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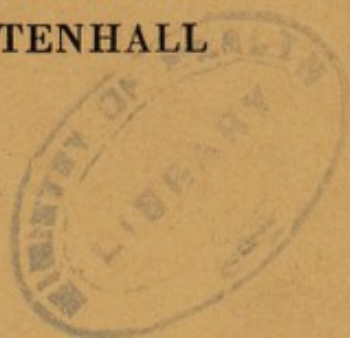
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URBAN DISTRICT OF TETTENHALL

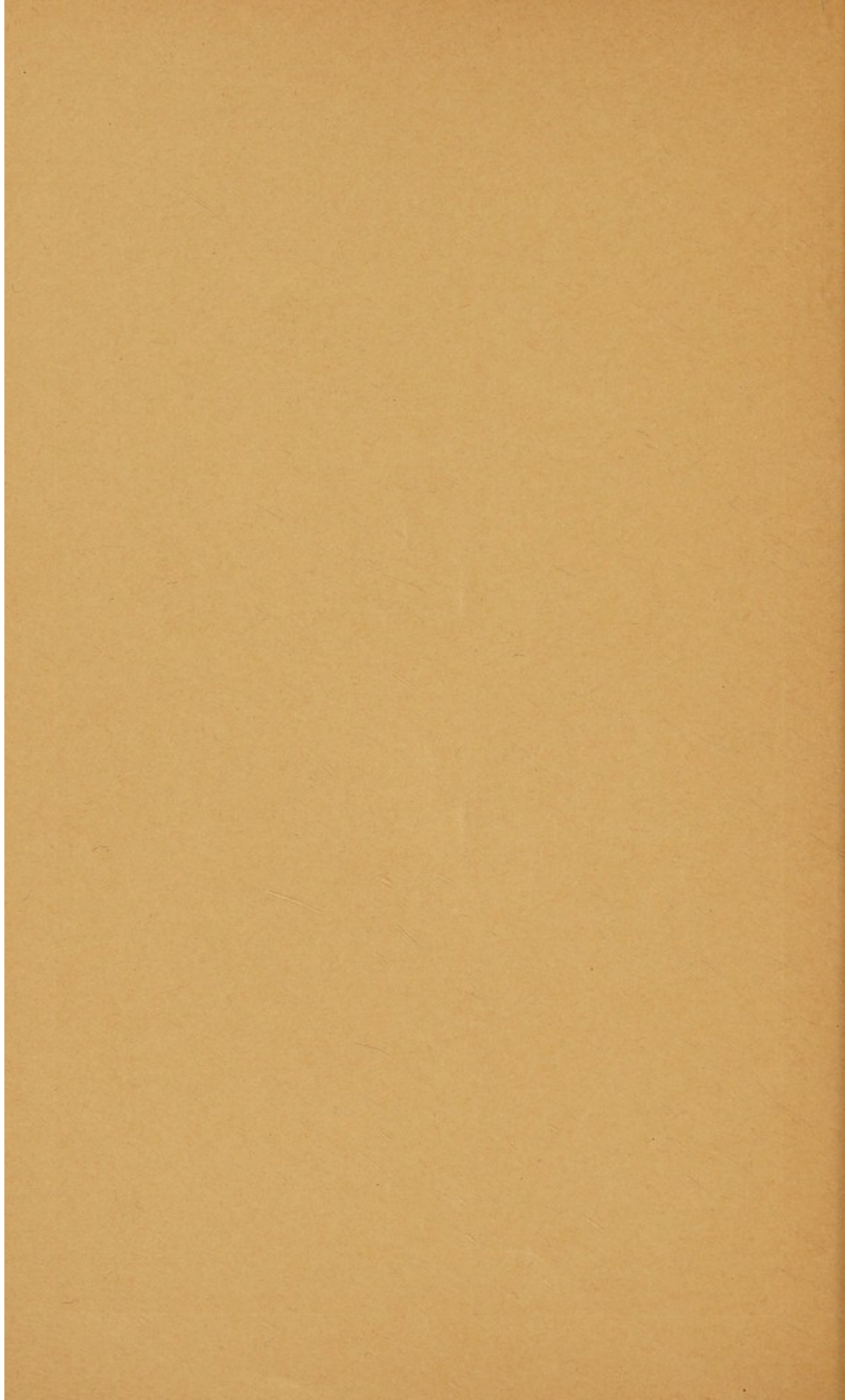


ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For 1947.




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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health:

F. B. MACKENZIE, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:

F. E. SMALE. C.R. SAN.I., M.S.I.A. (left 27-9-47).

E. BARNES, A.R. SAN.I. (from 1-11-47).

Health Visitor:

W. G. WICKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., A.R.SAN.I.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1947.

Area: 2,503 acres.

Population: 7,156 (estimated mid-year 1947); 5,967 (census 1931).

Number of inhabited houses: 2,341.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £202.

Rateable Value: £51,952.

General Rate: £1 1s. 0d.

Birth Rate: 22.6.

Death Rate: 12.8.

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births: 30.8.

Total Deaths from Diarrhœa: 1.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis: 2.

Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases: Nil.

Tuberculosis Death Rate—Pulmonary: 0.28.

Tuberculosis Death Rate—Non-Pulmonary: Nil.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT FOR 1947.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Tettenhall
Urban District Council.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present my Annual Report for 1947, incorporating that of your Sanitary Inspector, and such is submitted in accordance with the requirements of Ministry of Health Circular 170/47.

The Birth Rate for the year shows an increase on last year, being 22.6 against 17.3 and is higher than the rate for England and Wales which was 20.5.

The Death Rate of 12.8 is lower than that of last year when it was 14.3 and is comparable with that of the country as a whole, 12.

Out of a total of 92 deaths 68 occurred above sixty years of age and placing those in age groups we find the following distribution:—

60 to 70 years ...	...	...	16
70 to 80 years ...	...	...	31
80 to 90 years ...	...	...	20
90 and over ...	...	...	1

This would appear to indicate longevity of your residents.

Infantile Mortality Rate, which means the number per 1,000 births of children who died before reaching the age of one year, was 30.8 compared with the rate of England and Wales as a whole, 41. The actual number of deaths under one year of age was 5 as against 6 last year.

There were no maternal deaths.

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified was 3, the same as last year, and the number of deaths in cases already on the register, 2, also the same as last year, giving a death rate of 0.28.

There has been a considerable increase in the incidence of Scarlet Fever in the area, 19 cases being notified as against 5 last year. It was an extremely mild type of Scarlet and the incidence of the disease has been greater throughout the country as a whole.

Measles has also been much higher this year, 87 cases against 6 last year. This is in keeping with the biennial nature of occurrence of this disease.

The epidemic of Acute Poliomyelitis, commonly known as Infantile Paralysis, which affected the country during the summer months of the year particularly, claimed two victims in your area. One was a man who had a very severe attack, the other was a woman whose case was very mild. In addition to those there was a case of a local boy who at the time of contracting the disease was on holiday in the south of the country. There were no deaths, but the man and the boy had severe paralytic sequelae.

Home and Domestic Help has been given on a voluntary basis by the British Legion (Women's Branch), and no household in need of such help has gone unheeded. The co-operation of the Legion to surmount the woman-power difficulty in this service calls for the highest appreciation.

Nursing Assistance as distinct from Home and Domestic Help has been given steadily throughout the year by the Local Detachment of the British Red Cross Society and too great publicity cannot be given to the great and admirable service which is being given to your Urban District by the Commandant and her Detachment.

In September your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Smale, left to take up another appointment and I feel it would be remiss on my part if I did not put on record appreciation of the loyal and efficient service he gave to your Urban District over a period of eleven years.

Again I wish to express my appreciation of the help and support given me by the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees and to commend the enthusiasm and live interest they take in the health and welfare of the community.

I also thank my local medical colleagues for their help and continued co-operation.

I am happy to take this yearly opportunity of thanking your Clerk for his helpful guidance and advice.

I would also record my appreciation of the efficient services of your newly-appointed Sanitary Inspector and other members of the Staff. I am also indebted to your Surveyor for his ready and helpful co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. B. MACKENZIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1948.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	{ Legitimate	155	83	72	{ Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) 22.6.
	{ Illegitimate	7	6	1	
Still Births	{ Legitimate	6	4	2	{ Rate (per 1,000 total births) 41.4.
	{ Illegitimate	1	—	1	
Deaths	... ..	92			Rate (per 1,000 population) 12.8.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes: Nil.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age (per 1,000 live births):

Legitimate	5	30.8
Illegitimate	—	0.0

Deaths from Cancer: 12.

„ „ Measles (all ages): Nil.

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages): Nil.

„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age): 1.

BIRTH RATES.

Year	TETTENHALL.		England and Wales. Birth Rate.
	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	
1938	87	12.9	15.1
1939	109	16.3	15.0
1940	112	16.2	14.6
1941	112	15.3	14.2
1942	118	17.0	15.8
1943	131	19.2	16.5
1944	135	19.7	17.6
1945	124	18.3	16.1
1946	122	17.3	19.1
1947	162	22.6	20.5

DEATH RATES.

Year	TETTENHALL.		England and Wales. Death Rate.
	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	
1938	81	12.0	11.6
1939	68	10.2	12.1
1940	87	12.6	14.3
1941	89	12.2	12.9
1942	71	10.2	11.6
1943	76	11.2	12.1
1944	67	9.8	11.6
1945	71	10.5	11.4
1946	101	14.3	11.5
1947	92	12.8	12.0

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING YEAR 1947.

Causes of Death.						M.	F.
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	1	1
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8	Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
9	Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	—
10	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
12	Acute Inf. Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
13	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (Males) and Uterus (Females)	...	...	...	...	1	1
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	—
15	Cancer of Breast	...	...	...	...	—	2
16	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	5	3
17	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	1
18	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	...	3	3
19	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	21	8
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	1	1
21	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3	1
22	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3	1
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
24	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	—
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	—	1
26	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
27	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	2	2
28	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	4	5
29	Puerperal and Post-Abortion Sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—
30	Other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	...	—	—
31	Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	—	—
32	Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries and Infantile Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	2
33	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	1
34	Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	...	...	—	—
35	Other Violent Causes	...	...	...	...	1	—
36	All Other Causes	...	...	...	...	3	9
Total						50	42
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—Total						2	3
Legitimate						2	3
Illegitimate						—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1947.

Nett Deaths from causes stated at various ages under one year of age.

Cause of Death.	Under one week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under one month.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 9 months.	9 to 12 months.	Total Deaths under one year.
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Subarachnoid Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ...	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	5

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Year	TETTENHALL			England and Wales.
	Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 births	Rate per 1,000 births
1938	87	3	34.5	53
1939	109	2	18.3	50
1940	112	5	44.6	55
1941	112	4	34.0	59
1942	118	2	17.0	49
1943	131	4	30.5	49
1944	135	2	14.8	46
1945	124	4	32.2	46
1946	122	6	49.1	43
1947	162	5	30.8	41

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Infectious Diseases.

Provision for admission and treatment of such cases is made with the West Midlands Joint Hospital Board and accommodation would appear to be sufficient, no difficulty having been experienced in getting cases admitted.

Small Pox.

Arrangements for isolation and treatment are provided by the South Staffordshire Joint Small Pox Hospital Board.

Tuberculosis.

Treatment is administered by the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Board for Tuberculosis, Dispensaries being situate at Dudley and Wolverhampton and various Sanatoria are available.

Venereal Diseases.

Facilities for treatment are provided under the County Council scheme.

Maternity.

Under County arrangements Maternity Units are available at the Rosemary Ednam Maternity Home, Sedgley, and at Wordsley.

Midwives, Anti-Natal Clinics and Child Welfare.

The Supervising and administering Authority is the County Council.

General Hospitals.

All such are situate outside the Urban District. They are the voluntary hospitals of Wolverhampton, Dudley and Birmingham. They are easily accessible and the facilities afforded are made full use of.

Ambulance Service.

Arrangements have been made with the Wolverhampton Corporation to provide a service in respect of medical and surgical cases and street accidents.

Maternity cases are dealt with under County Council arrangements.

Cases of infectious disease are removed by ambulance of the West Midlands Joint Hospital Board.

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological and Bacteriological examinations and Chemical analyses are made at the respective County Laboratories. The facilities so provided are in constant use by the local medical practitioners.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Tettenhall Urban District is within the statutory limits of the Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking.

I am indebted to Mr. B. L. McMillan, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., Water Engineer, for the following report:—

“The water supplied by the Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking is a mixture of water from a number of sources of supply and is supplied into your area in various proportions according to the part of the district and varying circumstances.

The sources of supply of the Undertaking are (a) river and well and boreholes at Cosford Waterworks, (b) boreholes at Tettenhall Works, (c) boreholes at Dimmingsdale Works, (d) boreholes at Hilton Works, (e) a small supply available for emergency at the Goldthorn Hill Works from well and borehole, (f) a few outlying points of the district supplied for convenience in bulk from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Co.

Included is the full number of analyses of raw water at the various sources of supply, and also of water after treatment where necessary at the sources of supply or in the course of distribution and these are representative of the water being supplied into your area.

The following are the figures for the 12 months ending 31st December, 1947:—

- (1) The supply of water to your area has been satisfactory both (a) in quality and (b) in quantity.
- (2) The following is a summary of the Bacteriological examinations of water and the results, after treatment where necessary, sampled at the sources going into supply or in the course of distribution.

Number of Samples.

Containing presumptive B. Coli-aerogenes per 100 c.c.

Total Taken	Nil organisms	1 to 2 organisms	3 to 10 organisms	Over 10 organisms
365	337	19	6	3

In addition to the above, 65 analyses were made of water at source of supply before treatment.

38 chemical analyses were made of the water going into supply and from the distribution system, and 18 chemical analyses of raw water before treatment.

Typical chemical reports on samples taken are appended.

- (3) The water supplied by the Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking does not have a plumbo-solvent action.

- (4) Subsequent to treatment where necessary at the supply works there has been no known contamination of the water going into supply."
- (5) Of the houses in the district only eleven obtain their water from yard standpipes, the remainder have a direct supply to the house or to the wash-house.

Sample 35/47. Tettenhall.

Water Analysis.				Parts per 100,000.
Chemical Analysis.				2nd December, 1947.
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0048
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0048
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	3.7
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	...	...	...	0.15
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80°F in				
4 hours	...	...	...	0.048
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	...	...	...	40.
Appearance	...	...	Bright, few small particles.	
Hardness	Temporary	...	...	10.4
	Permanent	...	...	9.2
	Total	...	...	19.6
Nitrite	...	...	...	Absent
Metals	...	...	...	Absent
pH value	...	...	...	7.48
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	0.02
Colour	...	...	...	0.2 Blue
				0.3 Yellow
Alumina	...	...	...	0.038

Sample W. 36/47. Finchfield.

Water Analysis.				Parts per 100,000
Chemical Analysis.				9th December, 1947.
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	0.000
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.000
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	5.9
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	...	...	...	0.10
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80°F in				
4 hours	...	...	...	0.003
Total Solids dried at 100°C	...	...	...	37.
Appearance	...	...	Bright, few small particles.	
Hardness	Temporary	...	...	12.4
	Permanent	...	...	12.0
	Total	...	...	24.4
Nitrite	...	...	...	Absent
Metals	...	...	...	Absent
pH value	...	...	...	7.8
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	Absent

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

I am indebted to your Surveyor Mr. J. W. Mason, M.I.Mun.E., M.T.P.I. for the following report:—

Castlecroft Sewerage.

The whole of the work in connection with the Castlecroft Sewerage was completed toward the middle of the year and all the houses connected to the sewer.

Blackbrook Sewage Farm.

The farm has been maintained in good condition during the past year. Due to the dry summer the whole of the sludge beds have been cleaned in readiness for the winter. Samples of water from the Blackbrook have been submitted regularly to the County Analyst for report, which have been presented to the monthly meetings of the Highways and Drainage Committee.

Public Cleansing.

Regular collection of house refuse has been maintained to all houses in the area.

The tip at Compton has been maintained in a satisfactory condition. During the summer period an infestation of crickets was experienced but by suitable dressings of Gamexane and other insecticides the infestation was abated.

HOUSING.

House Building Progress—Long Lake Housing Estate.

Contracts in respect of the remaining 84 houses on this estate were commenced during the year; these included 10 bungalows for aged persons. The overall floor area of each bungalow is approximately 440 square feet and includes one bedroom, kitchen, living room, bathroom and the usual out offices.

Private Enterprise Housing.

Progress continued to be made in the erection of houses by private enterprise, but in July, due to the national financial position affecting the importation of timber, the Ministry of Health restricted the issue of building licences only to miners and persons engaged in agriculture. The result of this was that no further building licences were issued in this area.

The following schedule indicates the general housing progress in the district during 1947. Comparative figures are given for 1946:—

Council Housing—	1947.	1946.
Long Lake Estate:		
Three bedroom houses	32	16
Four bedroom houses	4	—
Henwood Road (three bedrooms) ...	4	—
Temporary houses	—	36
Conversion (flats)	1	3

Private Enterprise Housing—

New Houses	...	...	...	5	10
Conversion—large houses into flats	...	...	...	6	9
Aged persons hostel	...	...	...	1	—
Rebuilding war-damaged houses	...	...	...	—	1
				53	75
				—	—

I am indebted to your Housing Manager (Mr. W. A. Nicholls) for the following report:—

The points system adopted by the Council for the allocation of houses has not been used to determine the final order in which houses are allocated but has proved useful in grading applications into priority cases for investigation. Before houses are allocated, the actual conditions under which the applicant is living are personally investigated by the Sanitary Inspector or the Housing Manager so that the Housing Committee have the fullest information available when considering allocation of tenancies.

During the year under review a total of 44 permanent houses have been allocated of which 38 were to applicants living in rooms and 6 to overcrowding cases. In addition, 2 aged persons bungalows were completed and let.

The Council at present are only considering applicants with residential qualification and these number 283, made up as follows:—

(a)	Childless couples	...	...	143
(b)	Couples with 1 child	...	...	101
(c)	" " 2 children	...	...	30
(d)	" " 3 children	...	...	9

The Council have continued their policy of encouraging voluntary exchanges between tenants so as to make accommodation and rent suitable to individual cases.

The points system, combined with personal investigation of each case, has worked satisfactorily, but the total number of applicants has not diminished as new applications are continually being received.

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

The number of notified cases of infectious diseases shows a considerable increase over last year, 120 against 63.

Measles.

87 cases were notified as against 6 last year. None were admitted to hospital and there were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever.

19 cases were notified as against 5 last year. Nine were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough.

There was a marked decrease in the number of cases of this disease, only 5 being notified as against 43 last year.

Diphtheria.

One suspected case was admitted to hospital which was finally diagnosed as Tonsillitis.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Two cases were notified, both adults, a man and a woman. The man was a severe case and was admitted to hospital.

Small Pox.

In view of the incidence of Smallpox in Bilston and Coseley it was deemed advisable to offer facilities for vaccination.

Arrangements were made with Dr. Curtis, Public Vaccinator, to hold sessions for the purpose, and approximately 500 persons were vaccinated, children figuring largely.

No cases occurred in the area. Special vigilance was maintained in respect of Chickenpox cases.

Age Groups of Infectious Cases (excluding Tuberculosis) Notified in 1947.

Disease	At all ages		Under 1 yr.	1 to 2 yrs.	2 to 3 yrs.	3 to 4 yrs.	4 to 5 yrs.	5 to 10 yrs.	10 to 15 yrs.	15 to 25 yrs.	25 to 45 yrs.	45 to 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and over
	M	F											
Scarlet Fever ...	11	8	—	—	3	1	—	11	4	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Measles ...	43	44	4	3	8	9	10	43	8	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Pneumonia	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Erysipelas ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ant. Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTAL	61	59	4	3	12	11	10	56	12	2	7	3	—

Scabies.

The prevalence of this disease would appear to be very slight and necessitates the provision of no special cleansing facilities, all cases being effectively dealt with privately.

Swabs and Specimens.

Submitted to the County Laboratory by local practitioners and myself.

Nose and Throat 36

General Measures.**Ice-Cream.**

As far as is known there would appear to have been no incidence of indisposition or actual illness in the district attributable to ice-cream. In the absence of specified bacteriological standards, action was confined to that of an advisory nature in those cases where the samples taken had been adversely reported upon from Stafford in respect of cleanliness.

The advent of the draft Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1946, as a step towards better protection of the public health against infection from the consumption of ice-cream is welcomed.

School notifications of Infectious Disease are carefully scrutinised and prompt use made of them for the purpose of guidance and localisation.

A close study is also made of the Ministry's Weekly Record of Infectious Diseases for any information that may be relative to the district.

The Schools are disinfected every holiday and when considered desirable.

Terminal disinfection of premises and articles which have been exposed to infection is carried out in all cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, cancer and other cases of long-standing disease. Disinfection is by means of formaldehyde and disinfectant fluid.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the year 54 children received protective treatment.

**Number of Children who have completed a full course of
Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1947.**

Age at 31/12/47	...	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
i.e. Born in year	...	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1938 to 1942	1933 to 1937	Under 15
Number immunised	...	8	35	73	108	89	361	396	1,070
Estimated mid-year child population 1947		570					850		1,420

This would indicate that 54.9% of children under 5 years of age have received protective treatment and 89.0% of children over 5 years and under 15 years of age.

In terms of total child population under 15 years of age this would mean that 75.4% have received protective treatment. This percentage may possibly be slightly higher if those children who have been done by their own doctor under private arrangement are taken into account, but no statistical figures in this respect for the period under review are available.

Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified for the year was 3 pulmonary and no non-pulmonary as against 3 and 2 respectively in 1946. The new cases notified were all transfers from other districts.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 4 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 19 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 yrs.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 34 yrs.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
35 to 44 yrs.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45 to 54 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 to 64 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 yrs. and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—

Yearly Figures for the Last Decade.

Year.	New Cases.		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1938	6	2	2	—
1939	4	—	4	—
1940	2	5	4	1
1941	3	1	2	1
1942	6	—	3	—
1943	2	—	1	—
1944	2	—	2	—
1945	5	4	4	1
1946	3	2	2	1
1947	3	—	2	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. in District	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities (Workshops).	19	24	—	Nil
Factories in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authorities (Factories with Mechanical Power).	11	15	2	Nil
Total	30	39	2	—

Defects Found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	2	2

No other defects were found.

Outwork.

There is only one out-worker in the District engaged at home in work connected with electro-plating for a Birmingham firm. The conditions are satisfactory.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Details of inspections of dwelling houses and other premises including food premises will be found in succeeding paragraphs of the report.

The year 1947 was rather difficult in getting repairs carried out to premises due to rising costs, shortage of materials and labour and priority work on new buildings. In spite of this the essential sanitary requirements were satisfied by concentrating only on essentials.

Rodent Control.

During 1947 the Ministry of Food's Private Dwellings Special Scheme was completed. This scheme was very successful as it encouraged people to report the presence of rats on their premises and has been of considerable help in clearing the district.

The Council's Tip at Compton has been treated three times during the year with an estimated kill of 480 rats. Other premises treated were as follows:—

Sewerage Works, Blackbrook (2 treatments) with an estimated kill of	...	...	...	...	190 rats.
46 houses with an estimated kill of	...	...	...	...	255 „
3 farms (6 treatments). Estimated kill of	...	...	...	...	350 „
2 bakehouses. Estimated kill of	...	...	...	...	15 „
5 business premises. Estimated kill of	...	...	...	...	27 „
Giving an estimated total kill of					1,317 „

Shops Acts, 1912—1938.

There are 89 shops in the area; this is an increase of 4 over the figure for 1946.

Regular inspection of premises, registers and records, has been maintained during the year and a total of 173 visits made.

The employment of Young Persons has been carefully checked and found satisfactory.

The provision of sanitary and other arrangements in the district are well catered for.

No contraventions of the Shops Acts were found.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The numbers of various types of accommodation at the end of 1947 were as follows:—

W.C's—approximate number ...	...	3,000
W.W.C's—approximate number ...	...	180
Privies or Pail Closets ...	...	27
Cesspools—approximate number ...	...	80
Ashpits ...	...	None

The W.W. Closets in the district are the cause of numerous complaints and the majority of these appear to have defective or worn tipplers. As these fittings are now obsolete and give rise to very unpleasant conditions, it is hoped to persuade owners to convert when conditions permit.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The following summary shows the number of registered purveyors and producers of milk on the 31st December, 1947:—

Number of Registered Producers ...	...	9
“ “ “ Wholesale Purveyors ...	...	5
“ “ “ Retail Purveyors of:—		
(a) loose and/or bottled milk		15
(b) bottled milk from Shops		
or on rounds	...	19
Number of Cowkeepers ...	...	10
“ “ Registered Dairy Premises ...	...	13
“ “ Inspections of Cowsheds ...	...	37
“ “ Inspections of Dairies and Milkshops ...	...	51

The premises, utensils and methods of production have been maintained satisfactorily. No statutory action was necessary under the various Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

No slaughtering of animals is carried out in the district, all the meat being brought into the district for retail from the Wolverhampton Abattoir. The only exception to this is the killing of pigs for private consumption under licence from the Ministry of Food.

The inspection of all food stuffs is carried out at shops and food preparing premises.

The following articles of food have been condemned after voluntary surrender:—

8 tins of milk.
4 tins of tomatoes.
2 lbs. of cheese.
5 tins of peas.
12 tins of other foods.

(c) Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

There were five slaughterman's licences in force at the 31st December, 1947.

(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of Food.

The County Council carry out this work at their laboratory at Stafford.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following information:—

**Details of Samples of Milk and General Foods
taken during 1947.**

Article of Food.	Number of Samples.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Milk	29	18	11
General Foods ...	18	17	1

The eleven unsatisfactory samples showing deficiency in fat were due to natural causes and were not adulterated by added water or stripping of cream. The main factors were poor feeding stuffs, stage of lactation and variations in evening and morning milks.

The other unsatisfactory sample was Glauber Salts and the deficiency was due to it being old stock; this was removed from sale.

STREET MILKS.

Samples taken in Tettenhall Urban District during 1947.
Bacteriological and Biological Examinations.

Designation.	No. of Samples taken	Cleanliness.		T.B.
		Satis.	Unsatis.	
T.T. (Pasteurised) ...	*2	2	—	—
Accredited	2	2	—	—
Pasteurised	*2	2	—	—
Sterilized	*2	2	—	—
Non-designated ...	26 *6	16	10	1
	34 *12	24	10	1

* No biological test.

The high number of samples which failed to pass the cleanliness test were caused by conditions aggravated by the long, dry and warm summer.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936—46.

The following table gives details of licences in force on the 31st December, 1946:—

Designation of Milk.	Producer.	Dealer.	Supple- mentary Licences.	TOTAL
Tuberculin Tested	—	1	5	6
Accredited	1	1	1	3
Pasteurised	—	—	5	5
TOTAL				14

No contraventions of the Orders were found.

GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION WORK.

Details of the inspection work carried out during the year are given in the following table:—

Summary of Routine Inspection Work of Sanitary Inspector.

PREMISES INSPECTED.	No. of Inspections
COWSHEDS	37
DAIRIES, Etc.	51
BAKEHOUSES	16
BUTCHERS' SHOPS	45
SLAUGHTERHOUSES	2
FOOD PREPARATION PREMISES	60
ICE-CREAM PREMISES	25
FACTORIES	31
SHOPS	17
SCHOOLS	2
STABLES AND PIGGERIES	6
Re DRAINAGE	85
Re DUSTBINS AND REFUSE DISPOSAL	145
Re RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION	97
Re INFECTIOUS DISEASES	55
MISCELLANEOUS SANITARY VISITS	41
MISCELLANEOUS OTHER VISITS	53
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD VISITS	17
DWELLING HOUSES :	
UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS	175
Re INSPECTIONS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS	301
UNDER HOUSING ACTS	27
Re OVERCROWDING	15
MISCELLANEOUS HOUSING VISITS	230
TOTAL	1,533

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.
NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR.

Form of Notice	No. Served	Premises	Defects
Informal :			
(a) General Sanitary Defects	95	190	229
Statutory :			
(a) Defects	23	47	69

A total of 301 improvements to dwelling houses and other premises were effected during the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. BARNES,

Sanitary Inspector.



