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Urban District of Tettenhall



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
For 1957




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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS
of the
LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health :

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Public Health Inspector :

E. BARNES,
M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical :

Mrs. B. M. BATES.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1956.**

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

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report for the year 1957 for your perusal and consideration.

It is a matter of concern that it has not been possible to make further progress in the Clearance of Unfit Property. In the period from the 1st of August, 1953, until the 1st of August, 1958, only one Clearance Area has been dealt with which is still awaiting complete clearance. There is no doubt that from the point of Health and Sanitation the properties in Clearance Areas need the most urgent attention. No amount of Safety Campaigns will make up for the dangers to Health and Sanitation lurking from damp and dangerous dwellings, from dark and decaying staircases, from bad ventilation and external sanitary conveniences, from poor personal hygiene due to lack of proper bathing and washing facilities, from lack of yard space driving children to play on streets with heavy traffic and last but not least from overcrowding with its dangers to the mental and physical health of the inhabitants.

Such features as 20 Waste Water Closets, 18 Pail Closets and 50 Cesspools and Septic Tanks should in the nuclear age belong to the past or to a museum, and there is therefore room for the extension of the drainage system along the Perton Road, Pattingham Road, Keepers Lane, and Wergs Hall Road.

Although it is, of course, more spectacular to concentrate on other services the fundamental principles of Hygiene can never remain ignored.

I have also in my Report pointed out the deficiencies in the old Schools under the Food Hygiene Regulations, which so far have not been corrected, and I sincerely hope that the Education Authority will see its way to effect some improvements in the coming year. Economic considerations seem to relegate some very important aspects of Hygiene to the churchyard of the dead letter and in general one finds hygiene in private business far in advance of the hygiene administered by distant control.

Further progress has been made with the development of the new Sewage Disposal Works on the Bridgnorth Road at Perton, approval having been received from the Ministry for the Compulsory Purchase Order for its site and for minor alterations in the plans.

During the year the main incidence of Infectious Diseases has been in Measles with a total of 286 notifications. Measles and Whooping Cough seem to appear in alternating waves. In 1957 there were 286 notifications of Measles and 116 of Whooping Cough; in 1956 12 notifications of Measles and 10 of Whooping Cough, whereas in 1955, 348 notifications of Measles were received against 12 of Whooping Cough. Apart from Measles and Whooping Cough the incidence of Infectious Disease in 1957 has been very light.

There has been a further drop in the Infantile Mortality to 19.32 against 22.94 in 1956. Three of the four deaths were due to Prematurity.

The number of New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was seven against 15 in the previous year, while no deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were recorded.

One case of Poliomyelitis has been commented on in the appropriate section of the Report.

The Births declined during the reporting year and the deaths increased mainly due to diseases of the aged such as 19 Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System, 19 cases of Coronary Disease and 27 cases due to other Vascular and Heart Diseases.

The Population estimated mid-year 1957 increased to the figure of 12,330.

Circular 28/54 of the Ministry of Health has so far not been implemented. Since his appointment on the 1st of August, 1953, the Medical Officer of the Urban District has never been given a share in the Health Services of the District. The matter was taken up with the County Council towards the end of the year and since negotiations have been unnecessarily protracted by the County Medical Officer over at least seven months.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. C. J. FALKMAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1957.

HEALTH SERVICES

The Medical Officer of Health holds office in virtue of a joint appointment by the Sedgley Urban District Council, the Tettenhall Urban District Council and the Staffordshire County Council. Of his time 5/11ths is devoted to the Sedgley Urban District, 2/11ths to the Tettenhall Urban District and 4/11ths to the Staffordshire County Council. As Assistant County Medical Officer he is responsible for School Medical Inspections, School Clinics, Minor Ailment Clinics and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. He further deals with Examinations under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, Ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils and Medical Examinations of Entrants to the Teaching Profession. In addition to General Public Health Duties for the Urban District the Medical Officer of Health also examines applicants for Superannuation purposes.

The Public Health Inspector is in full time appointment with the Local Authority. He is a qualified Meat and Food Inspector and his duties are concerned with Meat Inspection, General Sanitation, and the Provisions of the Shops, Fireguard, Pet Animals and Factories Acts. In addition he acts as Rodent Officer and Local Food Officer in Civil Defence.

Public Health and Sanitary matters are brought forward in the Public Health Committee which meets once monthly. Housing and re-housing matters are dealt with in the Housing Committee which also meets monthly.

There are two Health Visitors for the Tettenhall area under the direction of the County Council. Since the inception of the National Health Service Act, 1946, from the 5th July, 1948, the Health Services are provided by the County Council as the Local Health Authority and the following services have therefore become a County Council responsibility :—

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
2. Domiciliary Midwifery.
3. Health Visiting.
4. Home Nursing.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Ambulance Services.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.
8. Domestic Help Service.
9. Duties connected with Lunacy and Mental Health.
10. Provision of Health Centres.

No Health Centres have been built in the Tettenhall Urban District during the year.

School Health Service.

The Medical Inspection of School Children is provided by the County Council who have also established Ophthalmic, Dental and Orthopaedic Clinics. The various age groups are examined periodically and from the School Inspections referred to these Clinics or to the General Practitioner if so required.

Cod Liver Oil is provided for cases of under-nutrition or under-development. In cases of Infectious Disease and if deemed necessary special steps are taken in conjunction with the School Authorities to exclude scholars who have been in contact with such disease. Protective measures, immunisation and isolation are furthermore under the direction of the Health Department.

The School Dental, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Eye Clinics provided in the Urban District are given in a separate table together with sessions for Speech Therapy.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Staffordshire County Council maintains Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Centres at Tettenhall and Tettenhall Wood Clinics.

The Regional Hospital Board provides in addition for Maternity cases in the New Cross and Lichfield Hospitals. Cases wishing to remain at home are delivered by the County Midwives who, if so required, can call on the obstetric assistance of a General Practitioner.

The Staffordshire County Council also provides for the care and treatment of deformed, mentally, sub-normal and handicapped children. The cases are selected from School Medical Inspections and Child Welfare Clinics or referred by General Practitioners. Illegitimate, Homeless and Neglected Children are provided for in the Nurseries, Children's Homes and Remand Homes of the County.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Since the passing of this Act the former Public Assistance Services ceased and were taken over by the National Assistance Board under the Ministry of National Insurance. The functions of the Relieving Officers have therefore been discontinued and replaced by the Officers of the National Assistance Board. The National Assistance Board holds no office in the Urban District.

As under the National Health Insurance everyone is now medically insured, the Medical Supervision and treatment of necessitous cases has become the responsibility of the Medical Practitioner and the Regional Hospital Board. Other cases of necessitous cases, such as homeless, abandoned or neglected individuals are the responsibility of the County Welfare Authorities.

Infectious Diseases.

Hospital treatment for cases suffering from Infectious Disease and in need of such treatment is provided in Moxley Hospital. Hospital admissions and discharges are notified to the Tettenhall Health Department.

Tuberculosis.

Institutions are maintained by the Regional Hospital Board for the treatment of persons suffering from Tuberculosis. No Tuberculosis Clinic is available in the Tettenhall Urban District. The visiting of Tuberculosis patients with their care and after-care is under the administration of the County Council. Clinics are situated at Dudley and Wolverhampton and several Sanatoria are available.

Small-Pox.

Cases of suspected Smallpox are notified to the Smallpox Consultant in cases of doubt, who takes further charge of the disposal of the case. Local protective and preventive measures are under the direction of the Health Department.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

The County Council does not provide for a Vaccination Centre in Tettenhall but arrangements can be made with the Medical Practitioners by those who wish themselves or their children vaccinated.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Poliomyelitis Vaccination is undertaken in the Child Welfare and School Clinics while special Immunisation Sessions in Schools provide for an increase in the immunity of the child population.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is supplied by the Area Office in Brierley Hill to the Child Welfare Clinics and to the General Practitioners. Vaccination Lymph can be obtained from the Public Health Laboratory in Stafford. The administration of Poliomyelitis vaccination is entirely in the hands of the Area Medical Officer at Brierley Hill.

Ambulances.

The Ambulance Services are operated by the County Council. An ambulance is stationed in Tettenhall from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. Monday to Friday and from 8 a.m. until 12 noon on Saturdays. After these times, the service is continued at Darlaston, Telephone James Bridge 2591.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Tettenhall Welfare Centre, Upper Green.

Infant Welfare Centre	Thursdays fortnightly 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	Thursdays—fortnightly 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Relaxation Classes	Thursdays—weekly 9-30 a.m. and 10-30 a.m. (Two sessions).
School Clinic	Thursdays—fortnightly 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Dental Clinic	Friday afternoons (by appointment).
Speech Therapy	Monday afternoon.
Physiotherapy	Monday morning and Tuesday afternoon.
Eye Clinic	Wednesday afternoon—as required.

Tettenhall Wood—The Institute.

Infant Welfare Centre	Thursdays—fortnightly 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Alternating with Infant Welfare Centre at Tettenhall.
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Times and dates of Clinics are of course liable to alterations from year to year.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1957.

Area : 2,503 acres.

Population : 12,330 (estimated mid-year 1957).

Number of domestic properties : 4,035.

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate : £550.

Rateable value : £131,284.

General Rate : 17/-.

Birth Rate : 16.79. England and Wales : 16.1.

Average Birth Rate for ten previous years : 17.5 (Tettenhall).

Death Rate : 10.46. England and Wales : 11.5.

Average Death Rate for ten previous years : 11.7 (Tettenhall).

Infantile Death Rate, per 1,000 births : 19.32. England and Wales : 23.0.

Infantile Death Rate for ten previous years : 28.2 (Tettenhall).

Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis—Rate : Nil.

Average Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis for ten previous years : .16 (Tettenhall).

Deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis—Rate : Nil.

Average Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis for ten previous years : .012 (Tettenhall).

Death Rate for England and Wales, per million population :

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	146	47	95
Other Tuberculosis ..	12	12	12

VITAL STATISTICS.

		<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Live Births	{ Legitimate	200	111	89	{ Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) : 16.79.
	{ Illegitimate	7	7	—	
Still Births	{ Legitimate	5	4	1	{ Rate (per 1,000 total births) 23.59.
	{ Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Deaths		129	69	60	Rate (per 1,000 population) : 10.46.

BIRTH RATES.

Year	TETTENHALL.		England and Wales. Birth Rate.
	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	
1948	136	18.2	17.9
1949	133	17.0	16.7
1950	122	14.3	15.8
1951	130	16.6	15.5
1952	130	16.4	15.3
1953	165	17.4	15.5
1954	184	18.3	15.2
1955	164	15.2	15.0
1956	218	19.1	15.7
1957	207	16.79	16.1

DEATH RATES.

Year.	TETTENHALL.		England and Wales. Death Rate.
	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	
1948	76	10.1	10.8
1949	90	11.5	11.7
1950	99	12.6	11.6
1951	136	17.3	12.5
1952	86	10.8	11.3
1953	78	8.2	11.4
1954	117	11.6	11.3
1955	130	12.1	11.7
1956	114	9.9	11.7
1957	129	10.46	11.5

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1957.

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

Cause of Death.	Under 1 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.
Prematurity	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Microcephaly	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Year.	TETTENHALL.			England and Wales Rate per 1,000 births.
	Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	
1948	136	1	7.4	34
1949	133	4	30.0	32
1950	112	5	44.6	29.8
1951	130	4	30.7	29.6
1952	130	6	46.1	27.6
1953	165	2	12.1	26.8
1954	184	6	32.6	25.5
1955	164	4	24.4	24.9
1956	218	5	22.94	23.8
1957	207	4	19.32	23.0

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1957.

Cause of Death.

					<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	3	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	4	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	—	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	—	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	4	6
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	1	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	..	..	..	6	13
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	12	7
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	3	1
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	4	11
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	4	4
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	2	1
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	—	6
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	6	2
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	..	..	..	—	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	2	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	2	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	2	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	8	3
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	1	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	3	1
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	1	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	—	—
All Causes					69	60
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—Total					4	—
Legitimate					4	—
Illegitimate					—	—

**AGE GROUPS OF INFECTIOUS CASES (EXCLUDING
TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED IN 1957.**

Disease.	At all ages.		Under 1 year	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—45 years.	45—65 years.	Over 65.	Age unknown.
	M.	F.												
Scarlet Fever	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	65	51	6	10	4	19	8	61	5	3	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	143	143	10	24	32	48	30	136	4	1	—	—	—	1
Acute Pneumonia	7	6	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total	217	204	16	35	36	68	39	201	10	5	5	3	1	2

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH.

Poliomyelitis.

On the 24th June, 1957, I was informed by the Tettenhall Wood School that a pupil had been admitted to hospital as a suspected case of Poliomyelitis. Immediate contact was made with the hospital where the Matron informed us that the case had been confirmed. The school was visited, with a request to send all immediate class contacts in quarantine for three weeks. I also received from the mother, who worked in the school meals service, details regarding the house and home contacts. There were no other children in the home and the father was employed in the Transformer Department of Electric Construction in Wolverhampton and could therefore continue in his occupation. The mother had to be quarantined for three weeks as she was engaged in food handling. A neighbour supplied me with further home contacts and all these contacts were quarantined for three weeks. A letter of instructions was sent to all contacts and the General Practitioners were informed by a Circular letter.

The patient went to the "Swancote" Swimming Pool on the 13th June and signs of headaches, fever and stiffness in the back set in afterwards. There were no signs of pharyngitis or nuchal rigidity. The headaches continued for one week. On the 22nd June the headaches became severe with manifestations of pain in the ankles and nuchal rigidity. The parents took the child to hospital where he was admitted for observation and treatment.

The Medical Officer of Health of the Bridgnorth Rural District Council informed us that regular visits were made to the "Swancote" Pool by the Public Health Inspector and that the result of the last sample of water taken had been highly satisfactory.

The patient, aged $8\frac{1}{2}$, was diagnosed as a paralytic case.

On the 25th July the Headmaster of the Finchfield School informed us that a boy aged 10 had been admitted to the Borough Hospital in Wolverhampton as a suspected case of Poliomyelitis. As this boy lived in the Seisdon area the Medical Officer of Health of Seisdon was immediately informed of the matter. Direct class contacts were quarantined for three weeks from the 23rd July. Local preventive measures were attended to by the Seisdon Health Department. This boy died on the 27th July in the iron lung.

A further case, diagnosed on 1st September in Winchester in a family who happened to be on holiday in that city but were resident in Tettenhall, was admitted to hospital in Winchester

where all further preventive measures were dealt with. The disease was most probably contracted in a hotel in the Isle of Wight where the family stayed before continuing their holiday in Winchester. The position after discharge of the boy from hospital was satisfactory.

Influenza.

During the month of September a heavy but not an alarming incidence of Influenza appeared in the Urban District. Absenteeism in the Tettenhall Schools was considerable and by judging from the available figures it appeared that the Junior and Senior Departments of the Schools were affected in particular whereas a light incidence was recorded in the Infant Departments. The epidemic abated towards the end of October and in general the disease took a mild course averaging between three and four days. No deaths due to Influenzal Pneumonia were recorded during the period of the epidemic. In the Congress of the Royal Society of Health held in Eastbourne in April, 1958, it was pointed out that the National Insurance Offices could not provide Medical Officers with figures relating to their own districts and therefore the actual district incidence cannot be ascertained unless the disease is made notifiable.

Propaganda, Diphtheria Immunisation.

As in previous years we have continued to take advantage of the facilities offered by the Central Office of Information with regard to the placing of advertisements in the Local Press in order to stimulate Diphtheria Immunisation. Three advertisements will therefore be inserted in the Wolverhampton Chronicle on January 17th, February 14th and March 14th, 1958.

Cases admitted to Hospital.

For the year 1957, four cases were admitted to hospital for Infectious Disease, as follows :—

- 1 case Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Groundslow Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent.
- 1 case Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Prestwood Sanatorium, Stourbridge.
- 1 case Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Edge View, Kinver.
- 1 case Scarlet Fever—Moxley Isolation Hospital.

Swabs and Specimens.

Submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service by Local Practitioners and myself :—

Sputa	..	..	..	..	9
Nose and Throat	..	..	..	..	1

General Measures.

School Notifications of Infectious Disease are received by the Health Department and carefully studied for any features necessitating prompt action and location.

When desirable the schools are disinfected while terminal disinfection of premises and articles which have been exposed to infection is carried out in all cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Tuberculosis, Cancer or other cases of long-standing disease, if requested.

Disinfection is attained by the use of Formaldehyde lamps and disinfectant fluid.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

No cases were removed under the powers of this section during the year 1957.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

On the 28th January the undermentioned food premises were inspected with regard to the following requirements :—

1. Lighting and ventilation in sanitary convenience.
2. Sanitary conveniences communicating with food rooms.
3. Legible notices for sanitary conveniences.
4. Hot and cold water.
5. Washbasins, towels, brushes, soap.
6. Locker accommodation for clothing and footwear.
7. Sinks, cloths, soap.
8. First-aid equipment.
9. Cooling equipment.

Wightwick Hall School.

This old Hall had been entirely renovated and redecorated and is now used as a school for handicapped pupils. The kitchen and dining room are housed in a newly built annexe and have been constructed on modern lines.

The sanitary convenience has abundant light and ventilation and does not communicate with the kitchen. Clothes and footwear are stored in a separate compartment which, together with the lavatory and the store rooms, open into a passage leading towards the kitchen. In the kitchen, hot and cold water, three sinks and a washbasin are available. A large refrigerator is used for perishable foods and a first-aid box was available. A sterilising sink dispenses with the drying of crockery with dish-cloths. As in bacteriological surveys dishcloths have usually been found heavily contaminated, the provision of sterilising sinks is a great improvement.

"Tor Lodge," Mount Road.

The sanitary convenience is housed in a separate part of the building together with a room in which clothes and footwear are left. A legible notice had been fixed. The food premises consist of a kitchen and large washing-up place. In the latter the coke-heated boiler provides hot water to the kitchen and premises. The scullery contains the sinks but no washbasin was present in the kitchen. The Education Authorities were therefore approached for a washbasin in the kitchen and the covering of the rough wood tables with hard, impervious material such as Formica. First-aid equipment and a large refrigerator in the pantry were available.

Bowood School, Church Hill Road.

Lighting and ventilation of the sanitary conveniences are adequate and they do not communicate with food rooms. a legible notice had been fixed. Only one person was employed in the kitchen, which contains a sink, and a larger sink is available in the adjoining scullery. Clothing and footwear are stored in a separate room into which the lavatory opens. A large refrigerator in the pantry, and first-aid equipment were also available.

On the 20th of February the following premises were inspected:

"Southbourne," Ormes Lane.

This place caters for aged people and belongs to the Soroptimist Society. The kitchen is spacious with excellent lighting and contains two sinks and a coke range. Hot and cold water

and first-aid equipment are available. Clothes were hung in a separate cloakroom. A large refrigerator was in use in a spacious larder with good light and ventilation.

The sanitary convenience is quite separate from the kitchen and a legible notice had been fixed. The washing of dishes and other crockery was done in a separate room which needed renovating, such as the provision of a stainless steel sink instead of the lead one at present in use. The sideboards required covering with Formica and the furniture and room needed painting and re-decorating.

Regis Road Comprehensive School.

This school was still in the process of being built and only part of it had been completed. The kitchen itself is very spacious with excellent lighting and ventilation in which a steam exhaust with an extraction fan removes steam and fumes. There are ample washing facilities and two sterilising sinks which obviate the necessity of drying dishes and other crockery. Hot and cold water and first-aid equipment are available. Clothes are hung in a separate cloakroom and the lavatory is quite separate from the kitchen. A legible notice required to be fixed. A large refrigerator was in use. There are two larders attached to the kitchen supplied with ordinary windows but without ventilation apertures. As the windows could not be left open at night this was a serious inconvenience and the County Medical Officer was approached regarding the matter. This kitchen catered for 330 meals daily and a ceiling of 700 may well be reached in the future. Nine people were employed in this kitchen.

Wrottesley Road Infant and Junior School.

This was not a kitchen proper but only a food distribution centre for school meals. The meals were brought in from the Whitmore Kitchen in Wolverhampton which also supplied meals to the Wolverhampton Education Authority and these meals were consumed practically as soon as they arrived. The kitchen contains a sink with hot and cold water. The natural lighting had been improved. Clothes were hung in a cloakroom and the lavatory was quite separate from the kitchen and contained a washing basin. First-aid equipment was also available. There was no refrigerator in the small pantry as no meals were prepared in the premises. About 40 meals were distributed to the pupils daily.

Further inspections were made on the 25th February to :—

Birchfield School, Wergs Road.

As already pointed out in my Annual Report for the year 1954, these food premises are unsatisfactory. The kitchen caters for an average of 210 meals daily and is far too small and cramped for its purpose. Lighting and ventilation are inadequate due to the fact that it comes from one side only. I pointed out the necessity of a washing basin in the kitchen and the installation of a refrigerator. The lavatory for the staff is on the first floor and I requested that a legible notice be fixed. Hot and cold water were available in the kitchen and first-aid equipment was in use. Clothes are hung in the corridor. A redecoration of the premises will be required at regular intervals. I felt that the proper solution to the problem lay in the building of new kitchen accommodation. My views have been communicated to the Headmaster in writing.

National Agricultural Advisory Service, Wergs Road.

These premises are Crown property and I pointed out to the Establishment Officer, confirmed later in writing, that a washbasin was required in the kitchen which only contained one sink and provides up to 80 meals daily. No sanitary conveniences communicated with the food rooms and clothes were hung on the first floor. First-aid equipment was available and a large refrigerator was in use. Hot and cold water are available in the kitchen. I was informed that plans had been in existence to take the kitchen out of the main building and have it accommodated in a separate building.

South Staffordshire Golf Club.

The kitchen in the clubhouse only catered for about 15 meals daily and was therefore quite adequate for its purpose. The sanitary convenience is situated outside and quite separate from the food premises. Hot and cold water, first-aid equipment and two refrigerators were in use. Clothes were hung in a room outside the kitchen. Three sinks are available in the kitchen which is very spacious and kept in good condition.

On the 27th March the survey of the most important food premises in the Tettenhall Urban District was concluded with the inspection of :—

Finchfield Hill School.

The kitchen of this school does not prepare but only distributes meals from the Castlecroft School kitchen. About 200 meals were

distributed every day. The kitchen contained a hotplate oven, one sink and a sterilising sink and it was therefore necessary for a washbasin to be installed. The County School Medical Officer was informed of the matter.

Tettenhall Wood School.

The kitchen here only distributes meals prepared in the Stonefield Kitchen, Bilston. An average of 130 meals were distributed daily and the present kitchen is therefore far too small for its purpose and badly in need of redecoration. It contained a hotplate oven, one sink and a sterilising sink. A wash hand basin was therefore necessary. Plans had been in existence to rebuild the kitchen and I therefore communicated with the County Medical Officer to receive further details which were not received by the end of the reporting year. The premises are totally inadequate for their purpose.

Lower Street School.

This kitchen, as the kitchen mentioned above, distributes about 200 meals daily from the Stonefield Kitchen in Bilston. It contained only one sink, a sterilising sink and a hotplate oven. A wash hand basin in this kitchen was therefore essential. The County School Medical Officer was informed of the fact. No wash hand basin had been provided by the end of the reporting year.

The Viewlands, Wightwick.

Difficulty was experienced during the year in getting the County Council to provide a wash hand basin in the kitchen of this Home for the Aged, as the Chairman of the Welfare Services Committee did not deem a wash hand basin in the kitchen necessary. Reference was therefore made to Sections 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, where a clear distinction is made between the provision of sinks and the provision of wash hand basins to food premises. The only wash hand basin available was a basin provided for the lavatory and situated at an inconveniently accessible place from the kitchen. This kitchen supplied approximately 100 meals daily with one cook and four other members of the staff engaged in food handling. As mentioned in my Annual Report for the year 1954, Food Poisoning broke out in this Home on the 15th September of that year and affected 11 inmates. The phage type present in the anterior nares of a heavy carrier of *Staphylococcus Aureus* was found on a sample of cold lamb consumed on the date of the outbreak. In spite of this history, it took a correspondence from the 10th December, 1956, until March, 1957, before at long last one wash hand basin was installed. It

would be advisable for Welfare Services Committees to co-operate with the Sanitary Authority in the prior observance of the Food Hygiene Regulations rather than attempting to evade such issues.

Clearance Areas.

The Lower Street Clearance area was represented on the 28th March, 1955, and was declared by Resolution of the Council on the 25th April, 1955. This Area, after Public Inquiry, was confirmed by the Ministry on 26th April, 1956. Of the 26 families and single occupants residing in this Clearance Area, so far only six families have been rehoused. The total number of occupants in the area is 88 of which 20 have been found other accommodation.

On the 7th November, 1956, the Aldersley Road Area was represented but up to the present no further developments have taken place on the representation. This Clearance Area consists of 18 properties with 39 occupants. It is unfortunate that economic and overspill policies are holding up the regular progress in clearance of unfit property as from the point of view of health and sanitation such properties and clearance are in need of the most urgent attention. In the last five years only one Clearance Area has been dealt with.

Tettenhall Council Mortuary.

The new Council Mortuary was completed and taken into use in the year 1956. During the reporting year 13 Post Mortem examinations were performed in the Mortuary. No records are kept locally regarding the actual post-mortem findings.

Clean Air—Smoke Abatement.

It is needless to emphasise the importance of the steps taken by the Tettenhall Urban District with regard to safeguarding the Public Health in accepting the principles of smoke control areas. Although recently a great deal of propaganda has been made with regard to the danger of cigarette and tobacco smoking, an equally vigorous propaganda should have been made with regard to the dangers of atmospheric pollution. It has been found that cancer of the lung is more common in towns than in the country in both smokers and non-smokers. Non-smokers in Liverpool have shown eight times the incidence compared with non-smokers in the country. In London, "all cases" show twice that incidence. The causative factor is thought to be benzpyrene which is present in the atmosphere of towns. In towns individuals breathe about 150-200 micrograms per annum which is equivalent to the quantity inhaled by smoking 40 cigarettes per day. The different action

of benzpyrene inhaled from the atmosphere compared with the action obtained from burning tobacco seems to account for the fact that lung cancer is not more prevalent in heavily polluted areas.

Apart from benzpyrene, arsenicals, chromium, nickel compounds, asbestos, isopropyl oil and tars are carcogenic and are evolved from industrial processes. These industrial carcinogens may well be the cause of the higher incidence of lung cancer in men than in women. Fumes from matches, petrol exhausts, diesel fumes, petrol lighters, burned materials, diatetic deficiencies, present further remote possibilities of carcogenic action.

The Clean Air Act therefore deserves the serious and early consideration of Local Authorities where atmospheric pollution is heavy.

In the beginning of 1958 the Health Department has been engaged in inspections of the first smoke control area defined by the Council in order to obtain approval from the Ministry.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of new cases notified during the year was seven Pulmonary as against 15 Pulmonary in the year 1956. There has been a transfer to the Tettenhall Urban District of four Pulmonary cases from outside districts, who were originally on other registers.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5— 9 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 years ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 years ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 years ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Yearly Figures for Last Decade.

Year.	New Deaths.		Deaths.		Death Rate.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1948	4	1	1	—	0.13	—
1949	6	—	2	—	0.25	—
1950	2	—	—	1	—	0.12
1951	2	—	3	—	0.38	—
1952	13	—	1	—	0.13	—
1953	15	1	1	—	0.105	—
1954	14	1	2	—	0.199	—
1955	13	1	1	—	0.093	—
1956	15	—	—	—	—	—
1957	7	—	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis Rehousing.

Tuberculosis rehousing proceeded regularly during the reporting year. At the end of the year 1957 there was one case of Tuberculosis on the waiting list.

Tuberculosis Register.

At the end of the year 1957 our Register counted 57 cases of Pulmonary and three cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 172.

No action had to be taken under Section 172 of the above-mentioned Act during the year.

WATER.

The Tettenhall Urban District is supplied by 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 and Manager, for the following information :—

1. The water supply in the district has been satisfactory both (a) in quality and (b) in quantity.
2. The water supplied by the Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.
3. Subsequent to treatment at the works, there has been no known contamination of the supply.
4. The summarised results of Bacteriological examination of water going into distribution is given below :—

No. of Samples taken	Coli-Aerogenes Organisms per 100 ml.			
	0	1—2	3—10	Over 10.
894	876	11	5	2
Percentage samples ..	98.0	1.2	0.6	0.2

The population supplied from the mains in the District is 12,324. Of the houses in the District, 4,030 obtain water direct from the mains, two from standpipes and three have a well supply. These houses are situated at a considerable distance from the mains and the connection to the Wolverhampton supply has proved to be uneconomical. Samples taken during the year for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory. The results were as follows :—

	Coliform Bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37°C.	Faecal Coli
Well No. 1, Wergs Hall—		
3rd June, 1957	Nil	Nil
Well No. 2, Dippons Cottage—		
3rd June, 1957	Nil	Nil
Well No. 3, Perton Mill Farm—		
3rd June, 1957	Nil	Nil

A sample of Swimming Bath Water taken from Tettenhall College Swimming Bath on 26th June, 1957, also proved satisfactory with a Free Residual Chlorine of 1.45 parts per million.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Engineer and Surveyor supplied me with the following information.

On the 24th March, 1957, approval was received from the Minister of Housing and Local Government for the Compulsory Purchase Order for the new Sewage Disposal Works site on the Bridgnorth Road at Perton.

The Ministry also approved of the Council's proposals for the new Sewage Works subject to certain minor alterations and has requested a detailed plan of the works to be prepared and submitted. The Council has instructed Messrs. Willcocks, Raikes and Marshall to proceed with all speed on the design of the new works.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Tip in the centre of Compton was filled up during the year 1957 and an alternative site had to be provided. At present, the old sand mine at the rear of Compton Mill Farm is being used for this purpose. This new tipping site came into operation in early September and has proved to be satisfactory.

During the year 1957 house refuse has been collected at an average of once in nine days for the major part of the year.

HOUSING.

Houses completed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1957 :—

58 Municipal Houses.

117 Private Houses.

12 Houses for Wolverhampton Corporation.

During the year 1957 further progress was made with the Grange Estate which is now nearing completion. The Parklands and Wightwick Hall and Wood Road Estates are privately developed and further progress has been made in the building of these Estates. The Wood Road, Castlecroft and Fernleys Estates were completed during the reporting year, whereas the building of the Viewlands and Finchfield Estates is still in progress. A new Shopping Centre has been erected at Finchfield Hill and was occupied during the year.

The reduction in Housing Subsidies will bring a further reduction in the number of houses to be built for general housing purposes. At the end of the year 1957 there were 304 applicants on the waiting list.

In general I have received only a few applications on medical grounds during the year and after investigation in conjunction with the Housing Manager such applications are referred to the Chairman of the Housing Committee for the consideration of that Committee. At all times such applications have received the fullest consideration by the Chairman and his Committee and I am grateful for all the assistance I have received. For much of the information contained above I am indebted to the Housing Manager.

The Lower Street Clearance Area was declared on the 25th April, 1955. The Official Enquiry took place on the 14th February, 1956, and the Area was confirmed by the Ministry on the 26th April, 1956. The Aldersley Road Clearance Area, after having been represented on the 7th November, 1956, has so far not received the approval of the Ministry.

No applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year.

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere,
dealt with during the year 1957 :—

A. Houses Demolished.

In Clearance Areas.	Houses Demolished.	Displaced during year.	
		Persons.	Families.
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	—	22	7
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas.			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	23	22	11

B. Unfit Houses Closed.

	Number.	Displaced during quarter.	
		Persons.	Families.
5. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 . .	—	—	—
6. Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
7. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	5	2

C. Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

	By	
	Owner.	Local Authority.
8. After informal action by local authority . .	23	—
9. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	9	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Acts, 1957	—	—
10. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

D. Unfit Houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957).

Position at end of year.	No. of houses. (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in Col. (1). (2)
11. Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48 ..	—	—
(b) Under Section 17 (2) ..	—	—
(c) Under Section 46 ..	—	—
12. Licenced for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement.

	No. of houses. (1)	No. of occupants of houses in Col. (1). (2)
13. Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year ..	7	20

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

HOUSING.

Details of the work carried out during the year on individual properties is as follows :—

	<i>Action taken.</i>
43, 45, 47, 51, Bridgnorth Road.	Demolition Orders completed under the Housing Act.
1, 2, 3 and 4, Perton Grove Cottages and Old Boundary Farm.	Undertakings accepted from owners to demolish Old Boundary Farm and to convert the four cottages into two dwelling houses.
1 and 2, Shaw Lane.	Demolition Orders completed under the Housing Act.
8, 10 and 12, Canal Side Cottages.	Demolition Orders completed under the Housing Act.
13, Upper Green.	Undertakings accepted from owners to modernise and remedy dampness in floors and walls.
1, Henwood Road.	Demolition Order completed under the Housing Act.
3 and 5, School Road.	Official Representation made to Public Health Committee. (Demolition Order completed in 1958).
11, 13, 15, 17, Ormes Lane.	These houses were demolished during the year.
20, 22 and 24, Manor Street.	These houses were demolished during the year.
24, 26, 28, 30, Oak Hill.	These houses were demolished during the year.
2 to 18, Finchfield Road.	These houses were part demolished during the year.

The Firs, Windmill Lane, and 52, Windmill Lane, were demolished following informal action.

One Notice was served under Section 9 of the Act for improvement of the services in the living quarters attached to the " Royal Oak " Public House in School Road, Tettenhall Wood. Plans were submitted for the improvement and modernisation of the premises as a whole, but at the end of the year no works had been commenced.

12 families were rehoused by the Council from individual unfit houses and six families were rehoused from Lower Street Clearance Area.

Less progress has been made than was anticipated with the rehousing of families from substandard houses. This was to a certain degree caused by the Council's rehousing of overspill.

No progress has been made with the Aldersley Road Clearance Area, represented in November, 1956.

At the end of the year 24 houses with Demolition Orders or Closing Orders remained occupied. 19 houses were still occupied in the Lower Street Clearance Area.

Until the beginning of 1957 steady progress was being made in the work of removing substandard dwellings in accordance with the programme prepared and approved in 1954. It would be regrettable if this work were to be retarded or curtailed in any way as I consider that the elimination of this type of dwelling and the general improvements in housing standards are a major and decisive factor in the overall improvement of environmental health and living standards.

Statutory Notices were served on the persons having control of a house in the Lower Green area under the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, to provide an adequate and readily accessible water supply, drainage and sanitary convenience, facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water, or alternatively to reduce the number of occupants. The issue was finally resolved by reducing the number of occupants to a reasonable proportion.

Notices served for repairs and improvements of houses under the Public Health Act were as follows :—

INFORMAL.		STATUTORY.	
No. of Houses.	No. of Defects.	No. of Houses.	No. of Defects.
35	53	9	15

Rent Act, 1957.

During the latter part of the year 14 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair. Following inspection of the houses and Notices of Intention to Issue Certificates of Disrepair being served, 9 Undertakings were accepted from owners to carry out the necessary works. Undertakings were also accepted in respect of the 4 houses where Certificates had been issued under the 1954 Act.

It is difficult to realise the full practical effect of the working of this new legislation. Even though the number of applications has been less than anticipated, I know from inspections within the area that a considerable amount of minor repair work has been completed. Explaining the practical interpretation of the Act to tenants and landlords has involved a considerable amount of work.

Moveable Dwellings.

No applications were received during the year for licence to station moveable dwellings.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The undermentioned figures give a summary of the various types of sanitary conveniences other than modern type water closets, which were in use at the end of 1957 :—

Waste Water Closets	..	..	20
Pail Closets	..	..	8
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	..	..	50 approximately

Most of the premises remaining with pail or waste water closets are substandard and will eventually be subject to action under the Housing Act. Several other houses with these waste water lavatories also have modern lavatories installed in the houses. The number of pail closets was reduced by two during the year as the result of Demolition following Housing Act procedure.

The unavoidable use of septic tank systems in areas where sewers are not available is a regrettable feature and not in the best interests of environmental hygiene. The use of these fittings by house occupiers is too often taken for granted and they are often neglected until they break down when the overflowing and subsequent emptying can be an unpleasant task and not without a certain health hazard. Every opportunity should be taken to extend public sewers to their full limits in order to incorporate as many premises as possible within their scope.

FOOD INSPECTION AND HYGIENE.

Meat Inspection.

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered and percentages of number affected with diseases :—

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ..	499	Nil	21	4023	1449	Nil
Number inspected	499	Nil	21	4023	1449	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned ..	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	36	Nil	1	4	56	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	7.2	Nil	4.7	.002	3.8	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	16	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.85	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.1	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Outside of strippings and trimmings the following was condemned :—

985 lbs. of meat.
1486 lbs. of offal.

This was disposed of by incineration or by delivering to the digester plant at Wolverhampton Abattoir.

After informal action and discussion with the owner, considerable improvement and rearrangement of facilities was carried out at the High Street Slaughterhouse during the year. These alterations greatly improved the slaughtering and hanging facilities.

Complaints were received from a member of the public regarding inhumane practices at the Compton Slaughterhouse. Full investigations were carried out and the circumstances reported to the Council. Opportunity was given for the complainant to substantiate the allegations at a private meeting of the Public Health Committee and the owner of the slaughterhouse, but this was not accepted. From the investigations made of the circumstances it was not possible to justify the complaints.

I have not at any time at any of the slaughterhouses within the district seen any brutal or ill treatment of animals by drovers or slaughtermen. The killing is always carried out in a speedy humane fashion.

The annual licences for the three slaughterhouses were renewed during the year under the provisions of Part 4 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Considerable work has been involved out of normal office hours in carrying out meat inspection duties. During the last 6 months of the year under review it was necessary on no less than 87 occasions.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1954.

Six licences were renewed during the year and two initial licences granted. In the granting of these licences consideration was given to the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1954.

Food Inspection.

Regular inspection of all foodstuffs is carried out at shops, storeplaces, food preparing premises and on vehicles.

The following articles were condemned during the year :—

2 tins Grapefruit.	2 tins Chopped Pork.
15 lbs. Boneless Ham.	1 tin Lamb Tongues.
3 tins Corned Beef.	2 whole and 1 part Veal, Ham and Egg Pie.
1 tin Spam.	10 tins Pears.
1 tin Ox Tongues.	2 tins Figs.
1 tin Cooked Ham.	20 cartons Creamed Cottage Cheese.
1 tin Cooked Boneless Pork Loin.	3 tins Crab.
4 tins Pineapple.	4 lbs. Sausage.
25 tins Tomatoes.	11 tins Frankfurter Sausages.
3 tins Orange Juice.	7 tins Pilchards.

Consideration was given by the Council to the following :—

- 1—10 oz. tin English Raspberries. Complaint of stalks, leaves and an insect. Communicated with manufacturers and retailers. No further action taken.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Minced Beef. Complaint of unsoundness. Responsibility for condition not proved. No further action taken.
- 2— $\frac{1}{3}$ pint Milk Bottles with metal caps in the bottom of the bottles. Warning letter sent to Producers.
- 1 tin Tuna Fish. Complaint of glass-like particles. Analyst reported that the glass-like particles were normal constituents of the fish.
- 1 Doughnut. Complaint of 2-in. piece of string found inside. Warning letter sent to producers.
- 2— $\frac{1}{3}$ pint Milk Bottles with broken and loose glass rims. Warning letter sent to producers.
- 1 large Sliced Loaf. Complaint of dark coloured patches in loaf. Analyst reported that patches were carbonised flour. Inability to define cause. Reported to producers.

Ice-Cream.

Four samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test with the following results :—

4 in Grade I.

Ice-Lollies.

Two samples were submitted for examination. The results were as detailed below :—

No. of samples submitted.	Plate Count per c.c.				B. Coli Content.	
	Under 10	10 to 100	100 to 1000	1000 plus	Nil in 0.3 c.c.	Present in 0.3 c.c.
2	—	1	1	—	2	—

Food Premises.

Within the District there are 71 shops retailing foods, and 19 licenced premises. These do not include any mobile tradesmen. There are also 20 canteens in the district.

29 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream. No ice-cream is manufactured within the district.

Four premises are registered for the manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

The following table gives a summary of licences issued by the Council to Milk Distributors in the district :—

Designation.	Supplementary Licences.	Dealer's Licences.	Total.
Tuberculin Tested ..	6	—	6
Pasteurised	6	1	7
Sterilised	6	13	19

Inspections.

During the year regular inspections of all food premises has been continued, a total of 407 visits were made. The work in the main has been to consolidate the enforcement of the Hygiene Regulations begun in 1956. The obvious effects of these regulations are now becoming obvious to the Public by the improved standards in the shops. It is very gratifying after having spent considerable time and effort in persuading tradespeople to take the necessary financial plunge on improvements and better fittings to find that after a few months they are more than satisfied with their efforts.

The policy of visiting premises and having personal discussion with the tradespeople concerned about the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, and only proceeding on informal basis, has been very successful. There remains, however, a very small minority of tradespeople who will have to be persuaded by Statutory proceedings to comply with the Regulations.

The inspections of the kitchen premises in schools and canteens were completed and recorded during the year. Informal agreement was reached with the County Council on the general requirements.

The inspections of Mobile Vehicles from which food is retailed were commenced in the latter part of the year and it is obvious that no definite effort has been made by the Owners to comply with any of the requirements of the Hygiene Regulations.

Only one Statutory Notice was served during the year and this was in respect of Licenced Premises and was in conjunction with other statutory requirements of the Housing Act and Public Health Act.

Milk and Dairies.

All the milk supplied in the district is bottled and designated and is mainly from the milk heat treatment plants in adjoining areas. Bottled raw Tuberculin Tested milk is retailed in the area by a local producer.

13 shops also retail bottled milk. This is an increase of two on the preceding year.

The control of the seven dairy farms within the district is under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The results of samples of milk taken within the district for examination are set out in the following table :—

Designation.	No. of Samples submitted.	Phenolphthalein.		Phosphatase.		Turbidity		Methylene Blue.	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Tuberculin Tested ..	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1
T.T. (Past.) ..	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	13	—
Pasteurised ..	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—
Sterilised ..	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—

Of the above samples the following were also submitted to Biological Tests for Tubercle Baccilli :—

Designation.	No.	Negative.	Positive.
Tuberculin Tested	9	9	—

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

I am indebted to the Chief Inspector of the County Council for the following information regarding samples of food taken in Tettenhall.

Details of Milk and General Foods taken during 1957.

Articles of Food.	No. Samples	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Milk	52	51	1
General Foods	31	29	2

Details are set out as follows :—

Milk.

Milk Pasteurised	14
Milk Sterilised	11
Milk T.T.	13
Milk T.T. Pasteurised	11
Milk T.T. Pasteurised Channel Island	3
	—
	52
	—

51 Genuine. 1 Adulterated.

General Foods.

Number of Samples Taken ..	31
„ „ „ Genuine	29
„ „ „ Adulterated	2

Particulars of Adulterated Samples.

T.T. Milk—4% deficient in fat. Cautioned.

Prawn Balchow—Informal—Consists of a mixture of fruits, spices and fish but has no list of ingredients. Labels being amended.

Quince Jam—Informal—Contains only 64.0% of soluble solids and should contain 68.5% or if hermetically sealed not less than 65%. No further stocks available for sampling.

Classification of General Foods.

Wheat Flakes.	French Mushrooms.
Tea (2 samples).	Instant Coffee.
Butter Puff Biscuits.	Chili Flavoured Cocktails.
Ground Almonds.	Prawn Balchow.
Minced Chicken.	Candied Chestnut Spread.
Malt Vinegar.	Malayan Curry Mixture.
Lime Juice Cordial.	Quince Jam.
Lemon Drink.	Red Cherry Jam.
Food Beverage.	Bilberry Jam.
Stem Ginger preserved in Syrup.	Sauce Perigeux.
Parma Violets.	Cut Mixed Peel.
Tea Cakes.	Lard.
Treacle Toffee.	Capsules of Halibut Liver Oil.
Milk Turkish Delight.	Finest Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
Tuna Fillets in Pure Olive Oil.	Liqueur Whisky.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Work under this heading is not so easily appreciated or clearly understood by the general public in a residential area, where smoke pollution is not obvious except during the winter months in foggy periods.

The main complaints during the year received from the public have been in respect of an underfeed heating unit at a school, where it was arranged to have the type of fuel changed to effect an improvement.

Other complaints were received regarding smoke discharge from a low chimney to a scullery building. It was necessary to, serve Statutory Notice to have the chimney extended.

Further complaints received concerned modern domestic closed stoves, using fine bituminous slack, with insufficient air supply for proper combustion and the consequent discharge of a heavy tarry smoke which can be most unpleasant in adjoining premises.

The provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956 relating to the installation of new furnaces, height of chimneys, smoke control areas and the making of byelaws became operative during the year.

The Model Byelaws were adopted by the Council and became operative in December.

The use of a small factory heating unit was discontinued following informal notice to the occupier regarding the low chimney discharge on to adjoining premises.

In conjunction with other Midland Authorities a small mobile exhibition was held at the beginning of the year, demonstrating the use of smokeless fuels in open grates. The organisers were very well satisfied with the public interest in the exhibits.

The savings in money and the improvement in health to be gained by cleaning the air are so great that we should be prepared to pay now for these benefits, but to persuade the public to this way of thinking is going to be a long but worthwhile job in environmental health.

ROUTINE INSPECTION WORK.

Summary of the inspection work carried out during the year is given in the following table :—

Type of Premises Inspected.	Number of Inspections.
Water, Drainage and Sanitary Services	176
Refuse	57
Rodent Control	119
Repairs to Premises	179
Food Shops and Food Preparing Premises	407
Infectious Disease	9
Shops other than Food Premises	57
Factories	37
Dairies	14
Housing Acts	170
Miscellaneous	173
Total	1398

General Information Regarding Notices Served During the Year.

Form of Notice.	No. Served.	Premises.	Defects.
Informal :			
(a) General Sanitary Defects	85	98	144
Statutory :			
(a) Defects	17	17	44

Legal proceedings were successfully taken against the tenant of a house in Limes Road.

Legal proceedings were also instituted against the owner of a house in Limes Road for failure to comply with the requirements of a Statutory Notice. This was withdrawn when the necessary works were completed.

In addition, by informal action, 161 dustbins were provided to private houses.

Shops Acts 1912—1950.

Within the District there are 107 premises, coming under the following headings. This is an increase of 8 on the previous year and is mainly accounted for by the new shopping centre at Finchfield.

General Grocers	34
Post-Offices	3
General Newsagents	7
Greengrocers	10
Fish and Chips	2
Butchers	9
Chemists	3
Hairdressers	4
Hardware	7
Drapers	8
Off-Licences	3
Shoe Repairers	4
Cleaners	1
Antiques	1
Pet Foods	1
Florists	1
Garages	5
Coal Merchants	4

The inspection and recording of premises in accordance with the Act was continued during the year but unfortunately it was not practicable to fully complete the work. All the premises within the district where retailing is carried on from houses and vehicles were inspected. It is the practice to give advice on the provisions of the Act while making inspections and also to distribute the various forms and records required. Particular attention was paid to the premises where Sunday trading was carried on and a leaflet was prepared and distributed giving details of the requirements.

Informal action was taken in respect of half-day closing at a grocery shop, hours of work by young persons in a Hairdressing Establishment and also in respect of the closing hours with regard to mobile tradesmen.

No Statutory action was taken during the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Informal action resulted in the sale of pet animals being discontinued at a shop in the Castlecroft area.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Reg. 33.

No action was taken during the year.

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year 136 domestic premises were treated for infestation. This is an increase of 37 on the previous year. In addition, the Council Tip, Sewage Farm and Allotments received regular attention. County Council Schools and nine other premises also received treatment for rodent infestation.

The Annual 10% test baiting of sewer manholes was carried out in accordance with the Ministry requirements. A total of 95 manholes were baited with negative results. A larger percentage of manholes were baited in an around new building development to ascertain whether any of the complaints received in new buildings could be traced to the sewerage and drainage works in the new development.

During the first part of the year the Department was without the Services of a Rodent Operative and the work had to be sandwiched between other Public Health Duties. Mr. Lockley was subsequently appointed on a part-time basis and he is to be commended on the very keen manner in which he tackles this work. He has proved to be a most reliable workman.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.

Premises.	No. in District.	Inspections.
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities (Workshops)	3	6
Factories in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities (Factories with Mechanical Power)	12	34
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	27	25
Total	42	65

Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	6	6
Insufficient Sanitary Convenience	1	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Disinfection of library books was carried out during the year for the Branch Library of the County Council at Tettenhall Wood.

Disinfestation treatments were carried out at a house in the Castlecroft area. Another house was treated for fly infestation and it was also necessary to arrange for the clearance of all waste materials from the same premises. Disinfection of the house and incineration of bedding and clothing was carried out at premises in Henwood Road.



