

**[Report 1951] / Medical Officer of Health, Brierley Hill U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Brierley Hill (England). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1951

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# REPORT

on the Works of the

# PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

for 1951.

J. H. DONNELLY,  
Medical Officer of Health.

H. J. PARKER,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent.



BRIERLEY HILL  
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**BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

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**PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

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*Vice-Chairman* : Councillor J. Tallett.

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(Chairman of the Council).

„ G. E. Sneyd  
(Vice-Chairman of the Council).

**BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

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**PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**

*Medical Officer of Health :*

J. H. Donnelly, T.D., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.C.P. (Ed.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.),  
D.P.H.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :*

\* H. J. Parker, M.S.I.A., Cert.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C.

*Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

\* C. H. Crawford, M.S.I.A., Cert.S.I.B.

*Additional Sanitary Inspectors :*

\* R. F. M. Saunders, M.S.I.A., Cert.S.I.B. (resigned July, 1951).

\* J. A. Clifford, M.S.I.A., Cert.S.I.B.

\* H. P. Grayshon, M.S.I.A., Cert.S.I.B., M.R.S.I.

\* W. G. Thurston, M.S.I.A., Cert.S.I.B., A.R.S.I.  
(appointed August, 1951).

*Veterinary Surgeons :*

D. J. Anthony, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., F.R.Sn.I.

D. Howie, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

*Analyst :*

A. Houlbrooke, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., County Buildings, Stafford.

*Deputy Analyst :*

Miss J. D. Peden, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., County Buildings, Stafford.

*Clerical Staff :*

F. L. Bills, Chief Clerk; L. Evans; E. Lees; Mrs. M. G. Anderson;  
Mrs. A. E. Morrell.

\* Certified Meat and Foods Inspector.

**BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

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**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**For the year 1951.**

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BRIERLEY HILL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The activities of your Public Health Department are summarised within the pages of this Annual Report for 1951.

A survey of the health condition of the people of Brierley Hill Urban District during 1951 has indicated a marked improvement in certain of the preventive diseases.

I am glad to report that the area has been fortunately free from serious infectious and preventable diseases. There have been no cases of Poliomyelitis and only one of Diphtheria. It is also noteworthy that again this year there have been no cases of food poisoning.

**Housing.**

In relation to housing, steady progress is being maintained. Rehousing has taken place from unfit houses; in homes where there have been cases of infectious tuberculosis, new houses have been found in order to give isolation which is necessary for controlling the spread of this disease. The increase in the number of houses erected in the intervening period shows a welcome advance on previous figures.

**Tuberculosis.**

Table XI shows the number of notifications of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis from 1935 to 1951.

It might be argued that the total number of cases of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 78 in 1935 and is 70 now, but if the population figures are examined, it will be seen that there is an increase of 3,500 in the population. However small the reduction may appear, it has the great advantage of being in the right direction.

Table XIa shows the deaths from Tuberculosis for the same period. For the years 1939 to 1943 inclusive it is not possible to show separate figures for male and female; this was during the War period, and it is regretted that these figures cannot be obtained.

This table clearly indicates a steady reduction in the number of deaths from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The figure for 1935 was

36 and in 1951 it was 25. Here again the increased population must be considered. The interest in Tuberculosis has increased, and the methods used for the control and treatment of this disease have steadily improved. Since newer drugs have been produced which are capable of being administered to patients in their own homes by the Nursing Staff, and there are more facilities available for Mass Radiography, a greater consciousness has developed in the minds of the people regarding this disease; all this encourages the hope that soon there may come a period when we will be happy to record that notifications have fallen to a negligible figure.

Tuberculosis, of course, is only one of the many problems in relation to preventive medicine and the attention drawn to it in the past has been justified by the improvement made. Rightly so, because it is one of the diseases which accounts for a large number of deaths and much distress.

### **Cancer.**

Here we have another disease which is responsible for a large number of deaths. Table XII shows the number of deaths from Cancer and the proportion of the total deaths caused by this disease in the Brierley Hill Urban District in the period 1935—1951. It will be seen that the increase in deaths runs to some extent with the increased population. It is, however, not thought that there are more cases of Cancer now than in the past, but that the vigilance of General Practitioners and improved methods in diagnosis have brought to light many more cases than were previously recognised. It is probably true to say that, despite the fact that the figure has increased between 1935 and 1951, there have been many people who were suffering from Cancer who have been cured, or at least, by the advancement of medicine and surgery, have had their lives prolonged for many years; such people, in the past, would not have had the advantages of the great progress made in the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer, and death would have ensued.

Much speculation and research goes on as to the cause of Cancer. Let us hope that this is soon found so that Cancer may come under the term of "Preventable Diseases," and suitable methods adopted to ensure control.

### **Cardio-Vascular Diseases.**

Examination of Table XIII shows that the percentage of deaths under this heading has risen steeply in 1950 and 1951.

There are many causative agents which, singly or collectively, are responsible for these deaths. The increase in deaths from Cardio-Vascular Diseases starts in the 35—40 age group with a steady increase during the subsequent years. The large amount of sickness and distress caused both in the male and female during the most active years of life can be minimised only by the education of the people. It is not generally realised that this group of diseases is one where the education of the public as individuals to safeguard their own welfare requires more publicity.

All physical and mental strain is in the main applied to the action of the heart. We are living in an age where it seems that relaxation, mentally and physically, is almost impossible. The extra work done by the heart



action and the consequent strain on the blood vessels is not appreciated, and, in fact, the opposite to relaxation appears to be the rule today. The clamour for entertainment and excitement of every possible kind seems to have gripped the minds of the people. The intensified pace at which the community is living, plus the stresses and strains of wars and thoughts of wars, and the ever-increasing pressure on the economy of life, are, I am sure, all factors and causative agents in the production of Cardio-Vascular diseases.

Owing to the multiplicity of causes it is extremely difficult to see how improvement can be effected until the public themselves are educated and made to appreciate that the extra strain they apply to themselves is hastening the production of cardiac fatigue and disease of the cardio-vascular system. The modern tendency may be "a short life and a gay one," but if this course is pursued, then there seems no alternative but to expect an increase in the sick rate and deaths from Cardio-Vascular diseases.

To members of the Council, Mr. Parker, Officers, and the Staff of the Department I again wish to express appreciation for their willing co-operation.

J. H. DONNELLY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## SECTION A.

## Statistics.

Registrar-General's estimate of population (mid 1951) ... ..	48,690
Area (in acres) ... ..	5,932
Rateable Value (1st April, 1951) ... ..	£195,430
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1951/52 ... ..	£767

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951.

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Live Births: Legitimate ... ..	731	353	378
Illegitimate ... ..	18	8	10
	—	—	—
	749	361	388
	—	—	—

Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 15.38.

Area Comparability Factor: 0.97.

Standardised Birth Rate: 14.92.

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Still Births: Legitimate ... ..	26	13	13
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	26	13	13
	—	—	—

Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still Births): 33.55.

Rate per 1,000 population (Still Births): 0.53.

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Deaths ... ..	580	326	254

Death Rate per 1,000 population: 11.91.

Area Comparability Factor: 1.14.

Standardised Death Rate: 13.58.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births ... .. 20 ... 26.70

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Births ... .. 19 ... 25.99

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Births ... .. 1 ... 55.55

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... .. Nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... .. Nil

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years) ... .. 1

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... .. 79

Deaths from Tuberculosis ... .. 25

## NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.

### **Births.**

The Birth Rate of 15.38 compares with that of 15.72 for 1950. It is lower than the rates for England and Wales and the 148 towns of a comparable size whose rates are 15.5 and 16.7 respectively.

### **Deaths.**

The Death Rate of 11.91 is higher than that of 11.65 for 1950, there being 10 more deaths. The rate compares with 12.5 both for the whole country and for the smaller towns.

The most frequent causes of death were Heart Disease, Cancer, Intracranial Vascular Lesions, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis. These categories included 399 deaths.

### **Natural Increase of Population.**

The number of Births exceeded the number of Deaths by 169.

### **Infantile Mortality.**

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 26.70 per 1,000 live births compares with 29.6 for England and Wales and 27.6 for the towns of comparable size. This is slightly above the figure for 1950 and the increase is in the first week of life. Nine deaths were congenital abnormalities and two were failure in respiration.

### **Maternal Mortality.**

It is very gratifying to note that the Maternal Mortality figures for Brierley Hill are again Nil.

TABLE I.  
Infantile Mortality.

	Prematurity		Birth Injury		Congenital Heart Disease		Atelectasis		Asphyxia		Total under 4-weeks		Broncho Pneumonia		Spina Bifida		Gastro Enteritis		Heart Failure		Congenital Syphilis		Total under 1-year			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 week ..	4	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-
1—2 weeks ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2—3 weeks ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3—4 weeks ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1—2 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-
2—3 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-
3—4 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4—5 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5—6 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6—7 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7—8 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8—9 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9—10 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10—11 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
11—12 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total under 4-weeks												Total under 1-year												12	8
	8		3		-		-		-		8		3		-		-		-		-		12		8	

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

## REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN.

TABLE II.

Diseases	1951		Total
	Male	Female	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. .. .	15	8	23
Other forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	1	1	2
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	1	—	1
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach .. .. .	8	8	16
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus .. .. .	9	—	9
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast .. .. .	—	8	8
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus .. .. .	—	2	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .. .. .	29	15	44
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. .. .	—	1	1
Diabetes .. .. .	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	36	40	76
Coronary Disease—Angina .. .. .	29	17	46
Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	13	11	24
Other Heart Disease .. .. .	53	41	94
Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	8	7	15
Influenza .. .. .	15	13	28
Pneumonia .. .. .	11	8	19
Bronchitis .. .. .	26	16	42
Other diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	9	4	13
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	4	1	5
Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea .. .. .	1	6	7
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	5	1	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	3	—	3
Pregnancy—Childbirth, Abortion .. .. .	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	2	5	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	38	34	72
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	3	1	4
All other accidents .. .. .	6	2	8
Suicide .. .. .	—	1	1
Homicide and operations of War .. .. .	—	—	—
All causes .. .. .	326	254	580

TABLE III.  
BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY  
FOR THE YEAR 1951.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s. and great towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 1931 Census	London Adm. County	Brierley Hill
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian		Population		
<b>Births:</b>					
Live Births ..	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	15.38
Still Births ..	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.53
<b>Deaths:</b>					
All causes ..	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	11.91
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Diphtheria ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis ..	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.51
Influenza ..	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.51
Smallpox ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis including Polio-Encephalitis ..	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia ..	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.39
<b>Notifications (Corrected)</b>					
Typhoid Fever ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection ..	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06
Scarlet Fever ..	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	0.84
Whooping Cough ..	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	1.09
Diphtheria ..	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
Erysipelas ..	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.16
Smallpox ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles ..	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	20.93
Pneumonia ..	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	0.28
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio-Encephalitis)					
Paralytic ..	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
Non-Paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
Food Poisoning ..	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.00
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
<b>Deaths:</b>					
All causes under 1-year of age: ..	29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	26.4	26.7
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2-years of age ..	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.7
<b>Notifications (Corrected)</b>					
	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)				
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ..	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	3.87

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

**SECTION B.**

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**GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.**

The County Council through its Area Medical Officer is responsible for the administration of the following health services:—

- Health Centres.
- Care of Mothers and young children.
- Midwifery.
- Health Visiting.
- Home Nursing.
- Prevention of illness, care and after care.
- Domestic Help.
- Vaccination and Immunisation.
- Ambulance Service.
- Mental Health Service.

Close liaison between this Department and the Area Health Office was maintained.

**Hospitals.**

Administration of Hospitals and Specialist Services is the responsibility of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

The Hospitals serving the district are as follows:—

- Wordsley Hospital, Brierley Hill.
- Guest Hospital, Dudley.
- Corbett Hospital, Amblecote.

Other Hospitals within easy reach are those of Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

Cases of infectious disease are referred to Isolation Hospitals, i.e. Moxley Hospital, Wednesbury, and Stallings Lane Hospital, Kingswinford.

**Maternity and Nursing Homes.**

There are no Nursing Homes in the area. Maternity cases are admitted to Wordsley Hospital, and to the Rosemary Ednam Maternity Home at Dudley.

**Tuberculosis.**

Sanatoria are provided at Kinver, Groundslow, Prestwood, and Himley. Cases of surgical Tuberculosis are treated at Standon Hall and The Woodlands. Dispensaries are situated at Dudley and Wolverhampton.

**Post Mortem Room.**

61 bodies were admitted to the Post Mortem Room during the year; 5 of these were from neighbouring districts. The causes of death of those in the Brierley Hill area were as follows:—

Natural Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Misadventure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

**Laboratory Facilities.**

The Public Health Laboratory Service continues to deal with the pathological and bacteriological specimens sent for this area.

The chemical analysis of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act is undertaken by the County Analyst, who acts for the Urban District.

**National Assistance Act.**

No action was required under Section 47 of this Act which provides for compulsory removal to hospital of those unable to look after themselves.

**SECTION C.****SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.****Water Supply.**

The District is served by two Companies. The Stourbridge and District Water Board supply 2,049 houses at Wordsley, while the rest of the area is served by the South Staffordshire Water Board. In both cases the supply comes from deep wells and bore holes in the new red sandstone to depths varying from 200 feet to 500 feet. The water is examined regularly and has continued to be of a high standard of purity.

The following are typical analyses:—

**THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE WATER BOARD.**

Coli Aerogenes Content (presumptive coli) after 48 hours incubation at 37 deg. Cent.	...	...	...	...	Nil per 100 M.L.
<i>Analysis.</i>					<i>Parts per 100,000</i>
pH Value	...	...	...	...	7.1
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212 deg. F.	...	...	...	...	29.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0012
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.40
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	3.45
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F.	...	...	...	...	0.008
Appearance	...	...	...	...	Minute trace of suspended matter. Clear. No Colour.
Injurious Metallic Contamination	...	...	...	...	None.
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	16.0 deg.
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	9.0 deg.
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	7.0 deg.



## STOURBRIDGE AND DISTRICT WATER BOARD.

Coli Aerogenes Content (presumptive coli) after 48 hours incubation at 37 deg. Cent. ... ..	Nil per 100 M.L.
<i>Analysis.</i>	<i>Parts per 100,000</i>
pH Value ... ..	7.4
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212 deg. F. ... ..	31.0
Free and Saline Ammonia ... ..	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen ... ..	0.63
Chlorine present as Chloride ... ..	2.50
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F. ... ..	0.016
Appearance ... ..	Minute trace of suspended matter. Clear. No Colour.
Injurious Metallic Contamination ... ..	None.
Total Hardness ... ..	17.5 deg.
Permanent Hardness ... ..	10.5 deg.
Temporary Hardness ... ..	7.0 deg.

**Drainage and Sewage Disposal.**

An extension to the sewer has been laid at Kidderminster Road, Wallheath, to provide facilities to the Kingfisher Caravan site.

**Public Cleansing.**

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is also the Cleansing Superintendent. A report on the work will be found in his report.

**SECTION D.****HOUSING.**

The Architect and Housing Director has kindly supplied the following information for the year ended 30th April, 1952:—

During the year 188 Permanent Traditional Dwellings have been completed, and the total of post-war dwellings completed is now as follows:—

- 1036 Permanent Traditional.
- 40 Permanent Non-Traditional.
- 124 Temporary Non-Traditional.

Supplies of building materials generally have caused concern and delay, and prices have shown advances.

On the Housing Management side, 6,533 items of general repair have been executed by the Building Maintenance Staff, whilst 350 houses have been decorated internally and 711 houses painted externally as Programme Repairs, together with an additional 67 houses decorated internally following ex-

changes or Transfers of Tenancy. A further 247 houses have been painted externally and 287 decorated internally by Contract.

There have been 155 new dwellings tenanted, 78 houses vacated and re-occupied, 87 transfers of tenancy, 45 mutual exchanges of tenancy, 74 tenants transferred to more suitable accommodation, 776 investigations of applications for Council Houses, 2,124 general housing and welfare visits, 467 routine inspections of pre-war and post-war Council Houses, 87 investigations of applications for Building Licences.

During the period 43 families have been re-housed from unfit houses on the recommendation of the Chief Sanitary Inspector; these are included in the above figures.

## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### **Milk and Other Foodstuffs.**

Sampling was undertaken throughout the year by the Sanitary Inspectors. Particulars of results will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

#### **Meat.**

Meat inspection occupied a great deal of the time of the Inspectors. Details are given in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Two Veterinary Officers are employed by the Council to inspect meat at a large factory in the area.

The Chief Veterinary Surgeon reports as follows:—

I have the honour to present this Report of the Veterinary Surgeons for the year 1951.

The year just passed has seen an increase in the number of cattle, calves and pigs slaughtered, but with a slight decrease in the number of sheep killed. This gives an overall substantial increase in the number of animals dealt with.

The amount of meat condemned is shown in the following tables. The recital of the figure in tonnage is of little value to the research worker anxious to determine the incidence of disease in a species or an individual animal. It is for that reason that the condemnations are, and have been for the last quarter of a century, shown in detail in these Annual Reports.

As there has been a request for the weight of condemned meat to be shown, I have given it in the following table which gives the figures for home-killed and imported meat seized as unfit for food.

The following tables illustrate the work done.

TABLE IV.

## PIGS

## MEAT CONDEMNED:

Disease	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts
Tuberculosis ..	253	6402	4034	4034	4042	1138	505	522	5726	310 Forequarters 5 Hindquarters
Strongylosis ..	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy & Pneumon.	34	34	11645	34	34	34	34	68	34	38 Forequarters
Pericarditis ..	—	—	—	4538	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endocarditis ..	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myocarditis ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis ..	—	—	—	—	4241	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion ..	—	—	7335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Infiltration	—	—	—	—	2758	—	—	—	—	—
Hydatid Cysts ..	—	—	140	2	306	—	38	—	—	38 Omenti
Hydronephrosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10766	—	—
Peritonitis ..	32	32	32	32	2722	732	421	64	2122	—
Swine Erysipelas	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	118	59	—
Pyæmia ..	26	51	24	24	24	25	25	52	25	—
Empyæma ..	8	12	88	88	89	9	9	16	9	13 Forequarters 22 Hindquarters
Nephritis ..	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	32	7	122 Forequarters
Fractures ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bruising ..	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4 Forequarters 18 Hindquarters 4 Forequarters 3 Hindquarters 1 Flank 4 Shanks
Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Septicæmia ..	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	26	13	—

## PIGS—continued.

Disease	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts
Swine Fever ..	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	—
Contamination ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 Forequarters
Variola suis ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	—
Pigmentation ..	32	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	—
Jaundice ..	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	26	13	—
Lympho-sarcomata ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Enteritis ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	—
Ascariides ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	—
Decomposition ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxaemia ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Gastritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	—
Mange ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Cellulitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 Forequarters
Haemangioma ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Metritis ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Actinomycosis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangrene ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Dead in lairage ..	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	—
Dead in transit ..	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	218	109	—
Totals ..	628	6786	23556	9019	14474	2273	1285	12012	8177	500 Forequarters 48 Hindquarters 38 Omenti 1 Flank 4 Shanks

## MEAT CONDEMNED:

## SHEEP

Disease	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts
Muelleriasis ..	—	—	704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy & Pneumon.	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 Forequarters
Pericarditis ..	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fascioliasis ..	6	6	6	6	1847	6	6	12	6	—
Hydatid Cysts ..	2	4	533	532	537	2	2	4	2	4 Forequarters
Pyæmia ..	1	5	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	5 Hindquarters
Bruising ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1 Forequarter
Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 Hindquarters
Fatty Infiltration ..	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	3 Shanks
Empyæma ..	—	1	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	22 Forequarters
Jaundice ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Melanosis ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicæmia ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	—
Peritonitis ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Abscess ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 Shank
Nephritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Contamination ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2 Hindquarters
Fractures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 Rib and Flank
Cellulitis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dead in lairage ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	—
Dead in transit ..	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	—
Totals ..	32	40	1391	595	2477	32	32	66	32	30 Forequarters 11 Hindquarters 4 Shanks 3 Ribs & Flanks,

## CALVES

Disease	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts
Tuberculosis ..	2	2	11	11	11	2	11	4	2	—
Pleurisy & Pneumon.	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Infiltration ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ..	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	—
Empyæmia ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Bruising ..	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Oedema ..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	—
Peritonitis ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Septicæmia ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Contamination ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice ..	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	18	9	—
Melanosis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity ..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	—
Fractures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 Hindquarter
Dead in lairage ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Dead in transit ..	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	16	8	—
Totals ..	46	57	61	58	57	46	55	92	46	1 Hindquarter

## MEAT CONDEMNED:

## CATTLE

Disease	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts
Actinobacillosis ..	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 Tongues
Actinomycosis ..	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Tuberculosis ..	207	927	1861	615	291	226	275	415	472	135 Forequarters 32 Hindquarters 2 Briskets 10 Forequarters
Pleurisy & Pneumon.	3	3	990	3	3	3	3	6	3	—
Pericarditis ..	3	3	3	93	3	3	3	6	3	—
Fascioliasis ..	—	—	—	—	2539	—	—	—	—	—
Haemangiomata ..	—	—	—	—	311	—	—	—	—	—
Bact. Necrosis ..	—	—	—	—	136	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis ..	1	1	1	1	205	98	529	2	92	3 Hindquarters 5 Flanks
Hydatid Cysts ..	—	—	89	1	52	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticerciasis ..	1	75	75	75	75	1	75	2	1	—
Pyæmia ..	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Bruising ..	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	1 Forequarter 3 Hindquarters 13 Forequarters 6 Hindquarters 4 Flanks, 1 Loin 1 Shank
Jaundice ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Fatty Infiltration ..	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Oedema & emaciation	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Septicæmia ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Contamination ..	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	2 Forequarters
John's Disease ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Fractures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myocarditis ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 Shank, 1 Ribs,
Metritis (Septic) ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	—
Mastitis (Septic) ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	494 Udders
Dead in lairage ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Dead in transit ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	—
	236	1075	3042	812	3655	350	904	476	590	6 Tongues 161 Forequarters 44 Hindquarters 2 Briskets 10 Flanks 1 Loin, 2 Shanks 494 Udders

TABLE V.

Incidence of diseases as shown by condemned meat, in percentages.

PIGS.		SHEEP.	
Pleurisy & Pneumonia	6%	Fascioliasis ... ..	10%
Hydronephrosis ...	5%	Muelleriasis ... ..	4%
Tuberculosis ...	3%	Hydatid Cysts ... ..	3%
Pulmonary congestion	3%	Pleurisy & Pneumonia	0.5%
Pericarditis ... ..	2%	Fatty Infiltration ...	0.3%
Cirrhosis ... ..	2%	Empyaema ... ..	0.09%
Fatty Infiltration ...	1%	Pyæmia ... ..	0.07%
Peritonitis ... ..	1%	Pericarditis ... ..	0.06%
Hydatid Cysts ... ..	0.2%	Peritonitis ... ..	0.03%
Empyaema ... ..	0.04%	Arthritis ... ..	0.02%
Swine erysipelas ...	0.03%	Jaundice ... ..	0.02%
Pyæmia ... ..	0.01%	Fractures ... ..	0.02%
Pigmentation ... ..	0.01%	Bruising ... ..	0.02%
Bruising ... ..	0.007%	Septicæmia ... ..	0.01%
Endocarditis ... ..	0.006%	Nephritis ... ..	0.01%
Septicæmia ... ..	0.006%	Melanosis ... ..	0.005%
Jaundice ... ..	0.006%	Abscess ... ..	0.005%
Swine Fever ... ..	0.005%	Contamination ...	0.005%
Enteritis ... ..	0.004%	Cellulitis ... ..	0.005%
Gastritis ... ..	0.004%	Dead in lairage ...	0.01%
Nephritis ... ..	0.003%	Dead in transit ...	0.06%
Contamination ...	0.003%		
Arthritis ... ..	0.002%		
Lympho-sarcoma ...	0.002%		
Ascarides ... ..	0.002%		
Strongylosis ... ..	0.002%		
Oedema ... ..	0.002%		
Fractures ... ..	0.001%		
Variola Suis ... ..	0.001%		
Paratyphoid ... ..	0.001%		
Cellulitis ... ..	0.001%		
Myocarditis ... ..	0.0005%		
Septic metritis ...	0.0005%		
Decomposition ...	0.0005%		
Toxaemia ... ..	0.0005%		
Mange ... ..	0.0005%		
Haemangioma ... ..	0.0005%		
Actinomycosis ...	0.0005%		
Gangrene ... ..	0.0005%		
Dead in lairage ...	0.005%		
Dead in transit ...	0.05%		



## Incidence of diseases as shown by condemned meat, in percentages.

CATTLE.			CALVES.		
Fascioliasis	...	30%	Tuberculosis	...	0.2%
Tuberculosis	...	24%	Jaundice	...	0.2%
Pleurisy & Pneumonia...	...	11%	Pleurisy & Pneumonia...	...	0.1%
Peritonitis	...	6%	Pyæmia	...	0.1%
Mastitis	...	5%	Bruising	...	0.1%
Cavernous angiomata	...	3%	Peritonitis	...	0.1%
Hydatid Cysts	...	1%	Immaturity	...	0.08%
Pericarditis	...	1%	Oedema	...	0.08%
Bacterial Necrosis	...	1%	Septicæmia	...	0.06%
Cysticerciasis	...	0.7%	Pericarditis	...	0.05%
Actinobacillosis	...	0.5%	Fatty infiltration	...	0.03%
Bruising	...	0.3%	Empyæma	...	0.01%
Pyæmia	...	0.1%	Contamination	...	0.01%
Fatty infiltration	...	0.1%	Melanosis	...	0.01%
Oedema & emaciation	...	0.07%	Fractures	...	0.01%
Nephritis	...	0.07%	Dead in lairage	...	0.01%
Actinomycosis	...	0.05%	Dead in transit	...	0.1%
Contamination	...	0.04%			
Metritis	...	0.03%			
Fractures	...	0.02%			
Septicæmia	...	0.01%			
Johne's disease	...	0.01%			
Jaundice	...	0.01%			
Myocarditis	...	0.01%			
Dead in lairage	...	0.01%			
Dead in transit	...	0.03%			

TABLE VI.

Animals having died a natural death en route to the abattoir, or in the lairages, etc., are all subjected to a post-mortem examination, and the following table gives the number of such cases, together with cause of death:—

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
—	2	4	37	Pleurisy and Pneumonia
—	—	3	—	Fascioliasis
1	—	—	9	Toxaemia
3	1	3	22	Bruising and haemorrhage
—	—	1	—	Dystokia
—	3	—	—	Brucellosis
—	2	—	5	Anaemia
—	—	—	2	Swine fever
—	1	2	—	Enteritis
—	—	—	33	Syncope
—	—	—	3	Bone fractures
—	—	—	1	Empyaema
—	—	—	5	Swine erysipelas
—	—	—	2	Peritonitis
—	—	1	—	Hydatid Cysts
4	9	14	119	Total .... 146

TABLE VII.

## HOME KILLED MEAT:—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
Pork .....	167	6	—	6	—
Mutton .....	5	7	3	7	2
Beef .....	127	15	1	7	—
Veal .....	1	6	3	27	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>IMPORTED (&amp; Canned Goods):—</b>					
Corned beef .....	—	2	3	17	12
Beef .....	—	7	2	—	9
Mutton .....	—	—	—	26	8
Pork .....	—	2	2	23	—
Tinned hams .....	2	1	—	12	11
„ shoulders .....	—	8	2	20	15
Minced beef loaf .....	—	—	—	15	6
Pork luncheon meat .....	—	—	2	25	6
Veal and Ham loaf .....	—	—	—	16	1
Stewed steak .....	—	—	—	3	—
Boiled beef and carrots .....	—	—	—	1	—
Jellied veal .....	—	3	2	19	8
Pork and Beef .....	—	—	—	1	4
Corned mutton .....	—	—	—	—	12
Luncheon meat .....	—	—	2	17	3
Calves' Tongues .....	—	—	—	8	8
Pork Brawn .....	—	—	—	1	8
Beef Kidneys .....	—	—	1	8	8
Lambs' Tongues .....	—	—	—	10	10
Mussels .....	—	—	—	3	8
Oranges .....	—	—	—	11	6
Peas .....	—	—	—	—	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Scotch Broth .....	—	—	—	1	—
Rabbits .....	—	—	—	4	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></b>
<b>Grand total Home killed, Imported and Canned Goods: .....</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></b>

During the year material for teaching and research, as well as information on disease incidence in certain animals, was supplied to a number of Institutions as follows:—

The University of Birmingham.  
 The University of Liverpool.  
 St. Thomas's Hospital, Cambridge.  
 Charing Cross Hospital.  
 St. Bartholomew's Hospital.  
 The Royal Veterinary College Hospital, London.  
 The School of Veterinary Science.  
 The University of Bristol.

U.S. and Canadian sources were also helped with information concerning Electrical Anaesthesia in slaughter of animals.

The Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak in East Anglia during the autumn of 1951 led to the stationing of a Veterinary Surgeon from the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries at the livestock lairages here, for a short time, to check up on the ante-mortem inspection of animals and disinfection of wagons on the railway. Every help was given to the Ministry at this end, and no case of the disease was found here.

TABLE VIII.

**CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING  
1951.**

	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and Over	Age Un- known	Total
Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	1	7	27	5	—	1	—	41
Whooping Cough .. ..	5	14	22	12	—	—	—	—	53
Measles .. .. .	44	191	344	425	8	2	2	3	1019
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	1	1	—	2	10	—	14
Dysentery .. .. .	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	5
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	8
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Total .. .. .	50	206	374	468	15	7	23	4	1147

NOTE: Diseases against which no Notifications have been received are EXCLUDED from the above Schedule.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### **Diphtheria.**

Two notifications were received as compared with five in 1950; on investigation, one proved to be tonsillitis. The one confirmed case gives an attack rate of 0.02 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.04 for the previous year, and 0.03 for towns of comparable size.

### **Immunisation.**

Routine immunisation or re-immunisation of entrants has been carried out in the Schools, while younger children have been dealt with at Infant Welfare Centres of the County Council.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

41 notifications were received during the year, giving a notification rate of 0.84 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.65 for 1950 and 1.11 for the whole country.

### **Whooping Cough.**

There were 53 notifications as compared with 218 for the previous year. The notification rate of 1.09 per 1,000 population compares with 3.87 for the country as a whole.

### **Pneumonia.**

14 cases were notified during the year. The notification rate is 0.28 compared with 0.99 for the country as a whole.

### **Erysipelas.**

8 cases were notified giving a rate of 0.16 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.14 for the country as a whole and 0.12 for towns of comparable size.

### **Measles.**

There were 1,019 notifications compared with 102 for the previous year, giving a notification rate of 20.93 per 1,000 population. The large number of notifications, as in Table III, shows the Brierley Hill figure above that for the rest of the country and other towns of similar size. Fortunately no deaths were reported.

### **Food Poisoning.**

No notifications of Food Poisoning were received.

### **Poliomyelitis.**

No notifications of Poliomyelitis were received during the year.

**TUBERCULOSIS.****Notifications.**

Notifications received in 1949 totalled 59; in 1950 the total number of notifications received was 55. An increase is shown in 1951 when the total number was 70. This increase is thought to be not so much an increase in tuberculosis in the Community, but that more care and attention is being provided for patients and earlier diagnosis being made.

**Re-housing.**

12 families were re-housed which afforded better facilities for isolation in their own homes.

**Deaths.**

Deaths from Tuberculosis are still too high. Table X shows that there is an increase in deaths for the current year as compared with those for 1950 when the total number of deaths was 21.

TABLE IX.

	<i>MALES</i>		<i>FEMALES</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at the 1st January, 1951 ....	180	50	186	50	466
New Notifications 1951	38	—	24	4	66
Number restored to Register having been removed in previous Quarters ....	—	—	—	—	—
Cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification ....	1	—	2	1	4
Number removed from Register 1951 (Due to Recovery, Death or Outward Transfer) ....	24	3	14	3	44
Number on Register 31st December, 1951	195	47	198	52	492

TABLE X.  
**AGE AND SEX OF NEW CASES, DEATHS, and RECOVERIES FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1951.**

	New Cases				Cases removed from Register due to death				Cases removed from Register due to recovery			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary
0-1 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—5 .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—15 .. ..	3	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
—25 .. ..	7	—	12	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	3	—
—35 .. ..	8	—	5	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
—45 .. ..	4	—	2	—	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
—55 .. ..	13	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
—65 .. ..	2	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total .. ..	39	—	26	5	15	1	8	1	7	1	6	—

The death rate is 0.51 per 1,000 population.

TABLE XI.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

## NEW NOTIFICATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

Population	Year	Males		Females		Total
		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
45,190	1935	34	8	30	6	78
45,490	1936	34	14	18	9	75
45,880	1937	34	9	26	11	80
46,360	1938	23	8	18	4	53
46,360	1939	26	3	21	3	53
44,340	1940	29	6	19	5	59
45,000	1941	33	5	20	4	62
45,000	1942	28	3	19	3	53
45,000	1943	29	3	18	5	55
44,500	1944	24	5	31	1	61
44,410	1945	31	4	21	5	61
46,190	1946	26	4	37	7	74
47,060	1947	26	4	30	6	66
48,250	1948	21	3	25	3	52
48,490	1949	34	1	25	3	63
48,900	1950	30	2	21	2	55
48,690	1951	39	—	26	5	70

TABLE XIa.

## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

Population	Year	Males		Females		Total
		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
45,190	1935	11	3	19	3	36
45,490	1936	16	5	9	5	35
45,880	1937	22	2	3	4	31
46,360	1938	27	2	5	1	35
46,360	1939	—	—	—	—	31
44,340	1940	—	—	—	—	34
45,000	1941	—	—	—	—	32
45,000	1942	—	—	—	—	37
45,000	1943	—	—	—	—	39
44,500	1944	19	1	9	3	32
44,410	1945	13	1	17	2	33
46,190	1946	17	2	16	1	36
47,060	1947	9	2	17	1	29
48,250	1948	12	—	15	1	28
48,490	1949	17	5	16	3	41
48,900	1950	9	1	8	3	21
48,690	1951	15	1	8	1	25



## DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASE (CANCER).

TABLE XII.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per cent of total Deaths</i>
1935	45,190	18	33	51	10.39
1936	45,490	30	24	54	11.38
1937	45,880	29	31	60	11.67
1938	46,360	32	39	71	14.64
1939	46,360	26	28	54	10.65
1940	44,340	35	30	65	10.36
1941	45,000	45	28	73	13.51
1942	45,000	44	25	69	14.28
1943	45,000	29	30	59	11.24
1944	44,500	41	43	84	17.00
1945	44,410	30	38	68	12.64
1946	46,190	30	32	62	12.58
1947	47,060	31	47	78	15.00
1948	48,250	41	38	79	16.99
1949	48,490	41	37	78	13.85
1950	48,900	59	30	89	15.61
1951	48,690	46	33	79	13.62



## REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

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I present a report on the work carried out in my Department during 1951.

Housing, both repair and the provision of new houses, remains number one priority for every Authority. The repair of old houses becomes more difficult every year, and, with present legislation, there appears no real answer. As to the new houses, the number required is a total sufficient to give each individual family a house plus replacements for those scheduled for demolition and not, as is often quoted, the number of applications received plus houses scheduled for Slum Clearance. An estimate of the number of houses required by this Authority is approximately 3,000; but, it must be remembered that, included in this figure are families from a considerable number of houses in fair condition, which can only be dealt with when certain large areas are re-developed.

Progress has again been made in the clean handling of foods, but, after the first reaction brought about by the introduction of the Bye-Laws has passed, this has been slow and one wonders whether the advice given to their members by certain National Associations has not at times had a retarding effect.

Public Cleansing in general and Refuse Collection in particular is not spectacular; it is so taken for granted that until the service is disrupted the Public are unaware of its importance.

Costs for the year showed a decrease of £1,270; this is accounted for by the income received for the sale of salvage, which reached a figure of £8,433.

The net cost of removing and disposing of refuse from each house per week is 4½d.; equal to the price of two cigarettes. This cost is made up of Collection—3½d., Disposal—½d. and the provision of bins—½d. per week.

Mr. Saunders, one of the District Inspectors, resigned on taking up an appointment with another Authority, his place being taken by Mr. Thurston. There were three changes on the Clerical Staff.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee particularly and the Members of the Council, my thanks for their continued confidence; without this, no real progress is possible. To my Deputy, Mr. Crawford, and the whole of the Inspectoral and Clerical Staff, my appreciation of their loyalty and good work performed. My thanks also to all Chief Officers for their readiness at all times to give advice and assistance.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

### Complaints.

419 Complaints were received as compared with 374 in 1950; 231 related to stoppages in drains. The following analysis shows the variety of complaints:—

Drain stoppages and defects	240
General defects to houses	135
Offensive odours	10
Overcrowding	8
Insect infestation	7
Roadside caravan dwellers	6
Pigkeeping	3
Smoke nuisances	3
Miscellaneous	7

As anticipated in the Report of 1950, complaints were again received of offensive odours from the New Sewage Works, owned by a Joint Sewage Board; in addition complaints were received of flies. These were of the type which breeds on filter beds (e.g. *Psychoda* and *Spaniotoma*); the infestation was extremely severe and widespread.

A deputation from the Public Health Committee met the Joint Sewage Board, after which, by means of the use of Gammexane spray and dosage of the filters, the infestation disappeared.

The complaint of odours was to a large extent due to the fact that the Works were not being used to full capacity with the result that the sewage in the tanks at times became septic. Since the flow of sewage to the Works was stepped up, there has been a distinct improvement.

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

#### Smoke.

A considerable number of half-hourly observations were made on various boiler chimneys and where necessary suggestions and advice offered. One excuse which is common to all industrialists is that the coal being supplied is not of a suitable type or quality; in other words, it is contended that they have to accept what is delivered.

The Firebrick Industry contributes substantially to the industrial smoke problem, although it is fair to state that considerable progress has been made in the erection of the continuous type of kiln. The intermittent down draught kiln of the old type, of which there are still 91, is a bad offender. It is realised that this type of kiln must be used for certain refractories; but, by modifying the grates and method of stoking, I feel that still more could be done.

The prospects for a considerable improvement in smoke emission from one large boiler plant will become noticeable in 1952, following the transition from steam to electricity as the motive power.

### Industrial Cases.

Again during the year a number of complaints were received of damage to plant life adjacent to one large steel plant. These were due, in the first place, to the discharging of gases when burning out mains at a low level, and secondly to the discharge of the gases from the Melting Furnaces at too low a level.

The problem confronting the Works is the discharge of the gases at a sufficiently high level. There are five furnaces, each with a natural draught stack—180 ft., but the majority of the gases are transferred to Waste Heat Boilers, the discharge from which is approximately 80 ft. The one remedy suggested is that the gas from each Waste Heat Boiler should be by-passed into the natural draught stack of each furnace.

Various samples of plants affected were submitted to analysts and the results showed that the damage was due to acid fumes from metal processing plant. Again the services of the Home Office Inspector under the Alkali Act were enlisted; he visited the works on several occasions and gave advice.

A Deputation from the Public Health Committee met representatives of the Management and as a result it was agreed that recording apparatus should be installed around the Works. Five Lead Peroxide Stations together with one control station were set up on the 15th June and one Volumetric Apparatus for the measurement of Sulphur Dioxide was installed on the 1st August. The readings obtained so far are shown in the following tables, but it is too early to draw any conclusion. The necessary analytical work has been undertaken by the chemist at the Steel Works.

TABLE No. 1.

### LEAD PEROXIDE SO<sub>2</sub> RECORDERS.

Results as Mg. of SO<sub>3</sub>/day collected by 100 sq. cm.

<i>Station No.</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>December</i>
1	.72	1.24	2.09	2.23	2.04
2	.54	1.09	1.74	1.52	1.58
3	.44	1.42	1.91	1.63	1.41
4	.54	1.02	1.45	1.75	1.31
5	.55	1.55	3.09	2.34	1.71
6-Control	.26	0.85	1.58	1.21	1.03

TABLE No. 2.  
By **VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS.**  
Mg. per cm.

1951	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Wind Direction</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Wind Direction</i>
June ....	41.83	S—NNE	3.03	W
July ....	19.56	E—SE	2.14	NW
August ....	10.01	SW	2.21	NW
September ....	50.93	ENE	3.16	W
October ....	75.70	NE/E	6.60	SE
November ....	40.40	W	3.65	W
December ....	40.90	SSE	3.05	W

All plans of new works and improvements to works submitted to the Council for approval are first of all passed to this Department for scrutiny with a view to ascertaining whether there will be any process fumes, also the types of fuel burning apparatus. This close co-operation has been of considerable value.

#### **Water Supplies.**

8 Samples for both Chemical and Bacteriological examination were taken from the Public Main Supply and proved satisfactory. Examination of the six samples (3 Chemical and 3 Bacteriological) of water from the borehole which serves the Kingfisher Lido and Camping Site all proved satisfactory. At a private borehole which had shown some slight pollution in the previous year, it was found that the contamination was due to a crack in the seal which allowed polluted surface water to percolate through when pumping was in progress; a new seal was constructed. 19 Bacteriological samples were taken from this source with a view to proving that the contamination had been overcome and the water was fit for drinking.

Water used for industrial purposes was found to be slightly contaminated, and, as the works in question dealt with food, chlorination was brought into operation; one small well was closed. Three Bacteriological samples and one chemical were taken by this Department.

#### **Swimming Bath Water.**

Eight samples (seven Bacteriological and one Chemical) were taken during the months of June, July and August; all proved satisfactory. In addition, the Lovibond Comparator was used.

### Sewage Effluent.

Four Chemical samples were taken from the Council's Sewage Farm; all were satisfactory.

One sample of sewage effluent taken from a small works plant was found to be most unsatisfactory, particularly as the discharge was to an old mine workings. Negotiations resulted in the Council agreeing to extend the sewer and the Company to re-arrange the drainage for the sewage to be lifted into the Council's main sewer.

### Infectious Disease Prevention.

144 Visits were made to cases of Infectious Disease; 50 houses were disinfected.

16 Houses were dealt with for the elimination of bed bugs and the following table shows the work carried out:—

<i>Vermin</i>	<i>No. of houses sprayed</i>	<i>No. of Sprayings</i>
Bugs, fleas and Woodlice ....	16	29
Cockroaches ....	1	1
<b>Total</b> ....	<b>17</b>	<b>30</b>

### Moveable Dwellings.

During the year six applications were received for licences in respect of individual caravans; four were refused and two were withdrawn. The Licences in operation are as follows:—

Rear of May View, Quarry Bank ... ..	2
The Plantation, Pensnett ... ..	1
Housing Site Foreman ... ..	1
Turk Street ... ..	1
Kingfisher Camping Site ... ..	102

The additional works required by the Committee in respect of the Kingfisher Camping Site were in progress at the end of the year.

Considerable difficulty occurred during the year due to the nomad type of caravan dweller who commenced to set up vans, etc., on grass verges in the more rural part of the District. Much assistance was given by police officers in this matter. However, the position became so difficult in one part of the Area that eventually the Public Health Committee recommended the Public Works Committee to plough up grass verges. This had the desired effect,

Suggestions have been made for providing a camping ground for this type of caravan dweller, but when one realises the filthy habits of these people it is understandable that no Authority is anxious to provide for them in their area.

Legal proceedings were taken against the owner of land for permitting it to be used contrary to Section 269 of the Public Health Act and also in another case against a person for occupying a 'bus body without a licence.

## HOUSING ACT, 1936.

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### Section 9 (Repairs).

Of the four outstanding Notices at December 1950, the work was carried out in default at three of the houses at a cost of £99 4s. 0d. ; at the other house, the majority of the work has been carried out by the owner. No further Notices were served during the year.

### Section 11 (Demolition Orders).

22 Houses were represented as being unfit and Demolition Orders were made on the following:—

- 70 and 71, Bromley, Pensnett.
- 3, 5, 7 and 9, Terrace Street, Brierley Hill.
- 19, New Road (The Dock), Wordsley.
- 9 and 10, Church Street, Pensnett.
- 21, Watery Lane, Wordsley.
- 6 and 7, Round Oak, Brierley Hill.
- 15 and 17, Sheffield Street, Quarry Bank.
- 2 "D" Court, Potter Street, Brierley Hill.
- 51, Brierley Hill Road, Wordsley.
- 28, Church Street, Pensnett.
- 3, "A" Court, Potter Street, Brierley Hill.
- 46, Stour Hill, Quarry Bank.
- 68 and 70, Amblecote Road, Brierley Hill.
- 164, Moor Lane, Brierley Hill.

Plans and specifications were submitted in respect of one house which was void to reconstruct it with an adjoining house on which was an Undertaking.

### Section 12 (Closing Orders).

The following houses were represented also as unfit and Closing Orders were made:—

- 22, Caledonia, Quarry Bank.
- 67, Sheffield Street, Quarry Bank.
- 53, Chapel Street, Pensnett (formerly 39).

The policy of allocating 20% of all houses available for letting has been continued by the Council, the result being that 158 persons have been rehoused from 42 unfit houses into 44 houses. There were 86 houses at the end of the year on which Orders were operative; some of these were of long standing owing to the difficulty in persuading some families to move from one side of the Area to the other.



With a view to giving a complete picture of the work undertaken under the Housing Act since 1930, Table No. 3 has been prepared; this takes into account the years from 1930 to 1933, i.e. prior to the amalgamation of the three districts. The total number of houses dealt with in Clearance Areas, by Demolition and Closing Orders is 2,142 and the total number of persons re-housed 8,208; in addition, 47 houses were dealt with in anticipation of formal action, from which 141 persons were re-housed. The grand total of persons re-housed was 8,349; this is equal to one-sixth of the population. Had not the problem of Slum Clearance been so energetically tackled by this Authority from 1934 to 1939, I hesitate to think of the problem which would now have to be faced.

### **Overcrowding.**

At the end of 1950 there were only 47 known cases of statutory overcrowding. During the past few years there has been a substantial decrease in these cases due to the priority given under the Council's points scheme. So far as is known there are 109 cases of sex overcrowding, but these, as previously stated, receive but little recognition under the points scheme if the family occupies a house.

**HOUSING ACT.  
SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN 1930—1952.**

TABLE III.

Year	Section 11		Section 12 Closing Orders	Clearance Areas No. of Houses	TOTAL	Houses made fit Section 11	Houses permanently closed Sec. 11 & 12	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
	Demolition Orders	Under- takings							
*1930—1933 ..	143	14	15	54	226	16	12	111	713
1934 ..	50	4	1	10	65	—	1	79	240
1935 ..	266	21	60	60	407	32	39	47	701
1936 ..	281	29	47	142	499	22	39	256	1518
1937 ..	200	15	9	119	343	7	9	354	2041
1938 ..	143	38	6	235	422	12	28	478	1822
1939 ..	74	11	—	—	85	5	6	228	484
1940—1945 ..	6	7	1	—	14	—	8	71	79
1946 ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	3
1947 ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	45
1948 ..	4	3	—	—	7	—	3	49	137
1949 ..	12	4	—	—	16	—	4	23	91
1950 ..	31	—	—	—	31	—	—	13	176
1951 ..	22	—	3	—	25	—	3	56	158
	1234	146	142	620	2142	94	152	1780	8208

\* Prior to Amalgamation.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

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Following the exhibition held in the previous year, in conjunction with the Ministry of Food, the exhibits prepared by them were used together with films supplied by the Central Office of Information. On this occasion the exhibits were placed in two rooms in the main shopping centre with the front entirely open to the public; in fact, it was possible for passers-by to see the films being shown.

During the mornings the films and exhibits were available for conducted tours of Senior Schools and created considerable interest; in order to encourage the school children, the Council agreed to present prizes for the best essay from each school. These were presented by the Chairman of the Council at an open Meeting of the Council.

The greater portion of the time of one Inspector has been taken up with the preliminary inspections and considerable progress has been made.

The policy adopted was that each individual trader should be visited and the Bye-Laws discussed with him/her together with the assistant(s) and it is interesting to note to date 290 copies of the Bye-Laws were sold to traders.

During the year the policy of centralised slaughtering was continued and 4,514 pigs were notified for slaughter under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and examined at the two Bacon Factories still operating under my supervision. In addition the carcasses of 268 pigs were inspected at other premises.

Number of Pigs slaughtered	...	...	4782
Number of Pigs inspected	...	...	4782

The following tables give details of all whole carcasses and organs unfit for human consumption, also the causes for which they were condemned.

### All diseases except Tuberculosis.

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	372
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	...	...	7.86%

### Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	259
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	...	...	5.63%

**Carcases, or parts, and Offals condemned.**

Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241
Collars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Lungs (sets of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Spleens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Stomachs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Part Carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

*Weight of Meat  
Condemned  
in lbs.***Diseases.**

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	5115
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Congestion	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cysts	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Necrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Hydronephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	388
Acute Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Adhesion	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Total weight of meat condemned 6563 lbs—2 tons 18 cwts. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.

**Slaughterhouses.**

There are now 6 slaughterhouses licensed in the area. Three of these are in general use.

**Other Foods Condemned.**

Apples (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Apricots (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Bacon (lbs.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Bananas (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Beans in Tomato (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Beetroot (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bilberries (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blackberries (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blackcurrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Brislings (Tins) .....	34
Carrots (Tins) .....	10
Celery Hearts (Tin) .....	1
Cheese (Boxes) .....	45
Cheese (lbs.) .....	89
Cherries (Tins) .....	74
Chicken-in-Sauce (Tins) .....	6
Coconut (Pkts.) .....	1
Coconut Cup Cakes (Boxes of 72) .....	30
Cod Roe (Tins) .....	15
Crab Paste (Tins) .....	4
Crab Meat, Russian (Tin) .....	1
Crawfish (Tins) .....	2
Crunches (2 ozs.) .....	4
Custard Powder (Pkts.) .....	18
Damsons (Tins) .....	8
Eggs (Doz.) .....	9
Energen Low-Sugar Jam (Jars) .....	4
Flour (lbs.) .....	12
Fruit Salad (Jars) .....	14
Gooseberries (Tins) .....	2
Grapes (Tins) .....	4
Grapefruit (Tins) .....	5
Greengages (Tins) .....	10
Ham (Tins) .....	111
Ham, Cooked (lbs.) .....	156
Horseradish Cream (Jars) .....	97
Jellies (Pkts.) .....	34
Sandwich Spread (Jars) .....	10
Lemon Cheese (Jar) .....	1
Macaroni Cheese (Tins) .....	25
Malted Choco (3 oz. Pkts.) .....	144
Margarine (lbs.) .....	11
Marshmallow Teacakes (Gross) .....	4
Meat, including Beef Loaf, Pork, Sheeps' Tongues, Steak, Jellied Veal (Tins) .....	169
Melon and Lemon Jam (Tin) .....	1
Milk, Sweetened and Unsweetened (Tins) .....	260
Oranges (Tins) .....	25
Paste (Tin) .....	1
Peas (Tins) .....	150
Peas, dried (lbs.) .....	23
Peaches, sliced (Tins) .....	5
Pears (Tins) .....	9
Pickles (Jars) .....	9
Pilchards (Tins) .....	3
Pineapple (Tins) .....	3
Plums (Tins) .....	80
Prunes (lbs.) .....	6
Pudding, Australian (Tin) .....	1
Oats (Pkt.) .....	1

Rabbit (Tins) ... ..	9
Raspberries (Tins) ... ..	5
Rhubarb (Tins) ... ..	23
Salad Cream (Bottles) ... ..	11
Salmon (Tins) ... ..	29
Sardines (Tins) ... ..	5
Sausage (Tins) ... ..	6
Shrimps (Tin) ... ..	1
Soup (Tins) ... ..	85
Spinach (Tins) ... ..	9
Strawberries (Tins) ... ..	7
Sweets (Tins) ... ..	2
Tomatoes (Tins) ... ..	316
Tomatoes (lbs.) ... ..	21
Tomato Paste (Tins) ... ..	86
Vegetables, mixed (Tins) ... ..	2
Vinegar (Bottles) ... ..	16

**Summary of Articles of Food and Drugs submitted to the Public Analyst  
and the Results of the Analyses.**

<i>Article Analysed</i>	<i>Total Samples</i>		<i>Genuine</i>		<i>Not Genuine</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Apple Tart .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Beef Sausage—						
no preservative .....	3	—	3	—	—	—
with preservative .....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cheese Spread .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coffee & Chicory Essence	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cream Filling for Cakes	—	2	—	2	—	—
Fish Paste .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Flour, Sweetened Cake	3	—	3	—	—	—
Ice-Cream .....	4	12	4	11	—	1-8% def. in Fat
Jelly .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd Tart .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lemon Juice (bottled)	—	1	—	1	—	—
Macaroni, miniature	—	1	—	1	—	—
Milk .....	47	5	42	5	5	—
Milk Whipping Com- pound .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Orange Slices in Syrup	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pepper, White .....	—	2	—	2	—	—
Pork Brawn (Tinned)	—	1	—	1	—	—
Salad Cream .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tomato Piquant .....	—	1	—	1	—	—
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

### Milk.

One Informal and four Formal samples of milk showed a deficiency of Solids-not-Fat, but the Hortvet Freezing Point Test proved the deficiency to be from natural causes.

One Formal sample showed a deficiency in Fat of 22.3% and three "Appeal to Cow" samples showed the Fat deficiency to vary from 11.7% to 25.7%. This herd is largely comprised of Friesians. The Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture was notified.

Another Formal Sample was submitted which showed a deficiency in Fat and legal proceedings were taken. In this case samples taken at the same time from other churns on the vehicle gave satisfactory results; but at the hearing the farmer stated that after partly milking half of the herd, calves had been put on to the cows and it was argued that the milk was as given by the cow. Reluctantly the Stipendiary Magistrate accepted this contention and the case was dismissed.

### Ice-Cream.

The Food Standards Ice-Cream Order came into force in 1951, and it is interesting to note that only one of the sixteen samples submitted for chemical examination (manufactured in the District) was below the required standard, and that, in Fat content only. This compared very favourably as four samples were found to be below 5% in the previous year. The following table shows how the analyses compared with the standards prescribed by the Order.

	<b>Fat.</b>		<b>Sugar.</b>		<b>Milk Solids.</b>
	13.3%	...	14.4%	...	11.8%
	11.8%	...	10.2%	...	8.9%
	10.0%	...	16.0%	...	13.5%
	9.9%	...	12.0%	...	10.0%
	9.5%	...	13.5%	...	11.5%
	9.2%	...	12.5%	...	13.5%
	8.9%	...	10.1%	...	8.4%
	8.7%	...	10.0%	...	11.5%
	8.6%	...	11.7%	...	7.6%
	8.5%	...	11.5%	...	11.1%
	8.4%	...	10.7%	...	9.7%
	7.9%	...	12.9%	...	11.6%
	7.3%	...	13.1%	...	9.4%
	6.9%	...	14.4%	...	7.7%
	6.9%	...	12.9%	...	7.9%
	4.6%	...	14.0%	...	11.0%
Standard	5.0%	...	10.0%	...	7.5%

### Section 14.

One application was received for the registration of premises for the manufacture of Potato Crisps. The application was deferred, the applicant being informed that providing certain works were effected, registration would





MILK SAMPLING RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, 1951.

Designation under which sold	Total No. of Samples		Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Phenol- phthalein Test		Turbidity Test		Tuberculosis Test	
	Bact.	Biol.	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Neg.	Pos.
T.T. Past .....	67	3	64	3	67	—	67	—	—	—	3	—
Pasteurised .....	179	—	166	13	179	—	179	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised .....	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	—
T.T. Cert. ....	14	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Accredited .....	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ungraded .....	16	11	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>360</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>—</b>

**ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1947.  
THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE-CREAM) ORDER, 1951.**

Manufacturers in the District:—

Ice-Cream—						
Heat Treated	...	...	...	...	6	
Complete Cold Mix	...	...	...	...	6	
					—	12
Fruit Lollies	...	...	...	...	...	18
						—
				Total	...	30
						—

Retailers—Storage and Sale, the majority of whom retail wrapped ice-cream only ... .. 115

During the year three manufacturers ceased to manufacture ice-cream "complete cold mix" but continued to retail.

184 Samples were submitted for the Methylene Blue Test, the results of which were as follows:—

	<i>Type of Mix</i>	<i>No. of Samples Submitted</i>	<i>GRADES</i>			
			1	2	3	4
Produced within the Urban District	Heat Treated	49	33	8	7	1
	Cold Mix	24	15	6	1	2
Produced Outside	Heat Treated	111	72	19	11	9
	Cold Mix	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> .....		184	120	33	19	12

There was again a considerable improvement in the results of the samples submitted.

**Fruit Lollies.**

111 Samples were submitted for examination. The results were as follows:—

<i>No. of Samples Submitted</i>	<i>PLATE COUNT PER C.C.</i>			<i>B. COLI CONTENT</i>		
	<i>Sterile</i>	<i>Under 100</i>	<i>100 to 1,000</i>	<i>Over 1,000</i>	<i>Nil in 0.3 c.c.</i>	<i>Present in 0.3 c.c.</i>
111	27	64	11	9	101	10

**FACTORIES.**

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>	
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
Factories—			
With Mechanical Power .....	210	182	Nil
Without Mechanical Power .....	53	20	Nil
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>263</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>Nil</b>

**CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of defects</i>			<i>Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness .....	10	7	—	—
Inadequate ventilation .....	7	2	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficient .....	9	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .....	10	7	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	5	17	—	—
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

Ten Outworkers lists were received notifying fifteen Outworkers.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The destruction of rats and mice is provided as a free service at private dwellings. 109 houses were treated as compared with 127 in 1950. Work undertaken at business and industrial premises is at the request of the owners; 91 premises were tested and treated during the year.

The District Sanitary Inspectors in the course of general inspections refer specifically to rodent control, and are responsible for ensuring that everything is done to assist the operative in dealing with infestations and proofing; this particularly applies to food premises.

Examination of the records relating to individual business premises reveals that in ten cases, premises previously infested were testbaited with negative results and of the remainder, only small infestations are prevalent. From this it is evident that the expressions of satisfaction received on the efficiency of the service and the manner in which the female operative performs her duties are founded on fact.

Amblecote U.D.C. again requested assistance in dealing with a few troublesome properties.

The work for the year is summarised as follows:—

PREMISES		RATS				MICE	
Type	No.	Pre-baits	Poison Baits	Poison Takes		Poison Takes	
				Good	Small	Good	Small
Local Authority .. .. .	7	684	93	50	15	1	—
Dwelling Houses .. .. .	109	100	313	62	64	16	5
Business Premises .. .. .	91	8488	1783	873	432	109	45
Amblecote U.D.C. .... .	11	812	216	91	70	—	—
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>10084</b>	<b>2405</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>50</b>

In addition to the above a survey was made of all agricultural properties; where treatment was necessary it is included in the table as business premises.

### Sewers.

The treatment of sewers followed its normal course as required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, i.e. an annual testbaiting and half-yearly maintenance treatment.

The testbaiting of 70 manholes in various parts of the area resulted in five partial takes. These together with the manholes showing takes on the previous maintenance treatment plus manholes on either side were included in the first maintenance treatment. The full record is shown below:

	<i>No. of Manholes</i>		<i>Prebait Takes</i>	
	<i>Testbaited</i>	<i>Prebaited</i>	<i>Complete</i>	<i>Partial</i>
1st Half Year ....	70	28	—	7
2nd Half Year ....	—	20	—	3

**SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.**

There are 64 slaughtermen licensed to carry out the work of slaughtering. Three new licences were granted.

**SHOPS ACT.**

There are 731 shops on the register.

**PETROLEUM ACT.**

117 Premises are licensed to store petroleum spirit in the area, the total amount licensed being 93,273 gallons. Licence fees amounted to £71 5s. 0d.

3 Licences for the storage of Calcium Carbide were issued, the total amount licensed being 6 tons 2 cwts., and the fees amounted to £1 15s. 0d.

**CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING.**

Applications for licences to carry out work to existing houses were as follows:—

Licences issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total amount of Licences issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4,277

H. J. PARKER,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, 1951.

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re- Inspections</i>
<b>Housing Act.</b>		
Repairs (Sec. 9) ... ..	8	122
Demolition (Sec. 11) ... ..	20	266
Closing (Sec. 12) ... ..	1	21
Other Visits ... ..	21	19
Clearance Areas ... ..	—	70
<b>Public Health Act.</b>		
Houses ... ..	609	2899
Council Houses ... ..	9	3
Overcrowding ... ..	272	7
Licensed Premises ... ..	12	12
Camping Sites, Licensed ... ..	41	3
Cinemas ... ..	6	4
Water Supply ... ..	10	—
Rivers Pollution ... ..	2	4
Smoke Abatement—Observations & Premises visited ... ..	40	44
Atmospheric Pollution Readings ... ..	149	—
Courts, etc. ... ..	23	10
Public Conveniences ... ..	64	101
Drainage (Inspections) ... ..	120	172
Drainage Tests ... ..	3	1
Cesspools ... ..	3	2
Sewers and Street Gullies ... ..	3	12
Ashes Accommodation ... ..	30	3
Accumulations ... ..	8	4
Disinfestation ... ..	17	13
Infectious Diseases ... ..	144	6
Swimming Pool ... ..	23	—
Rag and Bone Dealers ... ..	2	—
Offensive Trades ... ..	7	—
Animals or Birds ... ..	9	5
<b>Factory Act.</b>		
Factories ... ..	169	101
Bake-houses ... ..	13	44
Outworkers ... ..	14	2
<b>Food and Drugs Act.</b>		
Market ... ..	73	10
Food Premises, including Ice-Cream Retailers	367	352
Food Preparing Premises ... ..	45	39
Fish Fryers ... ..	44	59
Ice-Cream Manufacturers ... ..	57	95
Meat and Food Surrenders ... ..	75	—
Milk and Dairies ... ..	16	7
Catering Licences ... ..	12	4

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re- Inspections</i>
<b>Shops Act</b> ... ..	80	1
<b>Petroleum Act</b> ... ..	177	33
<b>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act</b> ... ..	25	4
<b>Bye-Laws.</b>		
Tents, Vans and Sheds ... ..	70	209
Piggeries ... ..	31	31
Slaughterhouses ... ..	232	—
<b>Building Licences</b> ... ..	34	9
<b>Miscellaneous</b> ... ..	82	4
<b>Interviews with Owners, Builders, etc., on Property</b>	470	—

**Sanitary Improvements carried out as a result of Inspections made and Notices served. (Work actually carried out).**

**Dwelling Houses.**

Roofs repaired ... ..	252
House brickwork repointed ... ..	66
Chimney stacks repointed ... ..	26
Chimney pots provided or repaired ... ..	3
Defective brickwork of walls rebuilt ... ..	7
Dangerous walls rebuilt or repaired ... ..	11
Rainwater spouting repaired or renewed ... ..	127
Walls and ceilings cleansed ... ..	27
Plasterwork repaired or renewed ... ..	575
New firegrates provided ... ..	8
Firegrates repaired ... ..	63
New doors provided ... ..	8
Doors and door frames repaired ... ..	30
Door steps provided or renewed ... ..	6
New windows provided ... ..	18
New window casements provided ... ..	19
Windows repaired ... ..	114
Sash cords renewed ... ..	200
Top sashes of windows hung ... ..	6
Window fasteners provided ... ..	10
Windows made to open ... ..	18
Quarry floors repaired or renewed ... ..	7
Living room floors repaired or renewed ... ..	42
Bedroom floors repaired or renewed ... ..	36
Stairs repaired ... ..	52
Handrails on stairs provided or repaired ... ..	4
Verandahs repaired ... ..	5
Miscellaneous ... ..	85
Dirty houses—tenants neglect ... ..	4
Dirty bedding—tenants neglect ... ..	2



**Wash-houses, Water Closets, etc.**

Wash-house walls rebuilt ... ..	10
Wash-house roofs repaired ... ..	72
Wash-house doors repaired or renewed ... ..	10
Wash-house chimneys repointed or rebuilt ... ..	17
Wash-house windows repaired or renewed ... ..	9
Wash-house floors repaired ... ..	14
New earthenware sinks provided ... ..	9
Repairs to sinks, brickwork, etc. ... ..	13
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	24
Water supply provided to sinks ... ..	4
Washing boilers provided or repaired ... ..	43
Washing furnaces provided or repaired ... ..	30
Brickwork of washing boilers repaired ... ..	32
Water Closet brickwork repaired or repointed ... ..	9
Water Closet roofs repaired ... ..	26
Leaking Water Closet joints repaired ... ..	47
Water Closet flushing cisterns repaired or renewed ... ..	34
Water Closet pans provided ... ..	7
Water Closet seats renewed ... ..	28
New Water Closets provided ... ..	3
Water Closet floors repaired or renewed ... ..	3
Rainwater spouting provided or repaired to Wash-houses and Water Closets ... ..	10
Coal stores repaired ... ..	4
Coal house doors repaired ... ..	3
Yards or paving repaired ... ..	2
Miscellaneous ... ..	60

**Drainage.**

Obstructed drains cleared ... ..	193
Drains repaired or reconstructed ... ..	18
Inspection chambers provided ... ..	3
New covers provided to inspection chambers ... ..	9
Waste pipes repaired ... ..	7
Provision of piped water supply ... ..	3
Miscellaneous ... ..	14

**Food Premises.**

Food shops cleansed ... ..	10
Hot water supply provided ... ..	12
Fish frying rooms cleansed ... ..	4
Miscellaneous ... ..	35

**Ice-Cream Premises**

Hot water supply provided ... ..	4
Rooms cleansed ... ..	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	3



**PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

This section of the Report relates to the year ended 31st March, 1952.

**Staff.**

Foreman	...	...	...	...	1
Male Employees	...	...	...	...	42
Female Employees	...	...	...	...	13

These are employed as follows:—	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Refuse Collection	23	—
Refuse Disposal	1	—
Salvage	7	12
Street Cleansing	6	—
Gullies and Cesspools	2	—
Depot, Drains, Public Conveniences, etc.	3	1

**Vehicles.**

The new S. & D. Gully-Cesspool Emptier complete with street cleaning attachments was delivered in November 1951. A new Morris Van, purchased as a replacement in February 1952 and two Ford Vans, formerly operated by the Civic Restaurant, were added to the fleet for the collection of waste paper. One Morris (waste paper van) was sold and one old Freighter was dismantled. A Fordson Tractor fitted with a Bray Hydra-Loader was acquired in March for use on the disposal ground.

The following vehicles were available at the 31st March, 1952:—

- 2 S.D. Freighters (11 cubic yards).
- 3 S.D. Freighters (7 cubic yards).
- 1 S.D. Gully-Cesspool Emptier.
- 1 Morris 2-ton covered lorry.
- 2 Morris Vans (Paper Collection).
- 2 Ford Vans (Paper Collection).
- 2 Lewin Roadsweeper Collectors.
- 1 Austin Utility Van (Foreman).
- 1 Ford 5-cwt. Van (Disinfection, etc.).
- 1 Morris Van (Depot).
- 1 Bulldozer (Disposal).
- 1 Bray Hydra-Loader (Disposal).

### Ashbin Provision.

The provision of bins as a charge on the rates commenced in May 1950, and at the 31st March 1952 the number placed was as follows:—

<i>Year ended 31st March</i>	1951	1952	<i>Total</i>
Council Houses ....	417	530	947
New Council Houses ....	155	168	323
Private Houses ....	1454	1163	2617
New Private Houses ....	20	17	37
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2046</b>	<b>1878</b>	<b>3924</b>

The bin adopted as standard has a capacity of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cubic feet, each bin being embossed with a serial number for record purposes. The purchase of 1,000 bins immediately prior to the order prohibiting galvanising becoming effective proved not only a substantial saving financially, it meant that until November painted bins were not required. These latter, painted one coat red oxide and one coat aluminium, received two further coats at the Depot in an endeavour to prolong their usefulness. It must be admitted, however, that painted receptacles are uneconomic.

### Collection.

A weekly collection of house refuse was maintained except for temporary dislocation at holiday times. It is, once again, true to say that difficulties, resulting from labour shortage, sickness and injury, were overcome by the diversion of labour, mainly at the expense of street sweeping.

The practice of paying a bonus of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bin per five-man gang per week over the basic figure of 3,300 per week has assisted materially in retaining employees. The majority of the new Council Houses are sited at King-swinford and several adjustments have been necessary in the collection rounds to ensure that the additional work and bonus are evenly distributed.

Only sixteen complaints were received from householders against the service; upon investigation four related to misplaced bins and twelve to non-removal of refuse. The majority of these were due to doors being locked when the collectors called. When it is realised that approximately 700,000 receptacles are emptied in a year, resulting in over 1,300,000 visits by the collectors, the complaints are negligible; and it can be taken that the system operating is effective and giving satisfaction to householders generally. When one appreciates the numerous visits made by the collectors, some credit is due to them for their co-operation with the householders in carrying out the work.

Illness and absenteeism amounted to 780 days as compared with 979 in the previous year—an improvement.

The weight of the refuse, 11,824 tons, shows a reduction of approximately 1,000 tons; the number of loads of house refuse were reduced by 425.

It is apparent from the trend of recent years that more and more people are adopting modern means of heating their homes, and it is anticipated that the weight of 13.31 cwts. per day per 1,000 population will further decrease.

The following table shows the loads moved by the various vehicles.

Vehicle	NUMBER OF LOADS					Total
	Bins	Fixed Receptacles	Trade	Hospital & Schools	Pans & Bins	
RF 9623 .. ..	167	41	50	43	16	317
JH 5906 .. ..	1458	—	—	—	—	1458
JH 9307 .. ..	1311	—	—	—	—	1311
ARE 733 .. ..	15	2	210	162	180	569
DRF 624 .. ..	56	19	19	26	7	127
MRE 884 .. ..	1346	—	—	—	—	1346
SRE 742 .. ..	1360	—	—	—	—	1360
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>5713</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>6488</b>

### Disposal.

The disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at The Leys and follows the recommendations of the Ministry of Health. The land which was purchased in 1939 has now been in use for 10 years and there is sufficient tipping space available for many years to come. The site, which is ideally positioned, being practically in the centre of the urban area and well away from houses, will eventually be converted from a derelict site to land suitable for other purposes. Since tipping commenced on this ground, the amount of refuse deposited is approximately 150,000 tons.

During the year a Bray Hydra-Loader was purchased at a cost of £1,362 for the purpose of excavating covering material from the banks surrounding the tipping areas. The cost of this machine was met by income from the sale of waste paper etc.

#### Disposal Ground:—

House Refuse .. .. .	10929	
Trade and Other Refuse .. .. .	895	
	—	11824
Road Sweepings .. .. .		1301
		—
		13125 Tons
		—

### Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1952.

The provision of dustbins cost £2,117 for the full year as compared with £1,929 for eleven months of the previous year. Collection costs, mainly as a result of the drive for Waste Paper and wage increases amounting to £500, were advanced by £4,106; but, as the total salvage income showed an increase of £5,376, the net cost, £11,965, was some £1,270 below that of the previous year.

Disposal costs were £940 net (excluding the purchase of the Bray Hydra-Loader), an increase of £39. The net cost of the two services was £12,905 as compared with £14,136 in the previous year, the Rate Fund being relieved to the extent of £1,231.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Collection and Disposal</i>
	£	£	£
Revenue Account—			
Gross expenditure .....	20,571	1,107	21,678
Gross income .....	8,606	167	8,773
Net Cost .....	11,965	940	12,905
Unit Costs—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross expenditure per ton .....	34 9½	1 10½	36 8
Gross income per ton .....	14 6½	3½	14 10
Net Cost per ton .....	20 3	1 7	21 10
Net Cost per 1,000 Population .....	£ 246	£ 19	£ 265
Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected .....	844	66	910

Total refuse collected (tons) .....	11,824
Population .....	48,690
Area (Statute acres) .....	5,932
Weight per 1,000 population per day (cwts.) .....	13.31
Number of houses and premises .....	14,170
Rateable value .....	£195,434
Product of Id. rate .....	£767
Rate in £ (Collection and Disposal) .....	16.82d.

### Depot.

As mentioned in the previous report, a permanent depot for the Cleansing Department is becoming more imperative as the existing accommodation is insufficient to meet the needs of the Department. In addition, better accommodation is required for the workpeople, i.e. washing facilities, sanitary accommodation and means for drying clothing. It is hoped that the Council will provide for this in the near future.

### Street Cleansing.

The two Lewin Mechanical Sweeper Collectors again gave good service, working a total of 505 days and being available for 40 working days more than in the previous year.

The miles of channel swept by the machines was approximately 7,000; this figure alone gives some idea of the magnitude of the task if the work had to be done manually.

Presence of litter in the streets caused considerable difficulties; the labour shortage for this type of work is acute, and some members of the public seem to have little or no regard for the cleanliness of their streets. The Health Committee intend to provide litter bins in an attempt to instil a sense of tidiness into the offenders.

Gross costs were £5,001 as compared with £4,656 the previous year; the increase of £345 was due to higher wages and plant rates. Rebristling of the mechanical sweeper brushes cost £730 against £728 the previous year.

Details of the work of the vehicles is summarised as follows:—

	<i>No. of Loads.</i>	<i>Weight Tons.</i>	<i>Loads of Water.</i>	<i>Working Days.</i>
No. 1 Lewin Sweeper ... ..	369	500	412	246
No. 2 Lewin Sweeper ... ..	366	552	478	259
	735	1052	890	
Street sweepings moved by other vehicles ... ..	186	249	—	
Total ... ..	921	1301	890	

The mileage of the made-up roads is:—

Trunk Roads—1.19; Main Roads—21.69; District Roads—38.36.

### Gully Cleansing.

There are 1,752 street gullies, all of which are emptied by mechanical means. 9,296 Cleansings were effected and 384 loads removed.

The gross cost was £869 or £93 per 1,000 gullies.

### Cesspools.

The number of cesspools cleansed was 233; loads removed were 551 and the cost was £387.

### Sanitary Accommodation.

The following figures show the considerable progress that has been made since the amalgamation in 1934:—

	<i>W.C's.</i>	<i>Bins.</i>	<i>Pans.</i>	<i>Ashpits Privies.</i>	<i>Dry Ashpits.</i>	<i>Cesspools.</i>
1935 ...	10458 ...	10388 ...	143 ...	262 ...	108 ...	135
1952 ...	14760 ...	13978 ...	85 ...	31 ...	1 ...	98

### Public Conveniences.

There are seven for males and three for females in the area; the sum of £53 was collected during the year.

All public conveniences are thoroughly cleaned daily, two being visited twice each day.

## SALVAGE.

### Waste Paper.

At the commencement of the year the area was covered by three vans, each with driver and female collector; two vans were employed in calling fortnightly on householders known to save paper and shops and works received weekly visits by the third van. The amount of paper despatched per month averaged 29 tons.

The increase in waste paper prices in June provided the opportunity to extend the collection without upsetting the financial balance; economics had for long hampered the service.

Steps were immediately taken to engage a canvasser to make personal contact with the householders. In this she was successful and the information obtained made it possible to arrange a house-to-house collection first in the Wordsley District and eventually throughout the Area. Where the response from certain streets was not so good, re-visits were made. Leaflets were left at houses where the occupants were away, notifying the date of the next collection in those particular streets.

In conjunction with the personal contact, a Display Unit was loaned by Thames Board Mills and set up in a shop window in High Street, Brierley Hill. This attracted considerable interest, so much so that it was decided to exhibit part of the Unit in each District; window space was readily made available by shopkeepers for the purpose.

This co-operation typified the campaign. Cinema slides were shown at local cinemas and the Press did everything possible to keep the public informed of the monthly totals, and at the same time stressed the necessity of saving still more paper.

In consequence the 29 ton average of April and May progressed as follows:—30 tons in June, 33½ tons in July to 38 tons in August and 43 tons in September; the average for the period October to March 1952 was 42 tons. The total for the year at 454 tons produced an income of £7,581.



**Kitchen Waste.**

Waste food from communal street bins and works canteens was collected twice weekly as in previous years and the weekly collection from 450 houses, provided with 3-gallon containers, continued. The total amount collected was 125 tons or 23 tons below last year, and the income was £371 as compared with £407.

**General.**

Income received was the highest since salvage commenced in 1940/41, reaching the remarkable figure of £8,433 in return for 646 tons of materials. The previous highest was £5,201 in 1942/43 in return for 1,263 tons.

**Salvage Income.**

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
Paper ... ..	454	7581
Baled Tins ... ..	23	100
Cullet ... ..	30	66
Textiles ... ..	12	307
Kitchen Waste ... ..	125	371
Miscellaneous ... ..	2	8
Total ... ..	646	£8433

H. J. PARKER,  
*Cleansing Superintendent.*







