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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON



The
Health Services
of Wolverhampton
in 1968

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



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Medical Officer of Health
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J. F. GALLOWAY,
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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

as at 31st December, 1968

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.
Senior Medical Officers	
School Health	N. A. Jevons, L.M.S.S.A.
Maternity and Child Welfare	Marjorie G. Carnaghan, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G., C.P.H.
Administration and Health Education	J. D. Wright, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Assistant Senior Medical Officers	Margaret Ingham, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.
	G. R. Davies, L.M.S.S.A., Vacant
Medical Officers	Martha E. C. McIntosh, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H.
	G. K. M. Khomo, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1.8.67)
Part-time Medical Officers	Sylvia O'Dowd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Catherine C. Walters, M.B., Ch.B.
	Mary E. Richards, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.
	Margaret I. Griffiths, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
	P. J. Edwin, M.B., Ch.B.
	R. D. Johnston, M.B., B.S.
	G. A. Boulger, L.A.H.
	B. McCarthy, M.B., B.Ch.
	A. D. Kelly, L.R.C.P. & S.I., D.C.H., D.P.H.
	F. M. Sutton, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M.
Chief Dental Officer	S. A. Behari, B.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					Mrs. M. Woodward, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Assistant Superintendents					2
Group Advisers					5
Field Work Instructors					5
Health Visitors					18 (5 part-time)
School/Clinic Nurses					25 (9 part-time)
Midwifery					
Supervisor					Mrs. D. K. Rinkel, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.
Assistant Supervisors					2
District Midwives					42 (6 part-time)
Premature Baby Nurses					2
Nursery Nurses					6 (5 part-time).
Clinic Nurses					2 (1 part-time).
Home Nursing					
Superintendent					Miss M. N. Swift, S.R.N., Q.D.N., S.C.M.
Assistant Superintendents					2
Home Nurses					36 (9 part-time)
Nursing Auxiliaries					8 (all part-time).
Mental Health Service					
Principal Mental Welfare Officer					F. L. Bird
Senior Mental Welfare Officer					1
Mental Welfare Officers					8 (1 part-time)
Special Training Centres					
Supervisors					Mrs. K. M. Beevers Mrs. E. D. Enser Mrs. O. M. Tildesley
Manager					H. J. Horton
Deputy Supervisor					1
Assistant Supervisors					25 and 1 general assistant
Male Instructor					2
Trainees					4
Home Help Service					
Organiser					Miss M. Saunders
Assistant Organisers					3
Home Helps					201 (196 part-time)

Day Nurseries

Matrons	Miss C. Fitzgerald, S.R.N. Mrs. J. Morris, C.N.N. Miss S. A. Griffiths, S.R.N. Miss E. Brindley, N.S.C.N.
Nursery Assistants	39
Domestic Staff	9 (6 part-time)
After Care Officer	Mrs. N. C. Fry, S.R.N.
Chiropodists	8 (6 part-time)

Public Health Inspectors

Chief Public Health Inspector	F. Binns Hartley, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Assistant Chief Public Health Inspectors	2
Specialist Inspectors	8
District Inspectors	9
Authorised Meat Inspectors	2
Pupil Inspectors	5
Technical Assistants	2
Offices and Shops Inspectors	1

Administrative and Clerical

Principal Administrative Officer	J. Darby
Administrative and Clerical	34
Clinic Clerks (part-time)	21

Other Staff

Rodent Operatives	4 (2 part-time)
Miscellaneous	4

*Jointly with Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

Health Department,

59, Waterloo Road,

Wolverhampton

Tel: Wolverhampton 24281

October, 1969

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

As the Annual Report for 1968 covers a period when I was Medical Officer of Health for the whole of the time, I am presenting it although no longer an officer of the Corporation.

The Report records that although live births in Wolverhampton in 1968 exceeded deaths by 2,271, the Registrar General estimated that the population declined by 2,050 to 264,840; the General Register Office attributes this apparent decline to earlier estimates probably being too high. The number of dwellings increased by 1,864 to 85,451 and the average number of occupants is now 3.1 per dwelling.

The proportion of the population who are under 15 years of age exceeds by one sixth the proportion in England and Wales; similarly the marriage rate exceeds that of England and Wales by a seventh. The death rate is one eighth less than that of England and Wales. These facts are indicative of a relatively youthful population.

The death rate was higher than in the previous year due almost entirely to more people dying of diseases of the heart and circulation and of the respiratory tract. Deaths from tuberculosis rose from 11 to 17, three of them being immigrants.

The birth rate declined, like that of England and Wales. The infant mortality rate, 24 per 1,000 live births, was substantially higher than that of England and Wales, 18 per 1,000. The difference is confined almost entirely to deaths in the first week of life, 15.7 per 1,000 live births compared with 10.5 for England and Wales; the principal causes of deaths were respiratory distress, immaturity and congenital abnormalities. With the still-birth rate (19.0 per 1,000

total births), also higher than that for England and Wales (14.0), the perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths in the first week) consequently far exceeded that for England and Wales—34.7 compared with 25.0 per 1,000 total births. The proportion of institutional births was the highest ever recorded in Wolverhampton and the perinatal mortality in cases selected for home delivery was low, a timely reminder that domiciliary delivery, although inexpensive, need not influence perinatal mortality adversely.

Cremation is used increasingly for disposing of the dead. The Bushbury Crematorium was opened in June 1954 and in 1955 it received 22 per cent of the Wolverhampton dead. The proportion rose to 39 per cent in 1960, to 49 per cent in 1965 and to 53 per cent in 1968.

Further progress was made with slum clearance; 374 houses were demolished, compulsory purchase orders were confirmed relating to Bank Street (Bilston), Manor Street (Tettenhall), and Shaw Road (Bushbury); 62 individual houses were represented as unfit, and areas were represented for clearance in Woodcross Street (Coseley), Wesley Street (Coseley), Earl Street (Bilston), and Cambridge Street (Bilston).

The work of the local health authority under the National Health Service is concerned mainly with the prevention of avoidable disease, early ascertainment of defects, and caring at home for as many people as possible in accordance with national policy, with the corollary of admitting to hospital only those for whom it is essential, a policy that if carried out would commend itself to citizens both as potential patients and actual taxpayers. In Wolverhampton the present expenditure on the National Health Service consists approximately of £3 million on hospital and specialist services, £2 million on general medical, pharmaceutical, ophthalmic and dental services and £785,000 on services provided by the local health authority.

From the inauguration of the National Health Service this local health authority has recognised that demarkation disputes with other branches of the service must be absent and the will to co-operate must be present if the community is to get standards that represent value for money.

The home nursing service of the local health authority continues to attend an increasing number of patients. At the end of 1966 home nurses were caring for 618 patients, at the end of 1967 for 679 patients and at the end of 1968 for 731 patients; two thirds of their visits were to people aged 65 and over.

Health visitors, whose primary duties are health education and primary prevention among the "not yet sick," try to detect deviation from the normal as early as possible. They encourage immunisation against infectious diseases, now including measles. As the basic social worker in the health service, the health visitor's contributions to the welfare of the community is enhanced when she works in close co-operation with the general practitioner. In Wolverhampton this continues to develop but it will only become complete when general practitioners, like health visitors, are based on health centres serving a locality.

Domiciliary midwives delivered 27 per cent of the births to Wolverhampton mothers and they attended a further 71 per cent discharged early from hospital so that they were involved in 98 per cent of all births. In spite of having to deliver at home many mothers for whom hospital admission under consultant supervision was more suitable, the still-birth rate for cases booked for home and delivered at home (7 still-births) was 5.1 per 1,000 total births; if cases not booked anywhere are included (one still-birth) the rate was 5.8; if cases delivered in hospital but booked originally for home are also included (2 still-births) it was 7.3; if in addition cases booked for hospital but delivered prematurely at home are included (4 still-births), it was 10.1 per 1,000 total births.

Most of the thousand or more people who sought help from the mental welfare officers during the year were referred to them by general practitioners, and the officers assisted in three out of every four admissions to hospital; also they visited regularly over 200 former hospital patients. In the field of subnormality there is close co-operation with Dr. Buchan, the consultant responsible for the hospital care of Wolverhampton patients. The local health authority has lessened the need for hospital admission by providing three training centres containing 300 places with a fourth centre nearing completion, two hostels and a short stay home. The community has accepted

responsibility for its mentally handicapped members and because they are unable to speak for themselves, have diffident relatives and are the professional responsibility of only a small section of those engaged in the National Health Service it is incumbent upon the rest of the community to insist that adequate resources are available to provide care for those who need it, treatment for those it will benefit and an environment that isolates them as little as possible from their fellows. It is apposite to refer here to accommodation under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948 because of the closure in 1968 of "The Poplars" Home for the Aged, the responsibility of the Welfare Services Committee. In 1948 the new Welfare Service began with 345 places for old people in "The Poplars" and 25 places in Bromley House which had been converted specially for the purpose. During the last 12 years the Welfare Services Committee have been actively engaged in replacing "The Poplars" as well as in providing more beds to meet increasing need. The last resident left "The Poplars" in August 1968. To provide in seven purpose-built homes and in accommodation for the temporarily homeless an equivalent number of places to those originally in "The Poplars" has cost in the region of £685,000. This is a notable achievement and in view of the growing public interest in the care of persons already in long-stay hospital accommodation it offers a standard for mental health services to emulate. At present there are about 400 Wolverhampton people accommodated in the Welfare Services Committee's homes which is about the same as the number of Wolverhampton residents now in mental hospitals at Stafford and Great Barr who could live in similar modern purpose-built accommodation if it were available. In the past Wolverhampton has not used the indeterminate line between care in hospital and care in the community to minimise its share of responsibility and in the next decade the new challenge will be to provide this accommodation as effectively as possible.

The introduction to the Annual Report for 1967 looked at the constantly changing conditions that the Health Department faces. During 1968 the local authority health service was pervaded by an atmosphere of uncertainty, expectancy and anxiety, for the constant references in high places to impending change developed an intensity that stirred even those long accustomed to brave talk that lacked nothing except fulfilment.

The tripartite nature of the health service has long been criticised adversely. In 1962 the Report of an enquiry into the medical services of Great Britain sponsored privately by a group of medical organisations, under the Chairmanship of Sir Arthur Porritt, recommended that hospital boards, executive councils and local health authorities should be abolished and all medical and ancillary services co-ordinated within a common geographical boundary by placing them in the hands of one authority only, the Area Health Board. This Board should enjoy a high degree of autonomy and be responsible for the overall planning and development and the administration of all services in its area, leaving, however, the teaching hospitals inviolate, an exception due probably to the presence of 18 doctors attached to teaching hospitals on the reporting Committee of 40 doctors. The Report envisaged these Boards as local bodies of capable and public spirited individuals with all the professions involved in the health service represented on them, but not in any way connected with existing local government.

The recent Green Paper on the Administrative Structure of the Medical and Related Services in England and Wales puts forward similar proposals as a basis for discussion, with three noticeable changes. The Area Boards of the Green Paper cover substantially larger areas than the Area Health Boards of the Porritt Report: the Area Boards of the Green Paper replace and undertake the functions not only of executive councils, regional hospitals, hospital management committees and some functions of local authorities, but of Boards of Governors as well; and a suitably constituted committee of a new type of local authority is not debarred from consideration as an Area Board. The hospital, executive council and local authority services would not be dealt with separately but welded together into a comprehensive service both for day-to-day operation and for planning without distortion or domination of its policies by one of its elements. The Green Paper assumes that if Area Boards were set up and the responsibilities for local authority services were transferred to them, the assets as well as the liabilities of the local authority would also be transferred to them, and the saving of the current expenditure on local authority health services of £140 millions a year would be taken fully into account in the financial transactions between central and local government.

The Green Paper is concerned with the machinery of the Health Service. If put into effect it will hasten desirable changes that at present are evolving slowly; it will make possible a wider consideration of priorities and will allow better use to be made of available resources. It is not concerned with giving the consumer his right to express an opinion on what changes are desirable, or on what he himself regards as priorities in a service that costs him £1,600 millions a year.

The people of Wolverhampton, through their Town Council, are entitled to know what the various services of the Health Department, including the Ambulance Service, cost them as ratepayers and taxpayers. In 1968 £137,000 was spent on the ambulance service, £100,000 on mental health, £81,000 on administration and general (including central establishment charges of £31,000), £85,000 on domiciliary midwifery, £70,000 on home help, £66,000 on sanitation, £54,000 on health visiting, £52,000 on clinics, £51,000 on home nursing, £36,000 on day nurseries, £17,000 on other services for mothers and young children including welfare foods, dental treatment, care of unmarried mothers and family planning, £11,000 on vaccination and immunisation, £9,000 on chiropody, £8,000 on prevention of illness, care and after-care and £4,000 on mortuaries. The total cost to the ratepayers of £785,000 represents a charge on every inhabitant of Wolverhampton of 1s. 2d. a week.

How does Wolverhampton's expenditure on its National Health Service responsibilities compare with that of other health authorities? In the financial year 1967/68 the expenditure on local authority health services per thousand population varied in the county boroughs of England and Wales from £1,849 to £3,613. The average expenditure for the 82 county boroughs was £2,606, and for Wolverhampton it was £2,346; this means that if the average net expenditure per unit of the population on health services in all the 82 county boroughs in England and Wales is represented as 100 per cent for the year ending 31st March, 1968 then Wolverhampton's net expenditure for the same period was 88 per cent. On individual items Wolverhampton's expenditure was above the average on immunisation and vaccination (234 per cent), domiciliary midwifery (139 per cent), day nurseries (115 per cent), health visiting (108 per cent), and child welfare centres (105 per cent); it was average (100 per cent), on the ambulance service;

it was below the average on administration (92 per cent), on mental health (85 per cent), mother and baby homes (85 per cent), home helps (67 per cent), home nursing (64 per cent), and prevention of illness, care and after-care (53 per cent).

In recent years local authorities have been relieved of responsibility for their electricity, gas and transport undertakings and for their hospital and police services which have been transferred to bodies with a membership the consumer can neither identify nor control. If local authorities wish to retain an interest in their health services and indeed if the main function of local government is to be more than collecting money for others to spend, they must welcome the changes outlined by the Royal Commission on Local Government.

JAMES GALLOWAY.

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Summary of Statistics

1. Comparison of Statistics

	1948	1958	1967	1968
Population	159,150	147,800	266,890	264,840
Area in Acres	9,126	9,126	17,004	17,004
Inhabited Houses	42,922	46,384	83,587	85,451
Birth Rate (live) (per 1,000 population)	19.8	16.4	19.7	19.2
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	10.4	11.2	9.8	10.6
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	49.0	25.2	20.6	24.0
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	23.3	28.9	18.0	19.0
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	1.5	0.4	0.19	0.38
Cancer Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	1.65	1.98	2.07	2.05
Tuberculosis Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	0.57	0.10	0.04	0.07
Pulmonary only	0.51	0.07	0.03	0.04
Rateable Value	£1,020,595	£2,045,094	£12,584,018	£12,929,547
Product of Penny Rate	£4,229	£8,186	£52,200	£53,600

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of 1968

Population (Registrar-General's
mid-year estimate)

264,840

Live Births	Male	Female	Total		
Legitimate	2,442	2,200	4,642		
Illegitimate	227	213	440		
Total	2,669	2,413	5,082	19.2	per 1,000 population
Still Births					
Legitimate	42	47	89		
Illegitimate	5	6	11		
Total	47	53	100	0.38	per 1,000 population
				19.0	per 1,000 total births
Deaths	1,517	1,294	2,811	10.6	per 1,000 population
Natural Increase				2,271	
Infant Mortality					
Legitimate	64	35	99	21.3	per 1,000 live legitimate births
Illegitimate	11	12	23	52.3	per 1,000 live illegitimate births
Total	75	47	122	24.0	per 1,000 live births
Neo-natal Mortality (deaths under 4 weeks)	58	36	94	18.5	per 1,000 live births
Early Neo-natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week)	52	28	80	15.7	per 1,000 live births
Perinatal Mortality (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)	99	81	180	34.7	per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Maternal Mortality	—	2	2	0.38	per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Deaths from Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	9	2	11	0.04	per 1,000 population
Non-pulmonary	3	3	6	0.03	per 1,000 population
Total	12	5	17	0.07	per 1,000 population
Deaths from Infectious Diseases					
Influenza	13	11	24		
Encephalitis	1	—	1		
Deaths from Cancer	325	219	544	2.05	per 1,000 population
Area Comparability Factors					
Births	0.95				
Deaths	1.24				

TABLE I

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1938

CAUSES OF DEATH	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents within the Borough												
	Male All ages	Female All ages	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in years							
						1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-
All causes	1517	1294	2811	94	28	22	16	31	33	69	215	492	731
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	2	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	9	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	4
Other tuberculosis, incl. late effects	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-
Other Infective and parasitic diseases	4	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cancer of Stomach	45	32	77	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	9	17	26
Cancer of Lung, Bronchus	129	10	139	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	24	52	45
Cancer of Breast	2	53	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	20	12
Cancer of Uterus	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	4
Leukaemia	7	7	14	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	3	4
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	142	101	243	-	-	-	2	6	6	13	28	68	66
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-
Diabetes Mellitus	18	6	24	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	10
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	5	3	8	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Anaemias	3	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mental Disorders	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	9	12	21	-	1	2	-	3	1	-	3	2	4
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	18	18	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	15
Hypertensive Disease	26	25	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	13	15
Ischaemic Heart Disease	375	284	659	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	50	121	200
Other Forms of Heart Disease	68	83	151	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	6	15	40
Cerebrovascular Disease	146	270	416	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	16	40	109
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	38	39	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	9	23

TABLE I—continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents within the Borough														
	Male All ages	Female All ages	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in years									
						1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	
Asphyxia	13	11	24	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	4	2	6	6	
Pneumonia	109	118	227	4	8	3	-	1	-	3	4	26	39	139	
Tracheitis and Emphysema	134	42	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	38	67	64	
Whooping Cough	3	7	10	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	3	-	1	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	18	10	28	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	2	3	6	12	
Gastric Ulcer	11	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	4	
Appendicitis	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Intestinal obstruction and Hernia	8	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	12	
Dyspepsia of Liver	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	1	
Other Diseases of Digestive System	11	12	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	16	
Gonorrhoea and Nephrosis	13	4	17	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	4	5	3	-	
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	5	7	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	2	
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Diseases of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System and Connective Tissue	2	6	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	
Genital Anomalies	14	19	33	20	8	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Asphyxia, Difficult Labour	32	15	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	12	6	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	3	6	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	20	7	27	-	-	-	3	9	4	-	2	5	3	1	
Other Accidents	25	10	35	1	1	5	1	3	1	4	-	5	4	10	
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	11	6	17	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	4	3	
Other External Causes	4	12	16	-	2	2	1	1	4	2	-	1	2	1	

B. General Statistics

1. Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population on the 30th June, 1968 was 264,840, a decrease of 2,050 on the previous year.

The proportion of the population who were under 15 years of age was estimated to be 25.7 per cent; the proportion for England and Wales was 22.2 per cent.

2. Inhabited Houses

On the 1st April, 1968 there were 85,451 properties, compared with 83,587 in the previous year.

The types of premises and their numbers were:—

Domestic	83,788
House shops	1,204
Off-licences	73
Unlicensed hotels and boarding houses	26
On-licensed premises	360

The number of additional dwellings brought into rate during the year ended 31st March, 1968 was 2,551 and the number taken out of assessment was 687.

3. Live Births

Live births recorded by the Registrar General consisted of 2,669 males and 2,413 females, a total of 5,082 giving a birth rate of 19.2 per thousand population, a decline from 19.7 for 1967. When the area comparability factor of 0.95 is applied, this is reduced to 18.2 per thousand. The birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 16.9, a decline from 17.2 in 1967.

Of these 5,082 births 440, or 8.7 per cent, were illegitimate. Last year the proportion was 8.1 per cent.

4. Still births

These numbered 100 (of which 11 were illegitimate), and represented a rate of 19.0 per thousand total births (live and still). The still birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 14.0 per thousand total births.

5. Marriages

The number of marriages registered in Wolverhampton during the year was 2,422, representing a marriage rate of 18.3 per thousand population.

6. Deaths

The number of deaths, comprising 1,517 males and 1,294 females was 2,811, giving a death rate of 10.6 per thousand population; when the area comparability factor of 1.24 is applied this rate is increased to 13.1 per thousand. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.9.

The principal causes of death were:—

(a) Disease of heart and circulation		
Cerebrovascular disease	416	
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	36	
Hypertensive disease	51	
Ischaemia heart disease	659	
Other diseases of circulatory system	77	
Other forms of heart disease	151	
	1,390	(49.4% of all deaths)
(b) Cancer	544	(19.4% of all deaths)
(c) Diseases of respiratory tract		
Pneumonia	227	
Bronchitis and emphysema	176	
Asthma	10	
Other diseases of respiratory system	28	
	441	(15.7% of all deaths)
(d) Suicide and Violence		
Suicide	17	
Motor Vehicle accidents	27	
All other accidents	35	
Other external causes	16	
	95	(3.4% of all deaths)
(e) Congenital anomalies	33	(1.2% of all deaths)
(f) Diabetes Mellitus	24	(0.9% of all deaths)
(g) Peptic Ulcer	14	(0.5% of all deaths)
(h) Influenza	24	(0.9% of all deaths)
(i) Tuberculosis—all forms	17	(0.6% of all deaths)

Of the 2,811 deaths of persons normally resident in Wolverhampton, 2,643 occurred within the borough. Of these deaths occurring in the borough, 49% took place at home, 17% in the Royal Hospital,

17% in the geriatric wards of New Cross Hospital, 10.4% in the general wards of New Cross Hospital, 4.3% in other institutions and 2.3% in Welfare Homes.

7. Infant Mortality

There were 23 deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age (or 52.3 per thousand illegitimate births) and 99 deaths of legitimate infants (or 21.3 per thousand legitimate births). The total of 122 represents an infant mortality rate of 24.0 per thousand live births; the rate for England and Wales was 18.0 per thousand live births. Deaths of infants under four weeks old numbered 94 giving a neonatal death rate of 18.5 per thousand live births; the rate for England and Wales was 12.3. Deaths of infants under one week old numbered 80 giving an early neonatal mortality of 15.7 per thousand live births; the rate for England and Wales was 10.5.

8. Perinatal Mortality

Still-births numbered 100 and deaths of infants under one week old numbered 80, giving a total of 180 perinatal deaths or 34.7 per thousand live and still births. The rate for England and Wales was 25.0.

9. Maternal Mortality

Two maternal deaths occurred, both patients having been admitted to hospital for confinement. One was in the first pregnancy of a 23 year old West Indian and the cause of death was "haemorrhage and shock and ruptured ectopic pregnancy." The other occurred in the second pregnancy of a 39 year old West Indian and the cause of death was "cerebro vascular accident."

10. Deaths from Tuberculosis

There were 17 deaths from tuberculosis, representing a tuberculosis death rate of 0.07 per thousand population. The rate for England and Wales was 0.04.

Respiratory tuberculosis was responsible for 11 of these deaths; 9 were over 45 years of age. Two of the deaths from other forms of tuberculosis were of patients over 45 years of age.

11. Deaths from Infectious and Notifiable Diseases

There were 227 deaths from pneumonia (representing 0.86 per thousand population); 139 were of patients aged 75 years or more.

Other deaths from infectious diseases included 24 due to influenza, 3 to gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea, all of them being under one year of age.

12. Deaths from Cancer

There were 544 deaths from cancer, giving a death rate of 2.05 per thousand population; for England and Wales the rate was ~~0.00~~ 2.31. Of these 325 occurred in males and 219 in females, the more frequent sites of the disease being:—

Males		Females	
Lungs and bronchi	129 cases	Breast	53 cases
Stomach	45 ..	Stomach	32 ..
Large intestine	17 ..	Large intestine	25 ..
Prostate	14 ..	Uterus	16 ..
Rectum	13 ..	Rectum	16 ..
Pancreas	10 ..	Ovary	12 ..
Bladder	10 ..	Lungs and bronchi	10 ..
Larynx	9 ..	Pancreas	8 ..
Oesophagus	7 ..	Leukaemia	7 ..
Leukaemia	7 ..		

The death rate from cancer of the lungs and bronchi was 0.52 per thousand; for England and Wales it was 0.59 per thousand. The death rate from cancer in other sites was 1.52 per thousand; for England and Wales it was 1.72.

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 1968 numbered 43,334 (in 1967 the number was 38,595) with a weekly average of 817; the most claims in a week were 1,504 and 1,387 which occurred in the weeks ended 9th and 16th January respectively; the fewest claims in a week were 466 and 516 which occurred in the weeks ended 6th August and 16th April. The weekly average of 817 was above that of 1967 which was 742.

14. Cremations

A total of 2,268 cremations took place, an increase of 213 on last year. This total included 1,489 persons resident in Wolverhampton, who accordingly constituted 65.7 per cent of those cremated. They represented 53 per cent of all Wolverhampton deaths. Post mortem examinations were performed on 554 cases of which 312 were at the request of coroners. On no occasion was cremation refused.

15. Mortuaries

The Tettenhall mortuary was retained for use in case of emergency, but in fact was not used during the year.

The number of bodies admitted to the mortuaries during the year was 382. Post mortem examinations in the mortuaries were carried out in 253 cases.

C. Natural and Social Conditions

1. Situation

Wolverhampton stands astride a ridge which is the watershed 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 into the Shropshire plain. The highest points in the Borough are Sedgley Beacon at 700 feet above sea level and parts of Bushbury to the north and Colton Hills to the South both about 600 feet above sea level; 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 30.21 inches, which is 2.91 inches above the previous year's total of 27.30 inches and 2.32 inches above the average rainfall of 27.89 inches calculated over the past seventy-one years.

Rain was measured on 227 days as against 241 days last year; the wettest day was the 10th July when 1.12 inches of rain were recorded. The measurement exceeded half an inch on ten other occasions viz:—

1st January	0.71 inches	5th August	0.55 inches
5th February	0.54 ..	2nd September	0.70 ..
18th April	0.64 ..	28th October	0.55 ..
6th May	0.97 ..	26th November	0.60 ..
7th July	0.90 ..	25th December	0.74 ..

In addition, during the week-end 25/26 May, a figure of 1.16 inches was recorded.

As in the previous year, May and September were both wet months. In fact, the summer months of May to September (inclusive) accounted for more than half of the year's rainfall. A total of 16.37 inches was recorded on 92 days compared with 12.52 inches, registered on 93 days, during the corresponding period of 1967.

The two driest months were February and March. There was a period of fifteen consecutive days when no rain fell. (February 19th to March 4th inclusive).

The measurements for May, June and September were well above average and those for January, April and July were also above average. The month of August was much drier than usual; in fact, no rain fell during the first four days and only 0.04 inches was recorded during the last twelve days. The measurements for February, March, October, November and December were all below average.

The longest spell of dry weather during the summer months lasted 13 days (July 23rd to August 4th inclusive).

The wettest period of the year was also experienced in July when a total of 2.90 inches fell during the ten days, 7th—16th (inclusive).

The highest maximum temperature was 80° recorded on the 1st July. There were only three other readings of 70° and over during this month—all in the latter part. Seven such shade temperatures were recorded during June, the highest being 78° at the end of the month. August also experienced seven of these readings, the highest being 79°. A reading of 70° in each of the months of April and May and one of 72° in September completed the record of the higher temperatures—not a very impressive record.

The lowest minimum temperature was 19°, recorded on the 9th January. There were thirteen further minimum temperatures of 32° and below during this month, including a reading of 21° on the 10th. February experienced twenty-two such temperatures, the lowest being 24°. The latter part of the month was indeed cold and

dry; the first part of March was similar and seven readings of 32° and below were registered during the first ten days, after which temperatures gradually improved. There were nine low readings during April, all recorded during the first half of the month; the lowest was 27°, registered on three occasions. At the end of the year, similar temperatures were recorded on five days in November and on fifteen occasions during December, when such readings as 22°, 24°, 25° and 26° were taken.

Snow fell during the early parts of January and February and again very early in April. At the end of the year, snow was experienced on a few occasions during December.

3. Water Supply

The Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking supplies a population of about 377,600 in Wolverhampton and some surrounding districts and obtains its water from several sources. These, and the quantity in gallons taken from them daily in 1968 are:—

Cosford Works—river	.....	.....	.....	1,480,000
Cosford Works—well	.....	.....	.....	2,342,000
Tettenhall Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	623,000
Dimmingsdale Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	3,002,000
Hilton Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	2,759,000
Stableford Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	1,555,000
Bratch Works—well	.....	.....	.....	2,147,000
Rindleford Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	405,000
Copley Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	972,000
Neachley Works—boreholes	.....	.....	.....	2,003,000
Hampton Loade—river	.....	.....	.....	2,325,000
Purchased	.....	.....	.....	402,000

Of 853 samples of water going into distribution and subjected to bacteriological examination, 843 did not contain any coliform organisms per 190 ml.

The fluoride content of each supply and mixture of water falls within the range 0.04-0.18 parts per million expressed as fluoride ion.

4. Employment

The borough is served by Employment Exchanges in Railway Street, Wolverhampton and The Crescent, Bilston. The combined insured population in June, 1968 (latest figures available) comprised 94,411 males and 46,883, females a total of 141,294. Of the total approximately 76% worked in the area covered by the Wolverhampton Employment Exchange and 23% in the area of the Bilston Employment Exchange.

Approximately 65% of the insured population are engaged in manufacturing and about 35% in the provision of services.

The two Employment Exchanges hold a register of Disabled Persons registered in accordance with the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act and at 15th April, 1968 (annual count) there were 3,659 and 606 females so registered.

5. Unemployment

Throughout the year the wholly unemployed registers continued at a higher level although there was a slight decline compared with the previous year. At 9th December, 1968 there were 2,405 men and 371 women, a total of 2,776 which represented an unemployed percentage of 1.86 compared with 1.9 for the West Midlands Region and 2.2 nationally. On 11th December, 1967 the rate was 2.3%. Short time working fluctuated throughout the year and in December 1968 only 15 men were registered as temporarily stopped.

Unemployed registered disabled persons on 9th December, 1968 numbered 326 males and 29 females.

SECTION II

HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

A. Hospital, Specialist and Allied Services

1. Hospitals

The Wolverhampton Hospital Management Committee is responsible for hospitals and clinics in an area extending from Wolverhampton to Bridgnorth, Much Wenlock, Broseley and Shifnal, with an estimated population of 355,000. The hospitals contain 1,528 beds; of these 1,270 are in Wolverhampton. The Reception Centre for wayfarers at New Cross closed on the 15th May when the new West Midlands Reception Centre at Lye opened. The accommodation for elderly persons at 'The Poplars' closed on 22nd July when the residents were transferred to the newly completed Homer House.

The net cost of maintaining the hospitals and clinics in the group including the salaries and travelling expenses of senior medical staff and computer analysis services paid direct by the Regional Hospital Board amounted to £2,954,203 for the year ended 31st March, 1968.

The following 1,270 hospital beds are in Wolverhampton:—

New Cross Hospital	576
Royal Hospital	288
Women's Hospital and Annexe	122
Parkfields Hospital	66
Queen Victoria Nursing Institute	55
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 constitute the main provision of hospital accommodation for a part of Dudley and for the rural district of Seisdon.

2. Sanatoria

The Parkfields Hospital contains 57 beds for tuberculous patients and only 9 beds now are allocated to the treatment of infectious diseases. There is also sanatorium accommodation at Prestwood; cases requiring long-stay orthopaedic treatment usually obtain it at Oswestry or Yardley Green Hospital, Birmingham.

3. Chest Service

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 Bell Street, the Royal Hospital and at New Cross Hospital, where twice-weekly radiography sessions without appointment provide an X-ray exclusion service for general practitioners.

4. Venereal Diseases Clinic

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

5. Nursing Homes

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 are sent to Stafford but the establishment of a much needed Public Health Laboratory in Wolverhampton is soon to be completed at New Cross Hospital.

B. Local Executive Council Services

1. General Medical Service

At the end of March, 1969, there were 276,509 people recorded as living in Wolverhampton on doctors' lists; this number is about 4.4 per cent above the Registrar General's estimate of the population. Their medical care was undertaken by 177 principals and 5 assistant medical practitioners: of these, 96 principals practise from 72 surgeries within the Borough. Doctors practising single handed or with an assistant were 25 per cent of all doctors under contract with the Executive Council, 30 per cent were in two-handed partnerships, 24 per cent in three-handed partnerships, 18 per cent were in four-handed partnerships and 3 per cent were in six-handed partnerships. The cost of this service for the year ending 31st March, 1969 was £672,851, equivalent to 50s. 10d. a head of the population living in Wolverhampton.

2. Pharmaceutical Service

At the end of March, 1969 there were under contract and in the Borough of Wolverhampton 59 pharmacies, and 7 surgical appliance suppliers. The accuracy of dispensing of all these contractors is tested periodically and in the year under review 39 drug tests were made.

The cost of this service to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1969 was £741,183 and to the patients £59,449 being equivalent to 56s. 0d. and 4s. 6d., a head per annum respectively.

3. Dental Service

At the end of March, 1969 there were 40 principal dental practitioners on the Executive Council's list; of these 27 were practising single handed.

The cost to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1969 was £261,013 and to the patients £74,882, being equivalent to 19s. 8d. and 5s. 8d. a head per annum respectively.

4. Ophthalmic Service

The service enables the patient to have his sight tested either by 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 11 ophthalmic medical practitioners, 19 ophthalmic opticians and 10 dispensing opticians. Dr. N. A. Jevons, Senior School Medical Officer, is one of several ophthalmic medical practitioners who prescribe spectacles for school children who require them.

The cost to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1969, was £77,260 and to the patients £47,560, being equivalent to 5s. 10d. and 3s. 7d. a head per annum respectively.

5. General

The cost of administration for the year ending 31st March, 1969 was £29,335, equivalent to 2s. 2d. a head of the population. The total cost of the service, therefore, was £1,781,642, equivalent to £6 14s. 6d. a head of the population. In addition, the direct contribution made by the patients was £181,891, equivalent to 13s. 9d. a head of the population.

C. Local Authority Health Service

1. Care of Mothers and Children

(a) Births and Still Births

The General Register Office records 5,082 live births and 100 still births to patients normally resident in Wolverhampton. Of these 4,855 occurred in the borough; 1,378 of them (28 per cent) were in the patients' homes and 3,477 (72 per cent) were in hospital. The place of origin of the mother and the place of confinement is given below:—

Origin of Mother	Domiciliary Births	Institutional Births	Total
Commonwealth and Colonies	87	1,194	1,281 (26%)
All other Residents	1,291	2,283	3,574 (74%)
TOTALS	1,378 (28%)	3,477 (72%)	4,855 (100%)

Immigrants from the Commonwealth and Colonies produced 26 per cent of the births and accounted for 34 per cent of the institutional births. The proportion of institutional births in the population as a whole was 72 per cent, among Commonwealth and Colonial immigrants it was 93 per cent and among the remaining population 64 per cent. The high proportion of institutional births among immigrants is due to many of them living under conditions unsuitable for domiciliary midwifery. This is shown by "social grounds" being responsible for 57 per cent of institutional admissions among Commonwealth and Colonial immigrants and for only 24 per cent of the admissions of other residents.

(b) Ante-Natal Facilities

At the end of the year, 13 ante-natal clinics were conducted each week by midwives under the general supervision of the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Cases requiring a second opinion are referred through their general practitioner to the consult-

ant clinics at New Cross Hospital or the Women's Hospital. Necessary blood examinations are carried out at the ante-natal clinics on all expectant mothers who attend.

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 as such are no longer issued but the necessary disposable materials for use at the delivery are provided by the midwife at the time they are required.

Ante-natal clinics were attended by 3,163 women, of whom 2,521 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 52 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

A clinic for medical cases is held weekly at Lea Road and 280 patients attended during the year.

The local authority continued to support the family planning clinics at Bilston and Tettenhall until 31st March, 1968.

In April, 1968 the family planning service was expanded in conjunction with the Family Planning Association who undertook to hold weekly sessions at ten clinics. For this purpose the local authority agreed to make an annual contribution of £250 per clinic session and to provide accommodation at clinics without charge.

During the year 59 cases requiring the I.U.D. were referred to the family planning clinics for which a nominal payment is made by the local authority. Selected cases are given the contraceptive pill at the local authority clinic free of charge.

(e) **Child Welfare Centres**

Weekly sessions are held for infants at all 19 centres and monthly sessions are held for toddlers at 16 centres. Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis, vaccination against smallpox and measles and tuberculin patch tests are carried out at these clinics. Approximately 75 per cent of children under one year of age in the town attend 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 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 average cost of welfare centres per 1,000 population for the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1967/68 was £166. 10s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £175. 3s. 0d.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, 1968

	INFANTS		TODDLERS		ANTE-NATAL	
	No. of sessions	Average attendance	No. of sessions	Average attendance	No. of sessions	Average attendance
Alfred Squire Road	99	30	21	12	50	17
Bilston	101	41	12	14	50	18
Brierley Lane	49	48	14	8	50	14
Brooklands	100	30	20	11	50	18
Castlecroft	25	22	—	—	—	—
Claregate	50	35	9	17	—	—
Griffiths Drive	50	53	11	14	—	—
Laburnum Road	99	34	24	14	—	—
Lea Road	99	41	20	16	51	12
Lowe Street	100	43	10	14	50	16
Olinthus Avenue	51	33	11	10	51	11
Oxley	100	41	35	16	50	22
Parkfields	101	46	23	13	47	29
Park Lane	99	30	10	10	50	19
Portobello	51	28	10	12	—	—
Primrose Lane	101	27	13	11	50	16
Tettenhall	51	32	10	11	49	10
Tettenhall Wood	39	14	—	—	—	—
Warstones	152	35	21	13	39	19
Totals	1,517	36	274	13	637	17

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

No. of sessions 48
Average attendance 5

(f) Infant Deaths

There were 144 deaths of children under 5 years; of these 122 failed to survive the first year, and of these 94 failed to survive the first month; 80 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	12	8	8	3
Immaturity	13	—	—	—
Intracranial and spinal injury at birth, with immaturity	4	2	—	—
Intracranial and spinal injury at birth, without immaturity	9	1	—	—
Haemolytic disease of newborn, with immaturity	1	—	—	—
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis, with immaturity	2	—	—	—
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis, without immaturity	7	—	—	—
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn, without immaturity	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	2	8	3
Influenza	—	—	—	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	3	—
Meningitis	1	—	—	—
Leukaemia	—	—	—	2
Respiratory failure	2	1	—	—
Respiratory distress	14	—	—	—
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	2	1
Hyaline membrane disease	1	—	—	—
Werdnig Hoffman disease	—	—	1	—
Other diseases of nervous system	—	—	—	2
Hypoglycaemia	1	—	1	—
Haemorrhage, subcapsular of liver	1	—	—	—
Cytomegalic inclusion disease	1	—	—	—
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	—	—	—	1
Salt losing neuropathy	—	—	—	1
Hydrops foetalis	1	—	—	—
Infantile convulsions	—	—	1	—
Congestive heart disease	1	—	—	—
Malnutrition	—	—	1	—
Maternal pre-eclamptic toxæmia	1	—	—	—
Hydatiform degeneration of placenta	1	—	—	—
Placenta infarcted	1	—	—	—
Inattention at birth	1	—	—	—
Asphyxia due to inhaled vomit	1	—	—	—
Head injury—accidental fall at home	—	—	1	—
Drowning	—	—	—	4
Burns—carbon monoxide poisoning	—	—	—	1
Fractured skull—open verdict	—	—	1	—
Carbon monoxide poisoning	—	—	1	2
	80	14	28	22

(g) Premature Babies

During the year 447 babies were born alive weighing 5½lbs. or less to mothers normally resident in Wolverhampton and 399 of them survived 28 days. Of these 447 babies 59 were born at home or in private nursing homes and 388 in National Health Service hospitals; 12 of the babies born at home were transferred subsequently to hospital and the remaining 47 were nursed entirely at home or in private nursing homes.

(h) Illegitimate Children

There were 440 illegitimate children born alive during the year; there were also 11 illegitimate stillbirths. This total of 451 illegitimate (live and still) births represents 8.7 per cent of all (live and still) births. The local authority makes grants to the Legge Home and the Hay Home of £520 and £100 annually respectively. When required, patients are admitted to Diocesan Mother and Baby homes 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 89 cases (all being new cases) and 28 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; they then rose steadily for 12 years reaching 11.4 per cent in 1963. Subsequent years have seen a decline to 10.6, 9.4, 8.7, 8.2 and finally 8.7 in 1968.

The average cost of mother and baby homes per thousand population for the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1967/68 was £9. 2s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £7. 14s. 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 in Exchange Street, 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 11 helpers (part-time).

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

	National dried milk. Tins	Cod liver oil. Bottles	A. & D. atblets. Packets	Orange juice. Bottles	Total
Totals for 1968	70,984	5,473	3,107	56,431	135,995
Totals for 1967	76,869	5,801	3,647	61,546	147,863

(k) Dental Care

The Chief Dental Officer reports that during the year 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 1,037 half days was spent on the 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 relief of toothache.

During the year 2,549 visits for treatment were made by pre-school children and 2,972 by mothers; 239 dentures were supplied and 1,116 general anaesthetics were administered, of which 146 were given by dental officers; 1,163 children and 565 mothers were inspected for the first time during the year.

(1) Day Nurseries

The day nurseries at Oxley, Birmingham Road, Lichfield Road and Prouds Lane have accommodation for 40, 40, 50 and 40 children respectively, and provide facilities for the training of nursery students for the Certificate of the Nursery Nurses Examination Board.

Until October the charge was 3s. 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 varied with the means of the parent, with a maximum of 12s. 0d. a day. Since October all cases have been assessed according to means up to a maximum of 13s. 6d. a day.

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

	Oxley	Birmingham Road	Lichfield Road	Prouds Lane
Number of days open	242	242	242	242
Attendances under 2 years	1,821	2,098	3,038	1,270
Attendances 2-5 years	5,305	5,806	4,569	4,729
Average daily attendance 1968	29.4	32.7	31.5	24.7
Average daily attendance 1967	36.3	34.8	33.5	26.0

The average cost of day nurseries per thousand population for the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1967/68 was £117. 10s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £139. 10s. 0d.

2. Midwifery

(a) General Provisions

During the year 6,820 births took place in the borough; of these 1,389 were in mother's home, and 5,431 were in Hospital Management Committee institutions (including 53 in the Q.V.N.I.).

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

(i) Midwives in Management Committee Institutions	62
(ii) Municipal Midwives	48
(iii) Domiciliary (private)	1
(iv) Midwives in private nursing homes	0
(v) Midwives in the Queen Victoria Nursing Institute	9

Supervision is exercised by the Senior 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 of Midwives, 2 Assistant Supervisors 36 midwives (6 part-time) and 2 premature baby nurses. Three midwifery vacancies are filled by the appointment of one full-time and four part-time nursery nurses to assist the midwife in the practical care of the healthy newly born infant, and the education of the mother. They work under the supervision of the midwife in the follow up of early discharges from hospital, and have received in-service training since their appointment to the staff. Two state enrolled nurses have been appointed for clinic duties.

The midwives delivered 1,378 cases at home and attended each case for the statutory minimum post-natal period of 10 days, and longer when necessary. The doctor was present at 26 (2%) of deliveries. In addition 3,704 patients discharged from hospital before the tenth day each received an average of 5 visits during the remainder of the post-natal period; housing visits were made for the purpose of investigating 2,066 applications for hospital beds and 81 visits were made to defaulters from hospital and general practitioner ante-natal clinics.

Municipal midwives deliver a sufficient number of cases each month to maintain their interest, and they attend the ante-natal clinics in their area to book and examine patients; in addition the midwife visits the patient's home at least three times, once early in pregnancy to ascertain that it is suitable for a domiciliary confinement and again at intervals to confirm that adequate arrangements have been made. Expectant mothers seeking admission to general practitioner units 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 needing the available accommodation in the General Practitioner Units at New Cross Hospital Ward 22 and the Beeches Maternity Home.

In 1967 a system of radio communication was introduced into the service. There is a central radio control system in the Health Department operated continuously by the midwifery staff. Each expectant mother when booking for a home confinement is given the telephone number of the central control. When she requires the services of a midwife a call is made to this number. The central control contacts the midwife nearest to the call and directs her to the patient's house. During the confinement should the midwife require medical assistance or wish to pass information concerning the patient to the general practitioner she radios to the control who deal with her request.

To provide constant coverage of the town for 24 hours daily a shift system of rota duty for the midwives was commenced in 1967. Three shifts cover the 24 hour period and the total number of working hours per week averages 42. The midwives' hours on call have been reduced in keeping with the recommendations of the Department of Health and Social Security, while making full use of the service of each midwife in a combined team effort. The use of part-time staff is also made easier with this system as the varied hours which they are able to work can be absorbed.

Municipal midwives continue to instruct expectant mothers in preparation for childbirth. There are eleven classes a week at Oxley, Alfred Squire Road, Brierley Lane, Primrose Lane, Warstones, Brooklands and Parkfields Health Centres. A course lasts for eight

consecutive weeks, a new course commencing each week at one of the centres. An expectant mother makes application either to the Health Department or the nearest clinic; she is then given a place in the class most suited to the expected date of her confinement. Evening sessions are held monthly for husbands and wives to attend discussions and see films together.

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

Four midwives attended refresher courses during the year. Twenty-four pupil midwives were accepted for Part II midwifery training in Wolverhampton, where the school was opened in 1960. The initial three months of 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. Twenty-three were successful at the first attempt.

The average expenditure on domiciliary midwifery per 1,000 population for the 82 County Boroughs in England and Wales for 1967/68 was £168. 15s. 0d. In Wolverhampton the expenditure was £233. 12s. 0d. This figure, substantially above the average, is due in part to the relatively high proportion of domiciliary confinements (for which the local health authority is responsible), and the corresponding relatively 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, £28. 0s. 0d.; with the cost per case in Wolverhampton, £24. 13s. 0d.

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

3. Health Visiting

The establishment comprises a Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 5 group advisers, 5 field work instructors, 26 health visitors, 13 school/clinic nurses and 3 student health visitors. At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Superintendent, 2 Assistant

Superintendents, 5 group advisers, 5 field work instructors, 18 health visitors (5 part-time) and 25 school/clinic nurses (9 part-time) and 3 student health visitors.

The health visitors work in groups based on the following main health centres: Parkfields, Warstones, Brooklands, Primrose Lane and Oxley. There is a group adviser, field work instructor and three health visitors in each area.

Among their other duties the group advisers help in the training of student health visitors, arrange for student nurses from hospital 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.

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, e.g., 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, and 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 once monthly by Dr. Buchan of St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr, for the assessment of mentally subnormal children.

Three clinic nurses are attached to the chest clinic and devote much of their time on follow-ups of people attending the clinic. They spend two sessions each per week at the hospital contact clinic (one session heaf testing and the second to read the heaf tests).

Notifications of recent immigrants are received from the ports of entry and followed up by visits to the homes of every adult and child notified. This is to ensure that a recent chest X-ray has been taken and every known Asian child (born here or immigrant) and adult under 25 years is invited to have BCG immunisation.

One of these nurses spends some of her time with diabetics at the hospital consultants clinic and one day per week visiting diabetics living in their own home to advise and instruct on the use and care of insulin.

Audiology clinics are well attended and invitations sent to parents of all children from 8 months old.

Toddler clinics are available for all children from the age of 18 months.

Details of visits made during 1968 are given below:—

Special visits	2,492
Expectant Mothers	603
Children under 1, first visits	5,610
Children 1 to 2, first visits	5,548
Children 2 to 5, first visits	10,728
Children 0 to 5, revisits	23,265
Tuberculous households	1,339
Other Cases	3,067
Immigrants (over 5)	1,009
Diabetics	344

In addition, health visitors and clinic nurses attended 4,807 half-day sessions at the clinics.

During the course of the year, health visitors entered 37,318 households (excluding those they visited in connection with tuberculosis) and they visited 21,886 children under five years of age.

A senior health visitor is responsible for play groups and she works in liaison with the Town Planning department. She does the primary visit before registration, passing the information back to the health visitor of that particular area who then becomes responsible. There are 35 play groups, the number having increased considerably over the past twelve months, the numbers of children in each group varying from 5—25. The special play group for handicapped children has proved of great benefit.

Since October, 1968, when the amendment of Child Minders Act was enforced, the register of child minders has grown and a certificate is issued to all child minders.

Cytology clinics continue at Lea Road clinic two or three times weekly for women over 18 years.

A measles immunisation campaign was commenced at the beginning of May, 1968 and a thousand injections were completed in the first two months by a team from the health department. Since then measles immunisation has been available routinely at infant welfare clinics.

During the year health visitors took on visits of observation, a large number of student teachers, student nurses, and pre-nursing students from the Colleges of Further Education.

A weekly family planning clinic was commenced in May, 1968, at Primrose Lane clinic. In conjunction with the Family Planning Association an inaugural meeting was held, presided over by Mrs. Renee Short, member of Parliament for the N.E. division of Wolverhampton.

Health education is one of the chief duties of the 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, tetanus, measles and poliomyelitis. The health visitors now work as part of a team with the Senior Medical Officer, Dr. Wright, and take an active part in health education in our local secondary schools. They also give talks to local women's groups—W.R.V.S., Towns-womens' Guilds, Young Wives, playgroups and colleges of further education.

During the year 2 group advisers attended a group advisers two-part course; 3 health visitors attended an audiology course; 3 health visitors and 1 tuberculosis visitor attended refresher courses, 20 members of staff attended a two-day in-service training course and 17 a one-day seminar on "allergies."

Three student health visitors from this authority received training during the year at the Birmingham College of Commerce.

Eight student health visitors from the College of Commerce, Aston, Birmingham, were sent for their practical supervised training within the borough. They used the health centres at Oxley, War-

stones, Primrose Lane, Parkfields and Brooklands Parade for their practical work under the supervision of field work instructors whose case loads had to be reduced. It was necessary for the field work instructors to attend Birmingham College of Commerce "Training of Health Visitor Course" to liaise with the tutors in order that they might carry out the training of students satisfactorily.

The average cost of health visiting per 1,000 population for the 82 county boroughs of England and Wales for the year 1967/68 was £154. 19s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £167. 14s. 0d.

4. Home Nursing

The establishment comprises a Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents and 37 District Nurses. At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 24 Full time state registered nurses, 2 Full time state enrolled nurses, 9 Part time state registered nurses, 1 part time state enrolled nurse, 8 nursing auxiliaries.

All general practitioners in the area use the service, and in almost all cases the doctor or his receptionist, telephones the Health Department. Doctors are able to telephone the Ambulance Department at times when the Health Department is closed and obtain from them the name and telephone number of the nurse on duty for receiving messages. When a patient who will require nursing treatment after returning home, is about to be discharged from hospital, the hospital medical-social worker usually telephones the Health Department prior to the patient's discharge and a written request follows.

The District Nurse Training Course has commenced again. Three State Registered nurses attended the first course held from September to December and were successful in gaining the National Certificate in District Nursing. Two full time State Registered nurses attended a weeks Residential Refresher Course organised by the Queens Institute of District Nursing. The Superintendent attended a Middle Management Course and one Assistant Superintendent a first line Management Course organised by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

A summary of the work of the nurses is given below:—

Cases on Register at 1.1.68	New Cases	Total Visits	Cases on Register at 31.12.68
679	2,297	96,987	731

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

Cases	Number	Visits
Medical	2,154	76,375
Surgical	690	18,410
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	496
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	1,121
Maternal complications	4	31
Others	99	554
	<u>2,976</u>	<u>96,987</u>

Children under 5 years of age (1 per cent of all patients) received less than 1 per cent of all visits with an average of 17 visits a case; patients between 5 and 64 years of age (40 per cent of all patients) received 32 per cent of all visits with an average of 34 visits a case; patients of 65 years of age and over (59 per cent of all patients) received 67 per cent of all visits with an average of 31 visits a case.

In the financial year 1967/68 the home nursing service in Wolverhampton cost £158. 2s. 0d. per thousand population; the average for the 82 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £248. 4s. 0d.

5. Vaccination and Immunisation of Persons under the age of 16 years

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 2,464 children were vaccinated and 217 re-vaccinated. Medical officers of the local authority carried out 1,703 of the 2,681 vaccinations and re-vaccinations, and 978 were done by general practitioners.

(b) Immunisation against Diphtheria

A total of 3,983 children were immunised against diphtheria during the year, 3,953 by way of combined antigens. Of this total 1,602 were immunised by medical officers of the local authority at clinics, 1,231 by the school health service and 1,150 by general practitioners. In addition 6,901 children received reinforcing doses, of whom 1,652 were injected at clinics, 4,155 in schools and 1,094 by their own general practitioners.

(c) Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Protection against whooping cough was given to 3,535 children, all but seven of whom received it by means of combined antigens; of these 1,544 were immunised at clinics, 1,120 by general practitioners and 871 by the school health service. A further 3,159 children had reinforcing doses by combined antigens, 1,449 at clinics, 839 from their own doctors and 871 by the school health service.

(d) Immunisation against Tetanus

Primary immunisation against tetanus was given to 4,051 children, and reinforcing doses to 6,473, in every case by combined antigens. Of those who completed primary courses 1,600 were immunised at clinics and 1,208 in schools by medical officers of the local authority, and 1,243 by general practitioners. Of those who received reinforcing doses, 1,646 were given at clinics, 3,179 in schools, and 1,352 by general practitioners.

(e) B.C.G. Vaccination

In 1968 B.C.G. Vaccination against tuberculosis was offered to all first and second year pupils in Secondary Schools in Wolverhampton. Consent forms were issued to the parents of 5,067 pupils and there were 4,288 acceptances (84.6%) and of these 2,901 were vaccinated. The proportion of children who were skin test positive due to naturally acquired immunity was 13.9%.

Those not vaccinated numbered 1,387 and comprised:—

Absent or unsuitable for skin testing	.....	.....	444
Skin test positive	.....	.....	660
Skin test not read	.....	.....	271
Skin test negative, vaccination deferred	.....	.....	12

In addition sessions were held at School Clinics for (i) Immigrant children of school age; (ii) Absentees from Secondary Schools; (iii) Students. A further 279 children were given B.C.G. at these sessions bringing the total number of B.C.G. Vaccination in 1968 by Local Authority Medical Officers to 3,180.

Of the children who were skin test positive and referred for Chest X-ray, five children were kept under review with primary lesions which were probably healed.

During 1968 four children age 12-14 years were notified with Lung Tuberculosis. One child had an active lesion of the right upper zone of lung requiring treatment. One child had a hilar adenitis. The other two children were immigrants who had not been placed in school.

(f) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

A total of 4,056 children completed primary courses of vaccination against poliomyelitis during the year; 3,957 received the oral Sabin vaccine and 99 were injected with the Salk vaccine. Of this total 2,202 were vaccinated at clinics, 1,198 by general practitioners and 656 by the School Health Service. A further 1,623 children had reinforcing doses, 272 at clinics, 905 by their own doctors and 446 by the School Health Service.

(g) Measles Vaccination

Vaccination against measles was introduced in May and 1,981 children were vaccinated during the year. Medical Officers of the local authority carried out 1,509 of the vaccinations and 472 were done by medical practitioners.

The expenditure in Wolverhampton on vaccination and immunisation per 1,000 population in 1967/68 was £35. 6s. 0d. The average expenditure for the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales was £15. 2s. 0d.

6. Ambulance Service

The service has a staff of 71 and a fleet of 28 vehicles consisting of 20 ambulances, 7 sitting case cars and a mortuary van. The number of calls was 82,446 and the total mileage was 361,141. Of the total calls 2.2 per cent were to accidents and 5.6 per cent to emergencies.

The average cost of the ambulance service per 1,000 population for the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1867/68 was £466. 13s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £465. 11s. 0d.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

(a) Cervical Cytology

Two sessions a week are held at Lea Road clinic and smears also are taken at the family planning clinic.

A total of 1,535 smears were taken; of these fifty-four were referred to their general practitioner for minor infections and five positive cases were referred to the gynaecologist at the Women's Hospital for further investigation.

(b) Tuberculosis

During the past year, the After Care Officer continued to deal with the personal and social problems of the tuberculous patients that may arise at any time from the date of the first attendance at the Chest Clinic, until the final discharge. Close co-operation has been maintained with the Tuberculosis Visitors and with the staff of the Chest Clinic.

During the year the total number of domiciliary visits made to tuberculous families was 829 and 642 cases were dealt with. Financial help, clothing grants, bed and bedding grants were obtained for 35 patients. The free milk allowance to patients with a low income level has now ceased. All patients in need of extra nourishment are referred to the Ministry of Social Security and are eligible for an allowance upon the recommendation of their medical practitioner.

(c) Other Illness

There were 49 applications for convalescence during the year; 190 geriatric problems including housing were dealt with; 389 other problems of a varied nature were referred and dealt with by the After Care Officer.

(d) Home Nursing Equipment Service

This year 1,385 articles were loaned compared with 1,377 last year. Quarterly checking on loans has continued and demands for most items can be met immediately. The stock of wheel chairs and commode chairs has been increased but occasionally demand still exceeds supply.

(e) 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 in 1959 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 19,763 sheets were issued to patients, compared with 21,610 in the previous year.

(f) Chiropody Service

The chiropody service provides free treatment for persons of pensionable age, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Two full-time and six part-time chiropodists were employed at the end of the year.

The following is a summary of the work performed during the year:—

Number of Persons Treated

1. Elderly Persons	4,244
2. Expectant Mothers	7
3. Children under 5	—
4. Others	757
Total	5,008

Number of Treatments

1. In Clinics	12,427
2. In Patients' Homes	3,838
3. In Old People's Homes (including Voluntary Homes)	1,232
4. In Chiropodists' Surgeries	738
Total	18,235

Number of Treatments which were paid for by
the Authority on the basis of fees per
treatment

4,576

Domiciliary treatments (3,838—including 723 done by whole time staff) represent 21.0% of the total treatments (18,235) whilst the number of treatments paid for on a fee per treatment basis (4,576—including 738 given in private surgeries) amount to 25.1%.

The average cost of prevention, care and after-care of tuberculosis per 1,000 population for the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1967/68 was £21. 18s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £11. 4s. 0d.

The average cost of the services for other illness per 1,000 population in the 82 County Boroughs of England and Wales was £92. 1s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £49. 8s. 0d.

8. Domestic Help

At the end of the year there were 5 full-time home helps working 40 hours per week and 196 part-time working between under 12 and 36 hours weekly. This showed a reduction of 16 part-time workers over the year.

The 1,682 cases assisted by the service during the year comprised:

Maternity, including expectant mothers	.....	.....	71
Elderly chronic sick	.....	.....	1,462
Young chronic sick	.....	.....	125
Others	.....	.....	24

There were only 71 maternity cases compared with 129 in 1967, but the elderly chronic sick increased by 93.

There is a constant demand for the service, the two main sources being general practitioners and personal applications. General practitioners make considerable use of the service and show a great understanding of patients' needs and the problems involved in supplying a service of this kind.

A further 55 home helps received the basic in-service training started in 1967 which gives a wider understanding of the team work necessary for home care.

The number of visits by the Organiser and Assistants was 2,712.

In the financial year 1967/68 the domestic help service in Wolverhampton cost £245. 11s. 0d. per thousand population, the average for the 82 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £368. 19s. 0d.

9. Health Education

Over the year there has been an increasing interest and demand for health education in schools, colleges and youth clubs. A total of 158 talks, 101 by medical officers, 48 by health visitors, 10 by mental

welfare officers and 4 by dental staff have been given in 13 secondary schools. Emphasis has continued to be given to fourth year pupils, but increasingly schools are phasing the programme to cover all age groups. There have been some opportunities to talk to fifth and sixth forms on selected topics in greater depth including Venereal Disease (28 talks), Drug Abuse (26 talks), Infectious Diseases (19), The Health Service (15), Smoking and Health (14), Birth of a Baby (12), Mental Health (10), Accidents and First Aid (8), Human Physiology (6), Dental Health (5), Food Hygiene (5), International Health (3), Public Health and Housing (3) and Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply (3). These talks were illustrated with films, slides tape recordings and flannelgraphs.

There has been close co-operation with the Marriage Guidance Council, who have led discussions on personal relationships in five schools in which we have previously talked on human physiology, birth of a baby and venereal disease.

The subject of 'drug abuse' has continued to be of topical interest. Following numerous requests for information by young people preparing projects on this subject, the Health Department published in June a booklet 'About Drugs' which gives the basic facts about drugs currently abused. By the end of the year it had been re-printed and 12,000 copies had been distributed in this country and abroad. In Wolverhampton it has been given to young people as a reinforcement following a talk on drug abuse. Talks have also been given to women's organisations, men's meetings, church groups, hospital meetings, colleges of further education, teacher training colleges and youth clubs.

A two day in-service training course was organised in October and held at the Technical Teachers Training College. It was attended by some fifty members of the health department—mainly health visitors, but also a few midwives, mental welfare officers, district and school nurses. The programme was in two parts—formal talks and group discussions. To assist a better understanding between hospital and community services, local consultants were invited to speak on topics of mutual interest—heart disease, diabetes mellitus and depression. Two of the five groups were asked to prepare a five minute Video tape programme on 'Heart Disease' and 'How to live with your Figure'.

Considering how inexperienced the groups were in the television medium, the programmes they produced were challenging and entertaining. The three other groups were asked to prepare a simple leaflet on 'Anaemia in Infancy', 'Depression' and 'Sleep Problems in Children'. Subsequently a leaflet titled 'Pull Yourself Together?' on depression has been printed, and used in clinics, schools and doctors waiting rooms. It is hoped to publish the other leaflets in due course. A member of the college staff gave an excellent and helpful talk on 'Teaching Tips.' The course was enjoyed and felt to be profitable by all who attended it.

Other activities have included in-service training for the Home Helps, three career conventions at local schools and occasional meetings for medical and senior staff on topics of current interest.

An annual contribution of £241. 16s. 2d. was made to the Central Council for Health Education and one of £5 5s. 0d. to the Chest and Heart Association.

10. Mental Health

(a) Administration

During the year a mental welfare officer continued on a two-year course of training. At the end of the year the staff of the Health Department included a Principal Mental Welfare Officer, a Senior Mental Welfare Officer, two female and six male mental welfare officers (one part-time).

All the mental welfare officers are appointed to make application for the admission of patients under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959; in Wolverhampton before this procedure is carried out each patient is examined at home by a consultant psychiatrist from St. George's Hospital, Stafford or from New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton. One female and one male officer deal with the mentally sub-normal. The three Special Training Centres for the sub-normal have a staff of three supervisors, one deputy supervisor, two senior assistant supervisors, one male instructor, twenty-five assistant supervisors, four trainees and one general assistant. The manager and one male instructor were appointed in November for the new Adult Training Centre at Stowheath Lane.

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 sub-normal patients are now arranged by application there. Consultant psychiatrists from St. George's Hospital, Stafford attend the out-patients 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 out-patients clinics and readily make themselves available to advise these officers.

(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) 2,253 visits were paid by mental welfare officers to 972 people who had been referred to them by general practitioners or by other departments and gave 305 interviews to people who came direct to them at the Health Department seeking help and advice. These officers also paid 1,132 visits to former mental hospital patients and 370 were being regularly visited at the end of the year.

Under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, 576 (272 male and 304 female) Wolverhampton residents were admitted to mental hospitals during 1968. Of these admissions, 216 (101 male and 115 female) (37.5 %) were made under compulsory orders (Section 29, 25 and 26) and 360 (171 male and 189 female) (62.5 %) were informal. Mental welfare officers assisted in all the compulsory admissions and in 202 (56 %) of the informal admissions.

Mental welfare officers also admitted 13 persons who were normally resident outside the County Borough.

The following tables give the age and sex of the persons resident in the borough admitted by Mental Welfare Officers and the source of referral.

Age Group Analysis of all Admissions resident in Borough

Sex	Under 16	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	—	7	48	39	44	24	17	17	6	202
Female	1	8	27	43	40	26	31	31	9	216
Total	1	15	75	82	84	50	48	48	15	418

Sources of Referral—All Patients

General Practitioners	149
Relatives	54
Hospitals	44
Out Patient Clinics	70
Police	47
Other Sources	54
TOTAL	418

BLAKELEY GREEN HOUSE continued to provide rehabilitation and residential accommodation for men. During the year, 11 persons were admitted and 12 persons were discharged; 10 persons were in residence at the end of the year.

(ii) Mental Subnormality

In 1968, 61 new cases were ascertained by the Local Health Authority; of these 23 were notified by the Local Education Authority, 28 were referred from Dr. Buchan's Clinic and 10 from other sources.

During the year 8 persons died, 20 persons were admitted to hospital for permanent care and 35 were admitted to temporary care under the provisions of the Ministry of Health Circular 5/52.

The number of cases known to the Health Department to be in need of after-care at the end of the year was 1,333, 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	23	15	318	327	683
(b) Attending and awaiting admission to Special Training Centres	108	75	70	53	306
(c) Awaiting admission to hospital	12	5	5	2	24
(ii) In hospital	29	15	148	128	320
TOTAL	172	110	541	510	1,333

This total of 1,333 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, and 2,366 visits were paid to these persons.

A diagnostic clinic is held each month and during the year 76 cases were seen.

Short Stay Home

There were 41 admissions to Oxley Moor House during 1968 and 4 were in residence at the end of the year.

Residential Hostels

During the year 8 admissions were made to Pinfold House and 3 girls were in residence at the end of the year; Leasowes House had 12 admissions during the year and 6 boys were in residence at the end of the year.

Special Training Centres

At the end of the year the total number of trainees attending the Special Training Centres was 297, that is, 147 at Oxley Adult, Nursery and Special Care Centre, 89 at Waterloo Road Junior Centre, and 61 at Bradley Junior Centre. This number includes 35 out-of-borough cases. There were 43 new admissions during 1968. Of the total number attending the Special Training Centres, 25 have a degree of spasticity.

THE PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL CLUB continues to serve a useful purpose and meetings are held weekly.

In the financial year 1967/68 the Mental Health Services in Wolverhampton cost £326. 9s. 0d. per 1,000 population. The average for the 82 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £384. 18s. 0d.

11. Care of 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 11 cases (2 males and 9 females) were brought to the notice of the Health Department, 4 females were admitted to Welfare Homes (2 under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act); 5 females and 1 male were admitted to hospital and 1 male was nursed satisfactorily at home.

12. Epileptics

Forty-six epileptics have registered under the Council's scheme under the National Assistance Act and they represent only a small proportion of the epileptics in Wolverhampton. Four epileptic children of school age are in special boarding schools, and several other epileptic children who do not need special education attend ordinary schools, whilst among the subnormal attending Training Centres there are 26 epileptics (12 at Oxley, 6 at Bilston and 8 at Waterloo Road).

13. Spastics

Thirty-seven adults have registered under the Council's scheme. Spastics of school age include 16 attending special schools. 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 there are 25 such children in our Training Centres (16 at Oxley, 7 at Waterloo Road and 2 at Bilston).

14. Blind Persons

The number of cases registered during the year was 74 blind and 18 partially sighted and the total number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 561; 68 per cent are aged 65 years or over.

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
Under 15	4	7	11
15-39	26	6	32
40-64	72	65	137
65 and over	119	262	381
	221	340	561

15. Medical Examinations

Medical examinations were carried out by the medical staff of the Health Department for the Transport, Fire Service, Police and other Corporation Departments. The total number of examinations during 1968 was 1,065 comprising 756 males and 309 females, including 366 (341 males and 25 females) for the Transport Department, and 19 males for the Fire Service. A charge is made to the Police and Transport Departments and the Fire Service for each examination performed, but no charge is made to other Corporation Departments. In addition 20 blood samples were taken from Water Department employees to exclude latent typhoid infection.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. Incidence

The corrected notifications of certain infectious diseases in Wolverhampton during 1968 are as follows:—

Disease	Number of Notifications
Scarlet Fever	37
Whooping Cough	52
Measles	1,858
Dysentery	16
Pneumonia	12
Erysipelas	7
Food Poisoning	1
Puerperal pyrexia	14
Infective Jaundice	18

Measles Notifications

The following table shows the notifications of measles since the borough was enlarged on 1st April 1966.

	1966	1967	1968
1st Quarter	—	1,226	97
2nd Quarter	426	787	974 *
3rd Quarter	238	150	724
4th Quarter	195	16	63
TOTAL	859	2,179	1,858

*Vaccination against measles was introduced in May, 1968.

2. 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 14 cases were dealt with for the first time, 6 of them were suffering from primary or secondary syphilis or latent syphilis in the first year of infection. Of these 14 cases (5 male and 9 female) 10 were Wolverhampton residents.

GONORRHOEA. There were 321 cases (242 males and 79 females) dealt with for the first time, and 236 of these were Wolverhampton residents. In addition, 3 Wolverhampton residents suffering from gonorrhoea were dealt with for the first time at Dudley.

OTHER CONDITIONS. The number of cases dealt with for the first time was 968 (608 males and 360 females), but 473 of them (243 males and 230 females) did not require treatment. In addition 10 Wolverhampton residents suffering from one of these other conditions were dealt with for the first time at Dudley.

3. 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 which was offered for all first and second year pupils in secondary schools, 84.6% accepting and 2,901 being vaccinated. The total number of B.C.G. vaccinations in 1968 by the Local Authority medical officers was 3,180. X-ray facilities (readily available to general practitioners) 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 1957 to 11, in 1958 to 10, in 1959 to 9 and in 1960 to 7. In 1961 it rose to 10, in 1962 it was again 10, in 1963 and 1964 it was 7, in 1965 and 1966 it was 5 and in 1967 it was 4 and in 1968 (with 17 deaths, 11 of which were pulmonary) it was 7 per 100,000 population.

Notifications

Year	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Pulmonary					
Male	58	41	66	62	65
Female	27	20	39	38	30
Non-Pulmonary					
Male	3	7	13	10	10
Female	7	6	15	4	13
TOTAL	95	74	133	114	118

The cases remaining on the register at the end of 1968 were classified as follows:—

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Male	848	Male	91
Female	471	Female	83
	<u>1,319</u>		<u>174</u>

Deaths

The deaths from tuberculosis in 1968 and the preceding four years are given below:—

Year	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Pulmonary					
Male	7	6	6	6	9
Female	2	1	5	2	2
Non-Pulmonary					
Male	—	—	1	2	3
Female	1	—	1	1	3
TOTAL	10	7	13	11	17

Details of notifications and deaths in 1968 are given below:—

Age	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	9	7	5	4	—	—	—	—
25—44	23	15	4	6	—	2	2	2
45—64	18	2	1	2	3	—	1	1
65—74	6	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
75 & over	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	65	30	10	13	9	2	3	3

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

The depleted staffing situation further deteriorated as the year progressed.

On the 1st January four vacancies existed for District Inspectors; twenty-five inspectorial posts were filled compared with twenty-nine on the establishment.

Early in the year the Council implemented a policy of economy in staffing; in effect, the new establishment comprised the number of inspectors in post on the 31st December, 1967. Therefore a full complement of twenty-five inspectors pursued their duties for the first two months of the new year. However, by the beginning of May, three district inspectors had taken up appointments elsewhere. Three months later, it is sad to record that a meat inspector died suddenly, thus leaving four vacancies to be filled. A meat inspector was subsequently appointed and commenced his duties early in September. Unfortunately, later during the month, a further inspector obtained a post with another authority and at the beginning of October, there were four vacancies for district inspectors, which still existed at the end of the year. There were twenty-one inspectors in post compared with twenty-five at the end of the previous year.

The number of pupils remained unchanged; five students continued their course of training.

Slum clearance continued to play an active part in the work of the department; nine clearance areas and 62 individual unfit houses were represented for action. It is interesting to note that since the enlargement of the Borough in 1966 the number of families awaiting rehousing in confirmed slum clearance schemes has been considerably reduced and this, together with other factors, has led to a considerable increase in the number of houses demolished.

One smoke control order became operative on the 1st July. There are now 23 operative areas, covering an aggregate area of 3,615 acres, which represents a little more than 20% of the total acreage of the borough. Two further areas were surveyed and reports submitted to the Council, but further action was deferred on financial grounds.

On the 1st May, the Clean Air (Measurement of Grit and Dust) Regulations came into operation; these enable the local authority to require the occupiers of premises to make and record measurements of grit and dust emitted from furnaces used to burn pulverised fuel or to burn, at a rate of one ton an hour or more, solid fuel in any form or solid waste. The Clean Air Act 1968, not yet operative, will extend control to a much wider range of furnaces and may involve the local authority in responsibility for making measurements in the case of smaller installations.

Public health inspectors generally have not been trained in the techniques of measuring grit and dust emissions from chimneys, but in view of current and pending legislation a special training course in this subject was organised by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service. The divisional public health inspector (smoke and factories) was one of the eight inspectors from the Midland area to attend the course which covered all aspects of the subject. At the present time the local authority are not required to undertake measurements, but if such work is being done under notice an officer can be present and a knowledge of the subject is necessary in order to understand the methods employed and the results obtained.

Iron foundry cupolas as normally constructed do not provide suitable points for measuring the grit and dust emission and the standards in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government publication "Grit and Dust" do not apply as the material being heated contributes to the emission. They are frequent causes of nuisance from grit and dust and were the subject of a special investigation by a working party convened by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. Recommendations based on the findings of the working party have been expected but were not received by the end of the year.

Three public health inspectors and two authorised meat inspectors, who are counted on the establishment as inspectorial staff, comprised the meat inspection service. Their duties were carried out at the Public Abattoir and the six private slaughterhouses. In addition, the public health inspectors were responsible for the inspection of butchers' shops.

Routine work continued in connection with the inspection and supervision of food, other than meat. All food complaints were investigated immediately; warning letters were sent in 32 instances and legal proceedings were instituted in 7 cases. Prosecutions were taken in two instances in respect of various contraventions of The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966.

The reports upon milk and ice cream samples indicated that these supplies were generally satisfactory. Of the 280 samples taken of other food and drugs, one formal and 20 informal were reported upon adversely.

With regard to the administration of the Licensing Act 1964, an improved standard was achieved in new premises and in instances where structural alterations were contemplated the proprietors were requested and agreed to substantially improve toilet, beer storage, crate storage, food preparation, servery and washing up facilities.

The preparation and sale of food on licensed and registered premises is increasing and in 17 instances preparation areas, complying with the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, have been provided separate from the serveries.

The Trade Descriptions Act, which was passed on the 30th May and came into operation on the 30th November, consolidated and re-enacted with major amendments the criminal law relating to trade descriptions previously administered under the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953. It presents, in itself and by the subordinate legislation which it authorises, a complete restatement and modernisation of the law and constitutes a necessary and extremely valuable addition. The duties delegated to this department are those in relation to the false and/or misleading descriptions of food and drink.

During the first half of the year, two Offices and Shops inspectors continued their systematic inspections of registered premises. One inspector terminated her appointment in July and a suitable replacement was eventually appointed at the end of the year.

A total of 1,902 visits was made, including 428 initial inspections. Two hundred and sixty-five notices were served, 193 were complied with and a total of 1,399 contraventions was remedied. Eighty accidents were reported, all of which were non-fatal; after investigation, it was considered that three cases warranted formal warnings. Informal advice was given in 32 instances and no further action was considered necessary in the remaining 45 cases.

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply

The Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking supplies eight Local Authority areas with a mixture of waters from thirteen sources. Consequently the results given in this report are applicable to the entire area and are not subdivided geographically.

No new sources of supply were developed during the year and Tom Hill Borehole was not used throughout the period.

Specific details concerning the supply are given below:—

(a) The water supplied to the area was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

(b) No instances of contamination occurred.

(c) (i) Population supplied by piped supplies:—

Local Authority	Estimated No. of Houses	Estimated Population
Wolverhampton County Borough Council	84,124	268,574
Dudley County Borough Council	1,400	4,152
Walsall County Borough Council	13,593	43,465
West Bromwich County Borough Council	51	
Cannock Rural District Council	4,152	13,706
Seisdon Rural District Council	9,392	29,555
Bridgnorth Rural District Council	4,087	12,470
Shifnal Rural District Council	2,004	8,078
	118,803	380,000

(ii) There are no supplies to standpipes.

(d) No artificial fluoridation of the supply is carried out. Natural fluoride content at any point within the supply area will fall within the range 0.04 to 0.18 p.p.m.

(e) Number of samples examined in the Undertaking's own laboratory:—

Bacteriological	2,627
Microbiological	13
Biological	224
Chemical	1,228
Radiological	1
Total	4,093

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

	No. of Samples Taken	No. of samples containing			
		0	1-2	3-10	Over 10
Coliform organisms per 100 ml.					
Water before and during treatment	947	870	5	7	65*
Water going into distribution	853	843	7	2	1
Water in distribution system	527	503	15	7	2
Miscellaneous samples	300				

*53 River Worfe raw water.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Treatment of the River Worfe at Cosford consists of pre-chlorination, coagulation with aluminium sulphate, sedimentation, rapid gravity filtration and super chlorination and partial dechlorination. The River Severn supply, derived from Hampton Loade Works and under the control of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, is treated in a similar manner. Facilities are available at Cosford for dosing Fullers Earth to aid coagulation and at Hampton Loade for activated carbon for taste removal and lime for pH adjustment.

The quality of the water from these supplies is closely monitored, weekly samples being taken for chemical and sanitary analyses.

Two hundred sanitary analyses were carried out on samples from the Cosford Works before, during and after treatment, and fifty on samples from Goldthorn Hill Delivery Main (River Severn Supply). The maximum and minimum monthly averages for the raw and finished water are given below:—

(in mgms per litre except for turbidity)

Source of Sample		Turbidity Units	Nitrate	Ammonia		Oxygen Absorbed from KMnO ₄
				Free and Saline	Albuminoid	
River Worfe Raw Water	Max.	54.50	9.33	0.165	0.340	5.64
	Min.	11.05	5.23	0.028	0.149	2.89
Water going into Supply	Max.	0.85	5.93	0.008	0.037	0.75
	Min.	0.28	4.40	0.001	0.018	0.39
River Severn Supply	Max.	2.95	6.93	0.100	0.107	1.40
	Min.	0.63	1.24	0.008	0.042	0.97

Five hundred and ninety-one mineral analyses were performed on samples taken from points throughout the distribution system. Full chemical analyses of the borehole sources were carried out.

Routine monthly samples of drinking water were taken by the Health Department; 28 were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination and a similar number to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. One bacteriological sample was reported to be unsatisfactory; repeat bacteriological and chemical samples were taken and these proved to be satisfactory.

At the end of the year, two complaints of alleged unsatisfactory water supplies were under investigation.

(f) The waters supplied are not plumbo-solvent, as indicated in a survey carried out in 1967.

2. (a) Public Swimming Pools

Public swimming pools are located at Bath Avenue, Tudor Road, Sandy Lane in Bushbury and Prouds Lane in Bilston.

All pools are filled with water from a town main supply; this water is then treated by filtration and chlorination. Sodium bicarbonate is added so as to obtain and maintain a pH value of 7.8 to 8.0. During the summer months the treatment is continued throughout the whole 24 hours; during the winter it is carried out for the periods the pools are open and for two hours afterwards.

Routine samples were taken from various pools; 54 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination and 52 to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. Three bacteriological samples were reported to be unsatisfactory; repeat bacteriological and chemical samples were taken and these proved to be satisfactory.

(b) School Swimming Pools

School swimming pools total nine, comprising six indoor and three open air.

Twenty-nine samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and 30 samples for chemical analysis; the reports indicated that all the samples were satisfactory.

(c) Paddling Pools

There are five paddling pools; two are located in Tettenhall, one in the East Park and one in each of the Bradley and Wednesfield areas. The East Park and Bradley pools have filtration and chlorination plants.

During September, samples were taken from the pools and submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. The reports indicated that the samples were satisfactory.

3. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

(i) Sewerage

The position has not altered to a great extent from the previous year. The drainage system is not fully satisfactory. The problem can be split into two parts:—

- (a) Sewerage works required in the old Borough.
- (b) Sewerage required in the added areas.

With regard to (a), the most urgent scheme on the list of works is the replacement of the South West Interceptor Sewer, which serves approximately half of the old Borough. Loan sanction is still awaited from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for this scheme. This has been delayed pending certain negotiations with the British Waterways regarding increases in discharges to the canals from the Barnhurst Sewage Works. These negotiations have now been concluded at official level and must now be ratified by the British Waterways Board and the Corporation. In the meantime the Ministry have been requested to issue loan sanction subject to the agreement being confirmed and the urgency of this scheme has again been emphasised. If loan sanction is issued, it is hoped to commence work on the scheme during the financial year 1969/70.

With regard to (b), certain relief schemes are in the process of being designed and it is hoped that the first of these will be implemented within the next twelve to eighteen months. This again, of course, will be subject to the issue of loan sanction as required.

The implementation of the work necessary to provide an adequate system of sewers in the enlarged County Borough will involve considerable expenditure over a period of ten to fifteen years.

(ii) Sewage Disposal

Details are similar to those given for the previous year. The central, northern, western and south western parts of the town drain to sewage works owned by the Corporation at Barnhurst, Coven Heath, Trescott and Merry Hill. The new plant added to the main works at Barnhurst in 1967 continued to give effluents which comfortably met the required standards; the other works gave little cause for concern and the scheme to improve the Merry Hill Works effluent is almost complete.

The eastern part of the town, Spring Vale, Ettingshall, Bilston and Wednesfield drain to two sewage works owned and operated by the Upper Tame Main Drainage Authority; both these plants are overloaded, that at Bilston being hopelessly inadequate. The Upper Tame Authority intends to abandon the Bilston and the Wednesfield Works, along with many more works north of Birmingham and to treat the sewage at present flowing thereto at a large plant which, it is proposed, will be built on the borders of West Bromwich and Birmingham. Trade effluent control in this part of the town, instituted in 1966, has, however, brought about a modest improvement in the River Tame in the area though the water quality therein remains far short of what it should be.

4. Offensive Trades

Offensive trades were carried on at two premises, the processes involved being fat melting, bone boiling, blood boiling and drying.

5. Places of Public Entertainment

Routine inspections of the various places of public entertainment were carried out.

6. Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises

There are now 298 hairdressers' premises in the county borough; of these 224 persons and their premises are registered in accordance with Section 87 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936.

Thirty-two routine inspections were made and three informal notices were served.

7. Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

Nine 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; the applicants and their premises were approved and the necessary certificates issued. A total of 95 persons and firms operating from 131 premises is now on the register.

Rule 34(2) of the Poisons (No. 2) Rules 1968, which came into operation in December, increased the fees to be paid to the local authority by listed sellers of Part II poisons.

8. Sanitation

The following table gives details of the action taken concerning complaints:—

(a) Nuisances, etc.

Houses inspected following complaints	.....	.....	.....	2,362
Other premises inspected following complaints	.....	.....	.....	716
Informal notices served	.....	.....	.....	485
Statutory notices served	.....	.....	.....	195
Informal notices complied	.....	.....	.....	368
Statutory notices complied	.....	.....	.....	154
Houses in which defects were remedied after service of :—				
(i) Informal notices only	.....	.....	.....	260
(ii) Statutory notices	.....	.....	.....	122
Improvements recorded	.....	.....	.....	1,072

With regard to complaints of obstructions in drainage systems, the procedure which had operated since September 1967 still obtained. The Highways Section of the Borough Engineer's Department continued to deal directly with the majority of the complaints and usually carried out the necessary work without charge.

This arrangement has resulted in a very considerable reduction in the amount of administrative work previously incurred by the various departments and has proved very helpful to the public health inspectorate.

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

Section 39 (One case)

Adjourned for four weeks—work subsequently completed and summons withdrawn on payment of costs.

Section 45 (One case)

Adjourned for fourteen days—summons withdrawn at adjourned hearing, because occupier of house was in hospital.

Section 94 (Nine cases)

- (i) Adjourned—work subsequently completed and summonses withdrawn on payment of costs. (5 cases).
- (ii) Defendants fined and Nuisance Orders made for the necessary work to be carried out within twenty-eight days. Work completed within this period in each instance. (4 cases).

9. Infectious Diseases

One hundred and forty-nine 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.

10. Disinfection and Disinfestation

The following table summarises the action taken:—

Disinfection—					
Rooms fumigated	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Rooms sprayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Articles sprayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Disinfestation—					
Rooms fumigated	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
Rooms sprayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	169

11. Clean Air Act, 1956

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Smoke control order No. 10B (Old Fallings Area) became operative on the 1st July.

There are now 23 operative smoke control areas, covering an aggregate area of 3,615 acres, which represents a little more than 20% of the total acreage of the borough. The number of premises involved, at the time the orders were made, was 20,092; subsequently this figure has increased due to building development and it is not easy to assess what the present figure represents as a percentage of the total number of premises in the borough.

Two more areas have been surveyed and reports submitted to the Council, but further action has been deferred on financial grounds.

SMOKE EMISSIONS

Investigations of complaints about excessive smoke and the carrying out of routine observations are resulting in the indication that chimneys to boilers and furnaces are now less prone than formerly to emit smoke during normal operation of the plant. When excessive smoke does occur, it is likely to be due to some defect in or mismanagement of equipment. Instances dealt with during the year were caused by lack of cleaning or faulty adjustment.

Smoke arising from burning materials in the open has been the subject of ten complaints, of which four related to the burning of motor vehicle bodies, four to burning waste materials at industrial or commercial premises and two to the burning of timber on demolition sites.

Burning of motor vehicle bodies and other industrial waste is a convenient method of disposal of unwanted material, but when carried out in the open it usually results in a considerable amount of smoke. When this causes nuisance to local inhabitants, an offence is committed and steps are taken to secure an abatement by ensuring that the practice is discontinued. The Clean Air Act, 1968 includes provisions which, when operative, should enable stricter control of emissions from this source.

Smoke arising from processes registered under the Alkali Works etc. Regulation Act also formed the subject of complaints, which were referred to the Alkali Works Inspector for his attention.

DUST AND GRIT

Nuisances from dust and grit arise from a number of sources, including furnaces and processes such as grinding, shot blasting, etc. which are often carried on in close proximity to furnaces as at foundries.

Complaints relating to six premises, comprising four foundries and two premises with steam boiler installations, were received. One foundry and one steam boiler installation were subject to the provisions of the Alkali Works etc. Regulation Act and the complaints were referred to the Alkali Works Inspector. At another foundry, located outside the borough, remedial works have been in hand since 1967 and were continuing at the end of the year. With regard to the two remaining foundries, one has inefficient dry type grit arresters to the cupolas and the owners have undertaken to obtain tenders with a view to replacement. The other foundry is the subject of proposed reconstruction, which is still being evaluated; the source of grit, in this instance, may be cupolas or other foundry equipment and filter units have been reconditioned pending a decision on the plant as a whole.

Grit from the other steam boiler plant was due to the forcing of the remaining boilers when one was out of use. During next year, it is proposed to carry out alterations to the plant; the result of this work should be greatly reduced risk of grit emission.

APPLICATION 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 45 furnaces in accordance with the provisions of Section 3(3). In each case, the furnace was considered capable of being operated in compliance with Section 3(1).

HEIGHT OF CHIMNEYS. Sixteen plans, showing that it was intended to construct chimneys to which Section 10 applied, were submitted to the local authority for approval in accordance with the Building

Regulations. All were approved, but in six instances the height of the chimney was increased prior to approval being given.

APPROVAL OF GRIT ARRESTERS. Plans and details of a grit arrester to be used in connection with a steam boiler installation were submitted in accordance with Section 6 and the proposal was approved.

COLLIERY SPOILBANK. A burning spoilbank to a long disused colliery continued to be a source of nuisance. Part of the bank is being removed and the remainder opened up in order to expedite combustion. It is hoped that the spoilbank will burn out during 1969.

12. Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Measurements were continued by means of four volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments and three deposit gauges. The results were forwarded to the Warren Springs Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology.

13. Fumes and Particulate Matter

Dust or effluvia from various sources has been the subject of complaints. In some cases, the sources were subject to control under the Clean Air Act and have been reported separately; the remaining sources were subject to control under the Public Health Act, 1936 or the Alkali etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906.

Dust was emitted from the shot blasting plant at two foundries. In the one instance, this was due to the torn fabric in the filters; the fabric was replaced and the nuisance ceased. In the other case, there was a fault in the assembly of a baghouse, allowing dust to escape; subsequently the parts were correctly assembled and there were no further complaints. A new baghouse to a shot blasting plant at another factory, when put into operation, was found to be defective. Alterations were carried out by the makers and the outlet duct was made to discharge inside the building, instead of outside.

Two cases of nuisance arising from emissions of particulate matter from paint spraying processes were investigated; in each case, the filters were found to be faulty and were subsequently repaired. The waste collecting system at a wood machining factory allowed an escape of sawdust and other wood particles; an improvement was

effected when the plant was modified to include a bagging system instead of storage bunkers. Nuisances were also caused by dust from a scrap metal dealer's yard and by emissions from a pulverised fuel plant; both complaints were still being dealt with at the end of the year.

Odours arising from foundry operations, metal recovery works, processing of animal tissues, dry cleaning and chemical processes were investigated. The metal recovery and chemical processes are registered under the Alkali Act and details were passed to the Alkali Works Inspector.

Foundry odours from one source were particularly strong, but the business is in process of being transferred elsewhere and no remedial measures were necessary. Processing of animal tissues is an offensive trade and action was taken to ensure that the equipment was in working order and properly used. Odours from a dry cleaners were causing nuisance in adjoining premises; works to alter the ventilation duct were in hand at the end of the year.

Efforts are made to anticipate emissions of particulate matter or odours when examining plans of proposed developments and comments are made when nuisance may arise. There are many potential sources of such emissions in industrial areas; one which has become evident during recent years is the coin operated laundry where wash-day odours can be strong enough to cause complaints. These premises are generally located in residential areas and are open at all hours.

14. Noise Nuisances

Twenty-two complaints of noise nuisance were investigated and in fourteen cases the nuisance was confirmed.

Of the fourteen confirmed nuisances, eleven involved industrial premises, two concerned commercial premises and one was from a domestic source.

Most complaints referred to factory equipment such as drop forging hammers, power presses, test rigs, melting furnaces, saws and machines generally and from operations such as steel fabrication

and blasting. Air and fume extraction equipment and steam exhausts were the second most frequent subject of complaint, followed by civil engineering equipment, which included road breakers, compressors and bulldozers. Other subjects of complaint were amplified music, tuning of motor engines and the barking of guard dogs at business premises.

Some of the noises, such as those arising from civil engineering work and certain factories, were of a temporary nature; the noises at these particular factories were due either to occasional shift working or noisy fabrication work. Factory noise could, in some cases, be remedied simply by keeping doors and windows closed.

Thirteen of the confirmed nuisances were remedied informally and the remaining one was still under investigation at the end of the year.

When plans of proposed developments are examined, the possibility of noise nuisance is taken into consideration. In appropriate cases, the proposers are informed that nuisance may arise and are advised to take preventive measures.

In November, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued a circular, relating to noise from concrete breakers and other "noisy" tools and plant used on building sites, in which it is suggested that Councils should, where appropriate, include a clause requiring silencers for compressors and mufflers for drills, in their specifications for building and civil engineering work.

In Wolverhampton, the Borough Engineer includes a clause for silencing equipment generally and drills in particular on works in central and business areas of the town, and it is understood that some, if not all, of the statutory undertakers have similar clauses.

Complaints about noise from road breakers are received from time to time and on investigation it has been found that unmuffled equipment has been in use. In some instances, the work at the site is of such short duration that it is completed without remedial action; in other cases, the nuisance has been discussed with the contractor and mufflers have been fitted.

15. Factories Act, 1961

It is estimated that there were 1,135 factories, 1,098 having mechanical power and 37 having no mechanical power.

Forty-six inspections were carried out for the purpose of enforcing those parts of the Act for which the local authority is responsible. As a result of these inspections, 15 notices were served, all of which related to infringements of Section 7 or the regulations governing sanitary conveniences.

(See Appendix to the Report).

16. Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The type of work specified in the Act was carried on at five registered premises; at one of these, the use of filling materials has been discontinued, but the registration has not been cancelled.

17. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

During the first half of the year, two Offices and Shops Inspectors continued their systematic inspections of registered premises. One Inspector terminated her appointment in July and a suitable replacement was eventually appointed at the end of the year.

(1) The following tables give details of the premises registered and the persons employed in registered premises:—

(a) Registrations

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year 1968	Number of registered premises at the end of year
Offices	95	928
Retail shops	112	1,762
Wholesale shops, warehouses	10	126
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.....	2	341
Fuel storage depots	—	14
TOTAL	219	3,171

(b) Analysis by Workplace of Persons Employed in all Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	9,731
Retail shops	10,686
Wholesale departments, warehouses	1,725
Catering establishments open to the public	3,157
Canteens	182
Fuel storage depots	80
TOTAL	25,561
TOTAL MALES	10,204
TOTAL FEMALES	15,357

(2) The following tables give details of the inspections and revisits made, the notices served, etc. and the contraventions found and remedied during the year:—

Inspections

Initial						Reinsp- ections	Other visits	Total number of visits
O	S	W	C	F	Total			
196	214	14	4	—	428	949	525	1,902

Notices

Served	Complied
265	193

Analysis of contraventions found and remedied

Section		Contraventions	
		Found	Remedied
4	Cleanliness	85	148
5	Overcrowding	22	15
6	Temperature	98	96
7	Ventilation	82	70
8	Lighting	56	49
9	Sanitary conveniences	321	311
10	Washing facilities	136	141
11	Drinking water	153	76
12	Clothing accommodation	99	60
13/14	Seating accommodation	41	24
15	Eating facilities	40	35
16	Floors, passages, etc.	144	171
17	Machinery	33	9
24	First aid box	90	94
	Other matters	134	100
TOTALS		1,534	1,399

(3) Exemptions

An application for a further exemption from the requirements of Section 5(2) was received and granted in respect of a first floor general office. However the Company was informed that satisfactory office accommodation should be provided within the year.

(4) Accidents

All reported accidents analysed by workplace—sex, adults and young persons.

Class of Workplace	Adults (18 and over)		Young persons (under 18)		TOTAL
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Offices	2	1	—	—	3
Retail shops	9	31	5	5	50
Wholesale departments, warehouses	7	2	2	1	12
Catering establishments open to the public	9	5	—	1	15
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	27	39	7	7	80

All were non-fatal and all were investigated. The following table summarises the action taken:—

Class of Workplace	Total No. investigated	Action taken			
		Prosecution	Formal warning	Informal advice	No further action
Offices	3	—	—	1	2
Retail shops	50	—	3	20	27
Wholesale departments, warehouses	12	—	—	6	6
Catering establishments open to the public	15	—	—	5	10
TOTALS	80	—	3	32	45

All reported accidents analysed by primary cause.

Primary Cause	Adults (18 and over)		Young persons (under 18)		TOTAL
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
MACHINERY					
Power-driven machinery or relevant part in motion	—	1	—	—	1
Machinery or relevant part at rest (power or non power driven)	—	—	1	—	1
HAND TOOLS	1	1	2	—	4
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	—	1	—	—	1
FALLS OF PERSONS					
On or from fixed stairs	3	8	—	2	13
On or from ladders or step ladders	4	2	—	1	7
Other falls from one level to another	2	1	—	—	3
Falls on same level	4	11	—	2	17
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	6	1	1	8
Handling goods (not otherwise classified)	12	7	1	1	21
Struck by falling object	1	—	1	—	2
Not otherwise specified	1	1	—	—	2
TOTALS	28	39	6	7	80

18. Rodent Control

The following report was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for year ended 31st December, 1968

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS		
1. Number of properties in district	103,966	5
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	3,023	5
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	2,133	5
(ii) Mice	544	2
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	—	—

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? YES

SECTION V

HOUSING

1. Slum Clearance

Nine clearance areas involving 162 houses and 62 individual unfit houses were represented for action.

A public local inquiry was held into the following schemes:—

Area	No. of unfit houses	Date of Inquiry	Result
Bank Street (Bilston) C.P.O. 1968	12	18.9.68	Confirmed with modifications on 30.10.1968
Manor Street (Tettenhall) C.P.O. 1968	12	18.9.68	Confirmed without modification on 5.11.1968

The Wolverhampton Corporation (Worcester Cottages, Shaw Road, Bushbury) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1968 was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 11th October, 1968. No objections were received by the Minister, who did not require the holding of a public local inquiry.

A total of 315 families comprising 840 persons were rehoused from the various clearance schemes and 779 "pink" and 114 "grey" properties were demolished.

The clearance of the following areas was completed:—

Area	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses	No. of Persons Displaced
Montrose Street	11.8.1955	99	356
Melbourne Street	5.3.1962	68	191
New Cross	24.2.1965	66	195
Prestwood Road	24.1.1967	40	97
Broad Street, Bilston	26.7.1967	16	45
Bunkers Hill Lane, Bilston	29.12.1967	10	24
Coseley (Bradley No. 2) C.O. 1964	24.6.1964	4	10
Coseley (Davies Street) C.O.	31.3.1966	6	14

In a number of other areas, with the exception of small numbers of "grey" properties, clearance has been completed.

The following areas were represented:—

Area	Date of Representation	No. of Areas	No. of Houses	No. of Persons
Woodcross Street, Coseley	5.9.1968	2	26	67
Wesley Street, Coseley	27.5.1968	2	27	55
Earl Street, Bilston	5.9.1968	1	17	65
Cambridge Street, Bilston	5.9.1968	4	92	374

PROGRAMME FOR 1969

The following clearance schemes are scheduled for representation:—

Scheme	Estimated No. of Houses
Cemetery Street, Bilston	14
Green Lanes, Bilston	10
Stafford Road/Dunstall Hill Road	30
Coleman Street/Newhampton Road West	100
Star Street, Bradmore	40
Sweetman Street	60

In addition it is anticipated that a further fifty houses will be represented for Part II action.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Sixty-two houses or parts of houses were represented. One hundred and twenty-five families comprising 395 persons were rehoused.

Three houses were reconditioned, sixty-five houses were demolished and closing orders were made on sixty-three premises.

2. Improvement Grants

The administrative work in connection with making of grants for the improvement of houses is carried out by the Borough Engineer but the department is always consulted regarding the life of the property and its suitability for improvement.

Two hundred and sixty-three enquiries regarding grants were received and investigated.

One hundred and sixty-nine houses were improved with the aid of a grant.

3. Houses in Multiple Occupation

The inspection of these premises proceeded during the year and a further 90 houses were inspected initially.

A total of 458 other visits were made and a summary of formal action under the statutes is given below:—

Section 13—Management Orders made	.....	1
Section 14—Notices served requiring the execution of works to make good neglect of proper standards of management	.....	1
Section 15—Notices served requiring the execution of works to render premises reasonably suitable for occupation by the persons or households occupying them	.....	1
Section 19—Directions given	.....	21

During the year discussions took place at officer level with representatives of the other county boroughs in connection with the West Midlands Study Group on Immigration which prepared a report on the effects of immigration on local authority services and submitted this to the Government Departments concerned.

4. Improvement Areas

Five houses in the Smestow Street Area were improved during the year.

Two improvement areas at Wednesfield—Victoria Road and Vicarage Road Improvement Areas—were declared during the year.

A further area in the Penn Fields neighbourhood involving approximately six hundred and fifty houses was in course of survey.

The Town Planning Committee and the Housing Committee received reports from their officers regarding the redevelopment of the Steelhouse Lane Area and resolved that this area was in principle suitable for consideration as an improvement area. A survey of the area is being programmed for inspection during 1969.

A number of applications for the compulsory improvement of houses received attention during the year. Four houses were improved and in a number of other cases requests for the council to exercise their powers in respect of individual houses led to the owners submitting applications for the improvement of groups of houses.

5. Informal Enquiries and Land Charge Searches

A total of 265 written enquiries were received and dealt with under the scheme for giving information regarding the Council's slum clearance and redevelopment proposals to intending house purchasers.

Formal enquiries received under the Land Charges Act totalled 5,339.

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

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Application by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates

Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates

Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections

Certificates cancelled by Local Authority

7. Caravans

(a) Thirty-five visits were made to caravan dwellers found squatting on various vacant sites.

(b) The following caravan site licences are now in force:—

<i>Number of Caravans</i>	<i>Duration of Licence</i>	<i>Persons Accommodated</i>
20	10 years	Forty-two adults
5 (only 3 occupied)	10 years	Three adults
2	10 years	Two adults
1	Permanent	Two adults
1	5 years	Two adults
1	5 years	Two adults
1	2 years	One adult
1	1 year	One adult

8. Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses.

SECTION VI

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. Meat Inspection

(a) Public Abattoir

The following table gives details of the numbers of animals slaughtered during the years 1968, 1967 and 1966:—

	1968	1967	1966
Cattle (other than cows)	12,966	14,213	12,427
Cows	1,821	1,040	1,262
Calves	902	776	795
Sheep	68,808	66,013	58,289
Pigs	47,332	45,756	46,295
TOTALS	131,829	127,798	119,068

The total kill shows an increase of 3.1 % on the 1967 figure and one of 10.7 % on the 1966 kill.

Meat inspection was carried out by three Inspectors who also assisted, as required, two Authorised Meat Inspectors at the three other large slaughtering establishments.

Throughout the year one hundred per cent inspection was 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
Number killed	12,966	1,821	902	68,808	47,332
Number not inspected	—	—	—	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:—					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	3	3	41	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,112	829	3	1,553	3,918
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	16.3	45.7	0.7	2.3	8.3
Tuberculosis :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	214
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.5
Cysticerci :—					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	—	—	—	—
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)	—	1	0	0
Offal (Tuberculosis)	1	3	1	24
Meat (Other Diseases)	7	15	1	1
Offal (Other Diseases)	30	11	1	8
TOTAL	39	11	0	5

Analysis by Weight of Meat and Offal Condemed

	Tuberculosis		Other Diseases		Totals			
	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Abattoir								
Cattle	—	—	3,850	31,181	15	12	3	3
Cows	—	—	1,861	14,825	7	8	3	26
Calves	—	—	98	61	—	1	1	19
Sheep	—	—	3,143	5,074	3	13	1	13
Pigs	112	2,628	5,268	17,143	11	4	2	7
Cold Stores								
Cattle	—	—	50	144	—	1	2	26
Sheep	—	—	2,633	—	1	3	2	1
Other Sources								
Cattle	—	—	486	—	—	4	1	10
Sheep	—	—	—	40	—	—	1	12
TOTALS	112	2,628	17,389	68,468	39	11	0	5

The following additional items were condemned:—

50 lbs. Chickens	61 Tins Pork Tenderloins
5 x 10 lbs. Tins Sheeps Livers	2 Tins Ham
3 x 6 lbs. Tins Corned Beef	2½ Cases Rabbits
12 lbs. Sheeps Kidneys	

(b) Private Slaughterhouses

There are three large and three small private slaughterhouses. One hundred per cent meat inspection was maintained at these six establishments.

The following table gives details of the numbers of animals slaughtered and the numbers in which disease was found:—

	Number of animals slaughtered	Numbers in which disease found	Percentage diseased
Bovine animals	807	63	7.8
Calves	1	—	—
Sheep	4,099	112	2.7
Pigs	45,568	6,199	13.6
TOTALS	50,475	6,374	

Analysis of animals in which disease was found:—

	Bovine animals	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	389
Number affected with other diseases	63	—	112	5,810
Number totally condemned for tuberculosis	—	—	—	3
Number partially condemned for tuberculosis	—	—	—	386
Number totally condemned for other diseases	—	—	—	55
Number partially condemned for other diseases	63	—	112	5,755

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

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	3	0	0
Offal (Tuberculosis)	2	0	1	20
Meat (Other Diseases)	6	15	0	11
Offal (Other Diseases)	15	8	3	10
TOTAL	24	7	1	13

2. Privately Owned Lairage

This lairage, situated in the vicinity of the Public Abattoir, still remained unused, but it is being maintained by the owners.

3. Frozen Meat Wholesale Depots

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

4. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Seventy licences were renewed and five new licences issued, making a total of 75 licences in force in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Act.

5. Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The following table gives details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, grouped in categories of trade carried on in them, and includes information in respect of regulations 16 and 19:—

Type of Business	Number of Premises	Number fitted to comply with Regulation 16	Number to which Regulation 19 applies	Number fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Grocery and Provision	552	405	540	507
Licensed	556	439	508	470
Butchery	233	230	233	232
Catering (including Factory Canteens)	210	204	210	198
Fruit and Greengrocery	170	134	162	140
Confectionery	166	156	140	120
General	89	86	89	89
Fish Frying	61	54	61	59
Food Manufacturing	40	32	40	40
Wet Fish	30	29	30	30
Food Storing	24	20	9	9
Baking	8	8	8	8
Food Packing	8	8	8	8
TOTAL	2,147	1,805	2,038	1,910

6. Inspection of Food Premises

Four thousand, one hundred and twenty-one visits were paid to food premises for the purpose of inspection.

Four hundred and eighty-five 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 unsound food was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat at retail shops	1	16	3	18
Cooked meat and meat products	—	16	3	18
Canned meats	—	13	—	26
Other canned foods	—	18	—	6
Fish (fresh)	—	3	3	26
Fruit and vegetables (fresh)	21	3	1	14
Other foods	2	1	3	18
TOTAL	27	14	1	14

Disposal of condemned food. Carcase meat and offal are processed, and tinned and other foods are disposed of by incineration at the Cleansing Department's depot.

7. Grocery and Provision Shops

One hundred and fifty-one inspections of grocery and provision shops were made. Twenty-seven informal notices were served, 33 were complied with and 162 improvements recorded.

8. Licensed Premises (see under heading—Licensing Act, 1964)

9. Butchers' Shops and Premises where Preserved Food, etc. is Prepared or Manufactured.

Routine inspections of butchers' shops numbered 485; sixty-two informal notices were served, 26 were complied with and 101 improvements recorded.

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

10. Catering Establishments

Routine inspections totalled 151; twenty-two informal notices were served, 7 were complied with and 66 improvements recorded.

Eighty-seven swabs were taken from various types of food utensils at 12 establishments. Forty-three swabs from 10 premises were reported to be unsatisfactory; repeat swabs were taken.

11. Fruit and Greengrocery Shops

Sixty-six inspections were made of these premises. Sixteen informal notices were served, 7 were complied with and 18 improvements recorded.

12. Confectionery and General Shops

Routine inspections totalled 64; twelve informal notices were served, 4 were complied with and 29 improvements recorded.

13. Wet and Fried Fish Shops

Sixty-one inspections were made of these premises. Eleven informal notices were served, 3 were complied with and 20 improvements recorded.

14. Bakehouses

Ten inspections of bakehouses were made and three improvements were recorded.

15. Food Premises (not previously commented upon)

Inspections of other types of food premises totalled 90; eleven informal notices were served, 5 were complied with and 18 improvements recorded.

16. Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

(a) 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	38	38
16	Wash-hand basins	105	50
17	First-aid materials	30	8
18	Accommodation for clothing, etc.	13	5
19	Sinks	53	13
16 & 19	Soap, towels, etc.	61	16
20	Lighting	45	10
21	Ventilation	21	9
23	Cleanliness and repair	805	305
24	Accumulation of refuse	29	17
TOTALS		1,200	471

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

Regulation		Contraventions Found Remedied	
6	Cleanliness of equipment	150	24
8	Risk of contamination of food	60	19
TOTALS		210	43

(b) Legal Proceedings

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

	Number	
	Prosecutions	Convictions
1. Part II General requirements	22	18
2. Part III Requirements relating to persons engaged in the handling of food	8	3
3. Part IV Requirements relating to food premises.....	39	30
TOTALS	69	51

Total Fines and Costs—£275.

17. Licensing Act, 1964

Three hundred and seventy-two on licences, two residential on licences, eight licensed beerhouses, one licensed theatre, 153 off-licences, 109 registered clubs and 20 licensed clubs were in operation at 31st December. During the year one licensed club was demolished and 4 on licences and one off licence were not renewed.

One hundred and fourteen inspections, including 30 initial inspections, and 608 re-inspections were made of on and off licensed premises and 17 initial inspections and 85 re-inspections were made of registered clubs.

Five hundred and fifty contraventions were recorded and 513 were remedied.

Forty-six objections on public health grounds were lodged with the Licensing Justices to the issue or renewal of licences or registration certificates. Thirty objections were withdrawn upon receipt of written undertakings to comply with public health legislation and in the remaining 16 cases the objections were heard in Court and undertakings to comply were accepted.

Seven proposals to open new clubs or enlarge existing premises were withdrawn following discussions with the Department in respect of the works required.

An improved standard was achieved in new premises and in instances where structural alterations were contemplated the proprietors were requested and agreed to substantially improve toilet, beer storage, crate storage, food preparation, servery and washing up facilities.

The preparation and sale of food on licensed and registered premises is increasing and in 17 instances preparation areas, complying with the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, have been provided separate from the serveries.

EFFICIENCY TESTS. Swabs for bacteriological examination were taken from 246 drinking glasses and utensils at 53 licensed premises and the following table gives details of the results:—

Number of satisfactory swabs	.....	.....	.....	130
Number of unsatisfactory swabs	.....	.....	.....	116

Details of unsatisfactory swabs:—

			Beer Glass	Utensils	Total
100 —	250 colonies		5	—	5
251 —	500 „		13	1	14
501 —	1,000 „		12	—	12
1,001 —	10,000 „		52	2	54
10,001 —	50,000 „		22	1	23
50,001 —	100,000 „		5	—	5
Over 100,000	„		1	—	1
Over 250,000	„		2	—	2
TOTALS			112	4	116

Number also showing E. Coli			2
-----------------------------	-------	-------	---

The brewery companies and licensees were informed of the results and detailed inspections were made of all the 38 premises from which unsatisfactory swabs had been obtained. These inspections resulted in improved methods of washing glasses and equipment, the replacement of worn or unsuitable surfaces in bar serveries and the installation of suitable and readily accessible washing facilities; in all instances, repeat swabs were satisfactory.

18. Refreshment Houses Acts, 1860—1967

Notifications of applications for licences are received from the Town Clerk so that this department can ensure the provision of suitable and sufficient toilet facilities for patrons and staff and also compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Objections are raised where necessary and details are submitted to the Public Regulation Committee for their consideration.

Seventeen applications, comprising eight new applications and nine renewals, were investigated during the year.

Work was carried out in a number of instances and the following improvements were recorded:—

(a) Toilet facilities provided for patrons	3
(b) Staff toilet facilities improved.....	1
(c) Additional food washing facilities provided	8
(d) Washing up facilities improved	5
(e) Food storage and cooking facilities	3
(f) Ventilation and lighting improved	6
TOTAL	26

19. (a) The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district | Nil |
| (ii) Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test | Nil |

(b) American Pasteurised Spray Dried Egg Albumen

Five hundred and nineteen samples were taken for bacteriological examination; no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

(c) Polish Pasteurised Spray Dried Egg Albumen

Nineteen samples were taken for bacteriological examination; no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

20. Milk Supply

Regular inspection of dairies was carried out together with close supervision of milk processing by pasteurisation and sterilisation at the one dairy concerned; 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	617
Number of Premises within the borough used as Dairies	6
Number of Dairies outside the borough retailing milk within	4
Number of Dairies within the borough carrying out Heat Treatment	1

The following table gives details of the 216 samples taken and the results of the tests applied:—

Designation	Number taken	Appropriate Tests	Passed	Failed	Void
Untreated	4	Methylene Blue Milk Ring Test	1 3	3 1	— —
Pasteurised	163	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	162 147	1 16	— —
Sterilised	49	Turbidity	49	—	—

21. Ice Cream

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

Vendors' Premises. Twenty-five applications for the registration of premises for the sale of pre-packed ice cream were received and approved, making a total of 915 premises registered.

Routine inspections of both types of premises were carried out.

SAMPLING

(a) Methylene Blue Test. Eighteen samples, including two taken from mobile ice cream vans operating within the borough, were examined and placed in the Ministry's Provisional Grades. All the samples proved to be satisfactory.

The following table shows a summary of the results obtained:—

	Total No. of Samples Taken	PROVISIONAL GRADE			
		1	2	3	4
<i>Manufactured within the borough</i>					
Ice cream	6	6 100%	—	—	—
Soft ice cream	6	6 100%	—	—	—
<i>Manufactured outside the borough</i>					
Ice cream	6	6 100%	—	—	—
Soft ice cream	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Combined Summary</i>					
Ice cream	12	12 100%	—	—	—
Soft ice cream	6	6 100%	—	—	—

(b) Ice Lollies. Two samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and were reported to be satisfactory.

22. Sampling

Three hundred and seventy-two samples of food and drugs, consisting of 5 formal and 367 informal, were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst.

Milk samples totalled 92 and all proved to be satisfactory. Of the 280 samples taken of other food and drugs, one formal and 20 informal were reported upon adversely.

The administrative action taken in respect of all the unsatisfactory samples is given in a table following the "Summary of Samples."

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Summary of Samples

Articles	Number Examined		Number Unsatisfactory	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk and Milk Products	—	118	—	—
Meat Products	—	98	—	7
Drinks—Alcoholic.....	4	10	—	1
Non-Alcoholic	—	18	—	2
Fats	—	24	—	4
Confections.....	—	22	—	2
Condiments	1	19	1	1
Tinned Vegetables	—	18	—	—
Preserves	—	11	—	1
Essences and Colouring Matters	—	11	—	1
Continental Delicacies	—	11	—	—
Drugs and Patent Medicines	—	7	—	1
TOTALS	5	367	1	20

A further 15 special drugs were taken in connection with the West Midlands Five County Boroughs' Scheme and all were reported to be satisfactory.

In addition, 10 samples were taken for the Local Authorities' Survey on pesticide residues in foodstuffs. The reports indicated that pesticides were either absent or present in such minute quantities as to be insignificant.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Administrative Action taken regarding Samples found to be Unsatisfactory

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
83	Pork Sausage	Informal	No preservative declared	Letter sent to retailer
84	Pork Sausage	Informal	No preservative declared	Letter sent to retailer
89	Pork Sausage	Informal	No preservative declared	Letter sent to retailer
91	Pork Sausage	Informal	No preservative declared	Letter sent to retailer
241	Pork Sausage	Informal	Total meat 52%	Formally sampled later
251	Poloni	Informal	Total meat 38%	Letter to manufacturer who undertook to increase meat content
272	Poloni	Informal	Total meat 48%	Letter to manufacturers
209	Zimba Cola	Informal	Amount of glucose insufficient to warrant presence of "added glucose"	Glucose content increased
129	Cola and Rum	Informal	Insufficient alcohol to justify description	Label amended to "rum flavoured"
159	Cola and Rum	Informal	Insufficient alcohol to justify description	Label amended to "rum flavoured"

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Administrative Action taken regarding Samples found to be Unsatisfactory

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
275	Solid Corn Oil	Informal	} Presence of "Myrcene" in samples	Due to contamination. 14½ tons destroyed
276	Liquid Corn Oil	Informal		Stock surrendered by retailer
277	Concentrated Corn Oil	Informal		Label modified
278	Chocolate Mix	Informal		Formal sample taken
286	Jamie Dodgers	Informal	Staleness due to storage	Ministry of Health and Importers informed
326	Margarine	Informal	Contained 16% butter	Letter to manufacturers
258	Indian Pickle	Informal	Chemically contaminated by excess of lead and tin	Manufacturers withdrew remaining stocks
290	Indian Pickle	Formal	5 p.p.m. lead. 330 p.p.m. tin	Label amended
184	Marmalade	Informal	Excessive acidity	
117	Violet Food Colour	Informal	Label indication wrong	
311	Bronchitis Mixture	Informal	Claim for relief of Asthma not justified	

23. Shellfish and Marine Produce

Twenty-two samples of shellfish and imported products were taken for bacteriological examination and in 4 instances the results were reported to be unsatisfactory.

A contamination in a consignment of mussels, discovered by informal sampling, was reported to the area in which the layings were situated and resulted in the cessation of supplies until the complete decontamination of the beds gave satisfactory returns.

24. Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Food Complaints

One hundred and four complaints were received and investigated; in 65 instances no formal action was found necessary.

Warning letters were sent in 32 instances and legal proceedings were instituted in the following 7 cases.

Article of Food	Nature of Complaint	Result of Legal Proceedings
Bottle of milk	Presence of extraneous matter	Dairy company fined £15
Bottle of milk	Presence of extraneous matter	Dairy company fined £15 with £5. 5s. 0d. costs
Loaf of bread	Presence of foreign matter	Firm of baker/wholesalers fined £30 with £5. 5s. 0d. costs
Loaf of bread	Presence of foreign matter	Firm of baker/retailers fined £25 with £2. 2s. 0d. costs.
Loaf of bread	Presence of mould	Firm of retailers fined £20 with £5. 5s. 0d. costs
Beef pie	Presence of mould	Firm of retailers fined £10.
Bar of chocolate	Presence of piece of wire	Firm of manufacturer/wholesalers fined £25 with £7. 18s. 0d. costs

25. Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

26. Sales out of Market Licences

Twenty-nine applications for licences under the provisions of the Wolverhampton Corporation Improvement Act, 1869 were referred by the General Manager, Markets Department, to this department for any action that might be necessary under the provisions of The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966, prior to the issue of the licences.

The applications were investigated and the appropriate action was taken in each instance. Three applications were outstanding at the end of the year.

Routine inspections were made of licensed mobile food shops.

27. The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

Legal proceedings were instituted in two instances in respect of various contraventions of the above Regulations.

In the one instance, the owner of an ice cream van was fined £40 (£10 on each of the 4 counts). In the second case, the owner of a mobile shop was fined £5 on each of 6 of the charges and £3 on the other charge, making a total of £33; in addition, he was ordered to pay £5 costs.

28. Markets

Regular routine inspections of the three retail markets and the one wholesale market were carried out.

The internal redecoration of the hall and the renovation and refitting of the snack bar in the Bilston Retail Market were considered to be matters of extreme urgency; the redecoration was carried out, the snack bar was closed and its renovation was commenced at the end of the year.

With regard to the Open Market, School Street, the alterations necessary to ensure its compliance with the requirements of The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations

1966 were considered and plans and the estimated cost of reconstruction were approved. It is anticipated that work will commence early next year.

Discussions continued with the Borough Architect as to the alterations also necessary at the Bilston and Wednesfield Retail Markets and the Wholesale Market, Wulfruna Street, in order to ensure their compliance with the afore-mentioned Regulations. No firm decisions had been taken by the end of the year.

APPENDIX

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect
of the year 1968 for the County Borough of Wolverhampton
in the County of Stafford

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 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	37	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	1,098	45	15	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	Not known	1	—	—
TOTAL		46	15	—

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.)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	2	—	11	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	15	4	—	13	—

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (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)	20	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	12	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	48	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	80	—	—	—	—	—

