

[Report 1944] / Medical Officer of Health, Halesowen Borough.

Contributors

Halesowen (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1944

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BOROUGH OF HALESOWEN.



ANNUAL REPORT

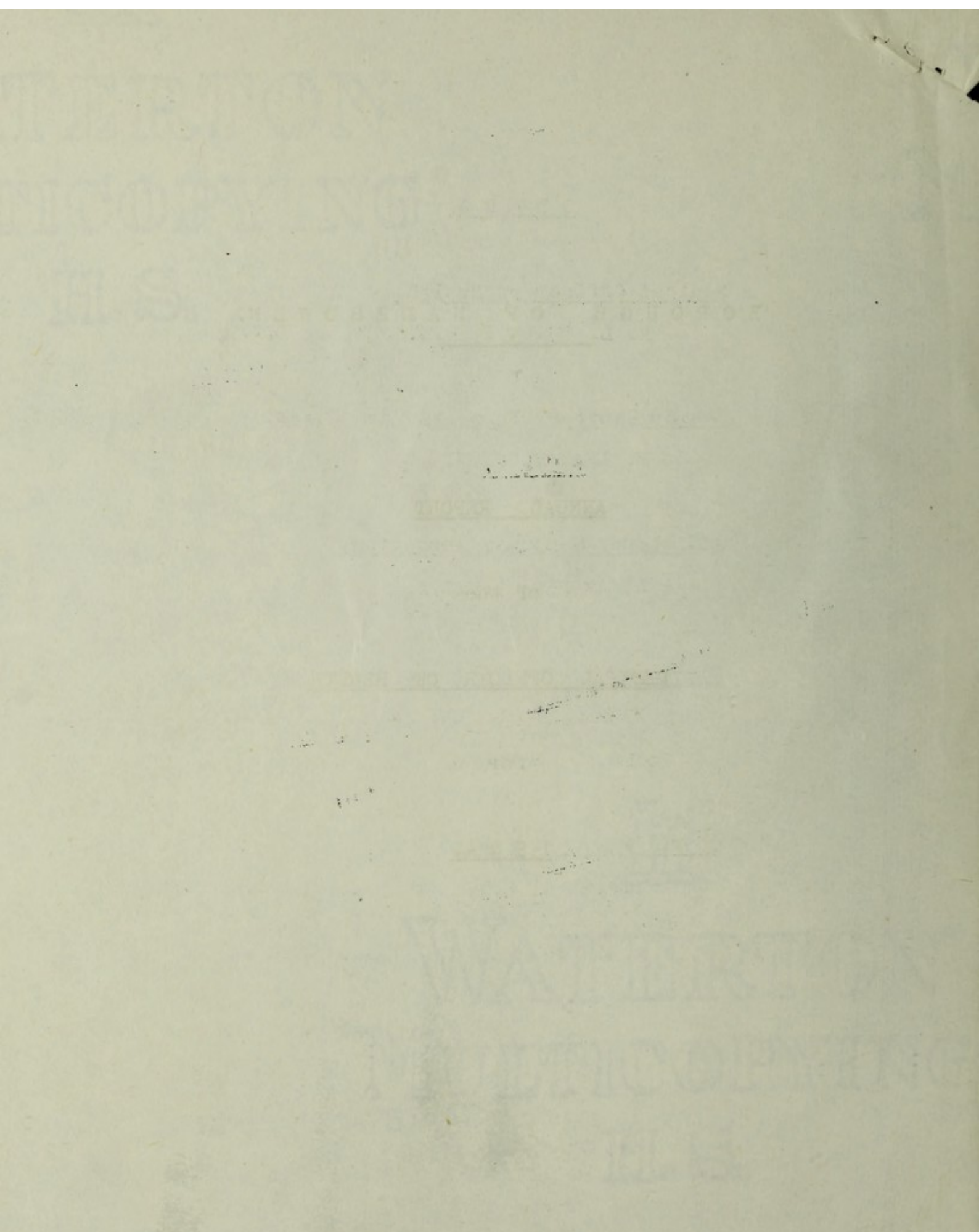
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for

1944.

L. J. HILL, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ... Sanitary Inspector
S. M. MORRIS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ... Sanitary Inspector
F. D. RIPPAGE ... Clerk
A. R. SMITH ... Clerk



S T A F F.

Medical Officer of Health.

R. L. CORLETT, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

E. LEA, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector.

A. ARCHER, M.S.I.A.

Clerks.

MISS M.I. DUGGAN.

MRS. H. DEELEY.

MRS. V. WALFORD.

On Military Service.

L.J.HILL, M.S.I.A. ... Sanitary Inspector.

E.V. BURROWS, M.S.I.A. ... Sanitary Inspector.

F.D.HIPKISS ... Clerk.

A.R.HUMPHRIES ... Clerk.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

E. L. CORLIFF, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Disinfection Superintendent

E. L. LEE, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

A. ARON, M.S.I.A.

Clerks

MISS M. I. DUGAN
MR. H. DUNN
MR. W. WATSON

On Military Service

L. J. HILL, M.S.I.A. ... Sanitary Inspector.
E. L. BURTON, M.S.I.A. ... Sanitary Inspector.
T. J. HINES ... Clerk.
A. R. HUNTER ... Clerk.

Council House,

Halesowen.

October, 1945.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Halesowen.

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Harrison and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report on the health of the
Borough of Halesowen for the year 1944.

In my opinion, the health of the district continues
to be satisfactory. There were 24 fewer deaths, and 66
more births than in 1943, and the births exceeded the deaths
by 429.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement.
I wish to express my appreciation for the co-operation which
was received from the members of the Public Health Department,
and in particular to record my gratitude to Mr. Archer and
Miss Duggan for the help they have given to me not only in
compiling this report, but for willing assistance after
normal office hours. The Department is also indebted to
Mr. Monk, the County Analyst, and his staff, for their freely
offered assistance and advice on matters relating to sampling.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. L. CORLETT.

Medical Officer of Health.

Council House,

Halesowen.

October, 1945.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Halesowen.

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Harrison and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report on the health of the
Borough of Halesowen for the year 1944.

In my opinion, the health of the district continues
to be satisfactory. There were 21 fewer deaths and 66
more births than in 1943, and the birth rate exceeded the death
rate by 45.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement.
I wish to express my appreciation for the co-operation which
was received from the members of the Public Health Department
and in particular to record my gratitude to Mr. Archer and
Miss Duggan for the help they have given to me not only in
compiling this report, but for willing assistance after
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Mr. Hogg, the County Analyst, and his staff, for their freely
offered assistance and advice on matters relating to sampling.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. CORLETT.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions.

The area of the district is	5,247 acres.
Population, Census 1931:	31,058
Population, mid 1944:	37,150
Rateable value, November 1944..	£153,424.
The sum represented by a penny rate.	£565/12/0.

The District is bounded on the north by the Borough of Rowley Regis, on the east partly by the Borough of Oldbury and partly by the City and County Borough of Birmingham, on the south by the Rural District of Bromsgrove, and on the west partly by the Borough of Stourbridge and partly by the Urban District of Brierley Hill.

It is approximately 7 miles from the Birmingham City Centre, borders and is easily accessible for industrial purposes to the Black Country, but fortunately, however, forms part of the northern area of the beautiful County of Worcester. It is, therefore, partly industrial, partly residential, and partly agricultural. We are very favourably situated from the point of view of further industrial and housing development, and the town is capable of being made into a beautiful one. The prevailing wind comes from the rural belt surrounding the Borough.

Prior to the war, the growth of the district was very rapid. The number of houses in 1921 was 5,843; in 1931 was 7,324; in 1935 was 9,324; in 1936 was 9,700; in 1937 was 10,201, and in 1938 was 10,586. The Council have erected 1,844 houses.

The principal industries are brickmaking; fireclay and terracotta; chain and spike making; tube and tube fittings; steel making; gun barrel making; bicycles; perambulators; iron casting; shoe, heel and tip making; wall tie making; spelter refining; paint and varnish making; coal mining, and some electrical work.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions.

The area of the district is	5,247 acres.
Population, Census 1931:	31,052
Population, mid 1944:	37,450
Rateable value, November 1944:	£153,424
The sum represented by a penny rate.	£256/12/0.

The District is bounded on the north by the Borough of Rowley Regis, on the east partly by the Borough of Oldbury and partly by the City and County Borough of Birmingham, on the south by the Rural District of Bromsgrove, and on the west partly by the Borough of Stourbridge and partly by the Urban District of Brierley Hill.

It is approximately 7 miles from the Birmingham City Centre, and is easily accessible for industrial purposes to the Black Country, but unfortunately, however, the part of the northern area of the beautiful County of Worcester. It is, therefore, partly industrial, partly residential, and partly agricultural. We are very favourably situated from the point of view of transport, industrial and housing development, and the town is capable of being made into a beautiful one. The prevailing wind comes from the rural belt surrounding the Borough.

Prior to the war, the growth of the district was very rapid. The number of houses in 1921 was 2,845; in 1931 was 7,324; in 1935 was 9,324; in 1936 was 9,700; in 1937 was 10,201, and in 1938 was 10,586. The Council have erected 1,844 houses.

The principal industries are brickmaking; glass and lamp-making; chain and wire making; rope and cable fitting; steel making; gun barrel making; bicycle; perambulators; iron casting; shoe, heel and tip making; wall tile making; spelter casting; paint and varnish making; coal mining, and some electrical work.

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

(a) Live Births.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	404	352	756
Illegitimate.	9	13	22
	<u>413</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>778</u>

(b) Still Births.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.	10	15	25
Illegitimate.	-	-	-
	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>25</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population..20.9.
 Birth Rate for England and Wales17.6

DEATHS.

<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
182.	167.	349.

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident
 population 9.3
 Death Rate for England and Wales... .. 11.6
 Death Rate for 148 towns estimated resident
 population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 census .. 12.4

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Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

No deaths were recorded during the year from puerperal causes, but there were two deaths from other maternal causes.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	21	11	32
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<u>22</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>33</u>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 Live Births...	42.41
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births...	42.32
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births...	45.45

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was .. 46 per 1,000 Live Births.

Causes of Death of infants under one year.

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>Total Deaths.</u>	<u>Under 1 Month.</u>
Prematurity	10	10
Congenital abnormalities...	7	5
Intracranial haemorrhage...	5	5
Bronchitis	1	-
Broncho pneumonia	5	2
Enteritis	2	-
Osteo-myelitis.	1	-
Icterus Gravis Neonatorum..	1	1
Melaena Neonatorum... ..	1	1
	<u>33.</u>	<u>24.</u>

Deaths from Measles, (all ages)..... Nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough, (all ages) Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea, (under 2 years) 2.

Deaths from Pneumonia

No deaths were recorded during the year from pneumonia, but there were two deaths from other maternal causes.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

Total	F.	M.
32	14	18
1	—	1
33	14	19

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

All infants per 1,000 live births... 12.44
 Legitimate infants per 1,000 live births... 12.32
 Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live births... 12.55

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 146 per 1,000 live births.

Causes of Death of Infants under one year

Causes of Death	Total Deaths	Under 1 Month
Pneumonia	10	10
Constitutional debility	7	5
Intestinal hemorrhage	5	5
Bronchitis	1	1
Scrofula	5	5
Enteritis	2	2
Gastritis	1	1
Latent Gravid Metrorrhoea	1	1
Metrorrhoea	1	1
	33	34

Deaths from measles (all ages) 111.
 Deaths from whooping cough (all ages) 111.
 Deaths from diphtheria (under 5 years) 2.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

					<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	-	-
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	...	...	...	-	-
3.	Scarlet Fever..	...	...	...	-	-
4.	Whooping Cough.	...	...	...	-	-
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	2
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	8	8
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	2	1
8.	Syphilitic diseases..	...	...	...	2	-
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	-	2
10.	Measles..	...	...	...	-	-
11.	Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	...	...	...	-	-
12.	Acute infectious encephalitis	...	...	...	-	-
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M)	...	...	...	3	-
	Cancer of uterus (F)	...	...	...	-	3
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	7	1
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	-	9
16.	Cancer of all other sites..	...	...	...	12	18
17.	Diabetes...	...	...	...	2	2
18.	Intracranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	24	21
19.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	42	40
20.	Other diseases of the circulatory system.	...	...	...	3	3
21.	Bronchitis.	...	...	...	15	9
22.	Pneumonia..	...	...	...	8	3
23.	Other respiratory diseases.	...	...	...	4	1
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	5	1
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)...	...	...	...	-	2
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	1	2
27.	Other digestive diseases...	...	...	...	7	3
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	3	6
29.	Puerperal and post abortive sepsis	...	...	...	-	-
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	-	2
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	9	1
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injuries, and infantile diseases	...	...	...	9	5
33.	Suicide...	...	...	...	1	1
34.	Road Traffic accidents	...	...	...	-	1
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	3	6
36.	All other causes...	...	...	...	11	14
					<u>182.</u>	<u>167.</u>

CAUSES OF DEATH

1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3
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SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

(i) Public Health Officers.

The Staff of the Public Health Department is given on page 2.

(ii) (a) Laboratory Facilities.

The work is carried out at the Worcester County Laboratory by the County Analyst.

(ii) (b) Ambulance Facilities.

The Council provide two ambulances for conveying non-infectious patients to and from hospital. During the year 2,901 cases were transported to and from hospital and assistance was given at 78 accidents, the total distance travelled being 37,382 miles.

Infectious diseases cases are conveyed by arrangement by one of the two ambulances belonging to the North Worcestershire Joint Isolation Hospital Board.

(ii) (c) Nursing in the Home.

Three Nursing Associations at present operate in the district.

The County Council are the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for the district.

(ii) (d) Tuberculosis.

The work is under the direction of the County Council.

(ii) (e) Infectious Disease.

The cases of infectious disease are admitted to the North Worcestershire Joint Isolation Hospital, situated at Hayley Green, Halesowen.

(ii) (f) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

School clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, and Ante-Natal sessions are provided by the County Council. There are three centres, namely Cradley, Halesowen and Hill & Cakemore.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Public Health Officers.

The Staff of the Public Health Department is given on page 2.

Laboratory Facilities.

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Ambulance Facilities.

The Council provide two ambulances for conveying non-infectious patients to and from hospital. During the year 2,901 cases were transported to and from hospital and assistance was given to 78 accidents, the total distance travelled being 25,382 miles.

Infectious diseases cases are conveyed by arrangement by one of the two ambulances belonging to the North Worcester Joint Isolation Hospital Board.

Nurses in the Home.

Three Nursing Associations at present operate in the district.

The County Council are the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for the district.

Tuberculosis.

The work is under the direction of the County Council.

Infectious Diseases.

The cases of infectious diseases are admitted to the North Worcester Joint Isolation Hospital, situated at Nayley Green, Halesowen.

Clinical and Treatment Centres.

School clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, and Ante-Natal sessions are provided by the County Council. There are three centres, namely Nayley, Halesowen and Hill A. Oakham.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

The water supplied to the Borough is derived from the South Staffordshire Water Company's Shavers End reservoir system which is supplied from pumping stations at Ashwood, Hinksford, Prestwood and Kipver, all treated in the Smestow Valley where underground water is pumped from the new red sandstone formation. A further supply of water to this system is obtained from surface water impounded in storage reservoirs near Lichfield.

The water from the Ashwood and Hinksford pumping stations is chlorinated before being pumped into supply and the Lichfield water is treated by passing through sedimentation tanks and a rapid gravity filtration plant, in addition to chlorination. Routine chemical and bacteriological analyses of water at all sources of supply are taken monthly, and samples of water in the area of supply are also taken at similar intervals.

Sterilisation is carried out by portable chlorination apparatus before putting new mains into use or following repair work on old mains.

There are a small number of isolated properties which depend upon wells for their supply. The water supplied to the Borough by the S.S.W. Company is a constant supply of high quality.

Below is a typical analysis.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Date of sampling - 10.7.45.

Bacteria. Colonies per ml.

Nutrient Agar at 20°C. 3 days.. 14.
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 1 day .. 0.
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 2 days.. 0.

Coliform Bacteria.

Presumptive Test Absent.
Differential Tests.... Absent.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.

Colour, (Burgess)..... 2 mm.
Turbidity Trace susp. matter.
pH..... 6.6

Taste..... Normal.
Odour..... Nil.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. (Expressed in parts per 100,000).

Alkalinity (CaCO ₃).....	7.3	Temporary Hardness....	6.8
Chlorides (Cl).....	2.88	Permanent Hardness....	4.1
Ammoniacal Nitrogen.....	Trace.	Total Hardness.....	10.9
Albuminoid Nitrogen.....	Trace.	Iron (Fe).....	0.003
Oxidised Nitrogen.....	0.23	Manganese (Mn).....	Nil
Oxygen absorbed (3 hrs. at 27°C).....	0.012	Free Cl (p.p.m.).....	Nil.

I am indebted to R.A. Robertson, Esq., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief to the S.S.W.C. for this exhaustive information.

Drainage and Sewerage.

All sewage is dealt with by the Upper Stour Valley Main Drainage Board.

Public Cleansing.

This branch of the work is under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. The refuse is dealt with wholly by controlled tipping. During this year there were three tips in operation.

A fortnightly collection of refuse and salvage was aimed at during the year but the scarcity of suitable labour and the fact that all the employees are ageing meant that the slightest extra strain caused the system to break down. Until suitable men, and by that I mean younger men, are available, the service cannot be greatly improved.

Useful results were accomplished in the salvaging of metal, paper and rags, bones, bottles and kitchen waste.

Atmospheric Pollution.

For a variety of reasons the war-time period hampered progress in connection with problems relating to atmospheric pollution and although it may be unscientific to dogmatise without producing supporting evidence, I am satisfied that there is a considerable degree of avoidable pollution of this nature in the Borough.

Some useful work has been done in connection with advising stokers and managements but much more remains to be accomplished. It is a subject on which particular emphasis will be placed when more staff is available.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1938.

No complaints have been received relating to excessive rentals, but one application was granted for the issue of a certificate as to the state of repair of a dwelling-house.

Drainage and Sewerage.

All sewage is dealt with by the Upper Stour Valley
Main Drainage Board.

Public Cleansing.

This branch of the work is under the supervision of
the Senior Sanitary Inspector. The refuse is dealt with
wholly by controlled tipping. During this year there were
three tips in operation.

A fortnightly collection of refuse and saltpetre was
started at the year but the quantity of refuse
labour and the fact that all the employees are getting more
that the slightest extra strain caused the system to break
down. Until suitable men, and by that I mean younger men,
are available, the service cannot be greatly improved.

Useful results were accomplished in the reduction of
metal, paper and rags, glass, bottles and kitchen waste.

Atmospheric Pollution.

For a variety of reasons the war-time period hampered
progress in connection with problems relating to atmospheric
pollution and although it may be unrealistic to demand
without producing supporting evidence, I am satisfied that
there is a considerable degree of avoidable pollution of this
nature in the Borough.

Some useful work has been done in connection with
atmospheric pollution and management but much more remains to be
accomplished. It is a subject on which particular emphasis
will be placed when more staff is available.

Heat and Mortuary Interest Notifications Act, 1930 to 1938.

No complaints have been received relating to excessive
rents, but one application was granted for the issue of a
certificate as to the state of repair of a dwelling-house.

Rodent Control.

Under the Defence (General) Regulations 1939 and the Infestation Order 1943, S.R. & O. No. 680, the Ministry of Food issued directions requiring the Council, not later than 1st May, 1944, to proceed to remedy infestation by rats in sewers and drains or culverts, in accordance with the procedure detailed by the Ministry of Food.

A survey was carried out and the results showed that although at a few premises in the Borough there did exist a rat population, at only three was it considered serious. These premises were treated with considerable success and were under observation at the end of the year.

With regard to the sewers the work of baiting and poisoning was carried out in ten sections. In all 866 manholes were dealt with. A total of 57 pre-baits were taken, 15 good poison takes were recorded and 42 small takes.

It is estimated that some 650 rats were killed and although some manholes are regularly examined there has been no evidence of re-infestation.

As an experiment, several storm water sewers were treated and found to harbour rats. It is suggested that in areas where there are separate foul and storm sewers it would be wise, at least to test-bait the storm sewers in those areas where infestation is found in the foul sewers.

Vermin.

As pointed out in my previous report, far too many houses in the Borough show evidence of vermin infestation, particularly by the cockroach. Although a limited success is obtained by the use of proprietary insecticides, I feel I am not alone in saying that the need for really effective insecticides is serious.

Vermin eradication must be tackled energetically at the earliest opportunity.

Robert Gossel.

Under the Defence (General) Regulations 1939 and the
Infection Order 1941, S.R. & O. No. 680, the Ministry
of Food issued directions regarding the Council, not later
than 1st May, 1941, to proceed to remedy infection by
tests to sewers and drains or culverts, in accordance with
the procedure detailed by the Ministry of Food.

A survey was carried out and the results showed that
although at a few premises in the Borough there did exist
a rat population, at only three was it considered serious.
These premises were treated with non-toxic baits and
were under observation at the end of the year.

With regard to the sewers the work of baiting and
poisoning was carried out in ten sections. In all 885
manholes were dealt with. A total of 57 pre-baits were
taken, 15 food poison baits were recorded and 42 small
baits.

It is estimated that some 650 rats were killed and
although some manholes are regularly examined there has
been no evidence of re-infection.

As an experiment, several storm water sewers were
treated and found to harbour rats. It is suggested that
in areas where there are separate foul and storm sewers it
would be wise, at least to test-bait the storm sewers in
those areas where infection is found in the foul sewers.

Vermis

As pointed out in my previous report, far too many
houses in the Borough show evidence of vermin infestation,
particularly by the cockroach. Although a limited success
is obtained by the use of proprietary insecticides, I feel
I am not alone in saying that the need for really effective
insecticides is serious.

Vermis eradication must be tackled energetically at
the earliest opportunity.

Inspections.

The Sanitary Inspector has furnished me with the list given below which shows the number of visits made during the year.

(2)	Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	13.
	Billeting	...	...	...	...	989.
	Civil Defence.	...	...	...	...	30.
	Complaints (unclassified).	...	...	...	...	42.
	Dairies	...	...	...	...	63.
	Drains	...	...	...	...	92.
	Dustbins	...	...	...	...	138.
(3)	Factories Act.	...	...	...	...	9.
	Farms	...	...	...	...	13.
	Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	58.
	Food Sampling.	...	...	...	...	84.
(4)	House Inspections (Housing Act).	...	...	...	...	20.
	Infectious Diseases.	...	...	...	...	40.
	Markets and Fairs	...	...	...	...	4.
	Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	33.
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	161.
	Offensive Trade	...	...	...	...	12.
	Refuse Collection and Disposal..	...	...	...	...	26.
	Rent Acts	...	...	...	...	2.
	Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	546.
	Salvage	...	...	...	...	64.
	Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	11.
	Smoke observations..	...	...	...	...	83.
	Tents, Vans, & Sheds	...	...	...	...	6.
3. Act	Timber permits	...	...	...	...	48.
	Unsuccessful visits.	...	...	...	...	59.
(A)	Vermin	...	...	...	...	10.
	Water Supply..	...	...	...	...	6.

2,662.

SECTION D.

Housing.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:-

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|------|
| (1) | (a) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 134 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 174 |
| (2) | (a) | Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | 4 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 9 |
| (3) | | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | Nil. |
| (4) | | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 134 |

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	101
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(A) Proceedings under sections, 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... .. | Nil. |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:- | |
| | (a) By Owners | Nil. |
| | (b) By Local Authority in default of owners... .. | Nil. |

SECTION II.

Housing.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:-

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	136
(2) Number of inspections made for the purpose:-	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	4
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose:-	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	134

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers. ...	104
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(A) Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1925:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By Owners ...	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year (continued).

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 100
(INCLUDING NOTICES OUTSTANDING ON DECEMBER 31ST)
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices:-
- (a) By owners 41
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. Nil.
OUTSTANDING NOTICES WILL BE DEALT WITH IN 1945

(C) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... .. Nil.
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil.

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil.
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.. Nil.

4. Housing Act 1936 - Overcrowding:

As in every other authority there is an acute shortage of houses and consequently much overcrowding.

.....

An increasing number of-complaints continue to be received in connection with housing defects, and whilst the policy has so far been to insist only on the remedy of such serious items as defective roofs, defective water-closets, etc., it is felt that before long a more progressive policy will have to be pursued. Many property owners are of similar views but the main difficulties continue to be the short supply of essential building materials, the scarcity of labour, and the necessity for the diversion of labour and materials to districts affected by bombing.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year (continued).

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Act:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served regarding defects to be remedied

100

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices:-

(a) By owners

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners

(C) Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders

(D) Proceedings under Section 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit

4. Housing Act 1936 - Overcrowding:

As in every other authority there is an acute shortage of houses and consequently much overcrowding.

An increasing number of complaints continue to be received

in connection with housing defects, and whilst the policy has so far been to insist only on the remedy of such serious items as

defective roofs, defective water-supply, etc., it is felt that

before long a more progressive policy will have to be pursued. Many

property owners are of similar views that the main difficulties continue

to be the short supply of essential building materials, the scarcity

of labour, and the necessity for the diversion of labour and materials

to districts affected by bombing.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(A) Milk Supply.

Number of producers with premises in the Borough.....	10
Number of producers retailing in the Borough	25
Number of retail dairymen with premises in the Borough..	12
Total number of dairymen(including producers) supplying milk in the Borough.....	55
Number of producers licensed for tuberculin tested milk.	Nil
Number of producers licensed for accredited milk.....	1
Number of supplementary licenses for accredited milk....	1
Number of licenses for production of pasteurised milk...	1
Number of supplementary licenses for pasteurised milk...	4

Borough: Approximate percentage of types of milk sold in the

(a)	Heat-treated.....	75%
(b)	Raw- ungraded....	18%
(c)	Tuberculin-tested	4%
(d)	Accredited.....	3%

(Heat-treated includes sterilised, pasteurised, and milk heat-treated but not sold under any designation).

During 1944 a total of 118 samples of milk were submitted to the County Analyst for routine bacteriological examination. Four samples were submitted for examination for the Klebs Loeffler bacillus, five samples were submitted for examination for the presence of Bacillus Enteritidis (Gaertner) and the Salmonella group, and two for the Brucella group. The whole of the latter eleven samples were negative for the particular organisms for which they were examined. In addition two samples were specially examined for the presence of moist dirt.

Thirty five samples of milk were examined microscopically and by the inoculation of guinea pigs for the tubercle bacillus. In every instance the samples gave negative results. Twenty-six of these samples were raw milks, eight pasteurised and one 'heat-treated'. Only one of the raw samples was a graded milk, it being an accredited supply.

Of the 118 samples of milks examined bacteriologically

55 were raw milks, 56 pasteurised and 7 'heat-treated'. The 55 raw milks may be further sub-divided as 12 were samples of milk which was pasteurised before it reached the consumer. Several of these 12 samples were considered unsatisfactory and repeated efforts were made to effect improvement. Little satisfaction was obtained as the milk is bulked in another County and only comes into the Borough for pasteurising. Nevertheless attention is continuously given to this matter as the need for a thoroughly satisfactory raw milk is felt to be necessary to result in a high quality pasteurised product.

The 'heat-treated' samples were milks not sold under any designation and they showed blue unit figures ranging from 2.6 to 15, thus indicating that in no case were they pasteurised milks.

Every pasteurised sample was satisfactory, a significant result.

There is one pasteurising plant in the Borough and it is maintained under constant supervision. The conditions under which the milk is handled and treated are always of a high standard, and the management take a keen interest in the results of the sampling.

Eighty-six pint milk bottles were submitted for bacteriological examinations of which 79 were washed in a machine of the straight through type which deals with the crates at the same time. Obviously dirty bottles are taken out of the crates and dealt with by hand. The jets in the machine are arranged so as to provide firstly a detergent wash at 130°F to 140°F, a hot clean rinse at approximately 170°F, and lastly sterilisation by steam.

The method of sampling at the machine was to choose the bottles from the crates in such a manner as to secure a fair sample across the jets of the machine. New caps were then carefully placed on the bottles for transportation to the laboratory. Packing in ice was not resorted to as the examination commenced within approximately 3 hours from sampling.

The technique for examination of a bottle is to introduce a measured quantity of sterile water. The bottle is then thoroughly shaken and an aliquot portion withdrawn, plated out, and incubated. The organisms are then counted by the usual methods.

Whilst there are no bacteriological standards it has been

55 raw milk, 56 pasteurized and 57 heat-treated. The 55 raw milk may be further sub-divided as 12 were samples of milk which was pasteurized before it reached the consumer. Several of these 12 samples were considered satisfactory and reported errors were made to effect improvement. Little satisfaction was obtained as the milk is bulked in another factory and only comes into the factory for pasteurizing. Nevertheless attention is continuously given to this matter as the need for a thoroughly satisfactory raw milk is felt to be necessary to result in a high quality pasteurized product.

The 'heat-treated' samples were milk not sold under any designation and they showed some slight variation from 2.6 to 15, time indicating that in no case were they pasteurized.

Every pasteurized sample was satisfactory, a significant result.

There is one pasteurizing plant in the Borough and it is maintained under constant supervision. The conditions under which the milk is handled and treated are always of a high standard, and the management takes a keen interest in the results of the sampling.

Eighty-six pint milk bottles were submitted for bacteriological examination of which 79 were washed in a machine of the standard type which deals with the sterilization of the bottles. Obviously dirty bottles are taken out of the series and dealt with by hand. The time in the machine is regulated so as to provide firstly a detergent wash at 150°F to 160°F, a hot clean wash at approximately 170°F, and lastly sterilization by steam.

The method of sampling at the machine was to choose the bottles from the series to make a number as to secure a fair sample across the lots of the machine. New cases were then carefully placed on the bottles for transportation to the laboratory. Packing is not yet resorted to as the examination commenced within approximately 5 hours from sampling.

The technique for examination of a bottle is to first wash a measured quantity of sterile water. The bottle is then thoroughly shaken and an aliquot portion withdrawn, plated out, and incubated. The organisms are then counted by the usual methods.

Whilst there are no bacteriological standards it has been

suggested by certain workers that a clean bottle should not contain more than one organism per millilitre of capacity, i.e. 600 organisms per pint bottle. Other workers have suggested a considerably lower standard of 200 per pint bottle but this may be due to some extent to a difference in the technique of examinations.

As an experiment, six bottles were submitted for examination immediately they were taken from the machine, i.e. before they had time to drain. The results are given below:-

<u>Reference.</u>	<u>Colony Count</u> <u>per bottle</u>	<u>Presumptive Coli</u> <u>Test.</u>
125/45/A	17,000	Absent.
126/45/A	41,000	Present in 1 ml.
127/45/A	3,000	Absent.
128/45/A	2,600	Absent.
129/45/A	31,000	Present in 1 ml.
130/45/A	20,000	Present in 1 ml.

Results in the case of the remaining 79 bottles may be summarised as follows:-

	<u>Percentages.</u>
Completely sterile	8..... 10
0 - 300 organisms per pint bottle ...	48..... 61
300-600 organisms per pint bottle ...	14..... 18
More than 600 organisms per pint bottle	9..... 11

Bacillus coli was absent in all cases.

If 600 organisms per pint bottle is taken as the upper limit it will be seen that 89 % of the bottles could be regarded as satisfactory whilst 11 % were definitely below standard.

In spite of the absence of a definite bacteriological standard, it is felt that the work is more than justified, not only to call attention to the necessity for such a standard, but also because any significant variation from the counts usually shown by a particular dairy give rise to suspicion. It has been possible on several occasions to demonstrate that poor results have been due to factors which can easily be corrected. Results are forwarded to the dairies concerned, and it is hoped that as the work is extended, dairymen will quickly become "bottle-conscious".

suggested by certain workers that a glass bottle should not
be used more than one or two times for the purpose of
1.5-2.000 organisms per glass bottle. Other workers have suggested
a considerably lower standard of 250 per glass bottle but this
may be due to some extent to a difference in the technique
of examination.

As an experiment, six bottles were submitted for
examination immediately they were taken from the machine, i.e.,
before they had been in use. The results are given below:-

Bottle No.		Colony Count per bottle	
1	1000	17500	1000
2	1000	10000	1000
3	1000	5000	1000
4	1000	5000	1000
5	1000	5000	1000
6	1000	5000	1000

Results in the case of the remaining 10 bottles are as
summarized as follows:-

Bottle No.		Colony Count per bottle	
7	1000	10000	1000
8	1000	10000	1000
9	1000	10000	1000
10	1000	10000	1000

Results of the above are shown in all cases to be
1.5-2.000 organisms per glass bottle is taken as the
limit it will be seen that 50% of the bottles are
as satisfactory as the 1.5-2.000 standard.
In spite of the absence of a definite standard
it is felt that the work is more than justified.
not only to call attention to the necessity for such a standard
but also because any standard variation from the count
usually known by a particular factory may give a warning. It has
been possible to establish connections in the past that poor results
have been due to a particular factory which has been corrected. Results
are forwarded to the factory concerned and it is hoped that as
the work is extended, attention will be called to the connection

(B) Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

The only animals slaughtered in the Borough during 1944 were pigs, and as far as possible every effort was made to inspect each pig. These pigs have been found to be almost invariably quite healthy.

The chief amount of food found to be unfit for consumption was canned food and other foods which were subject to the rationing system, or for which points had to be surrendered.

The list below shows the amounts dealt with.

Canned goods.

Milk ...	...	...	535 tins.
Meat ...	...	...	183 tins.
Vegetables ...	...	...	90 tins.
Fish ...	...	...	68 tins.
Soup ...	...	...	37 tins.
Miscellaneous.	...	...	11 tins.

Other foods.

Meat ...	...	...	190 lbs.	(decomposition)
Bacon...	...	...	137 lbs.	11 oz. (decomposition)
Jam ...	...	...	25 lbs.	(mould formation)
Potatoes ...	...	...	896 lbs.	(decomposition)
Eggs ...	...	...	120	(decomposition)
3 pigs' heads.	...	...	...	(tuberculosis)
One whole pig.	...	...	...	(oedema)

Food and Drugs Act.

Fourteen samples of milk were examined under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1938. With one exception they were informal samples. One informal sample was deficient in fat and on investigation at the farm the cooler which was old was found to be defective and was immediately replaced.

Thirty-three samples of different foods were sampled. These included gelatine, vinegar, fruit juice, sage and onion stuffing, health salts, mustard, bronchial mixtures and coffee.

As a result of this sampling, the attention of the Ministry of Food was drawn to the low ascorbic acid content of the orange juice distributed by the local food office, and to the fact that soon after receipt some samples showed incipient fermentation.

In addition two batches of gelatine were withdrawn from sale, one on account of excess arsenic content, and the other because it contained an excessive amount of zinc.

I wish to express my indebtedness to Mr. Spencer, Chief Sampling Officer for the County, for his assistance in connection with matters relating to food sampling.

Investigation of Food and Water Supplies

The only animals observed in the Borough during 1954 were pigs, and as far as possible every effort was made to prevent their entry. These pigs have been found to be almost invariably quite healthy.

The only instance of food found to be unfit for consumption was a small quantity of food which was found in the following cases, or for which suitable had to be determined.

The list below shows the various food items.

-18-

General Foods

-18-

Milk	...	...
Butter	...	...
Vegetables	...	...
Fish	...	...
Meat	...	...
Eggs	...	...
Staple foods	...	...

Other Foods

...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

Food and Water for

Forty-seven samples of milk were examined under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1954. With one exception they were all found to be satisfactory. One sample was defective in fat and in the investigation of the cause the origin was found to be defective and was immediately rejected.

Thirty-seven samples of different food items were sampled. These included potatoes, vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs and other staple foods. All were found to be satisfactory.

-18-

As a result of this investigation, the attention of the Ministry of Food was drawn to the fact that some of the food items were found to be defective. It was found that some of the food items were found to be defective.

-18-

In addition to the above, it was found that some of the food items were found to be defective. It was found that some of the food items were found to be defective.

I wish to express my indebtedness to Mr. Spencer, Chief

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases. Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

						<u>England and Wales.</u>	<u>Halesowen.</u>
Typhoid ...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid ...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.00
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	2.40	1.88
Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	2.49	1.43
Diphtheria. ...	...	...	...	...	...	0.58	1.08
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	4.16	3.23
Smallpox...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas. ...	...	...	...	...	...	0.29	0.16

Smallpox.

No case was reported during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

70 cases of scarlet fever were reported during the year, 34 of them being between the ages of 5 and 10 years. The type of disease was again of a mild character. 38 were isolated in Hospital. There were no deaths. In 1943 there were 84 cases with one death.

Diphtheria.

During the year there were 40 cases of Diphtheria. In 1943 there were 45 cases. Five of the patients were over 21 years as against 7 in 1943. I regret there were 3 deaths, one being an adult. Diphtheria was a severe type in the non-immunised patients. During November and December there were eleven cases notified in North Ward, all living within a very short distance of each other.

Incidence and Severity of Diphtheria.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Total Cases.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Mortality Rate.</u>	<u>Immunised children</u>		<u>Percentage Immunised.</u> (Under 15)
				<u>Cases.</u> (Under 15)	<u>Deaths.</u>	
1935	30	2	6.66	-	-	
1936	30	3	10.0	-	-	
1937	15	3	20.0	-	-	
1938	12	1	8.33	-	-	
1939	11	-	-	-	-	
1940	10	1	10.0	-	-	
1941	37	1	2.7	1	-	21.49
1942	30	1	3.33	5	-	65.9
1943	45	2	4.44	8	-	76.17
1944	40	3	7.5	17	-	76.31

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

England and Wales, 1945-1955

Disease	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Typhoid	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Paratyphoid	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Scarlet fever	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Diphtheria	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Whooping cough	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Measles	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Smallpox	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Polio	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

No cases were reported during the year.

Scarlet fever

10 cases of scarlet fever were reported during the year. All of these were reported by the age of 1 and 10 years. The age of the patients was 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Diphtheria

During the year there were 10 cases of diphtheria. Five of the patients were aged 1 to 10 years. The age of the patients was 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Infectious and Non-infectious Diseases

Year	Total	Infectious	Non-infectious
1945	1.0	1.0	1.0
1946	1.0	1.0	1.0
1947	1.0	1.0	1.0
1948	1.0	1.0	1.0
1949	1.0	1.0	1.0
1950	1.0	1.0	1.0
1951	1.0	1.0	1.0
1952	1.0	1.0	1.0
1953	1.0	1.0	1.0
1954	1.0	1.0	1.0
1955	1.0	1.0	1.0

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the year 535 children under 5 years of age were immunised, as were 120 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and in addition 135 children who had been immunised several years ago received a supplementary dose as recommended by the Ministry of Health. Those receiving primary treatment were given two injections of 0.2c.c. and 0.5c.c. A.P.T., as recommended, certain of the older children and a few of the younger children however, were given, for special reasons, the same dosage divided into three injections. The total number of injections given was 1,705. To be successful this work will have to be continued at a steady pace each year. School children who have been immunised as babies will require supplementary doses as recommended by the Ministry of Health, and all babies who reach the age of one year need to be immunised. I think our percentage of immunised children is quite good, but the members of the Public Health Committee and myself would like 100 per cent of the children between the ages of one and fifteen years to be immunised.

As Medical Superintendent of the North Worcestershire Joint Isolation Hospital, I am in a position to know the value of diphtheria immunisation. Since the Borough commenced the scheme of free immunisation for children in 1935, we have had 17 deaths from diphtheria and no death has occurred in a patient who had received the complete course of immunisation.

I would like to thank Dr. Eileen Bulmer and the County Nurses for their efficient propaganda work at the Welfare Centres and during home visits, and also Dr. Patterson who does the immunisation at Cradley.

As in previous years, clinics are held monthly at Cradley, Halesowen and Hill & Cakemore. Further clinics are always arranged as required.

The percentages of the child population immunised at 31.12.44 were:-

Under 5 years ... 61.3%
5 - 15 years ... 84.6%

The numbers of children who were treated in 1944 were as follows:-

	<u>Primary Treatment.</u>		<u>Supplementary Treatment.</u>	
	<u>Completed.</u>	<u>Injected.</u>	<u>Completed.</u>	<u>Injected.</u>
Under 5 years	535	1,127	1	2
5 - 15 years	120	342	134	234
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	655	1,469	135	236.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Discharge Information

During the year 1955 children under 5 years of age were examined, as were 150 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and in addition 150 children who had been immunized several years ago received a supplementary booster immunization. The majority of these receiving primary treatment were given the injection of 0.5 cc. and 1.0 cc. as recommended, certain of the older children and a few of the younger children however, were given 1.0 cc. special vaccine. The same dosage divided into three injections. The total number of injections given was 1,702. It has been estimated that this will have to be continued at a steady pace each year. School children who have been immunized as babies will require supplementary boosters as recommended by the Ministry of Health, and all babies who have the age of one year need to be immunized. I think our percentage of immunized children is quite good, but the members of the Public Health Committee and myself would like 100 per cent of the children between the ages of one and fifteen years to be immunized.

As Medical Superintendent of the North West Territories Joint Isolation Hospital, I am in a position to know the value of diphtheria immunization. Since the Bureau commenced the scheme of free immunization for children in 1955, we have had 17 deaths from diphtheria and no deaths has occurred in a patient who had received the complete course of immunization.

I would like to thank Dr. Elliot, Dr. Allen, and the County Nurses for their efficient propaganda work at the Isolation Hospital and during home visits, and also Dr. Patterson who does the immunization at Gravelly.

As in previous years, clinics are held monthly at Gravelly, Hinton, and Hilda. Further clinics are being arranged as required.

The percentage of the child population immunized at 12.14 per cent.

Under 5 years ... 64.54
5 - 15 years ... 64.62

The number of children who were vaccinated in 1954 were as follows:-

Immunization by Age Group			
Under 5 years	5 - 15 years	Total	Percentage
1,234	1,234	2,468	12.14
1,234	1,234	2,468	12.14

Erysipelas.

Erysipelas like scarlet fever showed a decrease, six cases only being notified compared with 13 for the previous year. There were no deaths.

Pneumonia.

Only 19 cases were notified as against 53 for the previous year, but pneumonia caused 11 deaths. There were 8 fewer deaths from this cause than in 1943.

Puerperal Fever.

Six cases were reported to the County Medical Officer.

Meningitis.

One case was notified.

Whooping Cough.

There were 53 cases, but no deaths.

Measles.

There were 119 cases. 102 of these cases occurred in December, and of these 86 were resident in the North Ward. One of these children died in 1945.

Tuberculosis.

35 cases were notified during the year, 27 being cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 8 being non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

After the war, when new houses will be built, I strongly recommend that tuberculous patients shall have priority in any re-housing scheme.

Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of 1944.

<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary.</u>	
<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
72	65	9	20

Exanthema

Exanthema like reaction fever showed a decrease, six cases only being notified compared with 13 for the previous year. There were no deaths.

Enteritis

Only 12 cases were notified as against 27 for the previous year, but pneumonia caused 4 deaths. There were 5 fewer deaths than were cases in 1943.

Exanthema

Six cases were reported to the County Medical Officer.

Exanthema

One case was notified.

Exanthema

There were 75 cases, but no deaths.

Exanthema

There were 45 cases. 40 of these cases occurred in December, and of these 40 were reported to the Health Board. One of these children died in 1944.

Exanthema

35 cases were notified during the year, 32 below cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 3 below the pulmonary tuberculosis.

After the year when the hospital will be built, it is recommended that tuberculosis patients shall have priority in the hospital scheme.

Table of Tuberculosis Patients

at end of 1944

Non-tuberculous		Tuberculous	
Male	Female	Male	Female

20

9

65

75

Tuberculosis continued.

New cases notified during 1944.

<u>Age Groups.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary.</u>	
	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
0-5 years	-	-	-	2
5-10 "	1	1	-	1
10-15 "	1	-	1	-
15-20 "	2	1	-	-
20-25 "	4	3	2	-
25-30 "	-	1	-	-
30-35 "	2	-	-	2
35-40 "	1	-	-	-
40-45 "	2	1	-	-
45-50 "	1	-	-	-
50-55 "	2	1	-	-
55-60 "	1	-	-	-
60-65 "	1	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	1	-	-
	<u>18.</u>	<u>9.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>5.</u>

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis
notified during the last 7 years.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Notified cases of tuberculosis.</u>		<u>Deaths from tuberculosis.</u>	
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary.</u>
1944	27	8	16	3
1943	41	7	15	2
1942	22	15	16	2
1941	37	9	19	2
1940	26	10	17	4
1939	25	4	13	1
1938	26	11	8	-

Tabernashia confertifolia

For census published during 1944

<u>Age Groups</u>		<u>Sexes</u>		<u>Non-Tabernashia</u>	
0-10	10-20	Male	Female	Male	Female
10-20	20-30	1	1	1	1
20-30	30-40	1	1	1	1
30-40	40-50	1	1	1	1
40-50	50-60	1	1	1	1
50-60	60-70	1	1	1	1
60-70	70-80	1	1	1	1
70-80	80-90	1	1	1	1
80-90	90-100	1	1	1	1
90-100	100-110	1	1	1	1
100-110	110-120	1	1	1	1
110-120	120-130	1	1	1	1
120-130	130-140	1	1	1	1
130-140	140-150	1	1	1	1
140-150	150-160	1	1	1	1
150-160	160-170	1	1	1	1
160-170	170-180	1	1	1	1
170-180	180-190	1	1	1	1
180-190	190-200	1	1	1	1
190-200	200-210	1	1	1	1
200-210	210-220	1	1	1	1
210-220	220-230	1	1	1	1
220-230	230-240	1	1	1	1
230-240	240-250	1	1	1	1
240-250	250-260	1	1	1	1
250-260	260-270	1	1	1	1
260-270	270-280	1	1	1	1
270-280	280-290	1	1	1	1
280-290	290-300	1	1	1	1
290-300	300-310	1	1	1	1
300-310	310-320	1	1	1	1
310-320	320-330	1	1	1	1
320-330	330-340	1	1	1	1
330-340	340-350	1	1	1	1
340-350	350-360	1	1	1	1
350-360	360-370	1	1	1	1
360-370	370-380	1	1	1	1
370-380	380-390	1	1	1	1
380-390	390-400	1	1	1	1
390-400	400-410	1	1	1	1
400-410	410-420	1	1	1	1
410-420	420-430	1	1	1	1
420-430	430-440	1	1	1	1
430-440	440-450	1	1	1	1
440-450	450-460	1	1	1	1
450-460	460-470	1	1	1	1
460-470	470-480	1	1	1	1
470-480	480-490	1	1	1	1
480-490	490-500	1	1	1	1
490-500	500-510	1	1	1	1
500-510	510-520	1	1	1	1
510-520	520-530	1	1	1	1
520-530	530-540	1	1	1	1
530-540	540-550	1	1	1	1
540-550	550-560	1	1	1	1
550-560	560-570	1	1	1	1
560-570	570-580	1	1	1	1
570-580	580-590	1	1	1	1
580-590	590-600	1	1	1	1
590-600	600-610	1	1	1	1
600-610	610-620	1	1	1	1
610-620	620-630	1	1	1	1
620-630	630-640	1	1	1	1
630-640	640-650	1	1	1	1
640-650	650-660	1	1	1	1
650-660	660-670	1	1	1	1
660-670	670-680	1	1	1	1
670-680	680-690	1	1	1	1
680-690	690-700	1	1	1	1
690-700	700-710	1	1	1	1
700-710	710-720	1	1	1	1
710-720	720-730	1	1	1	1
720-730	730-740	1	1	1	1
730-740	740-750	1	1	1	1
740-750	750-760	1	1	1	1
750-760	760-770	1	1	1	1
760-770	770-780	1	1	1	1
770-780	780-790	1	1	1	1
780-790	790-800	1	1	1	1
790-800	800-810	1	1	1	1
800-810	810-820	1	1	1	1
810-820	820-830	1	1	1	1
820-830	830-840	1	1	1	1
830-840	840-850	1	1	1	1
840-850	850-860	1	1	1	1
850-860	860-870	1	1	1	1
860-870	870-880	1	1	1	1
870-880	880-890	1	1	1	1
880-890	890-900	1	1	1	1
890-900	900-910	1	1	1	1
900-910	910-920	1	1	1	1
910-920	920-930	1	1	1	1
920-930	930-940	1	1	1	1
930-940	940-950	1	1	1	1
940-950	950-960	1	1	1	1
950-960	960-970	1	1	1	1
960-970	970-980	1	1	1	1
970-980	980-990	1	1	1	1
980-990	990-1000	1	1	1	1
990-1000	1000-1010	1	1	1	1
1000-1010	1010-1020	1	1	1	1
1010-1020	1020-1030	1	1	1	1
1020-1030	1030-1040	1	1	1	1
1030-1040	1040-1050	1	1	1	1
1040-1050	1050-1060	1	1	1	1
1050-1060	1060-1070	1	1	1	1
1060-1070	1070-1080	1	1	1	1
1070-1080	1080-1090	1	1	1	1
1080-1090	1090-1100	1	1	1	1
1090-1100	1100-1110	1	1	1	1
1100-1110	1110-1120	1	1	1	1
1110-1120	1120-1130	1	1	1	1
1120-1130	1130-1140	1	1	1	1
1130-1140	1140-1150	1	1	1	1
1140-1150	1150-1160	1	1	1	1
1150-1160	1160-1170	1	1	1	1
1160-1170	1170-1180	1	1	1	1
1170-1180	1180-1190	1	1	1	1
1180-1190	1190-1200	1	1	1	1
1190-1200	1200-1210	1	1	1	1
1200-1210	1210-1220	1	1	1	1
1210-1220	1220-1230	1	1	1	1
1220-1230	1230-1240	1	1	1	1
1230-1240	1240-1250	1	1	1	1
1240-1250	1250-1260	1	1	1	1
1250-1260	1260-1270	1	1	1	1
1260-1270	1270-1280	1	1	1	1
1270-1280	1280-1290	1	1	1	1
1280-1290	1290-1300	1	1	1	1
1290-1300	1300-1310	1	1	1	1
1300-1310	1310-1320	1	1	1	1
1310-1320	1320-1330	1	1	1	1
1320-1330	1330-1340	1	1	1	1
1330-1340	1340-1350	1	1	1	1
1340-1350	1350-1360	1	1	1	1
1350-1360	1360-1370	1	1	1	1
1360-1370	1370-1380	1	1	1	1
1370-1380	1380-1390	1	1	1	1
1380-1390	1390-1400	1	1	1	1
1390-1400	1400-1410	1	1	1	1
1400-1410	1410-1420	1	1	1	1
1410-1420	1420-1430	1	1	1	1
1420-1430	1430-1440	1	1	1	1
1430-1440	1440-1450	1	1	1	1
1440-1450	1450-1460	1	1	1	1
1450-1460	1460-1470	1	1	1	1
1460-1470	1470-1480	1	1	1	1
1470-1480	1480-1490	1	1	1	1
1480-1490	1490-1500	1	1	1	1
1490-1500	1500-1510	1	1	1	1
1500-1510	1510-1520	1	1	1	1
1510-1520	1520-1530	1	1	1	1
1520-1530	1530-1540	1	1	1	1
1530-1540	1540-1550	1	1	1	1
1540-1550	1550-1560	1	1	1	1
1550-1560	1560-1570	1	1	1	1
1560-1570	1570-1580	1	1	1	1
1570-1580	1580-1590	1	1	1	1
1580-1590	1590-1600	1	1	1	1
1590-1600	1600-1610	1	1	1	1
1600-1610	1610-1620	1	1	1	1
1610-1620	1620-1630	1	1	1	1
1620-1630	1630-1640	1	1	1	1
1630-1640	1640-1650	1	1	1	1
1640-1650	1650-1660	1	1	1	1
1650-1660	1660-1670	1	1	1	1
1660-1670	1670-1680	1	1	1	1
1670-1680	1680-1690	1	1	1	1
1680-1690	1690-1700	1	1	1	1
1690-1700	1700-1710	1	1	1	1
1700-1710	1710-1720	1	1	1	1
1710-1720	1720-1730	1	1	1	1
1720-1730	1730-1740	1	1	1	1
1730-1740	1740-1750	1	1	1	1
1740-1750	1750-1760	1	1	1	1
1750-1760	1760-1770	1	1	1	1
1760-1770	1770-1780	1	1	1	1
1770-1780	1780-1790	1	1	1	1
1780-1790	1790-1800	1	1	1	1
1790-1800	1800-1810	1	1	1	1
1800-1810	1810-1820	1	1	1	1
1810-1820	1820-1830	1	1	1	1
1820-1830	1830-1840	1	1	1	1
1830-1840	1840-1850	1	1	1	1
1840-1850	1850-1860	1	1	1	1
1850-1860	1860-1870	1	1	1	1
1860-1870	1870-1880	1	1	1	1
1870-1880	1880-1890	1	1	1	1
1880-1890	1890-1900	1	1	1	1
1890-1900	1900-1910	1	1	1	1
1900-1910	1910-1920	1	1	1	1
1910-1920	1920-1930	1	1	1	1
1920-1930	1930-1940	1	1	1	1
1930-1940	1940-1950	1	1	1	1
1940-1950	1950-1960	1	1	1	1
1950-1960	1960-1970	1	1	1	1
1960-1970	1970-1980	1	1	1	1
1970-1980	1980-1990	1	1	1	1
1980-1990	1990-2000	1	1	1	1
1990-2000	2000-2010	1	1	1	1
2000-2010	2010-2020	1	1	1	1
2010-2020	2020-2030	1	1	1	1
2020-2030	2030-2040	1	1	1	1
2030-2040	2040-2050	1	1	1	1
2040-2050	2050-2060	1	1	1	1
2050-2060	2060-2070	1	1	1	1
2060-2070	2070-2080	1	1	1	1
2070-2080	2080-2090	1	1	1	1
2080-2090	2090-2100	1	1	1	1
2090-2100	2100-2110	1	1	1	1
2100-2110	2110-2120	1	1	1	1
2110-2120	2120-2130	1	1	1	1
2120-2130	2130-2140	1	1	1	1
2130-2140	2140-2150	1	1	1	1
2140-2150	2150-2160	1	1	1	1
2150-2160	2160-2170	1	1	1	

Food Poisoning.

Two children from one family were found to be suffering from gastro-enteritis due to *Bacillus Enteritidis* of Gacrtner. Both children made a satisfactory recovery. Other members of the household were examined with negative results, and although extensive enquiries were made, the origin of the infection was not traced.

Scabies.

Cases treated in 1944.

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Families.</u>	<u>Treatments.</u>	<u>Cured.</u>	<u>Continuing treatment</u> <u>31.12.44.</u>
1st Jan. to 31st Mar.	46	26	127	46	
1st Apr. to 30th June.	70	40	172	70	
1st July to 30th Sep.	42	30	94	42	
1st Oct. to 31st Dec.	39	21	99	34	5.
	<u>197.</u>	<u>117.</u>	<u>492.</u>	<u>192.</u>	<u>5.</u>

The five outstanding cases have since been cured with six extra treatments.

The cases were distributed as follows:-

Cradley 47.
Halesowen.....105.
Hill & Cakemore. 45.

197.

I wish to thank Miss Robson, S.R.N., and the volunteer attendants at the Scabies Clinics.

2-1-1941

The following are the names of the persons who were found to be in possession of the stolen property. The names are listed in the order in which they were found. The names are listed in the order in which they were found. The names are listed in the order in which they were found.

2-1-1941

2-1-1941

2-1-1941

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

The following are the names of the persons who were found to be in possession of the stolen property. The names are listed in the order in which they were found. The names are listed in the order in which they were found. The names are listed in the order in which they were found.

2-1-1941

2-1-1941

2-1-1941

Disinfection.

In accordance with modern medical thought, the Council decided to discontinue the routine practice of disinfection of houses after scarlet fever and diphtheria, except when a special request was made by a medical practitioner.

It has been arranged that a printed form giving full instructions for disinfection is handed to the householder by the ambulance driver of the North Worcestershire Joint Isolation Hospital when the case is removed to hospital, or by a member of the Public Health Department staff when the case is nursed at home. Further visits are made by a member of my staff to see that the work has been carried out to my satisfaction.

Discussion

In accordance with modern medical thought, the Council decided to discontinue the routine practice of disinfection of houses after scarlet fever and diphtheria, except when a special request was made by a medical practitioner.

It has been suggested that a printed form giving full instructions for disinfection is handed to the householder by the ambulance driver of the North Westchester Joint Sanitary Hospital when the case is removed to hospital, or by a member of the Public Health Department staff when the case is nursed at home. Further visits are made by a member of my staff to see that the work has been carried out to my satisfaction.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1944.

Disease.	Under 1.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	Total	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever.	-	1	1	6	7	34	16	3	2	-	-	-	70	-
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	6	-
Pneumonia.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	7	4	19	11
Measles.	4	10	6	11	18	68	2	-	-	-	-	-	119	-
Whooping Cough.	4	9	9	9	6	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	53	-
Diphtheria.	-	3	2	2	1	20	5	2	4	1	-	-	40	3
Meningitis.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	6	-
Totals.	9	24	18	28	32	138	25	7	12	8	9	5	315	14
Tuberculosis.														
Pulmonary.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	10	4	6	1	27	16
Non-pulmonary.	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	8	3

