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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON



The  
Health Services  
of Wolverhampton  
in 1962



ANNUAL REPORT

by

J. F. GALLOWAY, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.,  
L.R.C.P., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

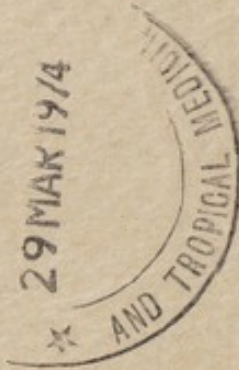
and

Principal School Medical Officer



79867

29 MAR 1974



COUNTY BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for 1962

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**J. F. GALLOWAY,**  
M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
D.P.M., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health  
and  
Principal School Medical Officer



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**PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF**  
as at 31st December, 1962

Medical Officer of Health	J. F. Galloway, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	F. N. Garratt, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Ph.D.
Maternity and Child Welfare Senior Assistant Medical Officer	Marjorie G. Carnaghan, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G., C.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers	Margaret Ingham, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. Margaret T. Wood, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
Chief Dental Officer	T. H. Liptrot, L.D.S.
Tuberculosis*	J. Aspin, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.M.R.D. R. A. Chand, M.B., Ch.B.
Analysts	R. K. Chalmers, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. C. N. Grange, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Health Visiting Superintendent	Miss M. Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Group Advisers	3
Health Visitors	10
Nurses	4 (one part-time)
Midwifery Supervisor	Mrs. D. K. Rinkel, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.
District Midwives	23 (one part-time)
Premature Baby Nurse	1
Home Nursing Superintendent	Miss M. N. Swift, S.R.N., Q.D.N., S.C.M.
Home Nurses	21 (4 part-time)
Mental Health Service Mental Welfare Officers	F. L. Bird Miss E. Bottomley E. V. Oram, S.R.N., R.M.D.N. A. J. Whyte, S.R.N., R.M.N. H. C. Whittall (part-time)
Special Training Centre Supervisor	Miss H. Chettle
Assistant Supervisors	8 and 2 general assistants
Trainees	3
Home Help Service Organiser	Miss M. Saunders
Assistant Organiser	Miss E. M. Mansell
Home Helps	102 (87 part-time)
Day Nurseries Matrons	Miss C. Fitzgerald, S.R.N. Miss K. A. Murray, C.N.N.
Nursery Assistants	23
Domestic Staff	9 (6 part-time)
After-Care Officer	Mrs. N. C. Fry, S.R.N.
Chiropodists	5 (all part-time)
Public Health Inspectors Chief Public Health Inspector	F. Binns Hartley, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Specialist Inspectors	6
District Inspectors	5
Pupil Inspectors	5
Clerical Chief Clerk	J. Darby
Clerks	23
Clinic Clerks (part-time)	9
Other Staff Rodent Operatives	1
Miscellaneous	2

\*Jointly with Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.



Health Department,  
59, Waterloo Road  
Wolverhampton.  
Tel. : Wolverhampton 24281.

To : The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
County Borough of Wolverhampton.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The health service of a local authority should strive to provide the population with a good environment, should make readily available protection against avoidable illness and should assist in securing adequate domiciliary medical care. It should concern itself with the other medical responsibilities of local authorities including the health of school children, the welfare of its employees, the medical aspects of superannuation and cremation and it should co-operate with other branches of the health service. It has special opportunities and responsibilities for helping particular groups—the reproducing woman, the growing child, the mentally disordered, the handicapped and the aged. This report (and the complementary School Health Report) is designed to give some indication of how these responsibilities were undertaken in Wolverhampton in 1962.

It was a relatively dry year with rainfall recorded at West Park (24.47 inches) over 12 per cent less than the average annual rainfall (27.88 inches) calculated over the past 65 years. The maximum temperature during the year was 77°F, recorded on 8th June and the lowest temperatures were recorded on 1st January (16°F), the 2nd January (17°F) and 23rd December (17°F). There was a cold spell in the middle of November and the year ended with an even colder spell beginning on 22nd December. Snow fell on 15 days and 0.51 inches of melted snow was recorded; of this amount 0.33 inches fell during the last week of the year.

Demand for labour was on a lower scale than in 1961, particularly for unskilled workers. The entry of coloured immigrants continued at a high rate during the early part of the year but there

have been few arrivals since the introduction on 1st July, 1962 of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act. The year opened with an increase in the number of persons wholly unemployed, mainly because of the inclement weather. Most of them had been re-absorbed by March but from then until the end of the year the number of persons wholly unemployed increased and by December the total was 2,388. Short-time working continued throughout the year but generally on a lower level than in the previous year.

The control of the environment is directed largely to improving the conditions under which people live and work, the quality of the food they eat, the water they drink and the air they breathe. The removal of unfit houses has been pursued unremittingly during the last decade and in 1962 a further 186 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation; the uncontrolled parking of caravans on open spaces is assuming serious proportions and houses in multiple occupation also cause concern.

The water supply in Wolverhampton is lacking in fluoride but has the Victorian qualities of purity and hardness; the standards of milk, ice cream and food are supervised by frequent sampling. All meat slaughtered at the abattoir is inspected but the abattoir now falls short of modern standards; although it is intended to improve the existing building there is little doubt that a new abattoir on an adequate site is the best method of achieving satisfactory standards. The provision of clean air depends largely on the establishment of smoke control areas; two smoke control orders were in operation at the end of 1962 and a third confirmed order is due to come into operation in 1963.

Deaths of persons normally resident in Wolverhampton numbered 1,696 and of these 1,553 occurred within the borough. Of the deaths occurring in the borough 54 per cent took place at home, 30 per cent in the general wards of hospitals and the remainder in geriatric wards, welfare homes and other institutions. The principal causes of death continue to be diseases of the heart and circulation (47.4% of all deaths), cancer (18.1%), diseases of the respiratory tract (16.5%) and suicides and violence (4.5%); together they accounted for 86 per cent of all deaths. Although deaths from cancer of the lung were fewer than in 1961 the total



still exceeds the average for the five years 1956-1960. Attention again must be drawn (for the seventh successive year) to the clear relationship between heavy cigarette smoking and the majority of deaths from this condition ; this relationship is incontrovertible and no amount of ingenious chicanery can make it otherwise.

Although births exceeded deaths by 1,426 the population of the town, according to the Registrar General, declined by 70. This reflects the outward migration of people seeking housing accommodation and it is relevant to note that while 578 houses ceased to be inhabited due to slum clearance or other reasons, the number of additional dwellings that became available was 596 leaving an increase of only 18 houses during the year.

The marriage rate in Wolverhampton, high for many years, continues to rise ; the rate of 21.5 per thousand population is 44 per cent above the national figure. Births (live and still) in Wolverhampton rose substantially after the war to a maximum in 1947 and then declined in 1957 ; since then the number of births has risen rapidly and in 1962 there were 3,194, an increase of over 37 per cent in five years and indeed of over 12.5 per cent in one year. The proportion of births that are illegitimate has risen steadily from 4.1 per cent in 1951 to 10.5 per cent in 1962.

Municipal Midwives continued to deal with increasing numbers of patients. In 1957 they attended 1,207 domiciliary confinements and 693 patients who had been discharged early from hospital, making a total of 1,900 ; in 1962, five years later, they attended 1,406 domiciliary confinements (an increase of 16 per cent) and 1,373 patients who had been discharged early from hospital (an increase of 95 per cent) making a total of 2,779 patients (an increase of 46 per cent).

The presence of smallpox early in the year in the neighbouring areas resulted in a twelve-fold increase, mostly unnecessary, in the demand for vaccination but the interest aroused had a beneficial effect in raising the proportion of infants under one year of age who were vaccinated from 28 per cent to 52 per cent of the year's births. Diphtheria immunisation is urged constantly on parents and during the year 2,609 children were protected, three out of four of them by



the staff of the local authority ; over the past three years the percentage of children protected under the age of 15 has risen from 63 per cent to 74 per cent and although this is encouraging there is still room for improvement. Vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. continues to be offered to all 13 year old pupils in school; 12 per cent of those tested already were positive due to naturally acquired immunity or previous vaccination ; 1,607 children were vaccinated. Approximately 1,800 children were protected against whooping cough and tetanus. The much more easily administered Sabin oral poliomyelitis vaccine became available in February and by the end of the year 3,769 persons including 1,752 children had been protected either by the use of this vaccine alone or by its use in combination with Salk vaccine ; an average of 17 cases of poliomyelitis a year were notified in the ten years up to and including 1956 when a small number of children were immunised with the limited supply of Salk vaccine ; the following year, 1957, when the vaccine became more readily available, 11 cases occurred ; in the five years up to the end of 1962, only 4 cases occurred.

The work of the Home Nursing Service continues to increase. Last year the nurses visited almost 1,600 patients and at the end of the year were nursing 326 patients ; the number of visits has almost doubled in ten years and the number of patients attended at the end of the year was more than twice what it was ten years ago ; the proportion of old people among the patients continues to rise. The number of cases, mostly old people, assisted by home helps also increased and the number being attended at the end of the year, 621, was twice what it was only five years ago. The laundry service for incontinent patients instituted in 1959 is obviously fulfilling a great need and there was a three-fold increase in the number of sheets issued, from 2,220 in 1961 to 7,057 in 1962. The chiropody service which confines its attention almost entirely to old people showed a decline in the number of treatments given in 1962, not due to any diminution in demand but to a shortage of chiropodists which it is hoped will be overcome in the near future by the establishment of new centres for training ; the recently introduced higher standards of entry for training and also its lengthening from two to three years have not proved helpful at a time when there is a shortage of chiropodists.



The Mental Health Act came into force on the 1st November, 1960, so that last year was the second full year in which it operated and there has now been time for its permanent effects to become clearer, particularly in relation to patients suffering from mental illness. During the three years 1957/59, when the old legislation was in operation, consistent figures showed that an annual average of 486 persons were referred to mental welfare officers, 120 patients were admitted to New Cross Hospital for observation, and 23 certified and 203 voluntary patients were admitted to St. George's Hospital, Stafford; mental welfare officers paid 150 visits to former hospital patients. During 1962, under the new Act, 1,014 persons were referred to mental welfare officers, 28 informal and 27 other patients were admitted to New Cross Hospital and 66 informal and 78 other patients were admitted to St. George's Hospital; mental welfare officers paid 212 visits to former hospital patients. These figures show that before the Act, an average of 346 patients were admitted annually to hospital and the admission of 203 of them was voluntary (now "informal") and 143 were unwilling or reluctant to enter hospital; that in 1962 after the Act, 199 patients were admitted to hospital and 94 of them entered voluntarily or informally and 105 were unwilling or reluctant to do so. The reduction in total admissions of 43 per cent (54 per cent in informal patients and 27 per cent in reluctant patients) does not reflect diminished pressure on the psychiatric service, for referrals to mental welfare officers have more than doubled in the same time; what the reduction does reflect is the increasing tendency for psychiatrists to examine patients before they are admitted to mental hospitals and not after; this enables them to select those patients whose admission they regard as the most necessary, and locally it has resulted in a great reduction in the number of patients admitted to New Cross Hospital for short periods of observation; it has also resulted in a much higher proportion of those patients who are admitted to hospital being admitted directly to St. George's Hospital. These facts and figures indicate that while the number of people seeking help for mental disorder is increasing, they tend to receive consultant advice at an earlier stage, fewer of them are admitted to hospital and an increasing amount of their care and after-care is left in the hands of the domiciliary services which consist of the local general practitioners and the local authority mental health service.

The local authority health service has responsibilities outside the National Health Service. The medical officer of health is the medical referee to Bushbury Crematorium and two other members of the local authority medical staff are deputy referees, all having been appointed by the Home Office. The first cremation at the new Bushbury Crematorium took place on the 14th June, 1954, and the number increased annually until 1960 ; there has been little change since that year and in 1962 the number was slightly under 1,700.

The number of medical examinations of staff of the Corporation for superannuation, fitness for work and freedom from infection, is increasing steadily and in 1962 exceeded 1,000 for the first time.

The net expenditure in Wolverhampton on the services of the local health authority per thousand population for the financial year 1961/62 was £1,491. The average for the county boroughs was £1,586 per thousand population and variations extended from £2,244 (Salford), £2,092 (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), and £2,072 (West Ham) at one extreme to £1,022 (Northampton), £1,127 (Birkenhead) and £1,128 (Southend) at the other. If the average net expenditure of all county boroughs is represented as 100 per cent, then Wolverhampton's net expenditure was 94 per cent. On individual items Wolverhampton's expenditure was above the average on midwifery (132 per cent), care of mothers and young children (105 per cent), health visiting (103 per cent), vaccination and immunisation (101 per cent), and administration (101 per cent) ; it was average on ambulance services (100 per cent) ; it was below average on domestic help (68 per cent), home nursing (72 per cent) mental health (77 per cent) and prevention of illness, care and after-care (78 per cent).

In the financial year 1961/62 the gross expenditure of the Health Department in performing the duties of both a local health authority and a local sanitary authority amounted to £249,000. Care of mothers and young children absorbed 23 per cent of this, environmental services 16 per cent, midwifery 11 per cent, domestic help 11 per cent, administration 10 per cent, mental health 8 per cent, health visiting 7 per cent, home nursing 7 per cent, care and after-care 4 per cent and vaccination and immunisation 3 per cent.



The local authority health service today is regarded by the public and by the Minister as an increasingly important provider of community medical and auxiliary services, and it is required to meet a growing demand from the public for help with those special groups, the reproducing woman, the growing child, the mentally disordered, the handicapped and the aged. In an all-purpose authority our duty is to provide these services efficiently and acceptably in a satisfactory environment. This report describes a year's endeavour.

All engaged in this work are conscious of and encouraged by the sustained interest of the Council and particularly the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

J. F. GALLOWAY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## SECTION I

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

#### Summary of Statistics

#### Comparison of Statistics

	1932	1942	1952	1961	1962
Population	133,300	147,200	162,300	149,780	149,710
Area in Acres	7,105	9,126	9,126	9,126	9,126
Inhabited Houses	31,922	40,604	45,557	46,281	46,299
Birth Rate (live) (per 1,000 population)	16.4	18.3	16.1	18.6	20.9
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	11.6	11.0	10.6	12.3	11.4
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	61	46	32	25.2	23.7
Total Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	37.4	29.3	22.7	19.4	22.5
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	3.2	2.5	0.37	0.71	—
Cancer Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	1.54	1.58	1.91	2.22	2.02
Tuberculosis Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	0.86	0.59	0.25	0.10	0.1
Pulmonary only	0.69	0.47	0.22	0.10	0.10
Rateable Value	£737,780	£970,931	£1,092,053	£2,428,584	£2,464,408
Product of Penny Rate	£2,834	£3,872	£4,436	£9,823	£9,984



## 2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of 1962

<b>Population</b> (Registrar-General's mid-year estimate)			149,710		
<b>Live Births</b>	Male	Female	Total		
Legitimate	1,431	1,369	2,800		
Illegitimate	170	152	322		
Total	1,601	1,521	3,122	20.9	per 1,000 population
<b>Still Births</b>					
Legitimate	32	30	62		
Illegitimate	8	2	10		
Total	40	32	72	0.48	per 1,000 population
				22.5	per 1,000 total births
<b>Deaths</b>	942	754	1,696	11.4	per 1,000 population
<b>Natural Increase</b>	1,426				
<b>Infant Mortality</b>					
Legitimate	41	26	67	23.9	per 1,000 live legitimate births
Illegitimate	3	4	7	21.7	per 1,000 live illegitimate births
Total	44	30	74	23.7	per 1,000 live births
<b>Neo-natal Mortality</b> (deaths under 4 weeks)	32	19	51	16.3	per 1,000 live births
<b>Early Neo-natal Mortality</b> (deaths under 1 week)	25	17	42	13.5	per 1,000 live births
<b>Perinatal Mortality</b> (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)	65	49	114	35.7	per 1,000 total (live and still) births
<b>Maternal Mortality</b>	—	—	—	—	per 1,000 total (live and still) births
<b>Deaths from Tuberculosis</b>					
Pulmonary	14	1	15	0.10	per 1,000 population
Non-pulmonary	—	1	1	0.00	per 1,000 population
Total	14	2	16	0.10	per 1,000 population
<b>Deaths from Infectious Diseases</b>					
Influenza	7	5	12		
Gastro-enteritis	7	5	12		
Syphilitic disease	1	—	1		
Meningococcal infection	3	1	4		
Poliomyelitis	1	—	1		
<b>Deaths from Cancer</b>	158	144	302	2.02	per 1,000 population
<b>Area Comparability Factors</b>					
Births	0.99				
Deaths	1.08				

TABLE I

## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1962

CAUSES OF DEATH	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents within the Borough										
	Male All ages	Female All ages	Total All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 and under 75 yrs.	75 yrs. and over
Causes	942	754	1,696	74	9	3	13	69	423	404	701
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	14	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	1
Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Septic Disease	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bacterial Infection	3	1	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer of Stomach	23	19	42	—	—	—	—	1	14	13	14
Cancer of Lung, Bronchus	59	10	69	—	—	—	—	6	38	17	8
Cancer of Breast	—	38	38	—	—	—	—	4	16	12	6
Cancer of Uterus	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1
Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	72	67	139	—	1	—	1	10	55	41	31
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	4	3	7	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	2
Stomach Lesions	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3
Lesions of Nervous System	101	147	248	—	—	—	—	2	39	66	141
Coronary Disease, Angina	145	84	229	—	—	—	—	5	52	73	99
Hypertension with Heart Disease	15	20	35	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	11
Ischaemic Heart Disease	113	118	231	—	—	—	—	8	37	32	154
Circulatory Disease	30	30	60	—	—	—	—	—	15	7	38
Influenza	7	5	12	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	6
Pneumonia	83	55	138	6	5	—	1	2	31	29	64
Pharyngitis	93	36	129	—	—	—	—	3	36	40	50
Diseases of Respiratory System	9	3	12	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	4
Cancer of Stomach and Intestine	7	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	5
Enteritis, Enteritis and Colitis	7	5	12	5	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
Cystitis and Nephrosis	9	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genital Malformations	11	4	15	13	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ill-defined and ill-defined Diseases	70	62	132	44	—	2	1	9	21	26	29
Motor Vehicle Accidents	13	2	15	—	—	—	3	1	3	3	5
Other Accidents	24	20	44	2	—	—	2	7	7	6	20
Self-harm	11	6	17	—	—	—	—	4	11	1	1
War and Operations of War	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—



## **B. General Statistics**

### **1. Population**

The Registrar General's estimate of the population on the 30th June, 1962, was 149,710, a decrease of 70 over the previous year.

The proportion of the population who were under 15 years of age was estimated to be 22.3 per cent ; the proportion for England and Wales was 22.6 per cent.

The difference between the natural increase of 1,696 and the actual estimated increase of 70 is indicative of the migration of the population presumably to neighbouring areas.

### **2. Inhabited Houses**

On the 31st March, 1962, there were 46,299 inhabited properties. The types of premises and their numbers were :—

Domestic .....	44,918
House shops .....	1,068
Off-licences .....	48
Unlicensed hotels and boarding houses .....	31
Licensed premises .....	234

The number of additional dwellings brought into rate in the year ending 31st March, 1962, was 596 and the number taken out of assessment was 578, giving an increase of 18.

### **3. Live Births**

Live births consisted of 1,601 males and 1,521 females, a total of 3,122 (342 more than in 1961) giving a birth rate of 20.9 per thousand population ; when the area comparability factor of 0.99 is applied, this is reduced to 20.6 per thousand. The birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 18.0

Of these 3,122 births 322 or 10.3 per cent were illegitimate. Last year the proportion was 9.6 per cent.

### **4. Still Births**

These numbered 72 (of which 10 were illegitimate). These 72 represented a rate of 22.5 per thousand total births (live and still). The still birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 18.1 per thousand total births.

## 5. Marriages

The number of marriages registered in Wolverhampton during the year was 1,610, representing a marriage rate of 21.5 per thousand population. The rate for England and Wales was 14.9 per thousand population.

## 6. Deaths

The number of deaths, comprising 942 males and 754 females, was 1,696 giving a death rate of 11.4 per thousand population ; when the area comparability factor of 1.08 is applied this rate is increased to 12.4 per thousand. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.9

The principal causes of death were :—

(a) Disease of heart and circulation		
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	248	
Coronary disease, angina	229	
Hypertension with heart disease	35	
Other heart disease	231	
Other circulatory disease	60	
	803	(47.4% of all deaths)
(b) Cancer	302	(18.1% of all deaths)
(c) Diseases of respiratory tract		
Pneumonia	138	
Bronchitis	129	
Other respiratory diseases	12	
	279	(16.5% of all deaths)
(d) Suicide and Violence		
Suicide	17	
Motor Vehicle accidents	15	
All other accidents	44	
Homicide and operations of war	1	
	77	( 4.5% of all deaths)
(e) Tuberculosis—all forms	16	( 0.94% of all deaths)
(f) Congenital malformations	15	( 0.88% of all deaths)
(g) Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	13	( 0.77% of all deaths)
(h) Influenza	12	( 0.71% of all deaths)
(i) Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	12	( 0.71% of all deaths)
(j) Nephritis and nephrosis	11	( 0.65% of all deaths)

Of the 1,696 deaths of persons normally resident in Wolverhampton 1,553 occurred within the borough. Of these deaths occurring in the borough 54% took place at home, 17% in the Royal Hospital, 13% in the general wards of New Cross Hospital, 7% in the geriatric wards of New Cross Hospital, 4% in welfare homes and 4% in other institutions.



## **7. Infant Mortality**

There were 7 deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age (or 21.7 per thousand illegitimate births) and 67 deaths of legitimate infants (or 23.9 per thousand legitimate births). The total of 74 represents an infant mortality rate of 23.9 per thousand live births; the rate for the whole of England and Wales was 20.7 per thousand live births. Deaths of infants under four weeks old numbered 51 giving a neonatal death rate of 16.3 per thousand live births; the rate for England and Wales was 15.1. Deaths of infants under one week old numbered 42, giving an early neonatal mortality of 13.5 per thousand live births.

## **8. Perinatal Mortality**

Still births numbered 72 and deaths of infants under one week old numbered 42, giving a total of 114 perinatal deaths or 35.7 per thousand live and still births. The rate for England and Wales was 30.8.

## **9. Maternal Mortality**

No maternal deaths occurred.

## **10. Deaths from Tuberculosis**

There were 16 deaths from tuberculosis representing a tuberculosis death rate of 0.100 per thousand population. The rate for England and Wales was 0.066 per thousand.

Respiratory tuberculosis was responsible for 15 of these deaths; 14 were males aged 45 and upwards and 1 was a female aged over 45. The one death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was of a man aged 38 who died from tuberculosis of the kidneys.

## **11. Deaths from Infectious and Notifiable Diseases**

There were 138 deaths from pneumonia (representing 0.92 per thousand population) but only a small proportion of these deaths occurred among the 28 cases of pneumonia which were notified; 64 of the deaths were of patients aged 75 years or more.

Other deaths from infectious diseases included 12 deaths due to influenza, 16 due to tuberculosis and one man aged 71 who died of the late results of syphilis. There were 12 deaths from gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea, seven of them being under two years of age.

## **12. Deaths from Cancer**

There were 302 deaths from cancer, giving a death rate of 2.02 per thousand population ; for England and Wales the rate was 2.17.

Of these deaths 158 occurred in males and the more frequent sites of the disease were lungs and bronchi (59 cases), stomach (23), prostate (9), rectum (9) and bladder (8).

Among the 144 deaths which occurred in females the most frequent sites of the disease were the breast (38 cases), stomach (19), ovary (11), lungs and bronchi (10) and uterus (7).

The death rate from cancer of the lungs and bronchi was 0.47 per thousand ; for England and Wales it was 0.51. The death rate from cancer in other sites was 1.56 per thousand ; for England and Wales it was 1.66.

## **13. Sickness Claims**

New claims for sickness benefit (excluding industrial disease or industrial injury claims) submitted to the Wolverhampton office of the Ministry of National Insurance during 1962 numbered 37,807 with a weekly average of 736 ; the most claims in a week were 1,818 and 1,445 which occurred in the weeks ending 9th January and 16th January ; the fewest claims in a week were 293 and 416 which occurred in the weeks ending 7th August and 31st July. The weekly average of 736 was below that of 1961 which was 757.

## **14. Cremations**

A total of 1,679 cremations took place, a decrease of 12 on last year's figure. This total included 685 persons resident in Wolverhampton, who accordingly constituted 40.8 per cent of those cremated. They represented 40.4 per cent of all Wolverhampton deaths.

Post-mortem examinations were carried out in 262 cases ; 252 were at the request of coroners, and of these 160 were performed by expert pathologists. On no occasion was cremation refused.



## C. Natural and Social Conditions

### 1. Situation

Wolverhampton stands astride a ridge which is the water-shed between the Severn and Trent ; to the east the land slopes down to and merges with the industrial area of the Black Country, and to the west it spreads out to the Shropshire plain. The highest points in the borough, about 600 feet above sea level, are in Bushbury to the north and Upper Penn to the south ; the lowest points, less than 350 feet above sea level, are in the vicinity of the airport and racecourse.

### 2. Meteorology

Rainfall recorded at the West Park amounted to 24.47 inches, which is 1.73 inches more than the total for the previous year (22.74 inches) but 3.41 inches below the average annual rainfall (27.88 inches) calculated over the past sixty-five years.

Rain was measured on 184 days as against 177 days in 1961, and on two occasions more than an inch was registered. The wettest day was August 6th when 1.83 inches fell and the second wettest was September 6th when 1.04 inches was recorded. The measurement exceeded half an inch on four additional occasions, as follows :—

August 16th	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.97 inches
September 11th	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.73 inches
May 18th	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.64 inches
July 10th	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.53 inches

The two wettest months were August (4.45 inches) and September (3.85 inches) while each of the following four months also had a rainfall of more than 2 inches :—

May	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.56 inches
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.37 inches
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.23 inches
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.08 inches

The rainfall for the summer months of May to September (inclusive) was 13.60 inches, recorded on eighty days compared with a total of 7.91 inches for the corresponding period of 1961, registered on sixty-seven days. Rain fell on twenty days during May ; a total of 2.56 inches was recorded, of which 1.17

inches fell during three days (18th to 20th). A total of 8.30 inches as against an average total of 5.06 inches, fell during the holiday months of August and September, rainfall being recorded on eighteen days in each month. However, the summer months did include the driest month of the year, namely June, when only 0.66 inches was recorded. There was no rainfall during the first nine days of the month, and the total amount, covering eleven days, was about a third of the average for June rainfall in Wolverhampton. Although the month was generally cool, early morning and late evening sunny periods resulted in the total sunshine hours being above average. No rain fell during the first eight days of July, but a total of 0.98 inches was recorded for the 9th and 10th. However, the month's rainfall (2.08 inches) was below average (2.69 inches).

January's rainfall (2.23 inches) was about average but the months of February and March were much drier than usual. Rainfall recorded was 1.02 inches and 0.82 inches respectively. The reading for the 12th February was 0.40 inches, so that only 0.62 inches fell during the remainder of the month. In March, a cold dry spell lasted for fourteen days (11th to 24th). The rainfall for April was 2.37 inches and fell on seventeen days.

October was dry, with 0.76 inches as against an average rainfall for the month of 2.72 inches. During the period 1st to 23rd, only 0.04 inches was recorded. The monthly rainfall for November and December was also below average in each case.

The maximum temperature during the year was 77°, which was recorded for the 8th June. Shade temperatures of 70° and over were registered on only eighteen other occasions, nine of which were in July. It can be recorded that the summer was wet, but not hot.

Minimum temperatures of 32° and below numbered sixty-eight. Such readings numbered ten or more in the months of January, February, March, November and December. The lowest temperature for the year was recorded on the 1st January (16°) and readings of 17° were registered on the 2nd January and the 23rd December. The Meteorological Office reported that the first three weeks in March were the coldest experienced for that month since 1909. During the period 1st and 21st March, the



minimum temperature recorded daily at the West Park was only once above freezing point. Snow fell at the beginning of the month, and the conditions throughout were in direct contrast to those prevailing in March, 1961 when the weather was mild with only one minimum temperature below 32° during the whole of the month. There was a cold spell in November from the 12th to the 21st when the highest maximum temperature was 47° and the highest minimum temperature was 33°. The year ended with an even colder spell beginning on December 22nd.

During the year snow fell on fifteen days, and 0.51 inches of melted snow was recorded ; of this amount, 0.33 inches fell during the last week of the year.

### 3. Water Supply

The Wolverhampton Corporation Undertaking supplies a population of about 355,100 (compared with 342,300 in 1961) in Wolverhampton and some surrounding districts and obtains its water from several sources. These, and the quantity in gallons taken from them daily in 1962 are :—

Cosford Works—river	1,855,000
Cosford Works—well	2,082,000
Tettenhall Works—boreholes	1,045,000
Dimmingsdale Works—boreholes	2,985,000
Hilton Works—boreholes	3,025,000
Stableford Works—boreholes	1,630,000
Bratch Works—well	2,108,000
Tomhill Works—borehole	1,365,000
Goldthorn Hill Works—well	—
Rindleford Works—boreholes	467,000
Copley Works—boreholes	742,000
Neachley Works—boreholes	574,000
Purchased	395,000

Of 699 samples of water going into distribution and subjected to bacteriological examination, 694 did not contain any coliform organisms per 100 ml.

Of 414 samples of water taken from the distribution system and subjected to bacteriological examination, 406 contained no coliform organisms per 100 ml.

#### 4. Occupations

The employed population of the Wolverhampton area is distributed in the following proportions among the three major groupings.

Extractive industries (e.g., agriculture, coalmining)	.....	.....	1.2% approx.
Manufacturing industries	.....	.....	56.0% approx.
Provision of services (including transport, power, building, etc.)	.....	.....	42.8% approx.

The greatest concentration of employees is found in the manufacturing industries, and within this group the majority (44.5% of approx. the total employed population) are employed in the four industries—vehicles, engineering, metal goods and metal manufacture.

#### 5. Unemployment

The year opened with an increase in the number of persons wholly unemployed. These persons were mainly from the construction industries and had lost their employment because of the inclement weather. Most of them had been re-absorbed by March, but from then until the end of the year, the numbers of persons wholly unemployed increased and by December the total was 2,388.

Short time working continued throughout the year, but generally on a lower level than in the previous year. The number of persons so affected in December was approximately 200, most of whom were losing one day per week.

Demand for labour was on a lower scale than during 1961, with opportunities for unskilled workers, both for labouring and for training in semi-skilled work, very scarce. Demand for skilled and experienced workers was somewhat limited. The number of unfilled vacancies for men and women in December was 378 compared with 546 in January.

During the early part of the year, the entry of coloured immigrants continued at a high rate, but since the introduction of the Commonwealth Immigration Act, there have been very few arrivals.

As on previous occasions, the year closed with future prospects somewhat uncertain. Comparison with the position at the beginning of the year showed an increase in the numbers of wholly unemployed persons, with the numbers on short-time remaining much the same.



## SECTION II

### HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

#### A. Hospital, Specialist and Allied Services

##### 1. Hospitals

The Wolverhampton Hospital Management Committee is responsible for institutions and clinics in an area extending from Wolverhampton to Bridgnorth, Much Wenlock, Broseley and Shifnal, with an estimated population of 355,000. The institutions contain 1,904 beds ; of these, 1,660 are in Wolverhampton, including 365 beds in "The Poplars," where the Management Committee provides serviced accommodation for the use of aged non-sick people, and 80 beds in the Reception Centre which is also serviced by the Hospital Management Committee. Both "The Poplars" and the Reception Centre are adjacent to New Cross Hospital. The net cost of maintaining the hospitals and clinics in the group including the salaries and travelling expenses of Senior Medical Staff paid direct by the Regional Hospital Board amounted to £1,917,281 for the year ended 31st March, 1962.

The following 1,215 hospital beds are in Wolverhampton :—

New Cross Hospital	.....	529
Royal Hospital	.....	301
Women's Hospital	.....	113
Parkfields Hospital	.....	66
Queen Victoria Nursing Institute	.....	43
Children's Hospital, Penn	.....	30
Women's Convalescent Hospital, Penn	.....	13
Eye Infirmary	.....	103
Beeches Maternity Home	.....	17

In addition to providing hospital facilities for Wolverhampton, these beds meet almost all the hospital requirements of the Borough of Bilston and the Urban Districts of Tettenhall, Wednesfield and Willenhall. They also constitute the main provision of hospital accommodation for the Urban District of Coseley and the Rural District of Seisdon.

## **2. Sanatoria**

The Parkfields Hospital contains 54 beds for tuberculous patients and only 12 beds now are allocated to the treatment of infectious diseases. There is no sanatorium accommodation in the area built specially for the treatment of tuberculosis, and some pulmonary cases receive treatment at Prestwood.

## **3. Chest Clinic**

The centrally situated clinic in Bell Street provides facilities for following up cases of chronic chest disorders in Wolverhampton and district.

Diagnostic out-patient clinics for chest conditions are held at the Royal Hospital and at New Cross Hospital ; at the latter twice-weekly radiography sessions without appointment provide an X-ray exclusion service for general practitioners who in 1962 referred 6,221 patients.

## **4. Venereal Diseases Clinic**

This is situated at the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, and serves both Wolverhampton and the surrounding district.

## **5. Nursing Homes**

The only private maternity home contains fourteen beds. Now there are no private nursing homes.

## **6. Bacteriology**

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Stafford, and at the Pathological Laboratory of the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton. Most specimens from the health department must still be sent to Stafford at considerable inconvenience because the establishment of a much needed Public Health Laboratory in Wolverhampton continues to be delayed.



## **B. Local Executive Council Services**

### **1. General Medical Service**

At the end of March, 1963, there were 154,204 people recorded as living in Wolverhampton on doctors' lists; this number is about 2.0 per cent above the Registrar General's estimate of the population. Their medical care was undertaken by 142 principal and 6 assistant medical practitioners, 66 of whom live within the Borough. There are 54 surgeries within the Borough from which doctors practise. Doctors practising single handed or with an assistant were 23 per cent of all doctors under contract with the Executive Council, 34 per cent were in two-handed partnerships, 34 per cent were in three-handed partnerships, 5 per cent were in four-handed partnerships, and 4 per cent were in five-handed partnerships.

The cost of this service for the year ending 31st March, 1963 was £253,811 equivalent to 33s. 11d. a head of the population of 149,710 living in Wolverhampton.

### **2. Pharmaceutical Service**

At the end of March, 1963, there were under contract and in the Borough of Wolverhampton, 37 pharmacists, 6 surgical appliance suppliers and 2 drug stores. The executive Council tests the dispensing of all these contractors over a period of 2 years and in the year under review 21 drug tests and 5 appliance tests were made.

The cost of this service to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1963 was £226,893 and to the patients £75,510, being equivalent to 30s. 4d. and 10s. 1d. a head per annum respectively.

### **3. Dental Service**

At the end of March, 1963, there were 39 principal dental practitioners on the Executive Council's list, of these 23 were practising single handed and 2 were practising with full-time assistants. One partnership was employing a part-time assistant.

The cost to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1963 was £188,975 and to the patients £51,940, being equivalent to 25s. 3d. and 6s. 11d. a head per annum respectively.

#### **4. Ophthalmic Service**

The service enables the patient to have his sight tested by either an Ophthalmic Medical Practitioner or an Ophthalmic Optician and then, if glasses are necessary, to have them provided either by an Ophthalmic Optician or a Dispensing Optician. There were at the end of March under contract with the Ophthalmic Services Committee, 8 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 14 Ophthalmic Opticians and 10 Dispensing Opticians. Dr. N. A. Jevons, Senior Assistant School Medical Officer, is one of the Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners and prescribes spectacles for school children who require them.

The cost to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1963 was £41,139 and to the patients £32,893, being equivalent to 5s. 6d. and 4s. 4d. a head per annum respectively.

#### **5. General**

The cost of administration for the year ending 31st March, 1963 was £12,019, equivalent to 1s. 8d. a head of the population. The total cost of the service, therefore, was £722,837, equivalent to £4. 16s. 8d. a head of the population. In addition the direct contribution made by the patients was £160,343, equivalent to 21s. 4d. a head of the population.

### **C. Local Authority Health Service**

#### **1. Care of Mothers and Children**

##### **(a) Births and Still Births**

The Health Department has records of 3,058 infants born alive in the area during the year to parents normally resident in Wolverhampton; of these infants 1,385 were born at home and 1,673 in institutions. The still births numbered 71 and of these 20 were born at home and 51 in institutions.

The percentage of these births which took place at home in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 were 50, 46, 46 and 45 respectively.

The Registrar General recorded 3,122 live births and 72 still births to mothers normally resident in Wolverhampton. The substantial difference from the figures compiled locally may be



associated with the unusual mobility of our substantial immigrant population that complicates the compilation of accurate statistics, and to the Registrar General's allocation to Wolverhampton of births to mothers normally resident in Wolverhampton but living temporarily elsewhere, and in whose case the information has not been transferred to the Wolverhampton Health Department.

**(b) Ante-Natal Facilities**

At the end of the year, 8 ante-natal clinics were conducted each week by medical officers (all of whom are full-time members of the Health Department) with the assistance of midwives. There is no specialist ante-natal clinic, but cases requiring a second opinion are referred through the general practitioner to the consultant clinics at New Cross Hospital or the Women's Hospital. Blood examinations for the Rhesus factor and the Wasserman test are carried out at the ante-natal clinics on all expectant mothers. Instruction in mothercraft is given at the Infant Welfare Centre, and to a lesser extent at the ante-natal clinics.

Unmarried mothers are interviewed and given any help which may be required, including if necessary admission ante-natally to a mother and baby home. Arrangements are made with the medical officers of the health department for blood tests to be done, and the ante-natal care of the patient is undertaken either by the clinic or by her own doctor.

Maternity outfits are issued at all clinics to patients on the presentation of a note from either the general practitioner or the domiciliary midwife. In addition, each midwife retains two maternity outfits in her own home for use in emergency, and these are renewed as they are used. As 1,655 maternity packs were issued in 1962 all patients confined at home appear to have received them.

Ante-natal clinics, at which midwives are present, were attended by 2,956 women, of whom 2,390 were new cases, and an average of 3.4 visits was made by each patient. The new cases again far exceed the number of domiciliary confinements and are equivalent to 78 per cent of all confinements, both domiciliary and institutional, of Wolverhampton residents.

**(c) Post-natal Care**

Post-natal examinations are carried out by the general practitioner and at the hospital post-natal clinics.

**(d) Family Planning Clinic**

Married women referred by medical practitioners are admitted to the clinic held weekly at Lowe Street Welfare Centre where they are advised on methods of birth control. In the years 1960, 1961 and 1962 women attending for the first time numbered 68, 89 and 76 respectively and the corresponding numbers of attendances were 755, 781 and 728 respectively.

**(e) Child Welfare Centres**

Each week 13 sessions are held for infants and toddlers at 8 centres. Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis, vaccination against smallpox and tuberculin patch tests are carried out at these clinics. Approximately 83 per cent of children under one year of age in the town attended them.

Minor ailments of children under school age are treated by arrangement at the minor ailment clinics of the School Health Service, and in addition, special paediatric and orthopaedic clinics are held jointly with that Service.

The paediatric clinic, to which children in need of specialist advice may be referred from the infant welfare centres, is held fortnightly.

The orthopaedic clinic to which children with minor deformities are sent from the welfare centres, is held weekly. After examination by the orthopaedic surgeon, the prescribed treatment is carried out by a physiotherapist, who attends the clinic daily. During the year 305 attendances were made by 161 children of whom 130 were attending for the first time.

The average cost of welfare centres per 1,000 population for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1961/62 was £109. 1s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £111. 18s. 0d.



# MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, 1962

	Oxley	Lea Road	Lowe Street	Park Lane	Warstones	St. Martin's	Brooklands	Masefield Road	TOTAL
INFANT									
No. of sessions	100	120	99	99	125	51	102	47	743
New cases under 1 year	298	415	392	395	321	165	260	123	2,369
Attendances under 1 year	3,165	3,088	2,882	3,516	3,721	1,593	2,176	1,133	21,274
Attendances over 1 year	1,620	1,157	1,019	964	1,979	421	788	351	8,299
Total Attendances	4,785	4,245	3,901	4,480	5,700	2,014	2,964	1,484	29,573
Average attendance per session	47.9	35.4	39.4	45.3	45.6	39.5	29.1	31.6	39.8
ANTE-NATAL									
No. of sessions	49	52	51	48	51	51	52	49	403
New Cases	283	329	505	337	218	248	317	152	2,390
Total Attendances	1,415	1,544	1,850	1,535	922	1,244	1,451	784	10,745
Average attendance per session	28.9	29.7	36.3	31.97	18.1	24.4	25.98	16.0	26.7

## FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

No. of Sessions	.....	49
New Cases	.....	76
Total Attendances	.....	728
Average per Session	.....	14.9

(f) **Infant Deaths**

There were 83 deaths of children under 5 years ; of these 74 failed to survive the first year, and of these 51 failed to survive the first month ; 42 died in the first week. The causes of death are given below :—

Cause of Death	Days 0—7	Weeks 1—4	Months 1—12	Years 1—4
Congenital Malformations	6	4	3	—
Immaturity	9	—	—	—
Intracranial and spinal injury at birth, with immaturity	1	—	—	—
Intracranial and spinal injury at birth, without immaturity	2	—	—	—
Haemolytic disease of newborn with prematurity	2	—	—	—
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis, with immaturity	6	—	—	—
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis, without immaturity	4	1	—	—
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn, with prematurity	2	—	—	—
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn, without prematurity	2	—	—	—
Hyaline membrane disease, with prematurity	1	—	—	—
Kernicterus, with immaturity	—	1	1	—
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	1	—	—	—
Neonatal hepatitis	—	1	—	—
Precipitate delivery and premature breech	1	—	—	—
Precipitate delivery with prematurity	1	—	—	—
Status Lymphaticus	—	—	2	—
Adrenal Crisis	—	—	1	—
Peritonitis	1	—	—	—
Cerebral Congestion	1	—	—	—
Infection of Umbilical Cord	—	1	—	—
Neuroblastoma of sympathetic nervous system	—	—	—	1
Acute Leukaemia	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	3	4
Bronchopneumonia with R. pneumothorax	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Septicaemia	—	—	1	—
Meningitis	—	—	3	1
Gastritis	—	—	5	1
Enteritis	—	1	—	—
Hernia	1	—	1	—
Streptococcal Septicaemia	—	—	1	—
Asphyxia due to obstruction to nose and mouth	—	—	1	—
Subdural haemorrhage due to trauma of head	—	—	1	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>



(g) **Premature Infants**

The premature baby nurse visits all premature infants in their homes, the frequency of her visits depending on their weight and condition; special cots and equipment are lent from the Health Department by the premature baby nurse.

All infants weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less born at home or in nursing homes are notified to the premature baby nurse on the day of birth. General practitioners usually arrange for babies weighing less than 4 lbs. to be admitted to a premature baby unit at the Women's Hospital (Wolverhampton), or the Hallam Hospital (West Bromwich) and special equipment is kept at the ambulance depot for use in transporting them.

During the year 260 babies were born alive weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lb.s. or less to mother normally resident in Wolverhampton and 228 of them survived 28 days. Of these 260 babies, 78 were born at home, 5 in private nursing homes and 177 in National Health Service hospitals; 15 of the babies born at home were transferred subsequently to hospital and the remaining 63 were nursed entirely at home.

The birth weight (Column I) of all premature babies born alive at home (Column II), the number of these nursed entirely at home (Column III) and the number surviving 28 days (Column IV) are shown in the following table :—

I	II	III	IV
3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less .....	5	1	2
3 lbs. 4 ozs.—4 lbs. 6 ozs. ....	16	6	14
4 lbs. 6 ozs.—4 lbs. 15 ozs. ....	7	6	7
4 lbs. 15 ozs.—5 lbs. 8 ozs. ....	50	50	49
	78	63	72

Of the 63 babies nursed entirely at home 61 survived the first 28 days, as did the 5 babies born in private nursing homes.

The premature baby nurse paid 1,727 visits to babies born at home and to babies discharged from hospital or nursing homes.

No case of retrolental fibroplasia was notified.

**(h) Illegitimate Children**

There were 322 illegitimate children born alive during the year ; there were also 10 illegitimate stillbirths. This total of 332 illegitimate (live and still) births represents 10.5 per cent of all (live and still) births. The local authority makes grants to the Legge Home and the Hay Home of £400 and £100 annually respectively. When required, patients are admitted to Diocesan Moral Welfare or Roman Catholic or Salvation Army Homes ; necessary financial assistance is provided to meet the charges.

During the year the help of the Health Department was sought in 95 cases (all being new cases) and 38 of them were accommodated in mother and baby homes.

After the War the illegitimate births (live and still) went down to 4.1 per cent in 1951. In the eleven subsequent years the percentages were 4.2, 4.6, 4.9, 6.4, 5.9, 6.7, 7.1, 8.1, 8.4, 9.7 and finally in 1962, 10.5.

The average cost of mother and baby homes per thousand population for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1961/62 was £6. 5s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £6. 3s. 0d.

**(i) Ophthalmia Neonatorum**

No cases were notified.

**(j) Supply of Welfare Foods**

At the end of the year the distribution centres for welfare foods in Wolverhampton comprised the main centre at the Health Department, all clinics and 10 shops in various parts of the Borough where the proprietors granted facilities.

In addition to the welfare foods supplied under the Government Welfare Food Scheme, proprietary brands of infant foods and nutrients are obtainable at all clinics if they have been prescribed.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Organiser, 1 assistant and 5 helpers (one full-time).



Below is a summary of the issues of Government Welfare Foods made during each quarter of the year :—

Quarter ended	National dried milk Tins	Cod liver oil Bottles	A. & D. tablets Packets	Orange juice Bottles	Total
31.3.62	12,284	1,211	1,113	7,526	22,134
30.6.62	12,635	1,056	976	8,289	22,956
29.9.62	12,914	999	935	8,566	23,414
29.12.62	12,390	1,188	1,032	7,496	22,106
Total for 1962	50,223	4,454	4,056	31,877	90,610
Total for 1961	48,796	6,958	6,419	47,740	109,913

#### (k) Dental Care

The Chief Dental Officer reports that during the year the priority service for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children continued to be provided by the Authority's dental officers devoting part of their time to these patients. The equivalent of 545 half days was spent on their work. The additional evening sessions continued to be popular with many patients who find it more convenient to attend at a time when their husbands are at home to take charge of the family.

The service for pre-school children is provided on request and although all forms of treatment are available the demand is in the main for the relief of toothache.

The following were provided with dental care :—

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
Mothers	587	572	513	125
Children	780	713	667	29

The following forms of dental treatment were provided :—

	Mothers	Children
Scaling and gum treatment	147	1
Fillings	846	227
Silver Nitrate treatment	2	87
Crowns and inlays	2	—
Extractions	1,618	1,246
General anaesthetics	230	577
Dentures provided :		
Full upper or lower	96	—
Partial upper or lower	100	—
Radiographs	63	6

## (1) Day Nurseries

The day nurseries at Bushbury Road and Birmingham Road have accommodation for 75 children and 40 children respectively, and both provide facilities for the training of nursery students for the Certificate of the Nursery Nurses Examination Board.

The charge is 2s. 0d. each day for children in the priority group, which includes the children of widows, widowers, unmarried mothers and separated or divorced parents ; children from families in which the mother is ill, the father unemployed, incapacitated or in the Forces and cases referred by the paediatrician. The charges for other cases, which are admitted with the consent of the Health Committee, vary with the means of the parents, with a maximum of 8s. 0d. a day.

The following is a summary of the attendances at the nurseries during the year.

	Bushbury Road	Birmingham Road
Number of days open .....	251	251
Attendances under 2 years .....	3,071	1,979
Attendances 2-5 years .....	9,135	5,791
Average daily attendance under 2 years .....	12.2	7.9
Average daily attendance 2-5 years .....	36.4	23.0

The average daily attendances of all ages at Bushbury Road was 48.6 and at Birmingham Road 30.9 ; in the previous year these figures were 46.6 and 30.5 respectively. During the past year the total attendance at the two day nurseries has increased from 19,263 to 19,976 with 61.1 per cent at Bushbury Road and 38.9 per cent at Birmingham Road.

The average cost of day nurseries per thousand population for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1961/62 was £92. 9s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £110. 8s. 0d.

## 2. Midwifery

### (a) General Provisions

During the year 5,210 confinements took place in the borough ; of these 1,413 were in the mother's home, 3,492 were in Hospital Management Committee institutions and 305 in private nursing homes.



Notifications of intention to practise midwifery in Wolverhampton were received from :—

(i) Midwives in Management Committee Institutions .....	37
(ii) Municipal Midwives .....	23
(iii) Domiciliary Midwives (private) .....	1
(iv) Midwives in private nursing homes .....	8
(v) Midwives in the Queen Victoria Nursing Institution .....	5

Supervision is exercised by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare in her capacity as medical supervisor, and by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

#### (b) **Municipal Midwives**

At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Non-Medical Supervisor, 22 midwives and a premature baby nurse. The midwives attended 1,406 cases, the doctor being present at 19 per cent of deliveries. Altogether 23,529 visits were paid by midwives to women delivered at home including 5,561 ante-natal visits ; in addition 1,373 patients discharged from hospital before the 10th day received 5,605 visits during the remainder of the lying-in period ; a further 1,400 visits were made for the purpose of investigating applications for hospital beds and 67 visits were made to defaulters from hospital and general practitioners' clinics. Medical aid was sought by municipal midwives in 397 cases comprising 83 patients during pregnancy, 195 patients during labour, 52 patients after the birth and 67 infants.

All municipal midwives are trained to administer analgesia and every midwife has apparatus for administering trilene. Trilene was administered to 1,197 patients (85 per cent of confinements attended by municipal midwives) and pethidine was administered to 985 patients (70 per cent of confinements). Only 161 patients (11 per cent) received no form of sedation ; in 103 cases the midwife was called too late ; 28 cases were booked for hospital but were delivered before arrival ; in 12 cases the patient refused it ; 10 patients had not signed the form of consent ; 4 cases were unbooked emergencies and in 4 cases there were medical reasons against.

Municipal midwives delivered about 6 cases each month and they attend the ante-natal clinics in their area to book and examine their patients, so that each patient meets not only the midwife

who probably will look after her but also the relief midwife ; in addition the midwife visits the patient's home at least twice, once early in pregnancy to ascertain that it is suitable for a domiciliary confinement and again later in pregnancy to confirm that adequate arrangements have been made. Expectant mothers seeking admission to hospital on social grounds apply to the Health Department and subsequently they are visited in their homes by a midwife who reports on the conditions and circumstances ; the reports are considered by the Medical and Non-Medical Supervisors who then select those most urgently needing the available hospital accommodation.

A domiciliary midwifery night service rota is in operation with 5 midwives on call between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Each patient is given the telephone number of a private line to the Ambulance Centre and the Ambulance Service acts as the central depot for calls, notifying the midwife nearest to the patient who then proceeds to the call. The Royal College of Midwives approves of a night service rota, which, as far as is known, is working in several local health authorities. Locally it has improved the recruitment of staff and the midwives have been more contented since its introduction.

Six classes are held each week for instruction of the expectant mother by a midwife and a health visitor. The classes are held at Lea Road (twice weekly), Brooklands Parade, Warstones, Park Lane and Oxley Health Centre ; 470 mothers made 2,944 attendances.

Chest X-ray examinations carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit are available for all expectant mothers.

Six midwives attended refresher courses during the year.

Fourteen pupil midwives were accepted for Part II Midwifery training in Wolverhampton where the School was opened in June, 1960. The initial three months of this training are spent in the Midwifery Department at New Cross Hospital where the pupils reside ; the following three months are spent gaining domiciliary experience with local authority midwives in Wolverhampton. Twelve pupils were successful at the examinations of the Central Midwives Board. The others left the area before re-sitting the examination.



The average expenditure on domiciliary midwifery per 1,000 population for the 83 County Boroughs in England and Wales for 1961/62 was £119. 15s. 0d. In Wolverhampton the expenditure was £158. 3s. 0d. This figure, substantially above the average, is due to the unusually high proportion of domiciliary confinements (for which the local health authority is responsible), and the corresponding unusually low proportion of institutional confinements (for which the hospital service is responsible). This is confirmed by comparing the average cost per maternity case attended in all County Boroughs, £16. 14s. 0d., with the cost per case in Wolverhampton, £14. 13s. 0d.

The care of a large number of patients discharged from hospitals while still requiring nursing is a further reason for the high cost of the domiciliary service.

### **3. Health Visiting**

The establishment is a Superintendent and 19 Health Visitors. At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Superintendent, 3 group advisers, 10 health visitors and 4 clinic nurses. Among their other duties the group advisers help in the training of student health visitors, arrange for student nurses to gain first hand experience of the work of health visitors, and also advise newly trained health visitors until they are well established in their areas. Two clinic nurses were attached to the Chest Clinic and devoted most of their time to the patients attending that clinic and their contacts. A health visitor is present at the Royal Hospital each week when the paediatrician does a ward round, and another health visitor visits the mother and baby homes weekly to advise on feeding, etc., and to give mothercraft talks. Two health visitors attended refresher courses during the year.

Health Visitors instruct and advise mothers at the ante-natal and infant welfare sessions, visit expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age, and undertake many other duties. These include visiting cases of infectious disease, patients discharged from hospital and in need of after-care and elderly people who may require domestic and other assistance in the home. They stress the importance of immunisation and vaccination, they co-operate with hospitals and general practitioners by furnishing relevant

details of home conditions and ensuring that advice and treatment are carried out. Particular attention is given to families presenting "social problems." Health Visitors attend clinics held in Wolverhampton twice monthly by Dr. Buchan of St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr, for the assessment of mentally subnormal children.

Details of the visits made during 1962 are given below :—

Expectant mothers	764
Children under 1	12,810
Children aged 1 and under 2	7,371
Children aged 2 and under 5	10,606
Tuberculous households	2,835
Other cases	1,346
Total visits	35,732

In addition, health visitors attended 2,470 half day sessions at the clinics.

During the course of the year, Health Visitors entered 25,348 households (excluding those they visited in connection with tuberculosis) and they visited 11,305 children under 5 years of age.

The average cost of health visiting per 1,000 population for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales for the year 1961/62 was £101. 10s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £104. 12s. 0d.

#### 4. Home Nursing

At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Superintendent, 15 full-time state registered nurses, 2 full-time state enrolled nurses and 4 part-time state registered nurses.

All general practitioners in the area use the service ; they either telephone the Health Department or leave a note with relatives instructing them to deliver it to the Health Department. Doctors are able to telephone the Ambulance Department at times when the Health Department is closed. A rota giving the name and telephone number of the nurse on call is sent to the Ambulance Department weekly and the nurse on call receives the message from the Ambulance Department. When a patient about to be discharged from hospital will require nursing treatment after returning home, the hospital almoner usually notifies the home nurses in advance. A summary of the work of the nurses is given below :—

Cases on Register at 1.1.62	New Cases	Total Visits	Cases on Register at 31.12.62
303	1,281	48,226	326



The nature and number of the cases and the number of visits they received were :—

Cases	Number	Visits
Medical .....	1,158	38,009
Surgical .....	243	8,956
Tuberculous .....	19	728
Maternity (complications) .....	7	61
Other .....	155	472
	<hr/> 1,582 <hr/>	<hr/> 48,226 <hr/>

Children under 5 years of age (3.1 per cent of all patients) received less than 1 per cent of all visits with an average of 5 visits a case ; patients between 5 and 64 years of age (36.7 per cent of all patients) received 32 per cent of all visits with an average of 22 visits a case ; patients of 65 years of age and over (60.2 per cent of all patients) received 67 per cent of all visits with an average of 32 visits a case.

The number of visits paid to tuberculous patients fell during the year and was 47 per cent less than in the year before ; in 1955 these visits numbered 12,923 and in successive years they have been 7,011, 4,088, 2,951, 2,111, 1,173, 1,363 and 728 respectively.

Much of the work of the home nurses involves the administration of drugs by injection and during the year they made 11,366 visits to give injections to 366 patients. The largest group of injections, 6,013 were of insulin given to 38 patients ; 1,082 were of streptomycin given to 32 patients ; and the remaining 4,271 injections given to 296 patients consisted largely of antibiotic, diuretic and vitamin drugs.

During the year a study course for state enrolled nurses was arranged under the West Midlands District Nurse Training Scheme and eight nurses from the participating authorities attended on one day a week for eight weeks. One Wolverhampton nurse attended this course.

The fourth training course for state registered nurses taking the examination for the National Certificate in District Nursing began in September. The nurses spend one and a half days a week for sixteen weeks on lectures, visits and tutorials.

One Wolverhampton nurse sat the examination for the National Certificate in District Nursing in January, 1962, and was successful. Two nurses were entered for the fourth course which was nearing its close at the end of the year.

In the financial year 1961/62 the home nursing service in Wolverhampton cost £114. 15s. 0d. per thousand population; the average for the 83 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £158. 3s. 0d.

## **5. Vaccination and Immunisation**

### **(a) Vaccination against Smallpox**

As a result of outbreaks of smallpox in neighbouring areas, an intensive programme of vaccination was carried out during the first three months of 1962. During the year 6,645 persons were vaccinated and 7,009 re-vaccinated. Of those vaccinated 1,575 were under one year old and of those re-vaccinated 6,163 were 15 years old and over. Medical officers of the local authority carried out 1,192 of the 13,654 vaccinations and re-vaccinations.

There were 3,058 infants born alive during the year and the 1,575 vaccinations under one year old represented 52 per cent of these births.

### **(b) Immunisation against Diphtheria**

A total of 2,609 children were immunised against diphtheria during the year. Private practitioners carried out 633 immunisations and 1,976 were done by medical officers of the local authority in schools, clinics and day nurseries. In addition reinforcement doses were given to 2,472 children mostly in schools. The estimated percentage of the child population immunised against diphtheria at the end of the year is :—

- (i) Born in 1961— 69%
- (ii) 0-14 years old—74%

### **(c) Immunisation against Whooping Cough**

This is available at all clinics where 1,166 children received it. A further 629 children are known to have been immunised by general practitioners. Of this total of 1,795 children, 1,787 were immunised with a combined antigen and 8 with pertussis vaccine alone.



**(d) Immunisation against Tetanus**

During the year 1,170 children were immunised against tetanus at clinics and a further 622 are known to have been immunised by general practitioners. Of this total of 1,792 children, 1,787 were immunised with a combined antigen and 5 with tetanus vaccine alone.

**(e) B.C.G. Vaccination**

In 1962, B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was offered to all 13 year old pupils in Secondary Schools. Consent forms were issued to the parents of 2,574 children; there were 2,118 acceptances (82 per cent) and of these 1,366 were vaccinated. The proportion of skin tests which were positive when read was 15 per cent; 50 children who were skin test positive were known to have had B.C.G., many of these being immigrants. The proportion of skin tests which were positive due to naturally acquired immunity was 12 per cent.

Those not vaccinated numbered 752 and comprised :—

Absentees for Heaf Testing	.....	200
Unsuitable for Heaf Testing	.....	74
Positive Heaf Tests	.....	253
Heaf Tests not read	.....	130
Heaf Test negative—vaccinations deferred	.....	95

In addition three sessions were held for absentees and older children where 289 Heaf tests were completed, 22 or 8 per cent being positive and 241 were vaccinated. The total number of B.C.G. vaccinations in 1962 by Local Authority medical officers was 1,607.

At Dr. Aspin's request 96 contacts included in the acceptances were Heaf tested and if Heaf test positive they had chest x-rays. Those who were Heaf test negative were referred to New Cross Hospital for B.C.G. vaccination. These were in addition to 1,607 already mentioned.

All children found to be Heaf test positive were referred to New Cross Hospital for chest x-ray. Seven children showed healed primary foci and another five children showed calcified hilar glands, one of the latter is being kept under review. In addition two children showed possible primary lesions and are being kept under review.

During 1962 three children in this age group were notified to the Local Health Authority as having tuberculosis; two girls with lung infections and a boy with tuberculosis of the spine.

**(f) Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

The following is a summary of vaccinations performed by the end of the year :—

**(i) Salk Vaccine**

	Children	Expectant Mothers	15-25 years	25-40 years	Total
1st Injections .....	980	363	157	393	1,893
Total to 31.12.62 .....	28,923	3,891	14,929	6,787	54,530
2nd Injections .....	1,005	332	244	471	2,052
Total to 31.12.62 .....	28,742	3,225	12,254	5,284	49,505
3rd Injections .....	1,804	240	552	1,080	3,676
Total to 31.12.62 .....	21,681	1,396	7,854	4,397	35,328
4th Injections .....	92	—	27	66	185
Total to 31.12.62 .....	195	—	27	66	288
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Total Injections in 1962 .....	3,881	935	980	2,010	7,806
<hr/>					
Total Injections to 31.12.62 .....	79,541	8,512	35,064	16,534	139,651

**(ii) Oral Vaccine (which became available in February, 1962)**

	Children	Expectant Mothers	15-25 years	25-40 years	Total
1st Doses .....	1,177	415	143	274	2,009
2nd Doses .....	1,083	355	111	121	1,670
3rd Doses .....	1,752	433	559	1,025	3,769
4th Doses .....	36	7	9	3	55
<hr/>					
Total Doses to 31.12.1962 .....	4,048	1,210	822	1,423	7,503

The expenditure in Wolverhampton on vaccination and immunisation per 1,000 population for 1961/62 was £54. 13s. 0d. The average expenditure for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales was £54. 1s. 0d.

**6. Ambulance Service**

The service has a staff of 44 and a fleet of 18 vehicles consisting of 15 ambulances, 2 sitting case cars and a mortuary van. The number of calls, 47,295 was 9.7 per cent less than in the previous year, and the total mileage was 186,732. Of the total calls 2.5 per cent were to accidents and 2.4 per cent to emergencies.

The average cost of the ambulance service per 1,000 population for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1961/62 was £284. 9s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £284. 16s. 0d.



## **7. Prevention of illness, Care and After-care**

### **(a) Tuberculosis**

Tuberculosis is in general no longer one of the most serious or prolonged diseases and the number of new cases is at last, in this area, beginning to decline. Patients who develop the disease are, however, still faced with a long illness and need considerable help in working their way through all the anxieties and difficulties which are associated with the illness and may retard their recovery.

The biggest problem now is probably that of helping them to find suitable work. Professional, clerical and skilled manual workers have little difficulty, but now semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers often have to wait some time before finding a job. There remains a hard core of older men, often with additional disabilities, who may never have done any but heavy manual work. In some cases they lose hope of returning to work, even though they may have a good number of years to face before reaching retiring age.

During the year the After Care Officer dealt with 438 cases ; financial help, clothing grants, bed and bedding grants were obtained for 73 patients and also free milk for 79 cases. Help was given with housing problems in 36 cases, a holiday was arranged in 1 case and 38 patients were referred to the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour for help in obtaining suitable employment ; 65 patients made 235 attendances at the occupational therapy class.

A further donation of £45 was given by the "Joe Birch Memorial Cup Fund" and was most useful in supplementing help from statutory sources.

### **(b) Other Illness**

The work with the non-tuberculous patients still consists chiefly of arranging for admission to convalescent homes under the department's Recuperative Holiday Scheme.

The work with the elderly continues to expand. They are helped with housing problems and given general advice on the amenities and provisions available. Assistance has been given also after discharge from hospital in cases where elderly people have no friends or relatives to help them ; 168 geriatric visits were made during the year.

During the year there were 58 applications for convalescent holidays—25 of these were cancelled for various reasons and 28 adults and 5 children were sent to convalescent homes, all contributing towards the cost according to their means.

A supply of equipment is available for lending to patients nursed at home on payment of a small deposit ; 775 articles of sick room equipment were provided on loan during the year. This large increase in the number of articles loaned was made possible as a result of a systematic quarterly check on each item loaned.

#### (c) **Laundry Service**

The Home Nursing Service attends a number of incontinent patients who either cannot provide bed linen or are unable to arrange to have it washed, and a laundry service was introduced for such patients. A stock of bed linen is held at the Health Department, and this is issued to incontinent patients through the district nursing service. These sheets when soiled are collected and sent to the laundry at New Cross Hospital. During the year 7,057 sheets were issued to patients.

#### (d) **Chiropody Service**

The chiropody service provides free treatment for persons of pensionable age, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Five part-time chiropodists were employed and by the end of the year the following treatments had been given :—

	Elderly	Physically Handicapped	Expectant Mothers
Health Department Clinics .....	2,139	—	—
Welfare Service Homes .....	684	—	—
Voluntary Homes and Old People's Clubs.....	633	—	—
Domiciliary .....	977	—	—
	<hr/> 4,433 <hr/>	—	—

The average cost of prevention, care and after-care of tuberculosis per 1,000 population for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1961/62 was £23. 10s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £19. 15s. 0d.

The average cost of the services for other illness per 1,000 population in the 83 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £37. 10s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £27. 17s. 0d.



## 8. Domestic Help

At the end of the year there were 15 whole-time and 85 half-time workers, and in addition 2 part-time workers employed for two hours daily ; this staff represents an increase of 2 whole-time and 8 half-time workers in the year. The 1,188 cases assisted by the home helps during the year comprised :—

Maternity (including expectant mothers).....	121
Tuberculosis .....	3
Chronic Sick (including aged and infirm) .....	798
Problem families .....	1
Others .....	265

The organiser investigates the conditions in every case before domestic help is sent and subsequently she pays weekly visits ; during the year she paid 2,820 visits. In January 555 patients classed as "chronic sick" were receiving regular weekly help and the number had increased to 621 by December. Most of them are enabled to continue living in their own homes by the domestic help which they receive. They are encouraged to undertake some of the lighter duties themselves, although this increases the burden on the individual home help who is left with the heaviest and dirtiest work in every household where often there are no labour-saving devices or even household equipment.

The numbers of chronic sick and aged continue to rise but we have been rather more fortunate in recruiting home helps during 1962, the greatest increase being in part-time help, for 30, 24 and 20 hours weekly. These part-time workers are a distinct asset to the service as they are well able to carry out their heavy and exacting duties for a shorter number of hours daily. This causes less fatigue and we stand a greater chance of retaining their services.

One male home help worked for a trial period during the year ; it was thought he might be useful for taking over rather difficult male patients. This proved unsatisfactory as the patients preferred a woman rather than a man about the house and he in turn was shocked by the conditions found in some homes.

Our first night help started in November and was found to be a great comfort to a bedfast elderly lady living alone and waiting for admission to hospital ; this continued for six weeks until the patient finally went to hospital. There will be a continuing demand

for this service during the winter months now it has been established. If the recruiting position continues to improve help will be sent for shorter periods more often to the most urgent cases.

A home help continued to visit a problem family as necessary throughout the year.

In the financial year 1961/62 the domestic help service in Wolverhampton cost £137. 6s. 0d. per thousand population ; the average for the 83 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £200. 4s. 0d.

## **9. Health Education**

An annual contribution of £82. 10s. 0d. is made to the Central Council for Health Education and one of five guineas to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Poster boards in various parts of the town are used for the display of topics supplied by the Central Council for Health Education. Pamphlets prepared by the Central Council on a variety of subjects including smoking, poliomyelitis, measles, influenza and common colds are distributed in the clinics. The parents of all school leavers are advised of the desirability of accepting B.C.G. vaccination when it is necessary.

Health Education is one of the chief duties of health visitors who constantly advise mothers on the management, feeding and clothing of children, the dangers of accidents, and the importance of protecting children against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis.

The dangers of food poisoning and the importance of food storage and food preparation continue to be stressed in talks given by members of the staff to various organisations in the town.

## **10. Mental Health**

### **(a) Administration**

The Health (Mental Health) Sub-Committee meets monthly and delegates no duties to voluntary associations. Statistical information is placed before the Committee, reports on individual subnormal patients are considered but no individual reports are



received on cases of mental illness. The staff of the Health Department includes one female and three male mental welfare officers who are all appointed to make application for the admission of patients to hospital under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959 ; in Wolverhampton before this procedure is carried out each patient invariably is examined at home by a consultant psychiatrist from St. George's Hospital, Stafford or from New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton. The female officer deals particularly with the mentally subnormal. The Special Training Centre has a staff of 1 supervisors, 8 assistant supervisors, 3 trainees, 1 part-time teacher for individual tuition, 2 general assistants and 2 cleaners.

Co-operation with the hospital authorities has continued. Wolverhampton is included in the catchment area of St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr and all hospital admissions of subnormal patients are now arranged by application there. Consultant psychiatrists from St. George's Hospital, Stafford attend the outpatient psychiatric clinics at the Royal Hospital and New Cross Hospital, and at the latter they are responsible also for the medical supervision of patients admitted to the psychiatric unit ; the consultants call upon the service of the mental welfare officers at outpatient clinics and readily make themselves available to advise these officers. Fortnightly discussions also are held at St. George's Hospital, Stafford between the hospital staff and the mental welfare officers of local health authorities using the hospital.

#### **(b) Work undertaken in the Community**

##### **(i) Mental Illness**

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act (Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care) Mental Welfare Officers interviewed in the Health Department, or visited in their own homes, 1,014 people who had been referred to them by general practitioners, or by other departments, or who came direct to them seeking help and advice. These officers also paid 212 visits to former mental hospital patients and 29 were being visited regularly at the end of the year.

Under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, 22 persons, (12 male and 10 female) were admitted by the Mental Welfare Officers to New Cross Hospital under Section 29 (for emergency



observation). Of these, 3 persons, (2 male and 1 female) were regraded to Section 25 (further observation) and subsequently discharged from New Cross Hospital, whilst 7 persons (2 male and 5 female) were regraded to Section 25 and transferred to St. George's Hospital, Stafford, for further observation, all of whom were subsequently discharged ; one male patient was regraded to Section 25 and transferred to St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr and later discharged ; one female patient was regraded to Section 26 (further treatment) and transferred to St. George's Hospital, Stafford, and was receiving treatment at the end of the year ; three patients (2 male and 1 female) accepted treatment on an informal basis in St. George's Hospital, Stafford, all being discharged later. Seven patients were discharged without further observation or treatment.

Other admissions to New Cross Hospital comprised 3 persons (2 male and 1 female) under Section 25, all of whom were discharged at the expiration of the statutory 28 day period ; 28 persons (17 male and 11 female) admitted on an informal basis, of whom 16 (8 male and 8 female) were discharged following treatment, 4 (3 male and 1 female) transferred to St. George's Hospital, and later discharged, 1 female patient was transferred to St. George's Hospital, Stafford under Section 25, 5 patients (4 male and 1 female) died and 2 male patients were receiving treatment at the end of the year. Two persons (1 male and 1 female) were admitted under Section 136 (by a police constable for emergency observation) the female patient later being discharged and the male patient being transferred to St. George's Hospital, Stafford, under Section 26 and subsequently discharged after treatment.

There was again an increase in the number of direct admissions to St. George's Hospital, Stafford. These admissions comprised 17 persons (8 male and 9 female) admitted under Section 29, 6 (3 male and 3 female) of whom were regraded to Section 25, and subsequently discharged, 10 (4 male and 6 female) who accepted treatment on an informal basis of whom 8 were later discharged and 2 who were still receiving treatment at the end of the year, and 1 male patient who was discharged at the expiration of the statutory 72 hour period of detention ; 39 persons (17 male and 22 female) admitted under Section 25, 8 (4 male and 4 female) of whom were still receiving treatment at the end of the year, 10 (4 male and 6



female) were discharged, 1 male patient was regraded to Section 26 and remains in hospital, whilst 19 (7 male and 12 female) persons were regraded to informal status, 1 of whom was still receiving treatment at the end of the year, 1 male patient died. Of the 17 (9 male and 8 female) persons admitted under Section 26, 13 (6 male and 7 female) were discharged following treatment, 2 (1 male and 1 female) were regraded to informal status and subsequently discharged and 2 male patients were still receiving treatment at the end of the year.

The Mental Welfare Officers also assisted in the admission of 66 informal patients (22 male and 44 female). Of these 50 (17 male and 33 female) were discharged, 1 female patient was regraded to Section 25 and subsequently discharged, 2 female patients regraded to Section 26, 1 of whom was later discharged, the other remaining under treatment, 10 (3 male and 7 female) remaining in hospital, and 3 patients (2 male and 1 female) died.

Five persons (3 male and 2 female) were admitted by a police officer under Section 136, of whom 1 male patient remains in hospital the remainder being discharged following treatment. One male person was admitted under Section 60 Mental Health Act, 1959 (Compulsory Admission Order by the Magistrates' Court). The Mental Welfare Officers also admitted to hospitals under various sections of the Act, 11 patients who were normally resident outside the County Borough limits.

#### Age Group Analysis of all admissions resident in Borough

Sex	16-19 Yrs.	20-29 Yrs.	30-39 Yrs.	40-49 Yrs.	50-59 Yrs.	60-69 Yrs.	70-79 Yrs.	Over 80 Yrs.	All Ages
Male	2	16	14	26	9	13	7	6	93
Female	2	17	26	10	28	12	9	11	115
Total	4	33	40	36	37	25	16	17	208

#### Sources of Referral—All Patients

General Practitioners .....	125
Relatives .....	15
Hospitals .....	14
Out Patient Clinics .....	22
Police .....	18
Other Sources .....	11
TOTAL .....	208

THE PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL CLUB continues to provide a much appreciated form of after-care and members find mutual encouragement and develop self confidence and independence within the club's friendly informal atmosphere.

There is a steadily changing membership with an average weekly attendance of fifteen members.

BLAKELEY GREEN HOUSE opened in December to provide rehabilitation and residential accommodation for men ; two patients were in residence during this month.

#### (ii) Mental Subnormality

In 1962 37 new cases were ascertained by the local health authority ; 19 severely subnormal under 16 years of age (12 males and 7 females) and 11 severely subnormal (7 males and 4 females) leaving Special Schools when over 16 years of age ; and 7 subnormal (1 male and 6 females) over 16 years of age from other sources. Of those under 16 years of age, 7 were admitted to the Special Training Centre, 2 were admitted to hospitals and 10 remained at home under supervision; of those over 16, 4 were admitted to the Special Training Centre, 3 to hospital and 11 placed under supervision.

During the year 4 persons died ; 19 were admitted to hospitals for permanent care (2 females and 5 males under 16 years and 6 males and 6 females over 16 years); 11 were admitted for temporary care under the provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 5/52 ; 3 patients were maintained at the local health authority's expense in private homes, hostels and nursing homes, and 1 left the district.



The number of cases known to the Health Department to be in need of after-care at the end of the year was 566, comprising the following :—

**Number of known Subnormal and severely Subnormal persons receiving home visits and in hospitals**

	Under 16		Over 16		Total
	M	F	M	F	
(i) Receiving Home Visits					
(a) Under Supervision	9	6	96	119	230
(b) Attending and awaiting admission to Special Training Centre	25	32	20	24	101
(c) Awaiting admission to hospital	—	—	1	1	2
(ii) In hospital	10	13	111	99	233
TOTAL	44	51	228	243	566

This total of 566 known subnormal and severely subnormal persons is the number considered under the terms of the Mental Health Act, 1959, to be in need of care either in the community or in hospital.

During the year Dr. Buchan, Medical Superintendent, St. Margaret's Hospital, held a bi-monthly clinic where he interviews parents of subnormal children and advises on their care and training ; he also assesses patients with a view to temporary or permanent admission to hospital.

THE SPECIAL TRAINING CENTRE continues to satisfy a great need in the community care of the mentally subnormal. There were 121 (65 boys and 56 girls) on the register at the end of the year including 10 cases resident outside the Borough.

During 1962 there were 16 admissions to the Centre ; 1 senior male left on removal from the district, 1 senior male was admitted to a special colony, 1 male junior died and 9 juniors were admitted to hospital ; several young children benefitted from a period in short stay homes during the holiday period and enabled their parents to take a holiday as well.

The children participate in the medical facilities available to school children, and during the year arrangements were made for the Local Health Authority's Physiotherapist to attend at the Centre for two sessions each week to give treatment to spastic children.

During the summer 44 seniors had a day's outing to Woburn Abbey and two parties each of 22 juniors visited Dudley Zoo. The infants had a party at the Centre. The senior and junior Christmas Parties were held as usual.

The average cost of training centres per thousand population for the 83 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1961-62 was £85. 1s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £64. 16s. 0d.

The average cost of other mental health services for the 83 County Boroughs was £51. 4s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £44. 10s. 0d.

#### **11. Care of the Aged and Infirm**

The National Assistance Act provides for persons who, being seriously ill or being aged, infirm, or incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to obtain proper care and attention. Action can be taken by the local authority if the medical officer of health certifies that it is necessary to remove such persons either in their own interests or for preventing injury or serious nuisance to others.

During the year 10 cases (8 females and 2 males) were brought to the notice of the Health Department. Arrangements were made under Section 47, of the National Assistance Act, 1946, for two to enter hospital and one to enter an Old Persons Home. The remaining seven were nursed satisfactorily at home.

#### **12. Epileptics**

Only 26 epileptics have registered under the Council's scheme under the National Assistance Act and they represent probably little more than five per cent of the epileptics in Wolverhampton. Four epileptic children of school age are in special schools and several other epileptic children who do not need special education attend ordinary schools. Among the subnormal who are not in institutions 43 children are known to be epileptic and 6 of these attend the Special Training Centre.



### 13. Spastics

There is little known about the number of spastics in Wolverhampton and only 20 adults have registered under the Council's scheme. Spastics of school age include 7 attending a special school as day pupils and 7 at special boarding schools. None are awaiting admission. In addition a number of mild cases of spasticity presenting no special educational problem attend ordinary schools in the town. Some subnormal children have the additional disability of being spastic and in the class of mentally subnormal spastic children at the Special Training Centre there are now 9 children of whom 5 are chair cases; 3 of the spastics are also epileptics and are included in the figure for epileptics.

### 14. Blind Persons

The number of cases registered during the year was 30 blind and 7 partially sighted and the number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 330. Their age and sex distribution were :—

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
Under 2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Age 3	(age 2) 1	Nil	(age 2) 1
5-10	1	2	3
11-15	2	2	4
16-20	2	1	3
21-29	6	3	9
30-39	11	2	13
40-49	10	14	24
50-59	14	18	32
60-64	11	15	26
65-69	14	24	38
70-79	43	54	97
80-84	18	25	43
85-89	15	15	30
90 and over	3	4	7
	151	179	330

The table shows that 65 per cent of the registered blind are aged 65 years and over, and that 54 per cent are aged 70 years or over.

The following table shows the number of cases registered during the year, the number of these in which treatment was recommended and the number who received it :—

Cases Registered	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
TOTAL	12	4	—	21
Recommended for Treatment	11	4	—	18
Received Treatment	7	2	—	14

### 15. Medical Examinations

Medical examinations were carried out by the medical staff of the Health Department for the Transport, Fire Service and other Corporation departments. The total number of examinations during 1962 was 989, comprising 774 males and 215 females, including 574 (504 males and 70 females) for the Transport Department and 31 males for the Fire Service. A charge is made to the Transport and Fire Service for each examination performed, but no charge is made to other Corporation Departments. In addition, 57 blood samples were taken from Water Department employees to exclude latent typhoid infection.

## SECTION III INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

### 1. Incidence

The corrected notifications per 1,000 population of certain infectious diseases in Wolverhampton during 1962 are appended :—

Disease	Rate per 1,000 population	
Scarlet Fever	0.23	
Whooping Cough	0.29	
Measles	0.20	
Dysentery	0.10	
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	
Pneumonia	0.19	
Erysipelas	0.01	
Puerperal pyrexia	7.69	per 1,000 total births occurring in Wolverhampton

There were no cases of diphtheria, smallpox, ophthalmia neonatorum or typhoid fever.



## **2. Scarlet Fever**

There were 34 cases, all of which were nursed at home. There were no deaths.

## **3. Whooping Cough**

There were 44 notifications ; all but three of the cases were nursed at home. There were no deaths.

## **4. Measles**

Notifications for the year numbered 30 compared with 2,299 during 1961 and 324 in 1960 ; all the cases were nursed at home, and no deaths occurred.

## **5. Dysentery**

Notifications were 15 ; seven cases were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths.

## **6. Meningococcal Infection**

There were 5 cases, all of which were nursed in hospital. There were 4 deaths but only one of these was amongst the notified cases.

## **7. Pneumonia**

There were 28 cases of pneumonia notified and there were 138 deaths but only one of these was amongst the notified cases ; three notified cases were nursed in hospital.

## **8. Puerperal Pyrexia**

The number of cases notified was 24, of which only 18 were Wolverhampton residents. Of the Wolverhampton cases, 9 were confined at home and 9 in hospital. The other 6 cases were all confined in Wolverhampton hospitals.

## **9. Miscellaneous**

Among the miscellaneous cases notified were 2 cases of erysipelas 2 cases of encephalitis, 1 case of paralytic poliomyelitis and 1 case of food poisoning.

## **10. Venereal Diseases**

The treatment of these diseases is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board and facilities are provided at the Royal Hospital.

**SYPHILIS.** During the year 42 cases (20 males and 22 females) were dealt with for the first time ; 3 of them were suffering from primary or secondary syphilis or latent syphilis in the first year of infection. Of these 42 cases, 29 were Wolverhampton residents.

**GONORRHOEA.** There were 247 cases (204 males and 43 females) dealt with for the first time, and 181 of these were Wolverhampton residents. In addition, 1 Wolverhampton resident suffering from gonorrhoea was dealt with for the first time at Dudley.

**OTHER CONDITIONS.** The number of cases dealt with for the first time was 948 (589 males and 359 females), but 620 of them (313 males and 307 females) did not require treatment. In addition 4 Wolverhampton residents suffering from one of these other conditions were dealt with for the first time at Dudley.

## **11. Tuberculosis**

The local health authority is responsible for measures designed to prevent tuberculosis, and they include advising the Housing Committee on the desirability of providing housing accommodation for families containing a tuberculous member, persuading all contacts of known cases to report for examination, the routine Heaf testing of all infants attending welfare centres and all school entrants, and B.C.G. vaccination of all school leavers of whom 1,366 were vaccinated during the year as well as 241 older school children and students. X-ray facilities readily available to general practitioners have continued to be available in ascertaining cases.

Since 1920 there were continuous declines in both pulmonary and non-pulmonary death rates in Wolverhampton until 1960. In 1951 the death rate from all forms of tuberculosis had declined to 51 per 100,000, in 1955 to 17, in 1957 to 11, in 1958 to 10, in 1959 to 9 and in 1960 to 7. In 1961 it rose to 10 ; in 1962 (with 16 deaths, 15 of which were pulmonary) it was again 10 per 100,000.



### Notification

Year	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Pulmonary					
Male	91	62	63	65	64
Female	41	34	35	36	30
Non-Pulmonary					
Male	7	3	6	11	1
Female	2	4	2	8	3
TOTAL	141	103	106	120	98

The cases remaining on the register at the end of 1962 were classified as follows :—

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Male	720	Male	47
Female	441	Female	39
	<u>1,161</u>		<u>86</u>

### Deaths

The deaths from tuberculosis in 1962 and the preceding four years are given below :—

Year	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Pulmonary					
Male	8	8	7	10	14
Female	3	2	3	5	1
Non-Pulmonary					
Male	1	3	—	—	1
Female	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	15	13	10	15	16

Details of notifications and deaths are given below :—

Age	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	2	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
15—24	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	24	12	—	1	—	—	1	—
45—64	20	5	—	—	9	1	—	—
65—74	3	2	—	—	4	—	—	—
75 & over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	64	30	1	3	14	1	1	—

## 12. Cancer

The number of deaths attributed to cancer and allied conditions was 302. The age and sex distribution of the cases were :—

Age.	Male	Female	Total
0—1	—	—	—
1—4	2	—	2
5—14	—	—	—
15—24	1	1	2
25—44	12	13	25
45—64	67	59	126
65—74	48	37	85
75 and over	28	34	62
	158	144	302

The sites of the disease were :—

	Male	Female	Total
Tongue	2	—	2
Mouth	1	1	2
Face	—	1	1
Nose	—	1	1
Malignant ulcer lower eyelid	1	—	1
Pharynx	1	—	1
Hypopharynx	1	—	1
Oesophagus	2	4	6
Stomach	23	19	42
Large Intestine	4	4	8
Rectum	9	6	15
Caecum	1	—	1
Ileocaecal region	—	1	1
Ascending Colon	—	1	1
Descending Colon	3	2	5
Sigmoid Colon	5	5	10
Peritoneum	—	1	1
Mediastinum	1	—	1
Liver	5	1	6
Kidney	1	2	3
Pancreas	3	5	8
Larynx	4	1	5
Thyroid Gland	—	1	1
Lung and Bronchus	59	10	69
Breast	—	38	38
Uterus	—	7	7
Ovary	—	11	11
Vulva	—	2	2
Bladder	8	2	10
Prostate	9	—	9
Testis	1	—	1
Brain	1	1	2
Bone (Left Humerus)	1	—	1
Skin (Epithelioma)	1	2	3
Melanoma	—	2	2
Reticulosarcoma	1	1	2
Lymphosarcoma	1	1	2
Multiple Myeloma	—	3	3
Hodkins Disease	—	2	2
Leukaemia	4	3	7
Other Sites	5	3	8
	158	144	302



## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F. Binns Hartley, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

The number of qualified inspectors, already two below establishment, further decreased. A death and three retirements occurred and one district inspector obtained another post; on the credit side, one inspector was appointed as a result of advertisements and a pupil was promoted upon becoming qualified. In previous years staff shortages had resulted in priority being given to work in connection with slum clearance, but in the year under review even the work programmed in this sphere was not completed. In November, the acute staff shortage formed the subject of a report to the appropriate Committee of the Council and this resulted in the upgrading of four of the seven specialist and the eight district appointments, the latter being subject to the possession of the Meat and Other Foods Certificate. The vacancies were readvertised, but the results were not known by the end of the year.

Since June, 1954, 3,621 houses have been represented in clearance areas and 672 as individual houses, making a total of 4,293, which represents a substantial proportion of the houses estimated to be unfit when the programme was commenced. There are, however, large numbers of terrace type houses, built during the latter part of the nineteenth century, which are now reaching the end of their useful life and which will warrant action under the Housing Act when the present programme is completed.

Unfortunately the improvement grant scheme, which was designed to prevent this type of house from becoming sub-standard, has not achieved its objective. It is being used mainly by owner-occupiers and this has resulted in the sporadic improvement of houses. The improvement of a small number of houses in a street does nothing to extend the life of the remainder and in some areas it has been found necessary to refuse applications for improvement grants where the majority of the properties have not the minimum life of fifteen years required by the statute.

In 1959, the Council agreed that the pattern of their clean air policy should be the systematic establishment of smoke control areas in the predominantly residential areas in the north, south-west and east of the borough, in that sequence, and approved

proposals for the establishment of four smoke control areas during the years 1959 to 1963. Early this year the Minister of Housing and Local Government requested local authorities to submit programmes for establishing smoke control areas in the five year period 1962 to 1966 and also to review the completion dates for their entire programmes.

The Council considered this request and resolved that a further three smoke control orders covering an area of 1,052 acres and affecting 4,169 premises should be made during the period 1964 to 1966, but that the completion of the entire programme could not be expedited. There are approximately 45,000 premises in the borough and an average of 2,950 premises will have to be included in areas each year in order to complete the programme by the target date of 1979.

The Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, have now been consolidated by the Factories Act, 1961. The new Act, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1962, makes no alteration in the substance of the law but is simply a consolidating measure.

The Licensing Act, 1961, made alterations in the law relating to licensed premises and registered clubs. In particular new provisions were introduced whereby local authorities are made aware of applications for registration certificates in respect of clubs and similarly of applications for grants or renewal of Justices' Licences in respect of licensed premises. The Act lays down the grounds upon which local authorities may object to the granting of registration certificates in respect of club premises and these include an objection "that the premises are not suitable and convenient for the purpose in view of the character and condition and of the size and nature of the clubs". No specific grounds are laid down for objection to the granting of a Justices' Licence, but the local authority, as previously, can object where it is felt undesirable for certain reasons that intoxicating liquor should be sold on the premises. As a result of this legislation all existing club premises were visited and in ten instances objections were lodged on public health grounds to the issue of registration certificates.

The reports upon milk and ice cream samples indicated that these supplies continued to be satisfactory. With regard to the sampling of food and drugs, one sample only was found to be non-genuine.



## SECTION IV

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### 1. Water Supply

(a) The water is supplied to the area by the Corporation Undertaking; the supply was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

(b) The Undertaking supplies a population of 357,000 in Wolverhampton and surrounding districts and obtains its water from several sources. It has its own laboratory where bacteriological and chemical examinations were made of the raw and treated waters; the results are summarised in the following reports:—

#### Bacteriological Examinations

##### Water Before and During Treatment

Source of Supply	No. of Samples Taken	No. of samples containing			
		0 coliform organisms	1-2	3-10	Over 10 per 100 ml.
Cosford :					
River Worfe raw water	47		See next page		
Settled water	47	46	1	0	0
Filtered Water	47	46	1	0	0
Well water	52	52	0	0	0
Tettenhall :					
No. 1 Borehole	53	53	0	0	0
No. 2 Borehole	52	52	0	0	0
Dimmingsdale :					
No. 1 Borehole	47	47	0	0	0
No. 2 Borehole	45	44	1	0	0
No. 3 Borehole	51	51	0	0	0
Hilton :					
No. 1 Borehole	20	20	0	0	0
No. 2 Borehole	80	80	0	0	0
Stableford :					
No. 1 Borehole	41	41	0	0	0
No. 2 Borehole	31	30	1	0	0
No. 3 Borehole	39	37	2	0	0
No. 4 Borehole	50	50	0	0	0
Tom Hill :					
Borehole	76	76	0	0	0
Copley :					
Trial Borehole	33	33	0	0	0
Main Borehole	18	18	0	0	0
Neachley :					
No. 1 Borehole	12	12	0	0	0
No. 2 Borehole	10	10	0	0	0
TOTAL	851				

Cosford—River Worfe Raw Water

	Organisms per 100 ml.	
	Median	Average
Presumptive Coliform Organisms	750	1390
Escherichia Coli Type I	375	770

Water going into Distribution from Works

Source of Supply	No. of Samples Taken	No. of Samples containing			
		0	1-2	3-10	Over 10
		coliform organisms per 100 ml.			
Cosford Works	102	101	0	0	1
Tettenhall Works	201	197	3	0	1
Dimmingsdale Works	79	79	0	0	0
Hilton Works	99	99	0	0	0
Bratch Works	77	77	0	0	0
Tom Hill Works	78	78	0	0	0
Rindleford Works (untreated)	49	49	0	0	0
Neachley Works	14	14	0	0	0
TOTAL	699	694	3	0	2

Water from Distribution System

Source of Supply	No. of Samples Taken	No. of Samples containing			
		0 coliform organisms	1-2 per 100 ml.	3-10	Over 10
Reservoirs :					
Tettenhall	32	30	1	1	0
Goldthorn Hill	14	14	0	0	0
Bushbury Hill	16	16	0	0	0
Coton Road	34	33	1	0	0
Woodcross	15	15	0	0	0
Hermitage	31	31	0	0	0
Hundred Hill	16	16	0	0	0
Elevated Tanks :					
Essington	16	16	0	0	0
Bishops Wood	9	9	0	0	0
Gough Road, Coseley	16	16	0	0	0
Re-pumping Stations :					
Goldthorn Hill	16	16	0	0	0
Sandbeds	16	16	0	0	0
Millfields	16	16	0	0	0
Linthouses	3	3	0	0	0
Salop Street, Bridgnorth	16	16	0	0	0
Kiddemore Green	8	8	0	0	0
Mains :					
Hydrants	135	130	2	1	2
Domestic Taps	5	5	0	0	0
TOTAL	414	406	4	2	2



Miscellaneous Samples	
New and Repaired Mains	300
Sundry	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>306</b>

Total Number of Samples Examined	
Water before and during Treatment	851
Water going into Distribution	699
Water from Distribution System	414
Miscellaneous	306
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,270</b>

### Chemical Analyses

One hundred and seventy-six weekly sanitary analyses were carried out on samples from the Water Undertaking's Cosford works before, during and after treatment. Monthly averages for the raw and finished water are given in the following table :—

#### Cosford Works—Results of Sanitary Analyses

Monthly averages, in milligrams per litre unless otherwise stated.

Source of Sample	Month	No. of Samples	Turbidity units	Nitrate N	Free and Saline N	Albuminoid N	Oxygen Absorbed from KMnO <sub>4</sub>
River Worfe raw water	Jan.	1	32	6.5	0.34	0.31	5.10
	Feb.	2	24	7.5	0.17	0.19	3.15
	Mar.	4	14	9.0	0.11	0.14	2.40
	April	3	21	6.0	0.09	0.25	3.35
	May	5	17	4.8	0.029	0.23	3.50
	June	4	12	5.2	0.045	0.22	2.70
	July	4	12	5.0	0.057	0.25	2.70
	Aug.	5	16	3.8	0.035	0.26	3.65
	Sept.	4	20	4.4	0.060	0.23	4.45
	Oct.	4	15	5.4	0.023	0.13	3.00
	Nov.	5	12	5.9	0.09	0.15	3.16
	Dec.	3	22	5.9	0.30	0.21	4.25
Water going into supply	Jan.	1	0.5	8.5	0.062	0.060	1.55
	Feb.	2	0.5	6.0	0.019	0.012	0.65
	Mar.	4	1.2	7.5	0.016	0.053	0.55
	April	3	1.1	7.3	0.025	0.053	0.70
	May	5	0.7	3.8	0.017	0.054	0.65
	June	4	0.5	4.2	0.009	0.032	0.50
	July	4	0.4	4.3	0.008	0.044	0.55
	Aug.	5	—	3.8	0.005	0.038	0.65
	Sept.	4	0.5	3.8	0.006	0.032	0.70
	Oct.	4	0.4	5.1	0.002	0.032	0.70
	Nov.	5	0.5	5.0	0.007	0.029	0.65
	Dec.	3	0.7	5.2	0.005	0.031	0.65

Two hundred and fifty-four mineral analyses were performed on samples taken from points throughout the distribution system. A selection of results is given in the table below.

Distribution System—Mineral Analyses—Reservoirs, etc.

Maximum and minimum results for total hardness, sodium, alkalinity (i.e. carbonate hardness) and chlorine. Results in mg. per litre.

Source of Sample	No. of Samples	Total Hardness		Sodium as (Na)		Alkalinity as (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )		Chloride as (Cl)	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Nettenhall :									
No. 1 Reservoir .....	21	224	386	16	98	151	171	32	256
No. 2 Reservoir .....	19	223	376	15	91	151	168	30	235
Bushbury Hill :									
Reservoir .....	12	229	358	14	73	160	173	30	194
Woodcross :									
Reservoir .....	10	256	300	13	33	187	193	33	86
oton Road :									
No. 1 Reservoir .....	8	214	274	10	16	134	184	22	27
No. 2 Reservoir .....	8	169	238	10	16	104	157	24	26
Goldthorn Hill :									
No. 2 Reservoir .....	5	254	274	18	25	190	193	46	59
Re-pumping Station .....	9	252	317	12	47	179	194	25	121
andbeds :									
Re-pumping Station .....	11	257	283	16	32	175	200	44	70
Millfields :									
Re-pumping Station .....	11	142	232	11	17	110	160	25	34
Kiddemore Green :									
Re-pumping Station .....	2	366	367	75	91	160	161	219	228
Bishops Wood :									
Tank .....	4	273	334	25	54	177	199	54	163
Essington :									
Tank .....	12	236	363	14	80	160	169	31	214
Gough Road :									
Tank .....	9	150	232	11	16	118	144	25	35

In addition, routine monthly samples were taken by this department ; 28 were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination and 26 to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. The reports received indicated that the water supply was satisfactory.



(c) The water supplied is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

(d) There was no instance of contamination of the supply subsequent to leaving the works.

(e) For practical purposes all the dwelling houses in the borough have a mains water supply direct to the house, although in a number of cases the tap is situated in an outbuilding or in a common yard. In no instance is the supply from a communal stand-pipe in a public place.

## **2. Public Swimming Baths**

Public swimming baths, operated by the Council, are situated at Bath Avenue and Tudor Road ; two baths are in use at each location.

The baths are filled with water from a town main supply ; this water is then treated by filtration and breakpoint chlorination. Caustic soda is also added so as to obtain a pH value of 7.8 to 8.0. Treatment of the water is continued during the period the baths are in use, and for two hours afterwards.

At Bath Avenue, the water in both baths is treated continuously at a rate equivalent to a complete change every  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

At Tudor Road, the simultaneous treatment of the water in both baths is impracticable ; the small "children's bath" which is treated three times per day for periods varying between one and two hours, and the main bath are treated alternately. The water is treated at a rate of approximately 30,000 gallons per hour, which is equivalent to a complete change of the water in the main bath every three hours and a complete change in the children's bath every forty minutes.

Routine samples were taken from the four baths ; 32 samples were submitted for chemical analysis and a similar number for bacteriological examination. All the samples were reported to be satisfactory.

### **3. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal**

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are reasonably adequate.

Investigations are in hand to ascertain what improvements can be made to the sewerage system.

At two of the Sewage Works, extensions of the purification plants are in hand ; when these extensions have been carried out, it is anticipated that the high quality effluents, required by the unusual conditions, will be produced. At the third Sewage Works, located at Merry Hill, no plans have yet been made for extending the purification capacity, but a scheme is in progress for the installation of heated sludge digestion plant in order to prevent odour nuisance in sludge disposal.

### **4. Offensive Trades**

Offensive trades operated upon four premises and routine visits were made ; the trades of fat melter, bone boiler, blood boiler and drier, and gut scraper are carried on.

### **5. Public Health Act, 1936—Section 154**

A rag collector was prosecuted for giving a balloon to a person under the age of fourteen years in exchange for rags. He was fined £1 and ordered to pay £1 costs.

### **6. Places of Public Entertainment**

Fifteen routine inspections and 9 revisits were made ; most of the revisits were in connection with extensive alterations to the sanitary accommodation at a cinema.

### **7. Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises**

Eleven applications were received and approved under Section 87 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936, for the registration of hairdressers and their premises ; 201 persons and their premises are now on the register and 54 inspections were made. Eight informal notices were served, 3 were complied with and 16 improvements recorded.



## 8. Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

Seven applications were received for entry in the local authority's list of persons entitled to sell poisons under Part II of the above-mentioned Act and the Regulations made thereunder ; these applications were granted. A total of 137 persons and firms operating from 175 premises is now on the register ; 17 routine inspections were carried out.

## 9. Sanitation

The following tables give details of the action taken following complaints :—

### (a) Nuisances :

Houses inspected following complaints	763
Other premises inspected following complaints	66
Informal notices served	538
Statutory notices served	357
Informal notices complied	430
Statutory notices complied	223
Houses in which defects were remedied after service of :—	
(i) Informal notices only	274
(ii) Statutory notices	160
Improvements recorded	1,410

### (b) Drainage systems :

Drains—	Found obstructed	213
	Statutory notices served	159
	(The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925)	
	Cleared	213
Public sewers —	Found obstructed	150
	Referred to and cleared by Borough Engineer	150
Private sewers—	Found obstructed	9
	Statutory notices served	39
	(The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925)	
	Cleared	9

Legal proceedings under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, were instituted in six cases with the following results :—

**Section 39**

- (i) Work completed before hearing—summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
- (ii) Work completed before hearing—summons withdrawn on payment of costs.

**Section 45**

- (i) Work completed before hearing—summons withdrawn on payment of costs.

**Section 94**

- (i) Work completed before hearing—summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
- (ii) Work completed before hearing—summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
- (iii) Work completed before hearing—summons withdrawn.

## 10. Infectious Diseases

Fifty visits were made in connection with cases of infectious diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Housing conditions, contacts and their employment, milk supplies and, in appropriate cases, the means of isolation formed the subjects of the enquiries.

## 11. Keeping of Animals

Nine inspections of premises were made in connection with the keeping of animals ; three informal notices were served and one was complied with.

## 12. Disinfection and Disinfestation

The following table summarises the action taken :—

**Disinfection—**

Rooms fumigated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Rooms sprayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Articles sprayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13

**Disinfestation—**

Rooms fumigated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Rooms sprayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37



### 13. Clean Air Act, 1956

#### Smoke Control Areas

Progress was made in the establishment of smoke control areas.

Two smoke control orders submitted for confirmation in 1961 were confirmed in February, 1962, one becoming operative on the 1st October, 1962, and the other on the 1st October, 1963.

There are now two smoke control orders in operation, applying to a total area of 193.9 acres and to 1,498 premises. The third order, which becomes operative in 1963, applies to an area of 537 acres and to 604 premises. The adaptations carried out in Areas 1, 2 and 3 were inspected as required; the claims for grant were certified and payment authorised upon satisfactory completion of the works.

#### Wolverhampton Corporation (Central Area) Smoke Control Order No. 1, 1960

This Order became operative on the 1st November, 1961. Fourteen claims for grant were received and the payments made amounted to £195. 19s. 0d. Further claims relating to works carried out during 1961 are still awaited.

#### Wolverhampton Corporation (Wobaston Area) Smoke Control Order No. 2, 1961

This Order was confirmed by the Minister on the 28th February, 1962, and became operative on the 1st October, 1962. Two hundred and ninety-two claims for grant were received and the payments made amounted to £2,901. 6s. 7d. In one instance a grant of 100% was made towards the cost of works.

#### Wolverhampton Corporation (Marsh Lane Area) Smoke Control Order No. 3, 1961

This Order was confirmed by the Minister on the 27th February, 1962, and will become operative on the 1st October, 1963. Some of the necessary adaptations were put in hand and in seven cases claims were received and the payments made amounted to £95. 6s. 4d.

### Smoke Observations

Fourteen smoke observations of varying duration were carried out, mainly on chimneys at industrial premises.

Following a complaint and visits to the premises, it was established that in one instance excessive smoke had been emitted from a mechanically fired boiler after the delivery of a load of unsuitable fuel. In another instance, the use of the offending boiler was discontinued as a result of the re-organisation of the factory. Thirdly, following complaints of the emission of smoke and dust from two cupolas at a foundry, the cupolas were replaced by new ones fitted with wet type dust arresters.

Applications for Prior Approval. No applications were received under the provisions of Section 3(2).

Notification of Intention to Install Furnaces. Notifications were received in respect of 17 installations in accordance with the provisions of Section 3(3). In each case, the furnace was of a type capable of being operated in compliance with the Act and Regulations.

Height of Chimneys. Fifteen proposals to erect chimneys were received in accordance with the provisions of Section 10. In each case, the height was considered satisfactory and the proposal approved.

Grit Arresting Plant. Four new cupolas at two foundries were fitted with wet type grit arresters.

### 14. Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Investigations were continued by means of one deposit gauge, four lead peroxide installations, one volumetric sulphur dioxide measuring instrument and one smoke measuring instrument.

Owing to damage to the apparatus, the gross annual deposit of solid matter in the vicinity of the deposit gauge in Cleveland Road is not available. The deposit for 1961 was at the rate of 237.92 tons per square mile and from the figures available it would appear that the rate was approximately the same for 1962.



## **15. Factories Act, 1961**

In addition to works of building construction, etc., it is estimated that there are 872 factories, 800 having mechanical power and 72 having no mechanical power.

One hundred and ninety-one inspections were carried out for the purpose of enforcing those parts of the Factories Act and Regulations for which the local authority is responsible. As a result of these inspections, 39 notices were served ; of the 41 cases in which defects were found, 38 referred to unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences. Cases in which defects were remedied numbered five.

Tables, giving the aforementioned particulars as required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act, 1961, are attached as an Appendix to the Report.

## **16. Noise Nuisances**

Eleven complaints of noise nuisance were received and investigated. In two instances, the noise originated in dwelling houses and the remainder concerned noise from industrial establishments. With regard to the latter, in one instance the noise was due to operations which were later discontinued and in other instances work was carried out (repair of equipment, etc.) in order to reduce the noise.

## **17. Fumes**

Fifteen complaints relating to objectionable odours were received and investigated. Four referred to odours in offices and other commercial establishments ; in each case the odour was of short duration and no cause was found. In another instance, the complaint referred to odours arising during the course of building alterations at premises previously used for an offensive trade. The remainder of the complaints concerned industrial processes ; in these cases, the odours were normally produced in the operation of the business and steps were taken to reduce them to a minimum.

#### **18. Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951**

The type of work specified in the Act was carried on at six registered premises.

One sample of washed layered felt was taken and the Analyst reported that it conformed to the requirements of the Regulations.

#### **19. Canal Boats**

Twenty-eight inspections were carried out and ten infringements of the Public Health Act and the Canal Boat Regulations were found ; nine notices were served and five were complied with.

#### **20. Rodent Control**

Details of the activity are given in the following report, which was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.



# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1962

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) and (3)	
(i) Number of properties in Local Authority's District	260	44,855	7,577	52,692	5
(ii) Number of properties inspected as a result of notification	70	566	181	817	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common rat	Major	—	—	—	—
	Minor	28	373	104	505
Ship rat	Major	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—
House mouse	Major	—	—	—	—
	Minor	26	117	70	213
(iii) Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	—	—	—	—	5 (none infested)
(iv) Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
(v) Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	103	654	281	1,038	5
(vi) Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	53	450	174	677	—
(vii) Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	82	507	270	859	—

## SECTION V

### HOUSING

#### 1. Slum Clearance

Four clearance areas, comprising 167 houses, and 19 individual unfit houses were represented.

Public Inquiries were held into 13 clearance areas, involving 398 houses, which had been represented in 1960 and 1961. Objections were received in respect of 164 houses of which 48 were alleged to be not unfit for human habitation. Three of the schemes were confirmed by the Minister with slight modifications ; the decisions in the remaining two cases are awaited.

The following data summarises the progress made since 1954 in respect of Clearance Schemes :—

#### (i) Schemes initiated 1954—1961 and completed

Clearance Scheme	No. of occupied houses	Estimated number of persons to be displaced	Activity during the year 1962		Progress since initiation of scheme	
			No. of houses demolished	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished	No. of persons displaced
St Street	24	100	—	—	25	70
Street (th Town)	71	220	—	—	71	217
Hampton Road (th Town)	18	65	—	—	18	66
Hills	119	346	—	—	122	374
n Street	223	722	—	—	226	733
ane	44	139	—	—	44	147
n Street	140	453	—	—	151	475
r Street	8	29	—	—	9	30
e Street	20	66	—	—	20	60
ethew Street	142	427	1	—	152	453
ly Hill	5	10	6	—	6	10



## (ii) Schemes initiated 1954—1961 and not yet completed

Clearance Scheme	No. of occupied houses	Estimated number of persons to be displaced	Activity during the year 1962		Progress since initiation of scheme	
			No. of houses demolished	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished	No. of persons displaced
Charles Street	111	349	5	—	119	340
Montrose Street	98	329	—	—	97	352
Wright Street	107	351	—	—	105	360
Graiseley Row	108	346	—	—	110	374
Lower Stafford Street	125	381	—	—	131	422
All Saints Road	112	280	—	—	116	314
St. John's Square	94	463	—	—	94	511
Oxley Street	90	295	1	35	56	320
Church Street (Heath Town)	58	195	1	—	59	170
Cobden Lane	276	779	7	7	258	732
Franchise Street	194	618	28	31	199	622
Steelhouse Lane	212	648	46	11	197	622
Heath Street	113	339	79	37	115	322
Coventry Street	18	57	14	12	22	40
Inkerman Street	263	783	214	296	228	732
Peel Street	67	211	37	81	42	140
Railway Street (Heath Town)	185	566	29	420	29	450
†Great Western Passage	27	89	—	15	—	10
†Great Hampton Street	113	360	—	16	—	10
†Shepherd Street	140	435	—	—	—	—
†Derry Street	21	37	3	1	3	—
*Melbourne Street	64	197	—	3	—	—
*St. Mark's Street	70	241	—	10	—	10

†Confirmed during 1962.

\*Public Inquiry held; awaiting confirmation

(iii) Schemes initiated during 1962

(a) Sun Street Clearance Scheme

This scheme, comprising 13 houses in one clearance area, was represented on the 30th November.

(b) Coleman Street Clearance Scheme

This scheme, which formed the first stage of the Council's proposals in the Whitmore Reans district, involved 154 houses in three clearance areas and was represented on the 28th December.

Programme for 1963

Owing to staff shortages, it was not possible to complete the inspection of all the houses scheduled for representation in the Whitmore Reans district. The second stage of this scheme will be represented early in 1963.

In addition, it is proposed to inspect houses in the following schemes with a view to their representation during the year.

Scheme	Houses
New Cross	70
Thomas Street	73
Bushbury Road	28
Vernon Street	23
Stafford Road	30
Bilston Road	28
Tremont Street	58
Clifton Street	30
	<hr/> 340 <hr/>

Individual Unfit Houses

Nineteen houses or parts of houses were represented for action under Part II of the Housing Act. In addition certificates of unfitness were issued in respect of six unfit houses owned by the Council.

Six houses or parts of houses, upon which closing orders had been made, were rendered fit and the orders were determined.



Legal proceedings were instituted against an owner for letting a basement room in contravention of a Closing Order made under Section 18. A conviction was recorded and fines totalling £6 were imposed.

In one case an owner lodged an appeal to the County Court against the making of a demolition order upon a detached house converted into nine flats. The grounds for the appeal were that three of the flats were not unfit for human habitation and that the demolition order was "bad" in law in that the premises could no longer be regarded as one dwelling house.

After several hearings at which legal submissions were made on points of law, the case was adjourned with the agreement of the local authority and the owner undertook to convert seven of the flats into five flats within a period of fifteen months and to reconsider the position of the remaining two flats situate in the "coach-house" as soon as the other five flats had been reconditioned.

The reconstruction of the premises was commenced towards the end of the year.

## **2. Discretionary and Standard Grants**

The administrative work in connection with applications from private owners for such grants is carried out by the Borough Engineer, but this department is always consulted regarding the life of the property and its suitability for improvement. One hundred and seventy-five enquiries concerning discretionary grants and 17 enquiries regarding standard grants were dealt with. Most of these were in respect of owner-occupied houses.

The Housing Committee approved 98 applications for discretionary grants and 8 applications for standard grants.

### 3. Rent Act, 1957

The following is a summary of the action taken with regard to applications received for the issue of Certificates of Disrepair and their cancellation :—

#### Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for certificates .....	9
Number of decisions not to issue certificates .....	—
Number of decisions to issue certificates—	
(i) in respect of some but not all defects .....	8
(ii) in respect of all defects .....	1
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .....	6
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .....	—
Number of Certificates issued .....	3

#### Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates .....	1
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates .....	—
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections .....	—
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .....	1

### 4. Caravans

Thirty-nine visits were made to caravans ; most of these visits were made to caravan dwellers found squatting on various vacant sites within the borough.

Two applications were received for site licences under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 ; one application was granted and a licence issued, but in the other instance the application was subsequently withdrawn.

### 5. Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses.



## SECTION VI

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### 1. Public Abattoir

##### (a) Meat Inspection

The following table gives details of the numbers of animals slaughtered during the years 1962, 1961 and 1960 :—

	1962	1961	1960
Cattle (other than cows)	16,314	15,410	15,895
Cows	3,813	4,241	4,463
Calves	1,723	1,569	2,530
Sheep	77,153	77,989	81,250
Pigs	43,496	38,411	42,922
TOTALS	142,499	137,620	147,060

The total kill showed an increase of 3.55% on the 1961 figure and a decrease of 3.10% on the 1960 kill.

The schedule of established posts provides for three inspectors. Throughout the year, the staff comprised two inspectors, who were assisted from time to time by public health inspectors normally engaged on other duties. A part-time clerk was also employed.

One hundred per cent inspection continued to be maintained.

The following table shows details of the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part :—

	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	16,314	3,813	1,723	77,153	43,496	—
Number inspected	16,314	3,813	1,723	77,153	43,496	—
All diseases except tuber- culosis and cysticerci:- Whole carcasses condemned	—	3	3	54	39	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,763	1,331	5	267	1,358	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	10.81	34.99	0.46	0.42	3.21	—
Tuberculosis :- Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	1	—	—	312	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.01	0.03	—	—	0.72	—
Cysticercosis :- Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	53	9	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	53	9	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Meat and Offal condemned. The total weight of meat and offal condemned from all sources was as follows :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	—	—	—
Offal (Tuberculosis)	1	17	1	21
Meat (Other Diseases)	5	5	1	6
Offal (Other Diseases)	31	16	0	13
TOTAL	38	18	3	12



### Analysis by Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned

	Tuberculosis		Other Diseases		Totals			
	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Abattoir								
Cattle	—	10	199	34,156	15	6	3	9
Cows	—	140	2,242	28,021	13	11	1	23
Calves	—	—	139	53	—	1	2	24
Sheep	—	—	2,830	1,062	1	14	3	0
Pigs	—	4,043	5,684	7,365	7	12	2	12
Other Sources								
Total weight	—	—	586	20	—	5	1	18
Cold Stores								
Total weight	—	—	114	568	—	6	0	10
TOTALS	—	4,193	11,794	71,245	38	18	3	12

The following additional items were condemned :—

16 lbs. Pigs Kidneys	2 x 3 lbs. 8 oz. Tins of Pork
7 lbs. Ox Kidneys	3 x 3 lbs. Tins Jellied Veal
1 x 60 lbs. Box Ox Kidneys	2 x 10 lbs. Tins Cooked Gammon
2 x 16 lbs. Tins Stewing Steak	2 x 9 lbs. 7 oz. Tins Cooked
1 x 10 lbs. Tin Pigs Livers	Shoulder Ham
1 x 7 lbs. Tin Lambs Livers	1 x 10 lbs. 9 oz. Tin Cooked Ham
1 x 30 lbs. Case Rabbits	1 x 13 lbs. 4 oz. Tin Cooked Ham
35 x 6 lbs. Tins Corned Beef	2 x 9 lbs. 9 oz. Tins Cooked
7 x 4 lbs. Tins Corned Beef	Shoulder Ham
2 x 12 oz. Tins Corned Beef	9 x 10 lbs. Tins Lambs Livers
1 x 6 lbs. Tin Corned Mutton	1 x 10 lbs. Box Sheeps Kidneys
12 x 4 lbs. Tins of Pork	

#### (b) Contraventions of Regulations

The report, submitted to the Abattoir General Manager in 1960, listed the contraventions of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, the Slaughter of Animals (Cruelty) Regulations, 1958 and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 ; these contraventions were divided into two categories :—

- (a) those requiring immediate attention ;
- (b) those requiring to be remedied by the appointed day.

Work in connection with the following matters, listed as requiring immediate attention, was commenced :—

- (i) The erection of covered refuse reception bays.
- (ii) The construction of a manure disposal pit in a room separated from the slaughterhalls.
- (iii) The purchase of a mechanical conveyor for removing all full stomachs from the slaughterhalls to the manure disposal pit.
- (iv) The covering of all ventilation openings in the slaughterhalls with wire mesh to prevent the entry of birds.
- (v) The provision of feeding racks and of proper drainage in the lairages.
- (vi) The renewal of the drainage channels in the main passageway to the slaughterhalls.
- (vii) The rendering of the wall surface in the pig bleeding passage.

No decision was made with regard to the items specified in the second category.

#### (c) Canteen

The following work has been completed satisfactorily :—

- (i) The provision of new and increased toilet facilities for both males and females.
- (ii) The construction of an adequate food store.
- (iii) The installation of additional sinks for washing up and food preparation.
- (iv) The installation of personal washing facilities.

## 2. Private Slaughterhouse

### (a) Meat Inspection

The following table gives details of the numbers of pigs slaughtered and the numbers in which disease was found during the years 1962, 1961 and 1960 :—

Year	Number slaughtered	Number in which disease found	Percentage diseased
1962 .....	12,918	533	4.12
1961 .....	11,259	378	3.36
1960 .....	10,078	362	3.59

The kill showed increases of 14.73% on the 1961 figure and 28.18% on that for 1960.



The details of the pigs in which disease was found are as follows :—

Number affected with Tuberculosis .....	222
Number affected with Other Diseases .....	311
Number totally condemned for Tuberculosis .....	1
Number partially condemned for Tuberculosis .....	221
Number totally condemned for Other Diseases .....	16
Number partially condemned for Other Diseases .....	295

The number affected with tuberculosis represented 1.72% of the pigs slaughtered. The corresponding percentages in 1961 and 1960 were 1.79 and 2.40 respectively.

Meat and Offal condemned. The total weight of meat and offal condemned was as follows :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis) .....	—	6	3	8
Offal (Tuberculosis) .....	—	17	2	4
Meat (Other Diseases) .....	—	15	1	3
Offal (Other Diseases) .....	—	14	0	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>

#### (b) Contraventions outstanding

The works, necessary to comply with the construction regulations and detailed in the report submitted under the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, are now proceeding satisfactorily.

### 3. Privately Owned Lairages

The use of two lairages in the vicinity of the Public Abattoir was discontinued at the end of the year in view of the fact that they did not comply with the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958 ; two further lairages continue to be used and the work necessary to comply with the regulations is in hand.

### 4. Frozen Meat Wholesale Depots

Supervision of the four frozen meat wholesale depots was again maintained.

## 5. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Forty-four licences were renewed and 10 new licences issued, making a total of 54 persons on the register.

## 6. Food Premises

The following table gives details of the number of food premises by type of business :—

Grocery and Provision	390
Licensed	322
Butchery	192
Fruit and Greengrocery	149
General	113
Catering (including Factory Canteens)	162
Confectionery	99
Fish Frying	51
Food Manufacturing	50
Wet Fish	31
Food Storing	23
Baking	12
Food Packing	7
Miscellaneous	159
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,760</b>

## 7. Inspection of Food Premises

One thousand, three hundred and eighty-five visits were paid to food premises for the purpose of inspection.

In addition, 197 visits were made to shops and warehouses following requests from the occupiers for the examination of tinned and other foods alleged to be unfit for human consumption. The undermentioned food was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed :—

Tinned Foods	Other Foods
3,313 tins	Total Weight
(of varying sizes)	4 tons 14 cwts. 1 qr. 8 lbs.

## 8. Disposal of Condemned Food

Carcase meat and offal are processed at the Public Abattoir and the residual fertilisers are sold to a firm of horticulturists. Tinned and other foods are disposed of by incineration at the Cleansing Department's depot.



## 9. Milk Supply

Regular inspection of dairies was carried out together with close supervision of milk processing by pasteurisation and sterilisation ; routine visits were paid to milk shops. Details of registrations are as follows :—

Number of Persons and Firms carrying on the trade of Distributor at or from premises within the borough .....	440
Number of Premises within the borough used as Dairies .....	8
Number of Dairies outside the borough retailing milk within.....	4
Number of Dealers, Sterilisers and Pasteurisers .....	2

The following table shows details of the 355 samples taken, and the results of the tests applied :—

Designation	Number taken	Appropriate Tests	Passed	Failed	Void
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	14	Methylene Blue	12	1	1
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	122	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	122 113	— 2	— 7
Pasteurised	105	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	105 99	— —	— 6
Sterilised	114	Turbidity	114	—	—

Bottle Rinsings. Twenty samples, each consisting of 6 rinsings of milk bottles prior to filling, were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. Three samples were reported to be unsatisfactory and the dairy company concerned was informed ; check samples proved to be satisfactory.

## 10. Ice Cream

Manufacturers' Premises. Six premises are registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

Vendors' Premises. Nineteen applications for the registration of premises for the sale of pre-packed ice cream were received and approved, and 9 premises were removed from the register, making a total of 579 premises registered.

Fifteen inspections of manufacturers' premises and 39 inspections of vendors' premises were made.

### Sampling

(a) Methylene Blue Test. Eighty-eight samples were submitted for examination in accordance with the Ministry's Provisional Grades. Two (2.3%) proved to be unsatisfactory compared with 5 (5.5%) in the previous year. Repeat samples were taken and found to be satisfactory.

The following tables show a summary of the results obtained and also a comparison with 1961 :—

#### Manufactured within the borough

Year	Total No. of Samples Taken	PROVISIONAL GRADE			
		1	2	3	4
1962	22	18 81.8%	3 13.6%	—	1 4.6%
1961	25	20 80%	1 4%	4 16%	—

#### Manufactured outside the borough

Year	Total No. of Samples Taken	PROVISIONAL GRADE			
		1	2	3	4
1962	66	64 97%	1 1.5%	—	1 1.5%
1961	66	65 98.5%	—	1 1.5%	—



Combined Summary

Year	Total No. of Samples Taken	PROVISIONAL GRADE			
		1	2	3	4
1962	88	82 93.2%	4 4.5%	—	2 2.3%
1961	91	85 93.4%	1 1.1%	5 5.5%	—

(b) Chemical Analysis. Eighteen samples of ice cream, including 4 choc-bars, were submitted for chemical analysis and all were reported to be genuine. The average fat content (excluding the choc-bars) was 10.5% compared with 9.7% for the previous year.

Ice Lollies. Eighteen samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported to be satisfactory.

# 11. Sampling

Two hundred and three samples of food and drugs, consisting of 94 formal and 109 informal, were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst. One sample (0.5%) was found to be non-genuine ; all the other samples were reported to be satisfactory.

The unsatisfactory sample was an informal one of pork sausage ; the total meat content was slightly low (60%). A formal sample was subsequently taken and this was found to be genuine.

Eighty-one samples of milk, consisting of 79 formal and 2 informal, were submitted for analysis.

# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

## Summary of Samples taken

Article	Number examined		
	Formal	Informal	Total
Bicarbonate of Soda		1	1
Butter		3	3
Cassia		1	1
Catsup		1	1
Cheese		3	3
Chillies in Vinegar		1	1
Cinnamon		1	1
Citric Acid		1	1
Coffee		1	1
Coffee and Chicory		2	2
Cream		7	7
Cream of Tartar		3	3
Curry Powder		1	1
Dessicated Coconut		1	1
Dressed Crab		3	3
Evaporated Milk		1	1
Fillets of Herring		1	1
Fish Cakes		2	2
Flour		4	4
Gherkins		1	1
Gin	4		4
Ginger		1	1
Glacé Cherries		1	1
Ground Almonds		1	1
Ground Ginger		2	2
Ground Nutmeg		2	2
Honey		1	1
Honey Chocolate		1	1
Jam		8	8
Jelly		3	3
Lard	1	4	5
Lemon Curd		2	2
Malt Vinegar		2	2
Margarine		4	4
Marmalade		3	3
Milk	79	2	81
Minced Chicken		1	1
Mincemeat		1	1
Noodles		1	1
Orange Drink		1	1
Peeled Tomatoes		1	1
Pepper		2	2
Pickle		2	2
Potted Beef		1	1
Potted Salmon		1	1
Rice Pudding		1	1
Rum	2		2
Salad Cream		1	1
Sauce		4	4
Sausage	1	11	12
Smoked Rabbit		1	1
Suet		2	2
Sultanas		1	1
Whisky	7		7
Yoghourt		1	1
TOTALS	94	109	203



**12. (a) American Pasteurised Hen Egg Albumen**

Fifty-two samples were taken for bacteriological examination ; no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

**(b) Danish Pasteurised Hen Egg Albumen**

One hundred and sixty-eight samples were taken for bacteriological examination ; no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

**13. Catering Establishments**

Routine inspections totalled 169 ; seventeen informal notices were served, 7 were complied with and 96 improvements recorded.

Thirty-five swabs were obtained from 6 premises, and were taken from cups, saucers, plates, knives, forks, spoons and drinking glasses. In one instance, the bacterial count exceeded the prescribed limit, and the proprietor of the cafe concerned was notified.

**14. Wet and Fried Fish Shops**

Sixty-three inspections were made of these premises. Thirteen informal notices were served, 6 were complied with and 22 improvements recorded.

**15. Butchers' Shops and Premises where**

**Preserved Food, etc., is Prepared or Manufactured**

The number of persons and premises registered in accordance with Section 67 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936, increased by two from the previous year and totalled 192. Routine inspections numbered 138 ; 34 informal notices were served, 16 were complied with and 104 improvements recorded.

With regard to premises where preserved food, etc., is prepared or manufactured, 11 inspections were made of the 54 registered premises.

**16. Bakehouses**

Twenty-four routine inspections were made ; four informal notices were served, 4 were complied with and 19 improvements recorded.

**17. Licensed Premises**

Routine inspections numbered 75 ; fourteen informal notices were served, 6 were complied with and 19 improvements recorded.

Swabs for bacteriological examination were taken from 295 drinking glasses at 69 licensed premises. Twenty-five swabs (from 9 premises) were reported to be unsatisfactory and the brewery companies and licensees concerned were informed. Repeat swabs were subsequently taken and proved to be satisfactory.

### 18. Provision Shops

One hundred and fifty-four inspections of provision shops were made. Sixty-five informal notices were served, 36 were complied with and 164 improvements recorded.

### 19. Food Premises (not previously commented upon)

Inspections of other types of food premises totalled 152. Thirty-four informal notices were served, 22 were complied with and 83 improvements recorded.

### 20. Shops Act, 1950

Routine inspections numbered 212; the following table summarises the action taken :—

Informal Notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Statutory Notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Informal Notices complied	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Statutory Notices complied	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Improvements recorded	.....	.....	.....	.....	28

### 21. Markets

#### (a) Retail Market

Fifty routine inspections were carried out.

#### (b) Wholesale Market

The construction of a new kitchen, canteen and adequate sanitary accommodation, for use by employees and buyers, was completed.

### 22. Sales out of Market Licences

Fourteen applications for licences under the provisions of the Wolverhampton Corporation Improvement Act, 1869 were received by the Markets Manager, who referred them to this department to ensure that the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, were complied with prior to the issue of the licences.

The applications were investigated and 10 were approved.

In addition, 22 inspections were made of licensed mobile food shops.



### 23. The Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Food Complaints

The following tables summarise the action taken regarding food complaints.

Article of Food	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Cornish pasty	Presence of metal pin	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined £40 with £5. 5s. 0d. costs
Milk chocolate peanuts	Presence of mould	Warning letters sent to firm of manufacturers and retailer concerned
Tin of tomatoes	Presence of caterpillar	Warning letter sent to firm of importers
Tin of salmon	Presence of fly	Warning letter sent to firm of suppliers
Pancake mixture	Presence of mites	Warning letter sent to firm of wholesalers
Loaf of bread	Presence of fly	Warning letter sent to firm of retailer/bakers
Slice of cheese (pre-packed)	Presence of mould	Warning letter sent to firm of retailers
Slab cake	Presence of nail	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined £25 with £5. 5s. 0d. costs
Salad roll	Presence of earthworm	Warning letter sent to retailer
Loaf of bread	Presence of cigarette end	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined £20 with £4. 4s. 0d. advocate's fee
Custard tart	Presence of wire	Warning letter sent to firm of retailer/bakers
Loaf of bread	Presence of extraneous matter	Warning letter sent to firm of bakers

Article of Food	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Egg rusks	Presence of beetles	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined £10 with £4. 4s. 0d. advocate's fee
Pork pie	Presence of mould	Warning letter sent to firm of retailers
Loaf of bread	Presence of extraneous matter	Legal proceedings instituted. Defendants fined £20, with £4. 4s. 0d. advocate's fee, and ordered to pay £3. 5s. 0d. being cost of analysis
Jar of pickle	Presence of glass	Warning letter sent to firm of manufacturers
Jar of red pickled cabbage	Unsound condition	Warning letters sent to firm of manufacturers and firm of retailers
"Hot dog"	Presence of mould	Warning letters sent to firm of vendors and to salesman
Bar of chocolate	Presence of maggots	Warning letter sent to retailer
Tea cake	Presence of piece of rubber	Legal proceedings instituted. Absolute discharge given to defendants on payment of £12. 9s. 6d. costs
Chocolate-filled sponge (pre-packed)	Presence of string fibres	Warning letter sent to firm of baker/wholesalers (copy to firm of retailers for information)

In addition to the 21 complaints already detailed, a further 33 complaints were received ; in each instance a full investigation was made but no formal action was found necessary.



## 24. The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The following table gives details of the contraventions found and remedied with regard to the requirements relating to food premises under Part IV of the Regulations :—

Regulation		Contraventions	
		Found	Remedied
14	Sanitary conveniences	166	85
	Hand washing notices	60	39
16	Wash-hand basins	73	41
17	First-aid materials	88	38
18	Accommodation for clothing, etc.	23	11
19	Sinks	44	23
16 & 19	Soap, towels, etc.	47	22
20	Lighting	3	2
21	Ventilation	9	5
23	Cleanliness and repair	299	178
24	Accumulation of refuse	10	8
25	Temperature control	1	—
TOTALS		823	452

With regard to other requirements of the Regulations, the following table gives details of the contraventions found and remedied :—

Regulation		Contraventions	
		Found	Remedied
6	Cleanliness of equipment	57	26
8	Risk of contamination of food	34	33
9	Personal cleanliness	17	17
TOTALS		108	76

## 25. Licensing Act, 1961

### Applications for Registration Certificates—Club Premises

Eighty applications were received by the Borough Magistrates for the issue of registration certificates in respect of existing club premises.

Detailed inspections were made of these premises and the Secretaries were informed in those cases where inadequate toilet facilities or contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations existed. In one instance, the application was subsequently withdrawn.

In ten instances, objections were lodged by the local authority on public health grounds to the issue of registration certificates. At the Court hearing, in seven of these cases the applications were reduced from a ten year to a one year period and in all ten instances undertakings were given by the clubs to carry out the works required within a year ; the objections were thereupon withdrawn.

## APPENDIX

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect  
of the year 1962 for the County Borough of Wolverhampton  
in the County of Stafford  
Prescribed Particulars on the Administration  
of the Factories Act, 1961

### Part I of the Act

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

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	72	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	800	191	39	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	59	—	—	—
TOTAL	931	191	39	—



2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
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	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	38	5	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	41	5	—	2	—

**Part VIII of the Act**  
**Outwork**  
 (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing) .....	18	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	16	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>36</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>



