

[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Halesowen Borough.

Contributors

Halesowen (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1952

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/dmubxk4j>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Library



BOROUGH OF HALESOWEN

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR

1952





BOROUGH OF HALESOWEN

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR

1952

**MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH
OF HALESOWEN.**

Mayor:

Councillor W. PARKES, J.P., C.C. (*until May, 1952*)

Councillor J. H. GREEN, J.P. (*from May, 1952*)

Deputy Mayor:

Councillor C. WILLETTS (*until May, 1952*)

Councillor W. PARKES, C.C. (*from May, 1952*)

Aldermen:

H. J. COX, J.P.

W. HODGETTS

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

T. SMITH

L. HARPER

Councillors:

CENTRAL WARD

Miss R. D. Grove

P. Timmins

C. Brown

NORTH WARD

F. Higgs

N. Garner

W. Parkes, C.C.

EAST WARD

P. W. Scott

A. H. Spring

W. J. Balderstone

WEST WARD

K. Kirton (*until May, 1952*)

J. J. Shakespeare

C. Willetts

J. Timmington (*from May, 1952*)

SOUTH WARD

J. H. Green

F. D. Woodhall

G. A. Southall, C.C.

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. *Resigned 29.2.1952.*

D. SMYTH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. *Appointed 28.4.1952.*

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

A. ARCHER (a.b.c.)

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

F. COLBERT (a.b.c.)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

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

M. K. TAYLOR (a.b.c.)

T. H. MEREDITH (a.b.c.)

Chief Clerk:

G. W. J. LEWIS.

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:

MRS. M. FIELD.

Clerks:

MRS. H. DEELEY.

MRS. V. JEFFS.

D. PERKS.

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

Council House,
Halesowen.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1952.

Mr. Mayor, Councillor Miss Grove and Gentlemen,

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

There has been a fall in the Death Rate from 12.1 to 9.87 with an Adjusted Death Rate of 11.36. There was only one death attributed to influenza as against 20 for the previous year and there were fewer deaths due to pneumonia and bronchitis. The winter was comparatively mild and the summer wet. In view of the rather limited amount of sunshine we enjoy, I think it is important that householders should be careful when planting trees in their gardens to see that they are of a suitable type, and are so placed as not to cause any obstruction to light and sunshine entering their homes.

I thought you would be interested in the following figures:

	<i>Estimated Population</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Deaths under one year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Crude Death Rate</i>
1902	29,458	851	36.00	46	307	13.00
1952	39,730	530	13.35	13	392	9.87

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks for their help and consideration, also to Mr. Archer and his staff and to Mrs. Field.

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 1952	39,730
Rateable Value, March 1952	£172,623
Sum represented by a penny rate	£657
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1952	12,276

Halesowen forms part of the northern area of the County of Worcester. It is partly industrial, partly residential and partly agricultural. The 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 these industries.

VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Live births:	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	267	...	256	...	523
Illegitimate	3	...	4	...	7
	<hr/> 270		<hr/> 260		<hr/> 530
(b) Stillbirths:					
Legitimate	3	...	9	...	12
Illegitimate	0	...	1	...	1
	<hr/> 3		<hr/> 10		<hr/> 13

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	13.35
Birth Rate for England and Wales	15.30

DEATHS

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	234	158	392
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ...			9.87
Area Comparability Factor			1.15
Adjusted Death Rate			11.36
Death Rate for England and Wales			11.30
Death Rate for 160 smaller towns estimated resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census			11.20
Infant Mortality Rate			24.5
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales			27.60

The Adjusted Death Rate is obtained by multiplying the Crude Death Rate by the area comparability factor.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	11	...	2	...	13
Illegitimate	—	...	—	...	—
	11		2		13
	—		—		—

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Total deaths</i>	<i>Under 1 month</i>
Prematurity	4	4
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2	2
Peritonitis	1	1
Broncho Pneumonia	4	—
Asphyxia (Overlaying)	1	—
	13	8
	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATHS:—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1. Tuberculosis respiratory	7	2
2. Tuberculosis other	1	0
3. Syphilitic disease	3	0
4. Diphtheria	0	0
5. Whooping Cough	0	0
6. Meningococcal Infections	0	0
7. Acute poliomyelitis	0	0
8. Measles	0	0
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	11	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	29	18
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	0
16. Diabetes	0	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	34	23
18. Coronary disease, angina	23	5
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	6
20. Other heart disease	32	41
21. Other circulatory disease	5	4
22. Influenza	1	0
23. Pneumonia	9	6
24. Bronchitis	18	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	0
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	0	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	0
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	1
31. Congenital malformations	3	0
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	26	14
33. Motor vehicle accidents	0	1
34. All other accidents	6	5
35. Suicide	3	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	0	0
	<hr/> 234	<hr/> 158

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Borough of Halesowen

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

The staff of the Public Health Department is given on page 3.

(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, under the Medical Director, Dr. R. J. Henderson.

(b) *Ambulance Facilities.*

The ambulance service is controlled by the Worcestershire County Council, the Chief Sanitary Inspector acting as Ambulance Officer for the Borough.

There were five ambulances with four whole-time drivers, but an additional driver is to be employed on account of the increase in work. A new ambulance of improved design has been allocated to the station.

The ambulance station is situated centrally in the Council Depot, but it is the intention of the County Council to construct a permanent ambulance station within the next two years.

Members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade attend at the station at week-ends and during the week and participate in the work.

Set out in the following table are the statistics giving details of the cases conveyed in the years 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952.

	<i>Illness</i>	<i>Accident</i>	<i>Mater- nity</i>	<i>Hospital Transfer</i>	<i>Treat- ment</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>Total</i>
1949	469	157	206	7	4430	23	5292
1950	1037	118	211	36	5944	21	7367
1951	560	220	166	82	8696	29	9753
1952	647	166	229	119	8633	28	9822
Increase or decrease 1951/52	+ 87	- 54	+ 63	+ 37	- 63	- 1	+ 69

The number of patients carried shows an increase of 69 as compared with the previous year.

The ambulances travelled 74,363 miles during the year as compared with 72,738 miles in the previous year, an increase of 1,625 miles. The average number of miles travelled per patient was 7.5.

The hospitals used by the inhabitants of the Borough are those in the City of Birmingham, the Corbett Hospital, Amblecote, Guest Hospital, Dudley, and All Saints Hospital, Bromsgrove. Maternity cases go to the Mary Stevens Hospital at Stourbridge, the Lucy Baldwin Hospital at Stourport, and the Loveday Street Maternity Hospital, Birmingham. Ambulance facilities are also provided for Romsley Sanatorium.

Infectious diseases 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 area. 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 Hospital 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 administered under Group 17, Dudley, Stourbridge and District Hospital Group, Birmingham Region.

(f) *School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Sessions.*

These are provided by the County Council and the district has three centres, Hill and Cakemore, Halesowen and Cradley.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER

The water supplied in the area is a constant supply and is satisfactory in both quality and quantity. The supply is obtained from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company from two main sources, one from the Kinver and Prestwood Pumping Stations in the Smestow Valley, and a bulk supply from the Birmingham Corporation Elan Aqueduct tapped at Hayley Green, Halesowen.

Regular monthly sampling and analysis is undertaken by the Company both of raw and treated water. The results from both sources have been satisfactory. The water is not liable to plumbo solvency but periodic samples are taken for lead by the Company. The average chemical results for the two sources of supply during 1952 were as follows:—

	<i>Kinver and Prestwood Pumping Stations</i>		<i>Hayley Green</i>
No. of Samples	20		54
	<i>Parts per million</i>		<i>Parts per million</i>
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	34		13
Chlorides (Cl)	18.9		11.5
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	Trace		Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	0.014		0.020
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	2.0		0.9
Oxygen absorbed (3hr. at 27°C) ..	1.19		1.47
Temporary Hardness	28		8
Permanent Hardness	33		21
Total Hardness	61		29
Iron (Fe)	0.23		0.25
Manganese (Mn)	Trace		Trace
Poisonous Metals (Cu and Pb) ...	Nil		Nil
Free Chlorine	Nil		Nil

Main Extensions during 1952

Hasbury Farm Site	1538 yards, 4"	265 yards, 6"
Carol Crescent Site	163 yards, 4"	
Mucklow Hill	227 yards, 3"	
Lutley Lane	68 yards, 4"	
Howley Grange Estate	403 yards, 4"	
Furnace Lane	7 yards, 6"	

Only a few isolated dwellings are not supplied with mains water. These depend on private wells for their supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There is a dual system of sewers in the district, the surface water being collected separately from the foul wastes. Except for isolated dwellings in the rural parts of the Borough and a group of 18 houses at Illey, most of the premises in the Borough are connected to a sewer. The Borough of Halesowen is one of the constituent authorities of the Upper Stour Valley Main Sewerage Board and most of the Board's area is treated by broad irrigation of farm lands at Whittington, near Kinver. There is an additional disposal works at Quarry Bank where the process is sedimentation in tanks followed by treatment in filter beds. To deal with storm water, tanks have been constructed at Belle Vale, Halesowen.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND TRANSPORT

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

SECTION D.

HOUSING

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

In 1952 the number of houses erected was 199 (148 by the Local Authority and 51 Privately). Before the War, 1,844 houses were erected by Halesowen Council and since then, up to the end of 1952, 838 permanent and 86 temporary houses have been built.

Ten families were re-housed during 1952 on the grounds of 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 and Wales</i>	<i>Halesowen</i>
Typhoid	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid	0.02	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.53	1.84

Whooping Cough	2.61	4.40
Diphtheria	0.01	0.02
Measles	8.86	4.73
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.05
Pneumonia	0.72	0.45
Acute Poliomyelitis:		
Paralytic	0.06	0.02
Non Paralytic	0.03	0.00

SMALLPOX

No case was reported during the year.

SCARLET FEVER

Seventy-three cases were reported, as against 71 for the previous year. There were no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA

One case was reported. Patient recovered.

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 number of children treated at the clinics during 1952 was as follows:—

	<i>Primary Treatment completed</i>	<i>Boosting Doses completed</i>
Under five years	418	—
Five to 15 years	38	635
	<hr/> 456	<hr/> 635

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

One case (paralytic) was reported. The patient recovered.

ERYSIPELAS

There were two cases reported, both recovered.

MEASLES

There were 187 cases of measles reported. One hundred and fifty-one of these lived in the North Ward. In April and May combined there were 78 cases in the North Ward, but in June there were only two. There were no further cases in this Ward until one in November, whilst in December there were 67. East Ward had 13 in December and West Ward had five. The Measles figures for January, 1953, were: North Ward 18, East Ward four, West Ward 55. There were no deaths.

MEASLES NOTIFICATIONS

	<i>Wards</i>					
	<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Total</i>
January	0	0	0	0	1	1
February	2	1	0	0	0	3
March	1	3	0	1	0	5
April	50	4	1	2	0	57
May	28	0	0	1	0	29
June	2	1	0	0	1	4
July	0	1	0	0	0	1
August	0	1	0	0	0	1
September	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	1	0	0	0	0	1
December	67	0	13	5	0	85
	<hr/> 151	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 187

WHOOPING COUGH

One hundred and seventy-five cases were reported. There were no deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS

Thirty-eight cases were reported during the year. Thirty-five were pulmonary and three were non-pulmonary. There were 10 deaths as against 11 for the previous year. The number of cases on the register at the end of 1952 was:—

<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary</i>	
<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
112	99	11	19

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1952

<i>Age periods</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
0 —	—	—	—	—
1 —	—	1	—	—
5 —	—	—	—	1
10 —	1	1	—	—
15 —	4	5	—	—
20 —	3	2	—	—
25 —	1	3	—	1
35 —	2	5	—	—
45 —	4	2	—	—
55 —	1	—	—	—
65 —	—	—	1	—
	—	—	—	—
	16	19	1	2
	—	—	—	—

FOOD POISONING

No cases were notified during the year.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

No cases were notified during the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1952

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total</i>	0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	65—
Scarlet Fever ...	73	0	2	7	51	12	1	0	0
Measles ...	188	7	20	48	109	3	1	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	175	16	40	50	68	1	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pneumonia ...	18	3	2	0	2	1	2	0	8
Erysipelas ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Food Poisoning ...	Nil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infection	Nil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

During 1952, routine work which included such matters as the inspection of houses, factories, food preparing premises, the inspection and sampling of food, and the supervision of refuse collection and disposal, went on satisfactorily.

In addition, a housing survey was carried out, the results of which are likely to be useful in connection with the removal of unfit houses and the repair of those which still have a reasonably long life.

A great deal of attention was paid to inspection of every type of premises where food is handled, and the Sanitary Inspectors carried out much educational work. Much more requires to be done before everybody is fully alive to the dangers of food contamination, and still more pressure will be exerted towards improving standards of cleanliness in shops, cafes and bakehouses.

From the point of view of atmospheric pollution, Halesowen is a comparatively clean Borough. At worst, this is a position to be zealously maintained, at best, it should encourage both the residents of the Borough, and industrial managements, to strive much harder to improve the position.

In presenting this Annual Report, I should like to express my appreciation to all the workmen in the refuse collection service, to the staff in the Public Health Department for their loyalty and enthusiasm, and to express my personal gratitude to Dr. R. L. Corlett for his help and advice. On many occasions the Department was indebted to the Town Clerk, Mr. A. Basterfield, O.B.E., and to colleagues in other Departments for their assistance and co-operation, and to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee for his active interest in public health matters.

A. ARCHER,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING SURVEY

During 1951 and 1952 a survey was carried out of the privately owned property in the Borough. A total of 9,230 houses were dealt with and for the most part inspections were confined to the external examination of blocks of property rather than individual houses. The survey was done in this way because it was felt that it would be a waste of time to acquire a mass of detailed information, much of which would be out of date before it could be used. The disadvantage was that some degree of accuracy had to be sacrificed, but it was not such as to interfere substantially with the results.

In respect of each block of property, including detached and semi-detached houses, inspection notes have been compiled and a sketch block plan made, showing the number or name of each property, and its position in the street or road.

Houses were placed in the following groups:—

- I — No repairs needed.
- II — Minor repairs needed.
- III — Major repairs needed.
- IV — Houses which ought to be demolished within
next fifteen years.

This latter group was sub-divided into two sub-groups, namely,

- IVa — Houses which ought to be demolished within
five to seven years.
- IVb — Houses which ought to be demolished when
those in Group IVa have been dealt with.

At the time of the completion of the survey there were 52 houses in the Borough still occupied and in respect of which demolition orders had been made.

GROUP I. No repairs needed.

This group of 4,740 houses comprises 51% of all the houses in the Borough. Nearly half of these houses are in the North and East Wards, 37% are in the Central and South Wards, whilst only 17% are in the West Ward.

GROUP II. Minor repairs needed.

There were 2,746 houses in this group, comprising 30% of the total number of houses.

GROUP III. Major repairs needed.

The 541 houses in this group would require extensive repairs or re-conditioning to make them completely satisfactory. The type of improvement envisaged is the provision of bathrooms, internal water-closets, proper food storage accommodation and so on.

Of the houses in this group, 55% are in the Central and South Wards, 29% in the North and East Wards, and 16% in the West Ward. The houses in this group are those where the structure is sound, and which could, for a reasonable expenditure although not necessarily a small one, provide satisfactory housing accommodation for many years.

GROUP IV.

This group includes 1,161 houses which, by reason of disrepair, sanitary defects, bad arrangement internally, or bad arrangement of the street, or which for various other reasons are so far below modern standards, that no amount of repair would transform them into good accommodation. The group was subdivided because all the houses could not be replaced in a short period, or in the near future. Those which it is considered present a serious hazard to healthy living were placed in sub-group IVa. Even amongst this sub-group some were considered worse than others, and a list of 104 houses was prepared in respect of which demolition was considered to be urgent. Sixty-five of these houses are in the West Ward, 34 are in the Central and South Wards, and five in the North and East Wards.

TABLE I

<i>Ward</i>	<i>GROUP I</i>		<i>GROUP II</i>		<i>GROUP III</i>		<i>Existing Demolition Order</i>		<i>Early Demolition Orders</i>		<i>Future Demolition Orders</i>		<i>Totals</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Minor Repairs</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Major Repairs</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	
North & East ...	2260	57.6	1058	27.5	157	4.0	13	0.4	52	1.3	361	9.2	3901
West ...	786	41.5	712	37.5	89	4.5	19	0.9	136	7.1	164	8.5	1906
Central & South	1694	49.5	976	28.5	295	8.5	10	0.3	187	5.5	261	7.7	3423
TOTALS	4740	51.4	2746	30.0	541	5.8	42	0.5	375	3.9	786	8.4	9230

SUMMARY

1. The housing survey carried out in 1951 and 1952 showed that there are in the Borough 9,230 privately owned houses. Of these, 3,901 are in the North and East Wards, 3,423 in the Central and South Wards and 1,906 in the West Ward.
2. 7,486 of the houses either need no repairs or only minor repairs. As the survey did not include internal inspections, this figure should be treated with reserve.
3. 541 houses would require major repairs, re-conditioning or improvement to make them satisfactory.
4. 1,161 houses will probably need to be demolished in the next 15 years.
5. 375 of these ought to be demolished within the next few years and 104 of the 375 need to be demolished as quickly as possible.
6. Fifty-two houses have been made the subject of demolition orders, but are still occupied.
7. There are 1,106 applicants for Council houses living in privately owned property. 529 are tenants and 162 of these live in houses, which if the occupants are re-housed, might well be demolished. The remaining 367 houses would be available for re-use for varying periods of years.
8. In connection with Group III houses, the 541 which need re-conditioning or repair, the Council is advised to consider the possibility of acquiring property suitable for improvement in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949.

TABLE II

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) 185
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 1,135
 - (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 ...	45
(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 not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	167
2. <i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:—</i>	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	102
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—</i>	
(a) Proceeding under Public Health Acts:—	
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	53
Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ...	34
(a) by owners ...	34
(b) by local authority ...	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Sections 12 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ...	15
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted ...	Nil
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ...	5
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which a Closing Order has been made ...	Nil
4. <i>Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding:—</i>	
No detailed figures are available as to the extent of overcrowding.	

Food Manufacture, Preparation and Distribution

MILK SUPPLY

As only a very small proportion of the milk sold in the Borough was raw, ungraded, the implementation of the Milk (Special Designation) (Special Areas) Order, 1952, passed almost unnoticed by the general public. Nearly all the milk sold is heat-treated, only a small amount of raw graded milk being retailed.

During the year the only heat treatment plant in the Borough was closed down. In the several years this plant had been in operation, very many samples had been taken without a single failure.

During 1952 the following licences were in force:—

Dealers licence in respect of Tuberculin Tested Milk (Distributors)	2
Distributors licence in respect of Heat Treated Milk	38
Distributors licence in respect of Sterilised Milk	95

The following samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination:—

Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	37
Pasteurised	51
Sterilised	38
Raw	3

Twelve samples of milk were submitted for biological examination. All were negative for tubercle bacilli.

Thirty-nine milk bottles were submitted for examination and all proved satisfactory. The results were as follows:—

<i>Number of Bottles</i>	<i>Bacterial Count</i>
3 ...	Nil
6 ...	1— 50
24 ...	51—150
6 ...	151—300

ICE CREAM

The following registrations were in force at the end of 1952 in respect of ice-cream:—

Registration for manufacture, storage and sale ...	3
Registration for sale only	96

The manufacturers operate on a very small scale each using the complete cold mix method. The sample results were again very satisfactory, none falling within Grades III or IV.

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>%</i>
87	I	94.6
5	II	5.4
—		
Total 92		
—		

There was a wide variation in fat content. The results were as follows:—

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Fat Content %</i>
—	0.1 — 3.0
1	3.1 — 5.0
5	5.1 — 7.0
14	7.1 — 9.0
36	9.1 — 11.0
17	11.1 — 13.0
8	13.1 — 15.0
3	15.1 — 17.0
1	17.1 — 19.0
2	19.1 — 21.0
1	21.1 — 23.0
—	23.1 — 25.0
1	25.1 — 27.0
1	27.1 — 30.0
1	30.1 — 35.0
—	
Total 91	
—	

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Halesowen is not a Food and Drugs authority, but a keen interest is taken in the quality of food sold in the district. A total of 325 samples were submitted to the Analyst. Of these, eight were unsatisfactory. They included a sample of dried milk, two samples of tomato paste containing excess copper, a tin of ham and a sample of Indian tea. All the 130 samples of milk were genuine.

FOOD SAMPLING

Milk	...	...	130	Dried Milk	...	...	12
Tea	...	...	2	Caraway Seeds	...	...	1
Gelatine	...	...	4	Evaporated Milk	...	...	1
Flour	...	...	3	Butter	...	...	1
Ginger	...	...	1	Margarine	...	...	3
Semolina	...	...	7	Cooking Fat	...	...	2
Baking Powder	...	...	13	Artificial Food Colour	...	...	1
Dried Eggs	...	...	2	Medicinal Products	...	...	31
Custard Powder	...	...	10	Indian Brandee	...	...	1
Sugar	...	...	2	Blancmange	...	...	2
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	2	Sauce	...	...	1
Orange Juice	...	...	2	Pork Pie	...	...	1
Rice	...	...	3	Cake Mixture	...	...	4
Tomato Paste	...	...	4	Fruit	...	...	10
Jam	...	...	8	Suet	...	...	2
Salad Cream	...	...	2	Coffee and Chicory	...	...	3
Fish Paste	...	...	8	Cockles	...	...	2
Condiments	...	...	20	Soup	...	...	1
Jelly Crystals	...	...	5	Sausage	...	...	5
Malt Vinegar	...	...	3	Pickle	...	...	2
Meat	...	...	7	Dressed Crab	...	...	1

Samples taken in the Borough by the Worcestershire County Council were as follows:—

187 formal milk samples.

55 informal milk samples.

26 formal samples of miscellaneous foods.

22 informal samples of miscellaneous foods.

17 informal samples of drugs.

1 formal sample taken under the Food Standards Orders.

8 informal samples taken under the Food Standards Orders.

A sample of sweets, namely, Malt and Butter Fingers, was 77% deficient in butter fat. The manufacturer was prosecuted, the magistrates imposing a fine of £4 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.

A caution was issued under the labelling of Food Order in the case of a sample of whisky which contained an addition of 7% of water.

The Department is indebted to Mr. M. M. Love, F.R.I.C., County Analyst, and to his Staff for their ready help and co-operation; to Mr. E. A. Spencer, Chief Inspector, Weights and

Measures, Worcestershire County Council, and to Mr. N. T. Jones, Divisional Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, for the information relating to samples taken by the Worcestershire County Council.

FOOD PREMISES

Further progress continues to be made in improving premises where food is handled, or from which food is distributed. Many of the premises were not designed originally for the purposes for which they are now used and this often results in difficulty. Perhaps the most important single defect is lack of floor space. During visits to food premises, opportunity is taken to observe methods and it is emphasised that the personal element is of particular importance. In this latter connection, great emphasis is laid on the provision of a plentiful supply of really hot water.

By far the largest suppliers of meals is the Worcestershire County Council through the medium of the school meals service. The canteens, the methods used and the general organisation are of a very high standard. Good co-operation is maintained with the officers of the County Council, particularly in connection with advice on the fitness of any food used, the collection of kitchen waste and of refuse.

Some of the improvements which have been carried out are set out below.

FOOD PREMISES

Butchers (Inspections 143)

Improved hot water supply	...	...	...	8
Redecoration	...	...	...	7
New display slabs	...	...	...	3
Improved refuse storage	...	...	...	1
Improved sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	1

Bakehouses (Inspections 72)

Structural improvements	...	...	...	5
Redecoration	...	...	...	4
Improved refuse storage	...	...	...	1
Improved sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	1

Cafes and Canteens (Inspections 124)

Improved hot water supply	...	...	...	2
Redecoration	...	...	...	7

Fishmongers and Poulterers (Inspections 29)

Redecoration	1
--------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Fried Fish Shops (Inspections 89)

Improved hot water supply	...	...	...	3
Redecoration	...	...	...	4
Structural improvements	...	...	...	3

Grocers (Inspections 232)

Improved hot water supply	...	...	...	14
Redecoration	...	...	...	14
Improved sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	1
Structural improvements	...	...	...	2

Premises making or selling Ice-Cream (Inspections 102)

Improved hot water supply	...	...	...	6
Redecoration	...	...	...	5
Improved sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	1

Greengrocers and Fruiterers (Inspections 61)

Improved hot water supply	...	...	...	3
Redecoration	...	...	...	2

Markets (Inspections 76)

Covers to protect loose sweets from contamination	1
---	-----	-----	-----	---

Licensed Premises (Inspections 130)

Improved hot water supply	...	...	...	2
Improved sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	11
Improved drainage system	...	...	...	1
Improved refuse storage	...	...	...	1
Structural improvements	...	...	...	4
Redecoration	...	...	...	2

School Canteens (Inspections 46)

Improved hot water supply	...	...	...	1
Improvements to cooking boilers	...	...	...	1
Redecoration	...	...	...	1

INSPECTION OF FOOD

All the fresh meat sold in the Borough is distributed from Birmingham in specially designed vans. One slaughter house was used intermittently for the slaughter of pigs of which a number are reared in the district, mainly by the domestic pig keeper. It is rare for them to be other than completely sound.

The following is the list of foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption:—

MEAT

- 1 pig and all organs, uraemia.
- 1 sheep's carcase, decomposition.
- 13 heads (beast), decomposition.
- 1 head (pig), tuberculosis.
- 4 kidneys (pig).
- 2 kidneys (sheep), decomposition.
- 5 lungs (pig), pneumonia.
- 3 hearts (pig), septic pericarditis (2) and valvular
endocarditis.
- 60 lbs. liver (sheep), tyrosin deposits.
- 7 lbs. liver (beast), cirrhosis.
- 224 lbs. beef, decomposition.
- 61 lbs. beef, bruised.
- 112 lbs. ham, decomposition.
- 22 lbs. pork, bruised.

OTHER FOODS

Vegetables	...	...	...	...	2,599 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	1,759 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	130 tins
Milk	...	...	...	...	285 tins
Meat	...	...	...	...	267 tins
Preservatives	...	...	...	...	9 tins
Soup	...	...	...	...	14 tins
Ham	...	...	...	...	48 tins
Pork Sausages	...	...	...	...	5 tins
Coffee	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Prunes	...	...	...	...	60 lbs.
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Figs	...	...	...	...	750 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	8 lbs.
Flour	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Tea	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Fat	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Drinking Chocolate	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Swiss Roll	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	62
Chocolate Tea Cakes	...	...	...	...	310

CONTROL OF RATS, FLIES, Etc

Complaints of rat infestation and mouse infestation were dealt with promptly and usually with satisfactory results. Sewer treatments were done, but as the sewers in the district are small and usually running fairly full, it is unusual to have more than an occasional take.

The number of flies seen appears to be less than a few years ago, which may be accounted for by the absence of privy middens, the more efficient collection and disposal of refuse and the better standard of hygiene on premises which accumulate organic waste of one sort or another.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Ninety-four licences were issued for the storage of petroleum spirit, and three for the storage of calcium carbide.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Especial interest is taken in atmospheric pollution, not least because Halesowen, owing to its favourable position, receives comparatively little pollution from neighbouring districts during times of the prevailing wind. Nevertheless, there is more pollution than is either necessary or desirable, and in some areas, notably Hill and Cakemore, and in parts of Cradley, the position needs improvement. The three main sources of industrial pollution are smoke from boiler plant, smoke from brickworks, and dust and grit from foundries. Of these three, the problem of smoke emission from the brickworks is probably the most difficult to correct, partly because the kilns are old and partly because of the type of brick or ware produced. There is little excuse for heavy smoke emission from chimneys of boiler plant, and the foundry problem can be substantially improved by care in the design and maintenance of exhaust equipment, and by good design of grit arresters fitted to cupolas.

A total of 585 observations were carried out during the year, and 385 visits were paid to inspect plant. 130 visits were made in connection with the atmospheric pollution recording apparatus.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In October, 1952, an additional station was set up at the County Modern School, Halesowen. There are now five stations with deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments. These are sited as follows:—

1. Hayley Green Hospital, Hayley Green, Halesowen.
2. Central Library, Council House, Halesowen.
3. Olive Hill County Primary School, Springfield Road, Blackheath.
4. Cradley County Modern School, Homer Hill, Cradley.
5. County Modern School, Stourbridge Road, Halesowen.

The statistics for 1952 are set out below:—

Monthly deposit of total solids in tons per square mile.

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	...	5.0	3.7	7.9	10.4	9.0	4.1	*	10.2	9.1	6.5	9.3
2	...	9.2	6.9	16.1	14.3	13.2	10.2	9.1	12.6	10.3	11.6	15.0
3	...	8.0	5.0	14.8	21.9	15.5	7.5	11.6	9.1	15.3	10.5	14.0
4	...	6.5	3.9	11.6	9.6	*	8.9	*	14.1	12.2	11.1	9.4

*No figures available.

Weight of Sulphur Trioxide collected in milligrammes per 100 square centimetres per day.

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
185	1.03	.92	.56	.52	.29	.12	.31	.69	.73	.95
2	...	1.17	1.18	1.39	.73	.70	.50	.39	.47	1.07	1.85	2.27
3	...	1.91	2.81	1.68	1.13	1.21	.96	.89	.81	2.39	2.22	2.90
4	...	1.43	1.66	1.45	1.07	1.14	.59	.61	.76	1.60	1.35	2.67

Again it is apparent that the atmosphere at Hayley Green Hospital is substantially cleaner than that in the vicinity of the other stations.

FACTORIES

305 visits were paid to factories and so far as possible they were in the nature of comprehensive visits to check not only sanitary conveniences, but conditions in the canteens and kitchens, atmospheric pollution and rodent infestation.

Whilst in some factories, both large and small, there is a good standard of general cleanliness, there are others where conditions are much less satisfactory.

A feature often remarked upon by the Inspectors is the high noise level which is encountered. Sometimes it is such as to give rise to complaints from people living in the area. Although the Council have no legal powers to deal with such situations, efforts are always made to try and effect improvement, usually with success.

SHOPS AND MARKETS

Little time was found available for shop inspections except where the shops deal in food. The two markets were inspected regularly.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Eleven licences were issued authorising the keeping of pet shops.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

There are 35 licensed slaughtermen.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936, Section 269

During 1952, ten licences were in force authorising persons to station caravans on land in various parts of the Borough.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920-1938

No rent certificates were applied for during 1952.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The public cleansing service is administered by the Public Health Department, and includes the collection and disposal of refuse and of salvage. The Department is also responsible for the maintenance and repair of Corporation vehicles. Street cleansing, gulley emptying and snow removal are dealt with by the Highways Department.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected by three side-loading freighters and one end-loading vehicle. The latter has a capacity of 18 cu. yards and it has been possible to reduce the number of teams from five to four.

The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping in the centre of the Borough. The refuse is consolidated by using an angle-dozer, and is immediately covered with ashes and waste moulding sand. The site is developing rapidly and when completed will form a most useful recreation ground.

The labour position was reasonably satisfactory during 1952 mainly due to the conditions of service. The men are paid an incentive bonus which has proved economical to the Council and satisfactory to the men. In addition, they are given protective clothing. A problem to which no satisfactory solution has yet been found is that of getting a glove for the men which is both reasonable to wear and has a life of more than a week or two.

The collection interval was satisfactory on the whole, although for a few weeks in winter it was greater than the department would have wished.

The Corporation supplies dustbins to private houses at an annual charge of 5/-, and one hundred and seventy dustbins were issued during the year.

SALVAGE

Associated with the collection and disposal of refuse is the recovery of all kinds of salvageable material. Trailers for this purpose are attached to the refuse freighters, and in addition separate collection of waste paper is made at business premises. Kitchen waste is collected both from domestic premises where a small domestic container supplied by the Council is used, and from canteens and cafes.

The high prices received in 1951 for paper were not maintained and the position with regard to paper salvage was difficult. Not only did prices fall rapidly but there was a restriction on the amount of paper which could be sent to the mills.

Since 1945 the income from the sale of salvage has been nearly £26,000, and in that time 1,800 tons of paper, 1,400 tons of kitchen waste, 564 tons of scrap metal, and 64 tons of rags, have been collected and sold.

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

The Public Health Department maintains all the vehicles, and most of the mechanical equipment owned by the Council.

At the end of 1952 the following vehicles were being serviced:

Public Health Department

- 6 refuse freighters.
- 2 trucks.
- 2 vans.
- 1 angledozer.
- 5 ambulances.
- 1 mayoral car (Austin 16).

Highways and Parks Department

- 5 trucks.
- 2 vans.
- 1 gulley emptier.
- 1 road sweeper.
- 1 tractor.
- 3 mowers.
- 1 motor roller.
- 1 official car.

In addition the mechanical and boiler installations are maintained.

DEPOT

The present depot is most unsatisfactory in several respects. It is occupying valuable space in the centre of the town, the buildings are very old and unsuitable. There is only one entrance and this is very narrow. The Council is proposing to acquire land suitable for the erection of a depot which will serve all the Council's needs, and such a project is a matter of some urgency.

FUTURE TIPPING

The Council has bought land off Mucklow Hill as a site for the future tipping of house refuse.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Drainage—public sewers	...	...	...	...	24
Drains	...	...	...	...	206
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	21
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	84
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	26
Food Infections	...	...	...	...	7

Nuisances (Section 93)						
Premises	...	...	...	...	...	1,829
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	115
Dust or effluvia	...	...	...	...	...	27
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	12
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	3
Refuse—Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	147
Trade refuse	...	...	...	...	...	29
Tips	...	...	...	...	...	223
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	88
Observations	...	...	...	...	...	585
Visit to plants	...	...	...	...	...	385
Atmospheric Pollution measurements	...	...	...	...	...	130
Tents, vans, sheds	...	...	...	...	...	153
Verminous premises						
Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	25
Other houses	...	...	...	...	...	21
Watercourses, streams	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	15
FAIRGROUNDS	...	...	...	...	...	3
CINEMAS	...	...	...	...	...	4
LAND CHARGES	...	...	...	...	...	388
RODENT CONTROL	...	...	...	...	...	335
RENT ACTS CERTIFICATES	...	...	...	...	...	—
FACTORIES—with power	...	...	...	...	...	295
without power	...	...	...	...	...	10
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	25
HOUSING ACTS:						
Housing Survey	...	...	...	...	...	4,386
Detail house inspections	...	...	...	...	...	64
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	14

COUNCIL HOUSE APPLICATIONS	...	...	...	1137
PETROLEUM	...	...	...	24
PIGSTYES	...	...	...	81
SHOPS ACTS	...	...	...	5

FOOD INSPECTION:—

Butchers' shops	...	...	...	143
Bakehouses	...	...	...	72
Cafes, Canteens	...	...	...	124
Dairies, Milkshops	...	...	...	38
Fishmongers, Poulterers	...	...	...	29
Fried Fish shops	...	...	...	89
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	6
Greengrocers, Fruiterers	...	...	...	61
Grocers	...	...	...	232
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	102
Markets	...	...	...	76
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	1
Street vendors	...	...	...	37
Other food premises	...	...	...	73
Licensed premises	...	...	...	130
Pigs inspected on private premises	...	...	...	225
School canteens	...	...	...	46
Miscellaneous	853

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN

Cost Statement 1952-53

Item	Particulars 1	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Totals 4
REVENUE ACCOUNT				
1. GROSS EXPENDITURE:		£	£	£
(i) Labour	...	5,736	2,654	8,390
(ii) Transport	...	6,861	2,703	9,564
(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	...	843	1,159	2,002
(iv) Other items (including £ nil paid to other local authorities)	...			
(v) Total gross expenditure	...	13,440	6,516	19,956
2. GROSS INCOME (including £ nil received from other local authorities)	...	60	3,949	4,009
3. NET COST	...	13,380	2,567	15,947
4. Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
UNIT COSTS				
5. Gross cost per ton, labour only	...	£ s. d. 12 9	£ s. d. 5 11	£ s. d. 18 8
6. Gross cost per ton, transport only	...	15 3	6 0	1 1 3
7. Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	...	1 9 10	5 9	1 15 7
8. Net cost per 1,000 population	...	£ s. d. 335 9 6	£ s. d. 64 7 3	£ s. d. 400 16 9
9. Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	1,066 19 9	204 14 1	1,271 13 10

Net cost of collection and disposal of refuse (including salvage) for each house per week 5.8d. per year £1 5s. 5d.
 Net cost of collection and disposal of refuse (including salvage) for each resident per week 1.85d. per year 8.2d.

Comparative Salvage Statistics for the Financial Years 1947-1952 TONNAGE

Year	Kitchen Waste	Paper	Scrap Metal	Baled Tins	Bones	Rags	Bottles	Tonnage
	T. C. Qrs.	T. C. Qrs.	T. C. Qrs.	T. C. Qrs.	T. C. Qrs.	T. C. Qrs.	Dozen	T. C. Qrs.
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
1950	197 5 0	239 19 1	30 1 0	6 17 2	1 18 1	5 15 1	147½	481 16 1
1951	194 19 0	319 0 3	78 19 1	11 16 0	1 3 1	9 7 0	674½	615 3 1
1952	199 15 0	259 14 1	40 15 1½	3 0 1	1 13 3	7 2 2	-	512 1 0¼

INCOME

Year	Kitchen Waste	Paper	Scrap Metal	Baled Tins	Bones	Rags	Bottles	Total Income
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1947	514 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	2662 15 10
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
1950	1071 5 6	1670 2 9	103 6 10	16 4 4	10 6 10	114 1 10	6 2 2	2991 10 3
1951	1209 5 1	5308 13 9	313 11 5	51 18 2	6 13 0	273 4 9	29 6 4	7192 12 6
1952	1276 11 9	2263 2 10	232 4 11	13 11 1	9 5 9	150 16 6	- - -	3945 12 10

TABLE V
FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Cases in which defects were found

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>			
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Reference</i>	
			<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient ...	2	1	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	17	12	—	2
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to home work) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	20	13	—	3

No prosecutions were instituted.

TABLE VI
FACTORIES ACT, 1937

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority ...	15	4	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority ...	225	301	20	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	240	305	20	—

Operational Statistics

Area ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,247 acres.
Population at 30th June, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	39,884
Total refuse collected	...	...	...	...	...	8,474 tons.
Weight per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	...	...	...	...	...	12.2 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	...	...	...	...	12,540 premises
Average haul by collection vehicle to disposal point	...	...	...	...	...	3 miles.
Frequency of collection	...	...	...	...	...	13.9% daily.
Total refuse disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	8,474 tons.
Method of disposal:						
Controlled tipping	...	...	...	...	...	100%

Salvage and Trade Refuse. Analysis of income and tonnage:

Salvage:		Income		Tonnage collected	
		£		Tons	
(a)	Kitchen Waste	...	1,276	...	200
(b)	Scrap Metal	...	232	...	41
(c)	Waste Paper	...	2,263	...	260
(d)	Other Salvage	...	173	...	12
	Trade Refuse	...	66	...	-



Reliance Printing Works, Church Lane, Halesowen