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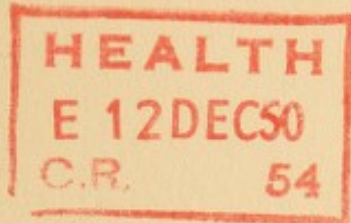
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BOROUGH OF HALESOWEN

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


AND

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR

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CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR

1949

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF HALESOWEN

Mayor

Alderman F. L. ROSE, J.P., C.C. (*until May 1949*)

Councillor A. G. RUDGE, J.P. (*from May 1949*)

Deputy Mayor

Alderman H. PARKES, J.P., C.A. (*until May 1949*)

Alderman F. L. ROSE, J.P., C.C. (*from May 1949*)

Aldermen

H. J. COX, J.P. W. HODGETTS

H. PARKES, J.P., C.A.

F. L. ROSE, J.P., C.C. T. SMITH

Councillors

Central Ward

T. Craddock D. Wellings (*until May 1949*)

A. G. Rudge, J.P. C. Brown (*from May 1949*)

North Ward

A. Parkes W. Parkes, C.C. H. Roberts

South Ward

J. H. Green G. A. Southall, C.C. L. Harper

East Ward

W. E. V. H. Guest R. Wright (*until May 1949*)

A. Spring W. J. Balderstone (*from May 1949*)

West Ward

K. Kirton C. Willetts J. J. Shakespeare

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health.

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

F. S. MELVILLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

A. ARCHER (a.b.c.).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.

R. G. GILLING (a.b.c.) (*until October 1949*).

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

E. W. BURROWS (a.b.) (*until May 1949*).

A. R. HUMPHRIES (a.b.).

D. R. REDGWELL (a.b.c.) (*from September 1949*).

Chief Clerk.

G. W. J. LEWIS.

Clerk to Medical Officer of Health.

MRS. J. PEPLOW.

Clerks.

MRS. H. DEELEY.

MISS V. M. COOK.

M. HARRISON (*until March 1949*).

T. G. GUEST (*from May 1949*).

- (a) Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate.
- (b) Meat and Food Inspectors' Certificate.
- (c) Smoke Inspectors' Certificate.

Council House,
Halesowen.

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

ANNUAL REPORT, 1949

Mr. Mayor, Councillor Miss Grove and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my twelfth Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Halesowen.

The birth rate is still below the average of England and Wales as a whole, 14.7 against 16.7, and is well below the birth rate in the years following the 1914-1918 War, as the figures below show :—

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Halesowen</i> | <i>England and Wales.</i> | <i>Year</i> | <i>Halesowen</i> | <i>England and Wales.</i> |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1919 | 22.5 | 18.5 | 1945 | 18.4 | 16.1 |
| 1920 | 30.8 | 25.4 | 1946 | 16.5 | 19.1 |
| 1921 | 25.8 | 22.4 | 1947 | 18.7 | 20.5 |
| 1922 | 22.3 | 20.6 | 1948 | 14.5 | 17.9 |
| 1923 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 1949 | 14.7 | 16.7 |

The number of notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis showed a decrease from forty to thirty-four. Although Measles and Whooping Cough showed an increased incidence there were no deaths from either of these infectious diseases. One non-immunised child died of Diphtheria. Unfortunately there were four deaths from road traffic accidents.

I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support and to express my gratitude to Mr. Archer and his staff and to Mrs. Peplow for their willing help.

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 1949 | 39,860 |
| Rateable Value March 1949 | £161,900 |
| The sum represented by a penny rate | £606 |
| Number of houses in the Borough | 11,311 |

Halesowen forms part of the northern area of the County of Worcester. It is partly industrial, partly residential and partly agricultural. The prevailing wind comes from the rural belt surrounding the Borough. The general altitude above sea level varies from 648 feet at Hill and Cakemore, 434 feet at Halesowen, to 481 feet at Cradley.

The principal industries are :—brickmaking, button manufacture, clothing manufacture, fire clay and terra cotta, chain and spike making, tube and tube fittings, perambulators, iron casting, odd iron work, coal mining, electrical work and agriculture.

The majority of the population work in the Borough in the above-mentioned industries.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------|-------------|-----|---------------|-----|--------------|
| (a) | Live Births : | | <i>Male</i> | | <i>Female</i> | | <i>Total</i> |
| | Legitimate | | 298 | ... | 277 | ... | 575 |
| | Illegitimate | | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 12 |
| | | | <hr/> | | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | | | 304 | | 283 | | 587 |
| | | | <hr/> | | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| (b) | Still Births : | | | | | | |
| | Legitimate | | 10 | ... | 4 | ... | 14 |
| | Illegitimate | | — | ... | — | ... | — |
| | | | <hr/> | | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | | | 10 | | 4 | | 14 |
| | | | <hr/> | | <hr/> | | <hr/> |

| | |
|--|------|
| Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population | 14.7 |
| Birth Rate for England and Wales | 16.7 |

Below is a table giving the birth rate in the Borough for the last ten years.

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Halesowen.</u> | <u>England & Wales.</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1940 | 15.9 | 14.6 |
| 1941 | 13.2 | 14.2 |
| 1942 | 17.6 | 15.8 |
| 1943 | 19.3 | 16.5 |
| 1944 | 20.9 | 17.6 |
| 1945 | 18.4 | 16.1 |
| 1946 | 16.5 | 19.1 |
| 1947 | 18.7 | 20.5 |
| 1948 | 14.5 | 17.9 |
| 1949 | 14.7 | 16.7 |

DEATHS.

| | <u>Male.</u> | <u>Female.</u> | <u>Total.</u> |
|--|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 216 | 210 | 426 |
| Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population | | | 10.7 |
| Death Rate for England and Wales | | | 11.7 |
| Death Rate for 148 towns estimated resident population | | | |
| 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census | | | 11.6 |

The Adjusted Death Rate is obtained by multiplication of the Crude Death Rate by the area comparability factor (1.16) supplied by the Registrar General.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

| | <u>Male.</u> | <u>Female.</u> | <u>Total.</u> |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Legitimate | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| Illegitimate | — | 1 | 1 |
| | <u>13</u> | <u>7</u> | <u>20</u> |

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

| <u>Cause of death.</u> | <u>Total Deaths.</u> | <u>Under 1 month.</u> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Prematurity | 8 | 7 |
| Congenital Abnormalities | 1 | 1 |
| Broncho-pneumonia | 2 | 1 |
| Lobar Pneumonia | 1 | — |
| Intracranial Hæmorrhage | 5 | 5 |
| Infantile Convulsions | 1 | 1 |
| Asphyxia Neonatorum | 1 | 1 |
| Gastro-enteritis | 1 | — |
| | <u>20</u> | <u>16</u> |

CAUSES OF DEATH.

| | <i>Male.</i> | <i>Female.</i> |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers | — | — |
| 2. Cerebro-spinal fever | — | — |
| 3. Scarlet Fever | — | — |
| 4. Whooping Cough | — | — |
| 5. Diphtheria | 1 | — |
| 6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System | 11 | 11 |
| 7. Other forms of Tuberculosis | 1 | 2 |
| 8. Syphilitic diseases | — | 1 |
| 9. Influenza | 3 | — |
| 10. Measles | — | — |
| 11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ... | — | — |
| 12. Acute infectious encephalitis | — | — |
| 13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus ... | 3 | 4 |
| 14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum | 8 | 1 |
| 15. Cancer of breast | — | 7 |
| 16. Cancer of all other sites | 27 | 16 |
| 17. Diabetes | — | 1 |
| 18. Intracranial vascular lesions | 30 | 29 |
| 19. Heart Disease | 57 | 70 |
| 20. Other diseases of the circulatory system ... | 5 | 11 |
| 21. Bronchitis | 12 | 14 |
| 22. Pneumonia | 6 | 11 |
| 23. Other respiratory diseases | 5 | 1 |
| 24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum | 4 | — |
| 25. Diarrhoea (under two years) | 1 | — |
| 26. Appendicitis | — | — |
| 27. Other digestive diseases | — | — |
| 28. Nephritis | 5 | 2 |
| 29. Puerperal and post abortive sepsis | — | — |
| 30. Other maternal causes | — | 3 |
| 31. Premature Birth | 6 | — |
| 32. Congenital malformations, birth injuries and infantile diseases | 6 | 5 |
| 33. Suicide | 3 | 1 |
| 34. Road traffic accidents | 3 | 1 |
| 35. Other violent causes | 4 | 5 |
| 36. All other causes | 15 | 14 |
| | <hr/> 216 <hr/> | <hr/> 210 <hr/> |

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Borough.

(a) (i) *Public Health Officers.*

The staff of the Public Health Department is given on page three.

(ii) *Laboratory Facilities.*

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

Bacteriological work is done by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Royal Infirmary, Worcester.

(b) *Ambulance Facilities.*

The ambulance service since July 5th, 1948, has been controlled by the Worcestershire County Council, but the Chief Sanitary Inspector acts as Ambulance Officer for the Borough. There are four ambulances and four whole time drivers, and the headquarters are situated centrally in the Council Depot. The St. John Ambulance Brigade attend at the station during the week, and at week-ends, and participate in the work.

There was a marked increase in both the total mileage and the number of patients carried compared with 1948. Altogether the ambulances travelled 45,548 miles compared with 35,540 miles in 1948. Cases totalled 5,292, 461 being of sudden illness, 157 accident, 206 maternity, 7 hospital transfers and 4,453 patients for out-patient treatment.

The hospitals used by the inhabitants of the Borough are those in the City of Birmingham, the Corbett Hospital, Amblecote, and the Guest Hospital, Dudley. Maternity cases go to the Mary Stevens Maternity Home at Stourbridge, and to the Lucy Baldwin Maternity Hospital at Stourport. Ambulance facilities are also provided for the Romsley Sanatorium, and during the year frequent use was made of the Barnsley Hall Hospital at Bromsgrove.

Infectious disease cases are conveyed by the two ambulances stationed at Hayley Green Hospital.

(c) *Nursing in the home.*

The Worcestershire County Council are the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for the district. They have also arranged a "home-help" service in conjunction with the W.V.S.

(d) *Tuberculosis.*

Sanatorium treatment and the provision of dispensary treatment is the responsibility of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

(e) *Infectious Disease.*

Infectious disease cases are admitted to Hayley Green Isolation Hospital, Halesowen, which is recognised by the General Nursing

Council as a training school for fever nurses. This hospital is under the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and the day-to-day administration of the hospital comes under Group 17 Dudley, Stourbridge and District Hospital Group, Birmingham Region.

(f) *Clinics and Treatment Centres.*

School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Sessions are provided by the County Council. The district is well provided for with three centres, namely, Cradley, Halesowen and Hill and Cakemore.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.

The water supplied to the Borough is a constant supply and is satisfactory in both quality and quantity. The water is provided by the South Staffordshire Water Works Company from the Shavers End reservoir system, except for the Lower Hasbury and Hayley Green districts, which are now supplied from the Birmingham Aqueduct, tapped at Hayley Green.

Regular monthly sampling and analysis is undertaken by the Company both of raw and treated water. The water is not liable to plumbo-solvency but periodic samples are taken for lead. The samples are examined bacteriologically, physically and chemically and of the twelve samples taken all were free from coliform bacteria in 100 ml. pH averaged 6.8.

The average chemical results for 1949 were :—

| | <i>Parts per million.</i> |
|--|---------------------------|
| Alkalinity (CaCO_3) | 77 |
| Chlorides (Cl) | 32.3 |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N) | Trace |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen (N) | .006 |
| Oxidised Nitrogen (N) | 2.6 |
| Oxygen absorbed (3hrs. at 27°C.) | .15 |
| Temporary Hardness | 71 |
| Permanent Hardness | 53 |
| Total Hardness | 124 |
| Iron (Fe) | .03 |
| Manganese (Mn) | Nil |
| Poisonous Metals | Nil |
| Zinc | Nil |
| Free Chlorine | Nil |

In addition to the Company, the Department took nine samples of water for chemical and bacteriological examination which were

all satisfactory. Below is shown the result of a chemical analysis of the new water supply to the Hayley Green area.

| | <i>Parts per 100,000.</i> |
|---|---------------------------|
| Solids in suspension (dried at 100°C.) | Slight trace |
| Solids in solutions (dried at 100°C.) ... | 6 |
| Solids in solution (after ignition) ... | 4 |
| Chlorides calculated as common salt ... | 2.2 |
| Temporary Hardness | 2 |
| Permanent Hardness | 1 |
| Total Hardness | 3 |
| Free and saline Ammonia | 0.0008 |
| Albuminoid Ammonia | 0.006 |
| Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrates) | None |
| Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates) | None |
| Oxygen absorbed in 4hrs. at 27°C. | |
| (N/80 Permanganate) | 0.08 |
| Toxic Metals | None detected |

The extension of water mains in the Borough in 1949 were as follows :—

| <i>Locality</i> | <i>Dia. of main.</i> | <i>Length laid in yards.</i> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Hill and Cakemore | 4" | 38 |
| Carol Crescent | 4" | 33 |
| Fatherless Barn Housing Estate | 3" | 22 |
| | 4" | 896 |
| | 6" | 547 |
| Two Gates | 6" | 4 |
| | 4" | 72 |

The number of houses in the Borough is 11,311 and of these 11,299 are supplied with mains water. Approximately 769 of these houses have taps outside, usually in the adjoining wash-house. About 37,208 people have a mains water supply situated inside the house and 2,592 are supplied by a mains water supply situated just outside the house. There are twelve isolated dwelling houses that depend on their own wells for a water supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There is a dual system of sewers in the district, the surface water being collected separately from the foul wastes. With the exception of isolated dwellings, and a group of houses at Illey, most of the premises in the Borough are connected to a sewer. During 1949 the department suggested to the Council that efforts should be made to construct a sewerage system for the Illey village and preparations were put in hand for this to be done.

The Borough of Halesowen is one of the constituent authorities of the Upper Stour Valley Main Sewerage Board and most of the sewage from the Board's area is dealt with by broad irrigation of farm lands at Whittington, near Kinver. It is understood that these farms have been somewhat overloaded for some years, and to deal with this overload, the Board has constructed additional disposal works at Quarry Bank. The process there is sedimentation in tanks, followed by treatment in filter beds.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND TRANSPORT.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector supervises the removal and disposal of refuse, the collection of salvage and the maintenance of Corporation vehicles.

HOUSING.

SECTION D.

Details of inspection of houses are given later in the report.

Before the War 1,844 houses had been erected by the Council and since the War, up to the end of 1949, 442 permanent houses and 86 temporary houses have been erected.

In 1949 eleven families were allocated houses on health grounds, namely tuberculosis.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Details of this work will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

SECTION F.

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

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Rates per 1,000 civilian population.

| | <i>England & Wales. Halesowen.</i> | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------|
| Typhoid | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Paratyphoid | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Scarlet Fever | 1.63 | 1.25 |
| Whooping Cough | 2.39 | 4.72 |
| Diphtheria | 0.04 | 0.08 |
| Measles | 8.95 | 13.17 |
| Smallpox | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Erysipelas | 0.19 | 0.12 |
| Pneumonia | 3.80 | 0.33 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | 0.13 | 0.00 |
| Acute Polioencephalitis | 0.01 | 0.00 |

SMALLPOX.

No case was reported during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were fifty cases reported of scarlet fever during the year. No deaths occurred.

DIPHTHERIA

Of the three cases reported one was fatal.

INCIDENCE AND SEVERITY OF DIPHTHERIA

| Year | Total Cases | Deaths | Mortality Rate | Immunised Children | | Percentage of children under 15 years Immunised |
|------|----------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|--|
| | | | | Cases | Deaths | |
| 1939 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1940 | 10 | 1 | 10.0 | — | — | 21.49 |
| 1941 | 37 | 1 | 2.7 | 1 | — | 57.00 |
| 1942 | 30 | 1 | 3.33 | 5 | — | 65.90 |
| 1943 | 45 | 2 | 4.44 | 8 | — | 76.17 |
| 1944 | 40 | 3 | 7.50 | 17 | — | 76.31 |
| 1945 | 30 | 1 | 3.33 | 18 | — | 76.25 |
| 1946 | 33 | 1 | 3.03 | 20 | — | 78.70 |
| 1947 | 6 | — | — | 4 | — | 81.40 |
| 1948 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 82.00 |
| 1949 | 3 | 1 | 3.33 | 1 | — | 83.05 |

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The work is the responsibility of the County Council and the department continues to carry on the Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics on their behalf.

The percentages of the child population immunised at 31st December, 1949, were :—

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Under 5 years | 59.6 |
| 5—15 years | 97.3 |

The estimated mid-year population being :—

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Under 5 years | 3,404 |
| 5—15 years | 5,593 |

The numbers of children treated in 1949 were as follows :—

| | Primary Treatment | | Supplementary Treatment | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | Completed. | Injected. | Completed. | Injected. |
| Under 5 years | 410 | 820 | — | — |
| 5—15 years | 86 | 175 | 900 | 905 |
| | 496 | 995 | 900 | 905 |

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

No case was reported.

ERYSIPELAS.

There were five cases reported. There were no deaths.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

No case was reported.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There was an increase in the number of notifications of this illness over the previous year, there being 188 cases.

MEASLES.

There were 525 cases notified compared with 307 cases for the previous year. The increase was not unexpected because in November 1948, the monthly notifications jumped from 9 to 68 and in the December rose to 129. Of the 525 cases, 408 occurred in the first three months of 1949. Similarly in 1947, of 308 cases all but three occurred in the first six months of the year, whereas in 1948 the main incidence was towards the end of the year.

MEASLES NOTIFICATIONS FOR 1949

| | <i>Wards.</i> | | | | | <i>Total.</i> |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | <i>North.</i> | <i>South.</i> | <i>East.</i> | <i>West.</i> | <i>Central.</i> | |
| January | 40 | 7 | 24 | 23 | 16 | 110 |
| February | 89 | 7 | 25 | 37 | 21 | 179 |
| March | 22 | 3 | 42 | 29 | 23 | 119 |
| April | 3 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 23 |
| May | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 17 |
| June | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 44 |
| July | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 |
| August | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 15 |
| September | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| October | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| November | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| December | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | <hr/> 160 | <hr/> 55 | <hr/> 105 | <hr/> 91 | <hr/> 114 | <hr/> 525 |

TUBERCULOSIS.

Thirty-four cases were notified during the year; twenty-nine were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and five were non-pulmonary.

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT END OF 1949.

| <i>Pulmonary.</i> | | <i>Non-Pulmonary</i> | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> |
| 88 | 77 | 16 | 19 |

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1949.

| | | | <i>Pulmonary</i> | | <i>Non-Pulmonary</i> | |
|---------------|-------|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | | | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> |
| 0 — 1 years | ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 — 5 years | ... | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 5 — 10 years | ... | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| 10 — 15 years | ... | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 15 — 20 years | ... | 2 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 20 — 25 years | ... | 1 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 25 — 35 years | ... | 5 | 4 | — | — | — |
| 35 — 45 years | ... | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 45 — 55 years | ... | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| 55 — 65 years | ... | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 65 and over | | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 17 | 12 | 2 | 3 |

FOOD POISONING

During 1949 there were nine cases notified. They were distributed as follows :—

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>1st Quarter.</i> | <i>2nd Quarter.</i> | <i>3rd Quarter.</i> | <i>4th Quarter.</i> |
| Nil | 5 | Nil | 4 |

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Total outbreaks.</i> | <i>Total cases.</i> |
| 1 | 4 |

The outbreak was limited to one family with the organism *Salmonella typhimurium* found only in one patient. The other members of the family had already recovered and all made a speedy recovery from the illness.

OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Total outbreaks.</i> | <i>Total cases.</i> |
| 1 | 5 |

This was again limited to one family and the only member not affected was a child who had had dinner away from home. The rest of the family were affected with diarrhoea and vomiting within two to three hours of having dinner, the dishes being washed and food thrown away before patients were taken ill. The family had all recovered by the next day.

Single cases.—Nil.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1949

| <i>Disease</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Under 1</i> | <i>1—3</i> | <i>3—5</i> | <i>5—10</i> | <i>10—15</i> | <i>15—25</i> | <i>25—65</i> | <i>65+</i> |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Scarlet Fever | 50 | — | 3 | 12 | 32 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Diphtheria | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Measles | 525 | 16 | 138 | 172 | 188 | 9 | — | 2 | — |
| Whooping Cough ... | 188 | 8 | 51 | 52 | 71 | 5 | — | 1 | — |
| Pneumonia | 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | — | 5 | — |
| Erysipelas | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 |
| Dysentery | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| | 785 | 25 | 193 | 239 | 296 | 16 | 2 | 13 | 1 |

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

The work of the department was again impeded by staff changes, both technical and clerical, and it was not possible to carry out all of the work which had been planned.

In addition to dealing with routine matters, the emphasis during the year was on the examination of the claims of applicants for rehousing, the investigation of complaints concerning defective houses and the visiting of premises where food is prepared.

As will be seen from the detailed report which follows, several aspects of the work could not be dealt with thoroughly and others were given only cursory attention. Many of the problems with which the department has to deal could absorb the time of all the staff for long periods, but it is not possible to do this, and some semblance of organisation and planning must be maintained. When it is realised that the department is responsible for such vital matters as refuse collection and disposal, maintenance of Council transport and local control of the ambulance service, it will be appreciated that the daily amount of routine work is considerable.

The teamwork in the department was excellent and did much to offset the difficulties created by staff changes. The interest and co-operation of the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor W. H. Guest, and the members was much appreciated. The department was indebted on many occasions to the Town Clerk, Mr. A. Basterfield, O.B.E., and to officers and colleagues in other departments, for their advice and co-operation.

A. ARCHER,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING

Work on housing comes under two main headings, (1) the repair or the demolition of unfit houses, and (2) consideration of the claims of applicants for housing accommodation.

A great deal of poor type property is rapidly deteriorating because of the lack of maintenance over many years. In the period since 1939 the difficulty of getting repairs done has been accentuated, but in general the type of property to which reference is made is that which by modern standards was quite unfit for healthy living even before 1939. Many of the owners who invoke all the usual arguments for not doing even urgent repairs, are those with whom trouble was always experienced.

There would be no difficulty in proving that quite a number of houses are unfit for human habitation and cannot possibly be rendered fit whatever money was spent on them. Difficulty, however, arises by the need to consider the claims for rehousing of the tenants of such property as compared with claimants in other groups.

In small communities a considerable amount of feeling may be created by the allocation of council houses to young couples, especially if their applications are comparatively recent, whilst applicants who have waited many years and whose families are growing up, have to continue to live in grossly sub-standard property. The answer that young couples are only rehoused if they have one or more children and then only if they are living in overcrowded conditions may be officially satisfactory, but it does nothing to alleviate the feeling of hopelessness which affects many worthy, deserving and satisfactory tenants of old worn-out houses. This is only one aspect of the housing problem, but it is suggested that the removal of grossly unfit houses and the rehousing of their occupants must be increasingly carried out in step with the provision of accommodation for those who have never had a house of their own.

In the allocation of council houses regard must be paid to the future use of any house which may be vacated. Whenever the tenant of an existing house is allocated a council house steps are taken either to report fully on the house with a view to the making of a demolition order, or alternatively efforts are made to persuade the owner to relet the house to an applicant from the council register. The owner is given the choice of prospective tenants and a limited but encouraging measure of success has resulted from these efforts.

The department is represented at all meetings at which houses are allocated, and with every application which is dealt with there is a full report of the applicant's living conditions for consideration by the committee.

By the end of 1949 the number of applicants was 1,785.

| Type | Residing in Private Houses. | Residing in Council Houses. | Residing outside Borough. | Total |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| Tenants | 507 | 12 | — | 519 |
| Lodgers | 524 | 319 | — | 843 |
| Living apart ... | 19 | 21 | — | 40 |
| Unclassified ... | 82 | — | 301 | 383 |
| | 1,132 | 352 | 301 | 1,785 |

For various reasons these figures have only a limited value and give little idea of the true nature of the housing problem. To assess this it will be essential to carry out a full scale housing survey, a project the need for which it is felt is becoming increasingly urgent.

TABLE 1.

1. *Inspections of dwelling houses during the year:—*
 - (1)(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 234
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 926
 - (2)(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations 1925 and 1932 ... 18
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 40
 - (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health so as to be unfit for human habitation ... 18
 - (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 216
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 ... 132
3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—*
 - (a) Proceeding under Public Health Acts:—

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 75

Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) by owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 |
| (b) by local authority | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (b) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936. | | | | | |
| Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

4. *Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding:—*

No detailed figures are available as to the extent of overcrowding.

FOOD MANUFACTURE, PREPARATION & DISTRIBUTION

MILK SUPPLY.

Most of the milk sold in the borough is heat treated and the amount of raw milk consumed is only a small proportion of the whole. The chief suppliers are three large firms, one of which operates a very efficient heat treatment plant in the Borough.

There were 14 dairy farms at which milk was produced and 13 dairymen, excluding producers, selling milk from premises within the Borough up to 30th September, 1949.

Under the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949, Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949, which came into force on October 1st, 1949, 92 retailers were registered as distributors, 89 licences to use the designation 'Sterilised' and 12 licences to use the designation 'Pasteurised' were issued, together with 8 licences to use the designation 'Tuberculin Tested' and one to use the designation 'Accredited.' Six dairies in the Borough were registered.

The following samples of milk were examined bacteriologically and found to be satisfactory :—

| | |
|----|--------------------|
| 20 | Tuberculin-tested. |
| 43 | Pasteurised. |
| 3 | Sterilised. |
| 7 | Raw milk. |
| 1 | Heat treated. |

One sample of milk was examined biologically and found free from tubercle bacilli.

Dairy premises were usually found to be reasonably satisfactory bearing in mind that so many of the older buildings have been

adapted for their purpose. On farms the standard varies, but some farmers take a great pride in keeping their premises and equipment clean and in good condition.

On October 1st 1950, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries took over control of all dairy farms.

ICE-CREAM.

The following registrations were in force at the end of 1949 in respect of ice-cream:—

| | |
|---|----|
| Registration for manufacture, storage and sale | 16 |
| Registration for sale only | 52 |

All the manufacturers are on a small scale and with two exceptions the complete cold mix method is used. Ice-cream in nearly all cases is made intermittently, and forms a subsidiary interest usually to the sale of confectionery or sweets.

All the premises were regarded as satisfactory and were usually kept so. Regular visiting was maintained throughout the year and particularly during the warm weather.

The table below gives the results of samples examined in accordance with the methylene blue test.

| <i>No. of Samples</i> | <i>Grade</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 44 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 9 | 3 |
| 1 | 4 |

As in the previous year there was considerable variation in the chemical composition of samples of ice-cream from different vendors. Nevertheless there was a general improvement in quality.

| <i>No. of Samples.</i> | <i>Fat Content %</i> |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 2 | 0.1 — 3.0 |
| 3 | 3.1 — 5.0 |
| 20 | 5.1 — 7.0 |
| 24 | 7.1 — 9.0 |
| 7 | 9.1 — 11.0 |

The Council continued its policy of publicising in the monthly minutes of the Council meetings, the results of the chemical analysis of all ice-cream samples.

FOOD SAMPLING.

Halesowen is not a Food & Drugs authority, but the table below shows that 77 samples were taken during the year by the officers of the department.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----|------------------------|---|
| Milk | 19 | Sausages | 2 |
| Condiments | 17 | Flour | 5 |
| Artificial flavouring ... | 9 | Olive oil | 1 |
| Dehydrated onion ... | 1 | Medicinal products ... | 3 |
| Preservatives | 3 | Coffee, bottled | 5 |
| Jam | 4 | Gelatine | 1 |
| Baking powder | 1 | Pastry | 1 |
| Sandwich spread | 1 | Soup | 1 |
| Refined oil | 1 | Fruit, bottled | 1 |
| Cheese | 1 | | |

The only unsatisfactory sample taken by the public health department staff was one of tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk sold as Channel Island milk, and for which an extra price was charged. This sample contained only 1.42% fat as against the legal minimum of 3.0%. There was no added water. The vendor was prosecuted and explained that the low fat content was due to defective operation of certain machinery at the pasteurising plant. The firm was fined £10 and £6.9.6 costs.

A total of 310 samples were taken by the officers of the Worcester County Council and these comprised :—

- 165 formal milk samples.
- 78 informal milk samples.
- 5 miscellaneous samples (formal).
- 50 miscellaneous samples (informal).
- 12 drug samples (informal).

Forty-three samples of milk were reported as unsatisfactory, most of them as a result of finding water in a sample of sterilised bulk milk. The milk sent in by farmers to the dairy was examined and five farmers were prosecuted for sending in milk adulterated with water. Fines totalling £555 with £61 costs were imposed. None of the farmers concerned have premises in the Borough.

A test sample of doughnuts, followed by formal samples found to contain mineral oil, resulted in the manufacturers being prosecuted. A fine of £7.10.0 was imposed.

The Department is indebted to M. M. Love, Esq., F.R.I.C., County Analyst, and his staff, for their help and co-operation, and to Mr. F. A. Spencer, Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, Worcestershire County Council, and Mr. N. T. Jones, Divisional Inspector, Weights and Measures, for the information relating to samples taken by the County Council staff.

FOOD PREMISES.

Much of the time of the inspectors was devoted to visiting premises where food is manufactured or prepared, or from which food is distributed. There are so many links in the chain which must be kept unbroken if safety is to be ensured, that the work is exacting and must needs be done thoroughly and regularly. In the carrying out of these inspections the emphasis is on advice, help, and the education of the food handler. Unless he or she has some idea of what infection means and how it can be spread, mistakes are continuously and unwittingly made. The canteen worker will, for example, sterilise a food container by steam and then wipe out a few drops of sterile water with a damp cloth which may be grossly contaminated with bacteria. In all large establishments it is very necessary that a technique should be planned for every worker, the technique and the reasons for it explained and closely followed.

To carry out inspections of food establishments satisfactorily, an inspector, in addition to regular visits, ought to have the time to watch all the processes and observe the methods from the start to the end of a day's work, or during the course of any particular process. Gaps in technique can only be noted and remedied by doing this.

A great deal more work needs to be done before food handlers appreciate the dangers to which the community is subject by the mishandling of food and food utensils. Carelessness is only one factor—ignorance is probably more serious, because unless people have a reasonable idea as to why it is necessary to do this, or not to do that, they are not likely to remember for long any instructions they may be given.

LICENSED PREMISES.

Special efforts were made to improve conditions in licensed premises, not only for the public but also for the tenants. In general, the companies owning these properties were always co-operative and ready to carry out suggested improvements.

MILK BOTTLES.

The work of examining milk bottles continued on a small scale and the results are given below:—

| <i>Number of Bottles</i> | <i>Bacterial Count.</i> |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 18 | Nil |
| 23 | 50—150 |
| 11 | 151—300 |
| 6 | 301—500 |
| 1 | 501 & over |

It was considered that this work, by focussing continuous attention on the necessity for clean equipment, was well worth while.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All the fresh meat sold in the borough is distributed from Birmingham in specially designed vans. A few slaughter-houses were used intermittently for the slaughter of pigs, of which quite a number are reared locally. As many as possible are inspected and are usually found to be quite healthy.

The list of foodstuffs found to be unfit for consumption is given below. Most of this was voluntarily notified to the department for surrender.

MEAT

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 3 | lungs (pig), tuberculosis. |
| 1 | lung (pig), pleurisy. |
| 2 | kidneys (pig), nephritis. |
| 1 | heart (pig), valvular endocarditis. |
| 3 | hearts (pig), pericarditis. |
| 1 | spleen (pig), congestion. |
| 1 | liver (pig), cirrhosis. |
| 1 | head (pig), tuberculosis. |
| 3 | mesenteries (pig), tuberculosis. |
| 9lbs. | liver (sheep), decomposition. |
| 14lbs. | mutton (abscess). |
| 19lbs. | mutton (decomposition). |
| 140lbs. | beef (bone taint). |
| 14lbs. | beef (bruising). |

OTHER FOODS

| | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Milk | ... | ... | 622 tins |
| Meat | ... | ... | 160 tins |
| Fish ... | ... | ... | 75 tins |
| Fruit | ... | ... | 36 tins |
| Vegetables | ... | ... | 161 tins |
| Tomatoes | ... | ... | 19 tins |
| Cheese | ... | ... | 9½lbs. |
| Sultanas | ... | ... | 60lbs. |

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Some forms of atmospheric pollution gave rise to sporadic complaints during the year. Amongst these were the emission of grit from cupolas and excessive smoke emission from vertical boilers. One form of serious pollution about which complaints are never received is the smoke from domestic chimneys, but residents who climb the surrounding hills must surely have noted the pall

which hangs over the district on still days, even during weekends and holidays, when few factories are working.

To assess the pollution in the district, plans were made to install four deposit gauges, four lead-peroxide instruments and a combined smoke filter and volumetric sulphur dioxide recorder. These will be in operation during 1950.

The measures taken to improve conditions consisted of advice to industrial managements and workers after observations, or during routine inspections. This work often involves careful study of trade processes and results can rarely be accomplished as quickly as the department would wish. There is a very real need for more exchange of technical information between officers of local authorities on the means of suppressing or eliminating nuisance from smoke and grit, particularly in connection with trade processes. There is need, too, for far more research and investigation into specific problems. It is doubtful whether any great advances will be made in securing a clean atmosphere under the present haphazard method of dealing with the problem. The organisations interested in this subject do valuable work, but it is felt that the emphasis now should be on more research, and the collection and dissemination of data which has a practical value.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There was little, if any, alteration in the general unsatisfactory condition of many of the streams and of the River Stour. When the Council carries out its drainage schemes in connection with the Illey Village and the Leasowes, some pollution will be obviated.

CONTROL OF RATS, FLIES, ETC.

Complaints of infestation of premises by rats or mice were dealt with, usually by laying poison baits. Two maintenance treatments of the sewers were carried out and showed very little infestation.

The impression was widely held that even during the warmer weather there were comparatively few flies. Nevertheless measures were taken by advising on the proper disposal of waste food, the careful control of the refuse tip, and the collection of refuse as frequently as possible, to prevent the breeding of flies.

Bugs are rarely encountered, but in some premises trouble is still experienced from long-standing infestations of cockroaches. In both cases insecticides, both liquid and powder, and incorporating 'D.D.T.' or 'B.H.C.' are used.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

As was indicated last year little detail is known of the working conditions in many shops and offices, and there is need for a survey of all such premises.

FACTORIES.

Inspections of factories were carried out as frequently as possible and were usually comprehensive. Too often the standards of cleanliness in relation both to the workshops and the sanitary conveniences were poor, in many cases below that to which the employees are accustomed in their own homes.

In connection with the means of escape in case of fire four certificates were issued during the year.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1928.

During 1949, 89 licences were issued for the storage of petroleum spirit and 6 licences for the storage of calcium carbide.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND TRANSPORT.

The public cleansing service includes the collection and disposal of domestic and trade refuse, and the collection and disposal of salvage. Street cleansing, including gulley emptying and snow removal, and the care of public conveniences are dealt with by the Highways Department, under the supervision of the Borough Surveyor, Mr. T. W. Tivey, M.I.Mun.E.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Refuse is collected in modern specially designed freighters, four of which have a capacity of seven cubic yards and one of ten cubic yards. During the year the collection rounds were re-organised and an additional team introduced. Five rounds are now operating, but the difficulty of maintaining a regular collection was almost entirely one of getting sufficient and suitable men. Local authorities compete for labour with industrial concerns, who offer conditions and wages, in general, better than do local authorities. Until this is adjusted there will be no answer to the problem of removing refuse regularly and economically.

All the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on land off Stourbridge Road, Halesowen. When this work is completed, the land should provide a valuable recreational asset.

Compared with 1949 there was an increase in gross expenditure of £1,356 and an increase in the net cost per ton for removal and disposal of refuse of 1/4½d. These increased costs were due to increases in wages and maintenance costs of vehicles.

SALVAGE.

Associated with the collection of refuse is the collection of salvage. Paper, rags and metal are collected and returned to industry. Kitchen waste is collected by means of individual household containers, all the communal bins having been removed from the streets.

It is very gratifying to be able to show that for the last three years the salvage returns have continued to rise. This was particularly noticeable in the case of kitchen waste and was undoubtedly due to the policy of removing communal bins from the streets and providing householders with individual containers. This policy will be extended, not only because it encourages the saving of kitchen waste but also because it helps to make the domestic refuse easier to handle.

TRANSPORT.

The department maintains and repairs all Corporation transport. At the end of 1949 the following vehicles and equipment were being maintained and serviced :—

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

- 6 refuse collection vehicles.
- 2 lorries.
- 1 van.
- 1 mayoral car (Austin 16).

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

- 4 lorries.
- 1 van.
- 1 gulley emptier.
- 1 road sweeper.
- 1 tractor.
- 3 motor mowers.
- 1 motor roller.

The repair depot and garages are adapted buildings and unsuitable for the maintenance of the increasing fleet of vehicles owned by the Council. More suitable premises are an urgent requirement.

TABLE II

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE — HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE

Table Showing Cost for the Year ended 31st March, 1950

| Particulars. | I. Collection with depreciation and loan charges included or excluded. | | II. Disposal with depreciation and loan charges included or excluded. | | III. Total with depreciation and loan charges included or excluded. | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|---|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| | Included (3) | Excluded (4) | Included (5) | Excluded (6) | Included (7) | Excluded (8) |
| (1) (2) | | | | | | |
| <i>Revenue Account.</i> | | | | | | |
| A. Gross Expenditure ... | £8,655 | £7,898 | £1,745 | £1,389 | £10,400 | £9,287 |
| B. Gross Income ... | £91 | £91 | £26 | £26 | £117 | £117 |
| C. Net Cost ... | £8,564 | £7,807 | £1,719 | £1,363 | £10,283 | £9,170 |
| <i>Unit Cost.</i> | | | | | | |
| D. Gross Expenditure per ton ... | s. d. 17 10 | s. d. 16 3 | s. d. 3 7 | s. d. 3 0 | £ s. d. 1 1 5 | s. d. 19 3 |
| E. Gross Income per ton ... | 2½ | 2¼ | ¾ | ¾ | 3 | 3 |
| F. Net cost per ton ... | 17 7¾ | 16 0¾ | 3 6¼ | 2 11¼ | 1 1 2 | 19 0 |
| <i>Net cost per 1,000 population</i> | | | | | | |
| G. Net cost per 1,000 population | £ s. d. 214 12 9 | £ s. d. 195 13 4 | £ s. d. 43 1 8 | £ s. d. 34 3 2 | £ s. d. 247 14 5 | £ s. d. 229 16 6 |
| H. Net cost per 1,000 houses ... | 751 2 11 | 684 16 6 | 150 15 6 | 119 11 2 | 901 18 5 | 804 7 8 |

Net cost of collection and disposal of refuse for each house per week 4½d., per year 18s. 0½d.

Net cost of collection and disposal of refuse for each resident per week 1½d., per year 4s. 11½d.

COMPARATIVE SALVAGE STATISTICS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1947, 1948 and 1949

TABLE III TONNAGE

| Year | Kitchen Waste. | Paper. | Scrap Metal. | Baled Tins. | Bones. | Rags. | Bottles. | Tonnage. |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | <i>T. C. Qrs.</i> | <i>T. C. Qrs.</i> | <i>T. C. Qrs.</i> | <i>T. C. Qrs.</i> | <i>T. C. Qrs.</i> | <i>T. C. Qrs.</i> | <i>Dozen.</i> | <i>T. C. Qrs.</i> |
| 1947 | 133 18 2 | 187 13 3 | 26 7 3 | 57 16 3 | 1 3 1½ | 7 9 3 | 248½ | 415 7 1½ |
| 1948 | 163 9 0 | 225 10 0 | 23 4 1 | 36 10 2 | 1 2 1½ | 8 5 1½ | 1273½ | 458 1 2 |
| 1949 | 212 7 0 | 258 5 2 | 24 10 2 | 14 5 3 | 1 0 0½ | 7 0 2 | 1448 | 517 9 1 |

TABLE IV INCOME

| Year | Kitchen Waste. | Paper. | Scrap Metal. | Baled Tins. | Bones. | Rags. | Bottles. | Income. |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <i>£ s. d.</i> | <i>£ s. d.</i> | <i>£ s. d.</i> | <i>£ s. d.</i> | <i>£ s. d.</i> | <i>£ s. d.</i> | <i>£ s. d.</i> | <i>£ s. d.</i> |
| 1947 | 524 10 3 | 1207 7 10 | 79 10 11 | 112 15 8 | 6 7 0 | 190 16 9 | 21 16 6 | 2147 12 5 |
| 1948 | 791 14 6 | 1480 5 8 | 79 10 1 | 71 5 9 | 6 17 8 | 174 0 4 | 59 1 10 | 2672 15 3 |
| 1949 | 1097 8 9 | 1654 12 1 | 88 1 2 | 27 17 3 | 5 15 10 | 149 16 0 | 57 7 1 | 3080 18 2 |

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

| Premises. | Number on Register. | Inspections. | Written Notices. | Occupiers Prosecuted. |
|--|---------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by local authority | 16 | 8 | 3 | — |
| 2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority | 188 | 152 | 16 | — |
| 3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers' premises) | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 204 | 160 | 19 | — |

FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Cases in which Defects were Found.

| Particulars. | Found | Number of cases in which defects were found | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Remedied | To H.M. Inspector | By H.M. Inspector |
| Want of Cleanliness | — | — | — | — |
| Overcrowding | — | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable temperature | — | — | — | — |
| Inadequate ventilation | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Ineffective drainage of floors | — | — | — | — |
| Sanitary Conveniences :— | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 11 | 9 | — | 4 |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Other offences. | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 16 | 14 | — | 4 |

No prosecutions were instituted.

TABLE V
RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS. | | | | | | | |
| Drainage—public sewers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 104 |
| Drains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 329 |
| Sanitary accommodation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 175 |
| Infectious disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 |
| Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Nuisances (Section 93) | | | | | | | |
| Premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1664 |
| Keeping of animals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 148 |
| Dust or effluvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 |
| Accumulations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Offensive Trades | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Refuse—Dustbins | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 214 |
| Salvage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| Trade refuse | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 |
| Tips | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 270 |
| Smoke nuisances | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Observations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123 |
| Visits to plants | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
| Tents, vans, sheds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Verminous premises | | | | | | | |
| Council houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| Other houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 |
| Watercourses, streams | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Water supply | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 |
| FAIRGROUNDS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| LAND CHARGES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| RODENT CONTROL | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 283 |
| RENT ACT CERTIFICATES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| FACTORIES—with power | | | | | | | 99 |
| without power | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| outworkers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| HOUSING ACTS :— | | | | | | | |
| Detail house inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 224 |
| Overcrowding | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| COUNCIL HOUSE APPLICATIONS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1763 |

FOOD INSPECTION :—

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| Butchers' shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Cowsheds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Cafes, canteens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| Dairies, milkshops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 |
| Fishmongers, poulterers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Fried fish shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| Food preparing premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Greengrocers, fruiterers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Grocers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Ice-cream premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89 |
| Markets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Slaughterhouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Other food premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Licensed premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| Pigs inspected on private premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 480 |
| School canteens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 609 |
| | | | | | | | <hr/> 7639 <hr/> |

