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Urban District of Tettenhall
(STAFFORDSHIRE)

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for 1961



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TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor R. R. Wilson.

Councillor E. G. L. Pearce, J.P., C.C.

(Chairman of the Council).

„ Mrs. E. Bate.

„ Dr. S. C. Dyke.

„ F. Hill.

„ S. O. Morton.

„ C. Morris.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES
of the
LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health :
(Acting)

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

Public Health Inspector :
E. BARNES, M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Public Health Inspector :
G. I. HYSLOP, M.A.P.H.I.
(Resigned 5th November, 1961)

Clerical :
Miss V. M. J. WILLIAMS.
(Resigned 10th December, 1961)

Miss G. E. HORTON.
(Appointed 27th December, 1961)

Official Address and Telephone No. of the Medical Officer of Health :
Council Offices, Upper Green, Tettenhall, Staffs.
Wolverhampton 52081-2-3
Private Telephone No. : Wolverhampton 37320

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1961.

Area: 2,503 acres.

Population : 15,100. (Estimated mid-year).

Number of Domestic properties : 4,708.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate : £768.

Rateable value : £188,402.

General Rate : £1 1s. 6d.

Birth Rate : 16.42. England and Wales : 17.4.

Death Rate : 8.14. England and Wales : 12.0.

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births: 16.12. England Wales: 21.4.

Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis—Rate : Nil.

Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis—Rate : Nil.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1961.

Tettenhall Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The requirements of my Annual Report are laid down in Ministry of Health Circular 1/62 and I report accordingly.

There is no hard and fast line between preventive medicine, sanitation, improvements in standards of living and health promotion. They are all closely integrated in an all-embracing public health service and in my report I give information relating to :—

- (a) General provision of Health Services.
- (b) Vital Statistics.
- (c) Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other diseases.
- (d) Sanitary circumstances of the Area.
- (e) Housing.
- (f) Inspection and supervision of Food and other work which falls within the sphere of your Public Health Inspector in relation to safe-guarding the health of the community.

Such subjects of general public interest as Health Education, Smoking and Cancer, Immunisation, Pure Food, Clean Air and Smoke Abatement, Fluoridation of Water, Prevention of Accidents, Noise Abatement and Care and Housing of Old People I have reported on from time to time in my monthly reports in the course of the year, to all of which subjects your Health Committee has given close consideration.

During the year the health of the community has been satisfactory. There has been no invalidity attributable to causes or factors related to conditions which could be considered as coming within the province of public health preventive measures, nor has there been any heavy incidence of infectious diseases with the exception of measles when there were 214 cases as against 8 last year and 18 cases of acute pneumonia as against 9.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria.

The population of the urban district as estimated, mid-year 1961, by the Registrar-General is given as 15,100, an increase of 1,080 on last year. The figure of the recent Census is still awaited.

The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 16.42. The comparability factor provided by the Registrar-General (0.87) brings this to a rate of 13.95 which is the standardised birth rate for the district for 1961, the rate for England and -Wales being 17.4.

The crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated population was 8.14. The comparability factor being 1.35, the crude death rate becomes standardised to a rate of 10.99, the rate for England and Wales being 12.

The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 125 which can be regarded as natural increase of district population.

The number of infant deaths was four as compared with nine last year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 16.12 per 1,000 births as compared with 41.9 last year. The rate for England and -Wales was 21.4 per 1,000 live births and was the lowest ever recorded in the country.

As I have commented on several times the rate for the district would appear to oscillate strongly from year to year. It is gratifying to know that this year it is well below the rate for the country as a whole.

Of the four infant deaths one occurred at one hour, one at four hours, one at one day and the remaining fourth at seven months. Causes of death are shown in relevant table.

There were no maternal deaths.

Heart diseases, cancer, vascular lesions of the nervous system and respiratory disease continue to be the predominating causes of adult death.

Deaths from Cancer of lungs and bronchus were seven, the same figure as last year, and all males; and deaths from Cancer all forms 26 as against 32 in 1960.

In respect of cancer of lungs being attributable to excessive smoking of cigarettes the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry has said—"The public does not lack information, it appears to lack conviction or the will."

~~There were no deaths from tuberculosis but in respect of this disease six new cases were notified as against eight last year.~~

There were no deaths from tuberculosis but in respect of this disease six new cases were notified as against eight last year. Further to this, six more cases were added to the register as inward transfers from other or neighbouring districts.

I thank the Housing Committee for the consideration they have given to cases referred to them for re-housing on medical grounds. Applications should not be subjected to rigid time and length of application qualification. Consideration of the urgency of the application is always the procedure to be recommended.

A service much conducive to the comfort and well-being of old people is the chiropody service operated by the County. Alleviation of foot discomfort means so much to old people in getting about.

Another service for their welfare is the Meals on Wheels service given by the Women's Voluntary Service, organised and supervised by Mrs. Wright and operated by an enthusiastic team of helpers.

The invaluable services of the district nurses, supplemented by the British Red Cross Society and Old People's Clubs are also much appreciated.

The Area Welfare Officer, Mr. R. C. Cox continues to give his valuable assistance in finding institutional accommodation for aged and infirm persons when such is deemed necessary in their interest, welfare and safety.

My thanks are given to your Health Committee for their interest in the health and welfare of the community, to the general practitioners for their co-operation and to all the officials of your Council staff for their assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. B. MACKENZIE,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1962.

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Those services are fully detailed in the Annual Report of 1960. They remain the same for this year.

The Area Health Committee has compiled a " Guide to Services " which gives useful supplementary information.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention.

These Acts deal with the care of aged and infirm persons incapable of looking after themselves ; and give powers to remove to a suitable hostel or institution if considered necessary.

I make some observations in respect of Section 47 and Compulsory Removal.

It is a Section that Medical Officers of Health are very reluctant to implement in view of the distress that the unfortunate old people show and the protests they make in being removed from a home that they have lived in possibly all their lives.

It is in the care of those requiring more nursing and personal supervision than can be provided in their homes and who, on account of progressive senile mental deterioration and who in many cases have gross insanitary personal habits and for whom acceptance in Part III accommodation is out of the question, that the difficulty arises. They should really be in an hospital bed, but the difficulty is finding an hospital bed at once so tight is the bed-vacancy situation.

The legislation and procedure as laid down in Section 47 of the National Assistance Act with its Compulsory Removal clause is tailor-made to meet the situation up to the critical point of finding a vacant hospital bed quickly enough. There it would appear to fail just when it is needed most. The suit will not fit in the terminal phase of dealing with the case.

All this emphasises the pressing necessity for the provision of more accommodation and of types appropriate for such unfortunate people who may not be suffering from an acute illness or such grave chronic disease as to be eligible for a bed in a general hospital but, nevertheless, should be in hospital ; and such cases are likely to become more numerous as time goes on.

The envisaged County ' 10 year Plan ' should help to ameliorate the bed availability situation.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Live Births	122	126	248
Legitimate	114	121	235
Illegitimate	8	5	13
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude) ..			16.42
Standardised Birth Rate			13.95
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births ..			5.24
Still Births			2
Still Births Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births ..			8.00
Total Live and Still Births			250
Infant Deaths			4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births ..			16.12
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births			12.76
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births			76.92
Neo-Natal (first four weeks) Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births			12.09
Early NeoNatal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week) per 1,000 Live Births			12.09
Perinatal Mortality (still births and deaths under one week combined) per 1,000 total Live and Still Births			20.000
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)			Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births			Nil
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Deaths	58	65	123
Death Rate (Crude)			8.14
Standardised death rate			10.99
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			26
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..			2

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1961.

					<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 Disease	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	..	..	..	2	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Bronchus..	..	..	..	7	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	..	..	..	—	4
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	..	..	..	—	2
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms				3	7
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	1	—
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	6	10
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	..	..	..	15	7
19.	Hypertension, with Heart Disease	..	..	..	1	3
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	3	7
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	1	4
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	—	3
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	4	5
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	7	2
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	—	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Preganancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	—	1
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	..	..	..	5	3
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	2	—
34.	All other	..	..	..	—	1
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	—	3
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	..	..	..	—	—
All Causes					58	65

BIRTH RATES.

Year.	TETTENHALL.			England and Wales Birth Rate.
	Number of Births.	BIRTH RATE.		
		Crude.	Standardised.	
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
1958	219	15.95	15.08	16.4
1959	210	15.60	13.57	16.5
1960	219	15.62	13.59	17.1
1961	248	16.42	13.95	17.4

DEATH RATES.

Year.	Number of Deaths.	TETTENHALL.		and Wales Death Rate.
		DEATH RATE.		
		Crude.	Standardised.	
1952	86	10.8	9.3	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
1958	109	8.44	10.13	11.7
1959	123	9.01	11.44	11.6
1960	153	10.91	13.64	11.5
1961	123	8.14	10.99	12.0

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1961.

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 1 month.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 9 months.	9 to 12 months.	Total Deaths under one year.
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Subarachnoid and Subdural Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Year.	TETTENHALL.			England and Wales Rate per 1,000 births.
	Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	
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
1958	219	1	4.57	22.5
1959	210	1	4.76	22.0
1960	219	9	41.09	21.7
1961	248	4	16.12	21.4

THE PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notified cases of infectious disease was 250 as against 70 last year, exclusive of Tuberculosis.

Measles.

214 cases as against 8 last year.

Scarlet Fever.

Nil as against 7 cases last year.

Whooping Cough.

16 cases as against 38 last year.

Acute Pneumonia.

18 cases as against 9 last year.

Erysipelas.

One case was notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

One case was notified.

Remarks on Infectious Disease.

The large increase this year in the number of notified cases of infectious diseases is accounted for by the heavy incidence of measles which disease has conformed to its customary marked biennial incidence. No cases of measles were admitted to hospital, nor were there any cases of scarlet fever, a disease which appears to be of a mild nature in these days.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria and a decrease in whooping cough. All those diseases are the ones against which immunisation is urged and against which facilities and sessions for immunisation have been available throughout the year. Further statistical information of vaccination and immunisation were given in succeeding pages.

Six new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. Notifications in the country as a whole show little or no diminution and may be partially due to the contribution mass-radiography makes in detecting asymptomatic cases.

There were no deaths.

Influenza was prevalent in the early part of the year. It would appear to have made its first appearance in the week before Christmas 1960 and to have increased steadily during the first three weeks of January and to have expended its main force during February.

As to the severity of the disease, it was in the majority of cases mild in the younger years, two to five days duration, and severe in the middle-aged adult workers in many cases. In old people suffering from chronic bronchitis and heart trouble, the affection was often the terminal cause of death.

Cases Admitted to Hospital.

During the year three cases were admitted to hospital as follows :—

MOXLEY HOSPITAL—

Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

PRESTWOOD SANATORIUM—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
------------------------	----	----	----	----	---

Swabs and Specimens.

Submitted to the Public Health Laboratory :—

Sputa Swabs	..	..	..	..	..	14
Cultures for Myco-Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	13

General Measures.

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

When desirable the schools are disinfected and terminal disinfections of premises and articles in affected households which have been exposed to infection carried out in all cases.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

The County Council does not provide for a Vaccination Centre against Smallpox, but arrangements can be made with the Medical Practitioners by those who wish themselves or their children vaccinated against Smallpox. Provision of such a centre is now under consideration.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis 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. The administration of Poliomyelitis Vaccination is in the hands of the Area Office at Brierley Hill.

Poliomyelitis vaccine being in good supply, immunisation sessions have been held in all the schools in the area and at the Clinics in the course of the year.

Private Medical Practitioners are also prepared to vaccinate on request.

Smallpox.

Vaccination performed during 1961 :—

Number vaccinated—	under 1 year	115	(131)
„ „	1 to 4 years ..	11	(19)
„ „	5 to 14 years..	5	(7)
„ „	Over 15 years	9	(8)
Total		140	(165)

Number re-vaccinated—

5 to 14 years..	2	(4)
Over 15 years	4	(7)
Total	6	(11)

Diphtheria—Immunisation.

Total number of children who have received primary immunisation during 1961	278	(383)
Number who have had a reinforcing injection during 1961	268	(517)

Whooping Cough.

Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1961	188	(209)
Under 5 years of age	175	(205)
From 5 to 14 years	13	(4)
Total	188	(209)

(Figures in brackets relate to 1960).

Poliomyelitis—Immunisation.

The information given here is in respect of the whole area covered by the Brierley Hill Area Health Committee. Figures for separate constituent authorities in the area are not available.

Approximately 83% of the children between the ages of six months and fifteen years had completed initial vaccination at 31st December, 1961.

Of those who had received the initial two injections, approximately 86% had also received a third or reinforcing injection.

Evening Sessions.

Open evening sessions for all ages up to 40 and expectant mothers were arranged for at suitable intervals in the course of the year at Tettenhall and Castlecroft Clinics.

Total attendances—1,880.

Remarks.

In respect of immunisation against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and vaccination against smallpox, the Minister of Health had occasion to make the following observations recently to the Royal Society of Health.

" I want to say to whom it may concern that the level of immunity to-day in this country still leaves much to be desired, and that the time has come, indeed is overdue, for the deficiencies to be made good. Whenever there was a local outbreak of one of these diseases, reports and pictures in the papers were seen of queues of people forming up in a panic to get themselves or their children protected. These queues were the evidence of responsibilities neglected by parents."

" A crash programme of immunisation against any one disease was not what was needed. What was needed was a comprehensive and planned programme of immunisation and vaccination against those diseases at the appropriate age."

Waiting until there is an outbreak of any one particular disease and then demanding immediate vaccination is the wrong attitude. (Personal observation).

AGE-GROUPS AND LOCALITY — DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
(EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED IN 1961.

DISEASE.	Total all ages.	SEX.		Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 and over.	Age unknown.	Tettenhall.	Tettenhall Wood.	Compton.	Wightwick.	Finchfield.	Castlecroft.
		M.	F.																		
Measles ..	214	105	109	10	25	32	22	24	97	2	2	—	—	—	—	99	42	14	20	19	20
Whooping Cough ..	16	3	13	—	2	1	2	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	4	2	2
Pneumonia ..	18	4	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	11	3	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	250	113	137	10	27	33	25	26	105	3	2	4	7	8	—	116	49	15	25	22	23

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of new cases notified during the year was six pulmonary against eight pulmonary in the year 1960. There was one new non-pulmonary case notified.

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 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 years ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 years ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 years ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 years ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—

Yearly Figures for Last Decade.

Year.	New Cases.		Deaths.		Death Rate.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
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	—	—	—	—	—
1958	3	—	—	1	—	.077
1959	5	1	—	1	—	.074
1960	8	—	—	—	—	—
1961	6	1	—	—	—	—

Distribution of Pulmonary T.B. Cases on Register.

	<i>Districts.</i>				<i>Cases.</i>
Tettenhall	21
Tettenhall Wood	11
Castlecroft	16
Finchfield	17
Wightwick	6
Compton	3
Total	74

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

At the end of the year 1961 our Register counted 74 cases of Pulmonary and four cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary Cases.

Number on Register at 31st December, 1960	..	..	66
New cases	..	..	6
*Inward Transfers	..	..	6
			<hr/> 12
Less cases removed from Register	..		4
Balance to be added to Register	..	..	8
			<hr/>
Number on Register at 31st December, 1961	..		74
			<hr/>

Non-Pulmonary Cases.

Number on Register at 31st December, 1960	..	..	4
New cases	..	..	1
Inward transfers	..	..	—
Less cases removed from register	..		1
Balance to be added to register	..		—
			<hr/>
Number on Register at 31st December, 1961	..		4
			<hr/>

* From other districts.

Wolverhampton	..	..	5
Cannock	..	..	1
			<hr/> 6
			<hr/>

Mass Radiography.

Dr. Hutchison, Medical Director of the New Cross Hospital Unit has supplied me with the following information in respect of the Survey carried out in the area from 18th to 25th April, 1961.

District.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tettenhall	128	187	315
Tettenhall Wood	76	107	183
Compton	96	131	227
Castlecroft	181	264	445
	Total .. 1,170		

Assessment of Tuberculosis Revealed.

Number Examined.	Assessment.		Tubercle Bacilli present	Prevalence per 1,000 requiring Close Clinic Supervision or Treatment.
	Occasional Supervision only.	Close Clinic Supervision or Treatment		
1,170	8	1	1	0.8

Non-Tuberculosis Abnormalities and Disposal.

Number Examined.	Non-Tuberculous Abnormalities.		
	Referred to Clinic or Hospital.	Others.	Total.
1,170	4	7	11

Remarks. (Personal).

Surveys only give information in respect of those who come forward for X-ray and therefore do not give information as to prevalence of tuberculosis in the whole district population. Nevertheless, the Unit visit gives a proportionally approximate idea.

The response to the visit showed that only 1,170 out of a district population of 15,100, approximately 8%, took advantage of the visit. Such a poor response makes one wonder why the community does not take more advantage of mass-radiography facilities.

Unit visits to surrounding districts are made approximately at three yearly intervals but special visits can be made if such are considered advisable in the interest of a community.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Sanitary Inspection.

The systematic inspection of the district has been carried out in an efficient manner. The general sanitary conditions of the district are on the whole satisfactory and there were no cases of disease or ill-health attributable to insanitary conditions.

Throughout the year your public inspector has continued to exercise his usual vigilance in respect of food hygiene and it is satisfactory to report there have been no cases of food poisoning in the district.

Details of your inspector's work is given in his report.

Water Supply.

The Tettenhall Urban District is supplied by the Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking.

I am indebted to Mr. W. C. Johnson, M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.W.E., Water Engineer and Manager, for the following information :—

- (i) The water supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.
- (ii) The water supplied is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (iii) There has been no known contamination of the water supply subsequent to leaving the works.

Summary of Bacteriological Examinations.

No. of Samples.	Coli-Aerogenes Organisms per 100 ml.			
	0	1—2	3—10	Over 10.
1,012	980	15	7	10
Percentage	96.8	1.5	0.7	1.0

The population supplied from the mains in the district is 15,094. Of the houses in the district, 4,743 obtain water direct from the mains, and three houses have a well supply. These houses are situated at a considerable distance from the mains and connection to the Wolverhampton supply has proved to be uneconomical. Samples taken during the year for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory.

Swimming Baths.

There is only one small swimming bath within the district and these premises, a school, are under private control and not used by members of the public. The source of water is from the Wolverhampton Water Undertaking and is changed at least three times yearly, usually coinciding with school terms.

The treatment is a continuous process of heating, filtration and chlorination. Temperature is usually maintained at 70 deg. F. Checks are made daily by the school caretaker, and include tests for chlorine, pH and colour.

Bacteriological samples taken have always proved satisfactory.

Your Engineer and Surveyor (Mr. J. W. Mason, M.I.Mun.E., M.Y.P.I.) has supplied me with the following information:—

Sewage Disposal.

"The new Sewage Works at Bridgnorth Road, Trescott were brought into use in early May and have been working satisfactorily since that date. The Sewage Farm at Blackbrook has now been abandoned for the disposal of sewage."

Personal Observations.

Complaints have been made as to the offensive and objectionable smell from the works.

It is virtually impossible to operate a sewage-disposal plant of any kind without occasional objectionable smells; but the offensive smell complained of occurs at too frequent intervals to be ignored and under certain atmospheric conditions to be more marked, with direction and strength of wind carrying it to localities distant from the sewage works. Nevertheless, there are periods when smell is barely perceptible.

The best results cannot be expected from a recently installed plant. Some months must elapse before the bacteria attain their greatest activity in digesting and purifying the sewage; but judging from the monthly effluent reports, the efficiency of the plant, from the purification point of view, would appear to be well-established.

The offensive smell that does occur at times is without question from the sludge and a satisfactory method of treatment and disposal must be found.

House Refuse.

"The Council have continued tipping on the site at the rear of Wightwick Mill Farm in Bridgnorth Road and have maintained their efforts to obtain a further site against the time when the present area will be filled. It has been possible by re-organisation to maintain a weekly collection of house refuse in all parts of the district."

Public Conveniences.

"Improvements have been carried out to the public conveniences on the Upper Green and Regis Road."

Mortuary.

The number admitted to the mortuary during the year was 33.

Danescourt Lawn Cemetery—Burials.

Mr. F. S. Pratt, Cemetery Superintendent, has supplied me with the following information:—

" Adult Males	17
Adult Females	18
Children under 10 years of age :—	
Male	—
Female	1
Stillborn	—
Total	36

26 Memorial Plaques were placed in the Cemetery during the year.

During the year 1961, the site around the Cemetery buildings was turfed.

The pathway from the main drive to the workshop was completed.

A wide verge in Coppice Lane has been seeded and a verge on the opposite side of the land from Wergs Road to the Cemetery entrance is being levelled and prepared for turfing and seeding.

178 additional shrubs were planted in the Cemetery border. It is proposed that additional flowering shrubs be purchased during the coming year to furnish the border.

A Public Shelter, the gift of an anonymous donor will be built in the Cemetery and it is hoped that the construction will be completed during the early part of 1962."

HOUSING.

I am indebted to your Surveyor Mr. Mason, your Housing Manager, Mr. Berrisford, and your Public Health Inspector for the statistical information which I incorporate in my report on the housing situation in your district.

The Council own 1,014 houses of which 118 have been allocated to Wolverhampton Corporation for Overspill. The Overspill target is 300 in the ten years 1957/1966.

During the year 14 Council flats and 146 Private dwellings were completed. No houses were allotted to Wolverhampton. The majority of the completed Council flats went to local families from houses under Demolition Orders and to families on the grounds of general need or medical recommendation.

The families and persons on the waiting list for rehousing numbered as follows :—

Childless Couples in Rooms	..	..	..	67
With Children in Rooms	..	..	..	56
Already in Occupation of a House	..	..	..	72
Applicants for Aged Persons Dwelling	..	..	..	46
			—	
			241	
			—	

In addition to above waiting list there are 59 families requiring rehousing as a result of existing Demolition Orders, Clearance Areas and Closing Orders. To this number must now be added a further 150 houses imminent for demolition orders in the near future.

The overtaking of this problem can proceed no faster than the availability of houses to re-accommodate the affected families and this again is dependent on the availability of building land and the rate of building activity in the district.

Again there are in the district approximately 250 sub-standard houses ; but among those sub-standard houses, sub-standard perhaps in respect of being without a bathroom or inside water-closet, there are many in respect of which modernisation might be effected by landlords or owners taking advantage of Improvement Grant. Your Public Health Inspector comments on this approach to the problem in his report.

A further Clearance Area in Bridgnorth Road involving 34 houses is envisaged for representation in 1962.

The housing position to date in respect of unfit houses and progress in Demolition and Clearance Areas is given in greater detail in the report of your Public Health Inspector.

Letting of Council Houses.

In respect of letting of Council houses, entitlement or consideration of applications is based in the majority of cases on length of time on the waiting list. This on the whole is fair and equitable but from time to time certain cases are brought to my notice of living under conditions detrimental to health and for which, if length of time on the waiting list is the main consideration, there is little hope of obtaining housing conditions that would ameliorate existing ill-health.

Apart from families with tuberculosis histories to which I am glad to say your Housing Committee gives priority, the cases I would draw attention to are bad cases of overcrowding, severe cases of chronic bronchitis, rheumatism and heart affections who are living in old property types of houses very adverse to the condition of ill-health from which they are suffering.

I would therefore ask that more consideration be given to such cases, waiving the qualification of length of time on the waiting list if medical opinion and recommendation is given and made. Such medical recommendation of course would only be given in most urgent cases.

I appreciate that the shortage of available accommodation to meet the demand for re-housing is the crux of the situation ; and I also appreciate the intensive effort your Housing Committee is making to meet the re-housing of those in urgent need and that with this in view, an accommodation survey of Council houses is now being carried out as to houses that may be under-occupied.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

As your Public Health Inspector I supplement the report of Dr. F. B. Mackenzie with some detail of the work of the Department in respect of environmental hygiene.

The major part of the work is routine in character and is summarised in the tables that follow under various headings. Routine work is not spectacular and seldom makes for comment in monthly reports, but it is the backbone of the work of any health department. It is only by regular inspection that standards can be maintained and bettered.

Housing continues to be an important section of the work. Reports on unfit houses are considered by the Public Health Committee and the making of orders on property is reasonably straight forward and quite often opposition from owners is not strong, due to the economics of housing by virtue of low rentals and high land values. The difficulty in dealing with sub-standard houses is in the rehousing of families and owing to the Council's commitments on overspill it has been found during the year that the making of orders has outstripped the capabilities of rehousing. It was originally hoped in 1954 when the programme was prepared, that the rehousing of 30 families a year from condemned properties would be easily maintained, but unfortunately this has not been practicable.

At the beginning of the year it was considered necessary to review the existing list of sub-standard houses and a further list of 115 houses was prepared and added to the programme.

When this increased programme has been completed other houses will have passed into the twilight stage of sub-standard and be ready for clearance. The only solution that I can envisage is the repair and improvement of houses to the standard laid down in the Improvement Grant scheme.

The improvement of the standard of housing is the basic intention of the Housing Acts. It is also the challenge of this era and the growing demand of the younger generation.

The inspection of all types of food premises has been maintained during the year. The Council's policy on slaughter-houses at the end of the year brought about the reduction of such premises to one and has considerably raised the standards.

The elimination of the domestic septic tank drainage systems in those parts of the district without sewers would be greatly appreciated by the small minority of the public who have these fittings in their gardens. The maintenance and the emptying of these systems is an unpleasant feature in any urban area.

The problem of staffing came very much to the fore at the end of the year, both Mr. G. I. Hyslop and Miss V. M. J. Williams having left the department. Mr. A. Lockley in his part-time duties on Rodent Control work continues to give most valuable assistance.

HOUSING.

Details of action by the Public Health Committee, acting for the Council under Delegated powers, on individual premises following Official Representation.

1, Meadow View	Undertaking accepted January, 1961.
43 to 51, Mount Road ..	Orders completed January, 1961.
1, 2 and 3, West View Cottages	Demolition Orders July, 1961.
31, Yew Tree Lane	Demolition Order January, 1961.
8, School Road	Closing Order May, 1961.
57 and 59, Woodthorne Rd. S.	Demolition Orders, May 1961.
4, Finchfield Hill	Demolition Order, July 1961.
19 to 29, Mount Road ..	Demolition Orders December, 1961.
22 and 30, Castlecroft Road ..	Closing Orders completed January, 1962.
14, Bridgnorth Road ..	Closing Order November, 1961.
12 to 20, Oak Hill	Official Representations November 1961.

Houses Demolished during the year.

2, 4, 6 and 8, College Road.

2 and 4, Upper Street.

19, Wood Road.

Eight houses were also demolished in the Lower Street area.

At the end of the year under review the following properties on which Individual Orders were operative were still occupied :—

<i>Address.</i>	<i>Date of Order.</i>
10, Oak Hill	March, 1955.
3 and 5, School Road	January, 1958.
1, 2 and 3, Wightwick Leys Cottages ..	January, 1960.
17, Wood Road	June, 1959.
1a, Upper Green	March, 1960.
18 to 28, Holloway	November, 1960.
31, Limes Road	April, 1960.
1, Nursery Walk	April, 1960.

<i>Address.</i>	<i>Date of Order.</i>
Lock House, Compton	June, 1960.
61, Mount Road	December, 1960.
23 and 25, Wood Road	December, 1960.
1, Meadow View	January, 1960.
43, 45, 49 and 51, Mount Road ..	December, 1960.
1, 2 and 3, West View Cottages ..	July, 1961.
31, Yew Tree Lane	January, 1961.
8, School Road	May, 1961.
57 and 59, Woodthorne Road S. ..	May, 1961.
4, Finchfield Hill	July, 1961.
19 to 29, Mount Road	December, 1961.
14, Bridgnorth Road	November, 1961.

Other sub-standard houses in the control of the Council which have been certified unfit and still remain occupied :—

27 to 39, Upper Street, Tettenhall ..	Two occupied.
1 to 7, Manor Street, Tettenhall ..	Three occupied.

Making in all a total of 45 families requiring rehousing from premises affected by Individual Orders.

Lower Street C.P.O. Confirmed 1956.

One house still remains occupied in this scheme.

Aldersley Road Clearance Area.

Official Representation November, 1956.

Only five houses are vacant leaving 13 families for rehousing.

Housing General.

The clearance of sub-standard houses was continued in accordance with the original programme prepared in 1954. The worst types of houses have now been dealt with and the problem remains of clearing unfit houses which appear to be of a better construction

than those previously dealt with. The major defects previously were, darkness, dampness, poor fabric and bad arrangement, whereas now the premises are being dealt with for smallness of accommodation, and lack of amenities with less dampness and disrepair.

This often raises the problem of whether these houses should be repaired and provided with modern facilities. But for the long term repair and modernisation of these dwellings it often requires the building to be overhauled from ground floor to roof, with new buildings built on to replace the old type sculleries with modern type amenities.

There may be no serious overcrowding problem in the district similar to that which is building up in some other areas, particularly those of an industrial nature, and possibly the standard of housing may be slightly better throughout, but there are still sub-standard houses in the district where the problem can only be remedied by clearance. It is hoped that the programme as prepared will result in many of these being demolished.

Statutory notices under the Housing Act for the improvement of facilities in two houses which were occupied by more than one family were complied with during the year under review.

A considerable amount of informal work is done every year in the department by informal discussions with owners and occupiers regarding the best ways and means in which to carry out repairs and improvements. It is quite often very gratifying to find on revisits the amount of works completed by tenants in the provision of new fittings such as fireplaces, sink units, removal of old washing coppers and old open grates that is carried out in some older houses to make living conditions more pleasant.

Overcrowding.

No cases of actual legal overcrowding were reported to the Council during the year. It was however found necessary to report on the conditions at two houses where the legal limits were very much strained by sub-tenants.

Improvement Grants.

The sum of £3,024 was paid during the year to the owners of properties for works of improvement or modernisation completed. In all, 11 units of accommodation were affected and is a considerable increase over the previous year.

It is regrettable that much more use is not made ~~to~~ of this grant system, when it is remembered that it is basically intended for the provision of better amenities in houses and that there are in the area approximately 250 houses which lack modern facilities but which would lend themselves to alteration and modernisation and would make reasonable dwellings for a considerable number of years.

Moveable Dwellings.

Only two dwellings are in permanent occupation at Finchfield. Another two were in temporary use in another part of the district. Some other caravans were finally removed from a site at the Wergs.

A check was made during the year throughout the area and it was found that several other trailer caravans are garaged in the area but not occupied.

This type of dwelling does not create a major problem within the district.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no premises of this type within the district.

Rent Act.

Application for Certificates of Disrepair :—

(1) Number of applications for certificates	.. ..	1
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	.. ..	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates—		
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	.. ..	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects	.. ..	1
(4) Number of undertakings given to landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	.. ..	Nil
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	.. ..	Nil
(6) Number of certificates issued	.. ..	Nil

Application for Cancellation of Certificates :—

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	2
(8) Objection by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of Tenant's objections	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

Shops Act, 1950.

Within the district there are 117 shops. This is an increase of two over the figure of last year. There are in addition 23 fully licensed premises in the district.

The majority of the shops are small units, mainly under self-employed control, employing two, three and four assistants.

Other shopping facilities provided in the district are from mobile shops retailing foodstuffs which do not come under the control of the Shops Acts legislation. Other shopping services are provided by delivery of all types of goods from shops in and out of the area.

The shopping facilities and services appear to be steadily improving and when the proposed new development at Compton is completed the area should be well served for domestic shopping needs.

During the year the work has been routine in character and was usually carried out in conjunction with inspections under the Food and Drugs or Public Health Acts and has mainly revolved around the checking of Sunday trading, ventilation of premises, provision of facilities for staff, employment of young persons, and the giving of advice on the Closing hours.

No statutory action was found necessary.

Sanitary Accommodation and Drainage.

The exact number of water closets within the district is not available as they are now the accepted standard fitting in all premises.

There only remains one pail closet at a small factory in the Compton area. Three others were discontinued when three cottages were modernised and converted into two houses at the latter part of the year.

The number of waste-water closets was reduced by one during the year. Informal notices were served for the removal of four others. This brings the total number of these fittings down to 18. Of these, six will be the subject of Housing Act action in the very near future and the remainder are scattered about the district mainly in houses which also have modern facilities installed internally.

The era of the waste-water closets is now almost at an end. These fittings were installed during the period at the end of the last century and at the beginning of the present, when the district was being sewered. They appear to have been recognised as unpleasant sanitary fittings in the 1920 period.

From a summary of the sanitary circumstances of the district in 1922 it was recorded that there were :—

- 70 houses not connected to the sewer.
- 393 houses with waste-water closets.
- 316 with ashpits.
- 173 houses with Privies.
- 75 houses with ash middens.
- 61 houses without piped water supply.
- 416 houses with baths.

It can be appreciated that when the waste-water closets were installed they must have been a very considerable improvement in environmental hygiene on the types of fittings mentioned above.

I also think these figures do help to show the vast changes that have taken place within the last few decades in the sanitary circumstances in houses throughout the district.

In monthly and annual reports over several years, I have made comments on the necessity for the elimination of the septic-tank drainage systems in the Perton Road, Pattingham Road, Keepers Lane, Wergs Hall Road, Grove Lane and Ash Hill areas and the need for the provision of public sewers. I feel certain that outside of any health considerations, a case could probably be made for this work on purely economic grounds.

During the year the 1961 Public Health Act came into force and gave Local Authorities much needed powers to assist in the speedier clearance of drainage problems which occur all too frequently and give rise to considerable inconvenience to householders.

During the year 48 informal notices were served for all types of drainage defects. There were also six statutory notices.

Considerable advice is given to owner occupiers about the many problems associated with drainage works.

Watercourses.

The Smestow is the main watercourse in the district and it cannot be denied that it does at times become polluted particularly after heavy rainfall. It does appear that both in and out of this area the stream takes considerable storm water overflow from sewers. In normal times the stream appears to run clear and free from pollution.

The Penk appears free from pollution.

The canal which runs through the valley from Aldersley to Wightwick is not now used for commercial traffic, its use being mainly limited to weekends for pleasure craft.

FOOD INSPECTION AND HYGIENE.

Meat Inspection.

The following tables gives the number of animals slaughtered and percentages of number affected with disease :—

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) ..	392	Nil	6	2577	1040	Nil
Number inspected	392	Nil	6	2757	1040	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi.						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned ..	29	Nil	Nil	20	18	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi	7.3	Nil	Nil	0.7	1.8	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	29	Nil
Percentage of the number of inspected affected with Tuberculosis.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.8	Nil
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which part of 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 trimmings and strippings the following were condemned :—

172 lbs. of meat.

834 lbs. of offal.

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

The standard and quality of the meat killed and retailed throughout the district is good. Outside of the slaughter houses, meat and offals are inspected in shops and on transport vehicles delivering to the local shops.

The appointed day for the implementation of the Slaughter-house Report was fixed for the 1st January, 1962, and accordingly licences were only renewed to that date. Full details of all the requirements to comply with the Cruelty and Hygiene Regulations made under the Act were sent to the owners during the latter part of the year.

Only two slaughterhouses were in use during the year.

Slaughter of Animals.

Eleven licences to slaughter animals were renewed during the year in accordance with the 1958 Act.

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 :—

7 tins of Boiled Ham.

5 tins of Corn Beef.

1 tin of Choucroute au Naturel.

2 tins of Celtuce.

1 tin of Chestnuts.

2 tins of Cheese Fondue.

1 tin of Curried Chicken.

12 tins of Fondue.

5 tins of Gammon.

2 tins of Mandarin Oranges.
 2 tins of Melons.
 1 tin of Mangoes.
 2 tins of Ox Tongue.
 5 tins of Peaches.
 1 tin of Apple Sauce.
 1 tin of Rice Milk Pudding.
 3 tins of Salsify.
 1 tin of Sieved Spinach.
 2 tins of Spiced Pears.
 4 tins of Stewed Steak.
 8 tins of Young Berries.
 1 side of Pork.
 1 Melton Mowbray Pork Pie.
 6 Veal, Ham and Egg Pies.
 1 $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Salmon.
 1 bottle of Tomato Juice.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of mixed foodstuffs.

The following gives a brief summary of the complaints made to the Department by members of the public concerning food not of the prescribed nature, substance or quality. No statutory action was taken.

Cockles. Passed to Local Authority where distributed, who have carried out extensive sampling of supplies from different countries.

Sultana Cake. Complaint of nail in substance. Advice given.

Blackcurrant and Liquorice sweets. Chemical analysis carried out ; no traces of detectable metallic contamination found.

Battenburg Cake. Peculiar taste and odour ; found to be due to excess flavouring and use of cellophane wrapping.

Picallilli. Passed to County Borough where product was manufactured.

Sterilised Milk. Three slugs found in milk bottles ; passed to adjoining authority ; no action taken owing to difficulty of determining responsibility.

Shoulder Bacon. Green discolouration in prescapular gland. Unable to determine cause. Believed to be dye substance.

Danish Butter. Slightly sour. Found to be fit but third grade; condition caused by delay in transit through shipping strike.

Ice-Cream and Ice-Lollies.

Six samples of Ice-Lollies were taken and examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service and all came within the pH limit of 4.5 which inhibits the growth of pathogens.

Five samples of other ice-lollies with ice-cream content also satisfied the Methylene-blue test.

Two samples of Cream also satisfied Methylene-blue test.

Six samples of ice-cream taken as retailed from shops also satisfied the Methylene-blue test.

Three samples of ice-cream taken from bulk containers at premises where meals are prepared were also satisfactory but one other only came up to the Grade 2 and another to Grade 3.

Efforts were made to persuade the proprietors of all the premises affected to purchase their Ice-Cream in smaller units to avoid possible contamination.

Food Premises.

The following tables gives a summary of the main types of food business within the district.

<i>Types of Business.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Canteens and premises where meals are prepared ..	23
Fried Fish shops	2
Butchers	12
Grocers	44
Shops selling sweets and confectionery ..	11
Chemists	5
Licensed premises	23
Off-Licence premises	4
Slaughterhouses	2
Premises Registered for the manufacture of sausage, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food..	7
Shops selling milk	18
Shops retailing ice-cream	36
Licensed Game Dealer	1

180 inspections were made of premises where food is handled, prepared and retailed.

Informal notices were sent in respect of 34 premises. These were in relation to requirements at licensed premises, grocers or butchers' shops, school kitchens and mobile food vehicles.

Regular inspections are carried out at all types of food premises, utensils and by personnel.

I think it is correct to state that the food premises within the district comply with Hygiene Regulations as far as the provision of amenities such as sinks, hot water supplies, and sanitary facilities is concerned. But it is only by regular inspection that standards of hygiene and cleanliness can be maintained and advice given on hygienic methods of handling food.

With the frequent changes in personnel at food establishments the need for regular routine inspection is a constant necessity.

Milk.

There is little to report on milk supplies, only bottled Designated milk being supplied throughout the area.

All the milk is from the larger dairies and heat treatment plants outside of the district and the majority is retailed from vehicles though a small proportion is sold from grocers' shops.

I am of the opinion that due to the success of the measures used for animal health by the veterinary services and the modern heat treatment techniques it is safe to conclude that milk retailed in the district is safe for human consumption without further treatment.

The results of bacteriological examination of 48 samples of milk taken within the district and examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service are set out in the following table :—

Designation.	No. of samples submitted.	Phosphatase.		Turbidity.		Methylene Blue.	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Tuberculin Tested ..	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
T.T. (Pasteurised) ..	24	24	—	—	—	24	—
Pasteurised	9	9	—	—	—	9	—
Sterilised	10	—	—	10	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

I am indebted to the Medical Officer of Health of the County Council for the following information regarding samples of food taken in Tettenhall.

Details of Milk and General Foods taken during 1961.

Article of Food.	No. Samples	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Milk	12	12	—
General Foods	26	25	1

Details are set out as follows :—

Milk.

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ..	6
Pasteurised	3
Sterilised	3
	<hr/>
	12 All genuine.
	<hr/>

General Foods.

Number of samples taken	26
Number of samples genuine	25
Number of samples adulterated ..	1

Particulars of Adulterated Sample.

Apple and Pineapple Fruit Juice—Formal Sample.

Claimed the presence of Vitamin C and failed to specify the minimum quantity of such vitamin in each fluid oz.

Labels amended.

Classification of Foods—26.

Raspberry Ripple Ice Cream.
 Raspberry Delight Ice Cream.
 Lemon Squash.
 Instant Coffee (three samples).
 Best English Butter.
 Dairy Cream Sponge.
 Processed Austrian Smoked Cheese.
 Mandarin Oranges in Syrup.
 Breakfast Fruit in Syrup.
 Chicken, Pork, and Veal Sausages.
 Strawberry and Orange Flavoured Jelly.
 Apple and Pineapple Fruit Juice.
 Roasted and Salted Peanuts.
 Cumberland Rum Butter.
 Chicken Supreme.
 Pork Luncheon Meat.
 Sugar Toasted Oats.
 Double Devon Cream.
 Ginger Marmalade.
 Pork in Natural Juices.
 Cocoa.
 Instant Cream Powder with Glucose.
 Cinnamon Sugar.
 Italian Salad Dressing Mix.

CLEAN AIR.

No progress was made during the year towards implementing the Act. The preliminary work done in 1958 on the Western part of the area to make a smoke control area was not finalised after Ministerial approval.

The work in the survey showed that the majority of the public are anxious to play their part in preventing atmospheric pollution. With the greater publicity now given to clean air, health hazards and the much wider choice of approved appliances available, the public are now much more co-operative.

I suppose it is fair comment to state that some members of the public would object to any scheme that will alter their set ways in the use of bituminous coal in open fires and some will find other forms of reasoning for objecting to smoke-free areas. But this is a type of public health work well worth the effort and struggle to rid the atmosphere of pollution.

RODENT CONTROL.

This work is carried out by Mr. A. Lockley on a part-time basis for the Department and is done in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations.

The major part of the work is carried out at domestic premises. In all 182 houses were treated for infestation. Treatments were also carried out when necessary at schools, shops, building sites and Council properties such as the refuse tip, sewage farm, and allotments.

The annual test baiting of the sewers was completed. For the test baiting, 93 manholes were treated and on re-inspection, three manholes were found to have part-takes. Poison baits were laid in the vicinity of the takes until negative results were obtained. Some structural works were also carried out after this treatment.

Outside of the actual treatments carried out by Mr. Lockley, a considerable amount of time is given to advising householders on how to avoid further infestations. This advisory aspect of the work is very essential.

No statutory action was necessary.

PEST CONTROL.

The Department was responsible for the clearance of 14 wasp nests, one bug infestation, four clusterfly infestations and other insect complaints.

Insecticidal powder is given to the public on request for household treatments of ants, silver fish and beetles.

Considerable advice is given to the public on the treatment of minor insect infestations.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of books is carried out as required for the Tettenhall Wood and Finchfield Libraries following cases of infectious disease in the borrowing household. Household effects are also treated on request.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Only one complaint was received of noise nuisance during the year and this after thorough investigation was not sufficiently proved to justify taking action.

The main practical difficulty in this work is estimating the different reactions of individuals to noise. The noise that to a minority can be a nuisance, would be disregarded by the majority.

Agricultural Act, 1956 (Health Provisions).

No action was found necessary during the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

No action was found necessary during the year.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Reg. 1953.

No action was taken during the year.

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	145
Refuse	71
Rodent Control	273
Repairs to Premises	302
Food Premises	180
Meat Inspection	351
Infectious Disease	21
Shops other than Food Premises	47
Factories	43
Housing Act.	391
Clean Air Act	17
Miscellaneous	176
Total	2,017

General Information regarding Notices Served during the year.

Form of Notice.	No. Served	Premises.	Defects.
Informal :			
General Sanitary Defects.	113	134	165
Statutory :			
Defects	19	28	40

Legal proceedings were taken for the compliance of one statutory notice.

In addition by informal action 192 dustbins were provided to private houses.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 TO 1959.

Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Number of		
		Inspections. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	3	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	18	25	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	18	14	—	—
Total	39	43	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector. (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)— ..					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

Part VIII.

Section 110.			Section 111.		
No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c). (1)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council. (2)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists. (3)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some. premises. (4)	Notices served. (5)	Prose- cutions. (6)
—	—	—	—	—	—

E. BARNES,

Public Health Inspector.



