. Of the 7 adults who contracted this disease 3 were teachers.

It appears that the following cases were contracted outside the district:—

Feb. 11. G.W. 5, family from Wolverhampton, another child recently returned from Infectious Hospital.

Mar. 10. E.H. 22, Teacher, Wednesbury.

Aug. 1. M.W. 7, Schoolgirl, Wolverhampton.

Sept. 23. L.O. 21, Service, Wolverhampton.

Nov. 15. M.F. 27, Teacher, Wolverhampton.

In four cases the infection was attributed to children returning from the Infectious Hospital.

23 Jan. M.H. sister to child who returned from Hospital 15 Jan.

11 March. J.P. sister to Hospital on 5 Jan, returned with discharge from ear.

13 Oct. R.B. age 33, mother of children who returned from Hospital 29 Sept.

15 Oct. J.H. Child next door B.S. returned from Hospital 13 Oct.

Diphtheria. A swab from the throat of one of the Diphtheria cases reported showed no Loeffler Klebs bacillus. Both cases were doubtful.

In other cases swabs have been taken and sent to Dr. Leith, and in the absence of the specific bacillus these cases have not been notified.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. On the advice of the M.O.H. the Council decided at the March Meeting that in cases of death from Consumption the house should be disinfected, whitewashed and cleansed, and the bedding disinfected or destroyed.

Vaccination. Mr. West makes the following returns of Vaccinations which accounts for the 110 babies born during the year:—

Successful Vaccinations	...	79
Insusceptible	..	1
Certificates under Sec. 2. V.A , 1898		7
Deaths unvaccinated...	...	5
Cases postponed	...	4
Removals	...	5
Still unvaccinated	...	9

Midwives' Act, 1902. The necessity for the Act, which comes into operation on 1st April, 1905, is illustrated by case admitted to the General Hospital. A woman with an abscess of the breast was sent in ten days after her confinement. She had been attended by a Midwife and her illness was attributed to the condition of her breast, but I found and removed from the uterus a large piece of retained placenta.

Fortunately such cases are not usual, but minor degrees of blood poisoning after child-birth, which interfere with the health and usefulness of Mothers, are common, and they are caused by the failure of the attendant to appreciate that an ideal cleanliness is compulsory in midwifery.

The Act is for the better training of Midwives and to regulate their practice.

After 1st April, 1905, any woman calling herself a Midwife is liable to prosecution unless she is enrolled as a Midwife by the Central Midwives' Board.

The conditions at present are easy. She has to have a Certificate in Midwifery from one of the recognised bodies, or she has to produce satisfactory evidence that she bears a good character and has been in practice as a Midwife for 12 months.

The latter condition may give legal recognition to incompetent persons but it secures attendants to the poorest classes, and places a class of irresponsible women under the supervision of the Inspectors appointed by the County Council

The County Council is the Supervising Authority under the Act, and as it has not delegated any of its powers, no duties are imposed on the District Council beyond these which it is already called upon to perform.

An enquiry was made by Dr. Reid whether the District Council possessed a disinfecting apparatus for disinfecting the clothing of midwives if we were called upon to do so. We do not possess such an apparatus, but we have an arrangement with the S.A. of Wolverhampton to have clothing and bedding disinfected by them.

The Sanitary Inspector has written such an excellent Report that I propose, with the sanction of the Council, to incorporate it in my Report, with some slight abridgment.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. T. WINTER.

April, 1905.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report on Sanitary Inspections

during 1904.

INSPECTIONS NUMBER 848. Formal notices 4. Informal notices 421. Nuisances abated 390.

COMMUNICATIONS with Sewer 7, making a total of 1179 drain connections.

TAP WATER has been laid on to 16 houses.

This year plans have been passed for 19 houses, and 9 of these are either completed or in course of erection, and there are 12 plans for alterations and additions.

Nightsoil and House Refuse. This year 2110 loads of nightsoil and house refuse have been removed from 703 ashpits and 645 privies, affecting 1010 houses. The total loads is 381 over that of 1903, and 864 loads more than in 1898. A very large increase, entailing more expenditure in Team labour

Compton Pools and Smestow Brook. In July the Council entered into a Contract with Messrs. Bomford & Evershed for the cleansing of the larger upper Mill Pool, and later on the Mill Race and the smaller pool were cleansed. The large pool was dredged to an average depth of 4 ft. 6 ins. below the water level of the stream, the smaller one to the solid clay bed, the latter being done by the Council's own men.

The water is not now permitted to work the Race but goes down its ordinary Stream course.

The total cost was £318, Wolverhampton and Heath Town bearing a portion of the cost.

DURING THE SUMMER it was found that the Smestow Brook was being seriously polluted from the upper reaches—this pollution generally happened at the week end or at dinner-time showing that the pollution happened when the stream was least likely to be watched. Many visits were made along the course of the stream at times when it was likely to be polluted such as Saturdays, Sundays.—It was finally decided to ask Dr. Reid's opinion on the matter, after consultation with him, and also visits over the ground with Mr. Poulson the County Inspector, a course of action was agreed upon by which no doubt, sooner or later, we shall be able to find out where the pollution comes from.

IN THE AUTUMN a Local Government Board Inspector held an Inquiry here as to buying the Compton Pools and land, these have now been purchased for the purpose of making a tip for dry ash refuse.

Cowsheds and Milkshops. Periodical inspections are made of these—while some meet the requirements as to space, cleanliness and good drainage, there are others who do not come up to the standard set down by the Model Bye-Laws—800 cubic feet is the standard set out by the Local Government Board, but the Board permit 600 in the country. Even at the latter figure several cowsheds do not meet the requirements.

More light and ventilation is required in some, the drainage of others require attention.

Whitewashing should be done at least twice a year, and Cowkeepers ought to pay more attention to getting rid of their manure.

I am giving the above defects my attention.

Two serious nuisances at farmers in the district have been abated during the year. In both cases insufficient drainage and want of tank accommodation for liquid and solid manure were the defects. The manure used to hang about the yard making everything look dirty and untidy. If you had asked one of the farmers what one ought to do with the solid manure he would have said you can't get rid of it until it is time to manure the fields, one of them now tells me I am obliged to cart it away and I find the farm yard dryer and much more pleasant.

Pigstyes. There is still a necessity for greater care as to construction, cleanliness, &c. The idea still seems to be that anything will do for the pig to eat and grovel in.

Inspection of Houses. As will be seen by the table enclosed, 848 inspections have taken place, the greater part being to dwelling houses. Property owners ought to see that the guttering to roofs, downspouts, slating, slop sinks and the like are kept in a state of repair.

I have written to the occupiers requesting them to keep their premises cleaner.

11 EARTH CLOSETS have been converted into water-closets, a number of earth closets have been improved by making impervious floors, roofing over, and providing doors.

Sewage Works. This year a good quantity of the effluent has been sent on to the land occupied by two farmers close at hand, and this has been a great convenience.

The Council decided to plant a small portion of the land with Osiers.

The tanks are working satisfactorily.

School Notices. 97 Notices were served, the same number were served on the parents in cases of Infectious Disease

Factories and Workshops. These have been inspected in the same manner as last year.

There are about 50 Workshops.

A FURTHER DUTY has been allotted to this Department, viz : the inspection of building in which petrol is kept—there are 20 of these and it is necessary to visit periodically.

H. McCARTER,

Inspector of Nuisances.

TABLES I. & II.

TETTENHALL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and Previous Years.

YEAR *	Population estimated to Middle of each year	BIRTHS		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL	
		Number	Rate*	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1894	5344	142	26·5	11	77·5	69	12·9
1895	5385	132	24·5	16	121·2	110	20·4
1896	5434	148	27·2	17	114·8	58	10·6
1897	5520	130	23·5	15	115·3	66	11·9
1898	5584	140	25·0	23	164·2	79	14·1
1899	5655	138	24·4	11	79·7	62	10·9
1900	5720	134	23·4	18	134·3	68	11·6
1901	5337	110	20·6	10	90·9	59	11
1902	5357	144	26·6	17	118	67	12·3
1903	5377	124	23	17	136·2	64	11·8
Averages for years 1894-1903	5471	134·2	25	15·5	116	70·2	13
1904	5395	110	20·3	11	100	56	10·5

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).

1220

Total population at all ages	..	5337	} At Census of 1901
Number of inhabited houses	..	1176	
Average Number of persons per house		4·5	

TABLE III.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT						
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards
Diphtheria	2			2			
Erysipelas	4			1	1	2	
Scarlet Fever*... ..	43	1	10	25	3	4	
Measles	7			7			
Chicken Pox & Mumps	16		10	6			
Totals	72	1	20	41	4	6	

*No. of Cases Removed to Hospital, 31.

TABLE IV.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1904.

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District
	All ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	
Whooping-cough ...	2	2						
Croup ...	1	1						
Enteritis ...	1			1				
Other septic diseases ...	1						1	
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	2				1	1		
Other tubercular diseases ...	3	2				1		
Cancer, malignant disease ...	2						2	
Bronchitis ...	5		3			1	1	
Pneumonia ...	2	1				1		
Premature birth ...	3	3						
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	1					1		
Heart diseases ...	11	1		1		2	7	
Accidents ..	1					1		
All other causes ...	21	1		1		6	13	
All causes ...	56	11	3	3	1	14	24	

TABLE V.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES, from 1883—1904.

Year	Small-pox.		Scarlet Fever. SEE TABLE VI.		Diphtheria.		Typhoid.		Puerperal Fever.		Measles.		Epidemic Influenza.	
	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases.	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths
1883	7	1	5		1		1				XX	2		
1884			6				1				5			
1885							1				115	5		
1886					1						34	5		
1887			1	1			8	3						
1888			2				1							
1889*														
1890			16	1			3				49	3	XX	
1891			17				3	1	1		86	1	XX	
1892			14				6		1		X	1	XX	
1893	1		29		6		6		1		3		X	
1894			46	3	1		2	1	1		40	3		3
1895			24	1	12	5	2		1	1			X	1
1896			50	2	60	15	2		1					
1897			9		40	4	1							
1898			11	2	6		1						X	
1899			5		1		3	2			230	8		
1900			14		1		3				34		XX	
1901			11	1	5		4				10		XX	1
1902			57	1	28	1	3	1	1		66		X	1
1903			37	1	13						2	5		
1904			43		1						155			
					2						7			
TOTALS	8	1	397	13	179	28	49	7	5	3	836	33		6

NOTE—A few cases X. Prevalent XX. Very Prevalent XXX.

*Adoption of Infectious Diseases' Notification Act.

TABLE VI.

SCARLET FEVER.

Year	Rent of Hos- pital	Charges for Board and Treatment in Hospital	No. of Days charged at 1/6 2/6		No. of Patients in Hospital	Deaths in Hos- pital	Patients not treated in Hospital	No. of Deaths in Patients not treated in Hospital
1892	£40	£16 2 6	215	—	4	—	10	—
1893	£40	£54 10 6	512	129	13	—	16	—
1894	£40	£61 17 6	728	33	17	2	29	1
1895	£40	£34 14 0	431	19	9	—	15	1
1896	£40	£151 12 6	975	629	32	2	18	—
1897	£40	£18 13 6	249	—	4	—	5	—
1898	£40	£8 9 6	113	—	4	2	7	—
1899	£40	£6 7 6	85	—	1	—	4	—
1900	£40	£27 15 0	370	—	8	—	6	—
1901	£40	£10 13 0	142	—	4	1	7	—
1902	£40	£182 6 0	862	940	39	1	18	—
1903	£40	£66 7 6	795	54	19	1	18	—
1904	£40	£139 17 6*	680	711	30	1	12	—

* REMOVAL AND DISINFECTION £10 14s. 6d.

TETTENHALL URBAN COUNCIL.

TABLE VII.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year 1904, in the Urban District of Tettenhall.

		Inspections and Observations made	Formal and Informal Notices by Authority	Nuisances Abated after Notice
Dwelling houses and Schools	{ Foul Conditions	62	·/31	31
	{ Structural Defects	98	·/49	33
	{ Unfit for Habitation	1	·/1	1
	Dairies and Milkshops	26	·/13	13
	Cowsheds	46	·/23	23
	Bakehouses	15	·/7	7
	Slaughter-houses	16	·/8	8
	Ashpits and Privies	198	2/97	89
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	30	·/15	15
	Water Closets	18	·/9	7
House Drainage	{ Defective Traps and In-sanitary Drainage	50	2/23	18
	{ Other Faults	94	·/48	48
	Pigsties	16	·/8	8
	Animals improperly kept	8	·/4	4
	Other Nuisances	170	·/85	85
TOTALS		848	4/421	390
Precautions against Infectious Disease.				Nos.
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease				41

NOTE.—When an Inspection or Notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

Signed, H. McCARTER,
Inspector of Nuisances.

Date, 4/3/05.

WOLVERHAMPTON:
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