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BOROUGH OF HALESOWEN
WORCESTERSHIRE



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR
1960

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL HOUSE,
HALESOWEN



BOROUGH OF HALESOWEN

REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1960

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

FORM

NO. 10 (REV. 1910)

INCOME TAX RETURN

FOR THE YEAR

1911

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1960

Chairman: Alderman C. Willetts, C.C.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R. Blakeway

The Mayor: Councillor Miss E.M. Bridge, J.P.

Councillors

A. Brodie N. Garner L.D. Lay

W.J. Cadd D.C. Herbert

A. Whitehouse

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

1901



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STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

C.W.J. Hingston, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. and H., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

A. Archer (a.b.c.)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

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

District Public Health Inspectors:

R. Mather (a.b.c.)

B.L. Breakwell (a.b.)

K. Adams (a.b.)

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

Miss E. Russ.

Chief Clerk:

G.W.J. Lewis

Clerk to Medical Officer of Health:

Miss P.J. Marsh

Clerks:

Mrs. H. Deeley

Mrs. M.A. Bagley

Mrs. B.M. Bradley

Mrs. M.E. Grainger (Welfare Foods)

- (a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate
- (b) Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Medical Officer of Health

H. J. Conant, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.M.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

W. J. Kingston, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.M., D.P.M., D.P.N.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Chemical Sanitarian

A. J. Brown (S.M.)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. J. Kingston (S.M.)

Director Public Health Inspector

H. J. Conant (S.M.)

H. J. Conant (S.M.)

H. J. Conant (S.M.)

Local Public Health Inspector

Miss E. J. Jones

Chief Clerk

J. W. Jones

Chief of Medical Officer of Health

Miss E. J. Jones

Chief:

Mr. H. J. Conant

Mr. H. J. Conant

Mr. H. J. Conant

Mr. H. J. Conant (S.M.)

- (a) Public Health Inspector & Chemical Sanitarian
- (b) Chief and Local Inspector & Sanitarian
- (c) Public Inspector & Sanitarian

Council House,
Halesowen.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1960

Madam Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1960.

We had a very wet summer, made more noticeable by the fact that the previous summer had been exceptionally fine.

Last year and for the first time I was able to record that there had been no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. In 1960 there were three deaths attributed to this illness. A very hopeful sign however is that since 1954 the annual number of new notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis has fallen from 47 to 14 in 1960. We should aim at the absolute eradication of tuberculosis from our country. To do this it will be necessary to trace all infectious cases, most of whom can be rendered non-infectious by modern drugs. This will be a difficult task.

The Mass Radiography Unit (stationed at Dudley, Medical Director Dr. R.J. Posner), Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, visits Halesowen on the first and third Tuesday each month between the hours of 5.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. at the Old Bethel Mission, Cornbow, Halesowen. This is of great help in the diagnosis of various chest complaints.

During the year births exceeded deaths by 270. Of the sixteen deaths of infants under one year of age, half occurred under one week and eight between one week and one month.

There were twenty-seven deaths due to cancer of the lung and bronchus, all males, compared to seventeen for the previous year and twenty-four during 1958. Deaths from bronchitis numbered twenty-four, the same as in 1959. Our death rate from bronchitis is about the same as that for England as a whole. One hopes, and I expect the prevalence of bronchitis to fall in England, when and if we succeed in getting really clean air to breathe.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman, Alderman C. Willetts, C.C., and members of the Public Health Committee for their advice and encouragement, the Town Clerk Mr. J.B. McCooke, my fellow officers, Mr. A. Archer and his staff, and Miss P.J. Marsh for their help and co-operation so readily given. I wish also to acknowledge the help we always receive from Dr. R.J. Henderson, Medical Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Worcester.

I have the honour to be, Madam Mayor, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R.L. CORLETT,

Medical Officer of Health

General Jones,
Washington

ANNUAL REPORT, 1950

John Hays and Associates

I have the honor to request for your consideration by annual report on the results of the survey for the year ending March 31, 1950.

We had a very good year, and our activities by the fact that the previous year had been exceptionally low.

Last year and for the first time I was able to report that there had been no deaths from primary tuberculosis. In 1949 there were three deaths attributed to this illness. A very general sign survey is that about 1950 the annual number of new notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis has fallen from 45 to 40 in 1950. We would like to see the number of notifications from our country. To do this it will be necessary to trace all tuberculous cases, not only of those who are reported and notified by medical doctors. This will be a difficult task.

The mass radiography unit (operated at Johns Hopkins Hospital) Dr. R.A. Johnson, Director, and Hospital Staff, visits Baltimore on the first and third Tuesdays each month between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. at the Old Harbor Station, Baltimore. This is of great help in the diagnosis of various chest conditions.

During the year there exceeded deaths by 170. Of the sixteen deaths infants under one year of age, half occurred under one year and eight between one year and one year.

There were twenty-seven deaths due to cancer of the lung and bronchus. All cases, except one, occurred in the previous year and twenty-four deaths were deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia. The year as in 1949. Our deaths were from bronchitis in about the same as last year. The report, and I expect the prevalence of bronchitis to fall in 1950, when we will be successful in getting results about air pollution.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Director, Abraham C. Blumberg, M.D., and members of the Public Health Committee for their advice and encouragement. We have done well in 1950. The report, and Dr. A. Groves and his staff, and also Dr. J. Hays for their help and cooperation. I also wish to acknowledge the help we have received from Dr. R.A. Johnson, Medical Director of the Johns Hopkins Laboratory, Baltimore.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir, and Associates,

Very sincerely,
John Hays and Associates

J. H. HAYS

Medical Director of Johns Hopkins

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area of the district	5,247	acres
Population census, 1951	39,884	
Population mid 1960	44,180	
Rateable value	£540,141	
Sum represented by the penny rate	£2,170	
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1960	14,508	
Number of persons per house	3	

The Borough of Halesowen is easily accessible for industrial purposes to the Black Country but fortunately it forms part of the northern area of the beautiful County of Worcester. It is partly industrial, partly residential and partly agricultural. The prevailing wind comes from the rural belt surrounding the Borough.

The larger industrial plants in the Borough comprise the manufacturing of tube and tube fittings, the manufacture and machining of heavy forgings for the marine, electrical and mining industries, the production of die blocks for the drop forging industry, drop forging, the polishing of stainless steel, and the manufacture of brick and fireclay goods. The lighter industries include the making of buttons, spades, shovels, forks, electric motors and the manufacture of clothes.

VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Live Births:			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	334	338	672
Illegitimate	...	...	10	11	21
			<u>344</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>693</u>

(b) Still Births:					
Legitimate	...	...	8	14	22
Illegitimate	...	...	-	-	-
			<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>22</u>

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births for England and Wales 0.39

Maternal Mortality Rate for 1,000 total live and still births for Halesowen nil

Neonatal Mortality Rate infant deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births for England and Wales 15.6

Neonatal Mortality Rate infant deaths under 4 weeks, per 1,000 live births for Halesowen 14.4.

Birth rate per 1,000 resident population 15.7
 Birth rate adjusted by comparability factor of 0.94 14.76
 Birth rate for England and Wales 17.1

DEATHS	Male	Female	Total
	235	188	423

Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	9.57
Area comparability factor	1.31
Adjusted death rate	12.5
Death rate for England and Wales	11.5
Infant Mortality rate	23.1
Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales	21.7

The adjusted death rate is obtainable by multiplying the crude death rate by the area comparability factor.

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area of the District	7,307 acres
Population census, 1951	17,000
Population in 1940	16,000
Female rate	50.0%
Rate registered by the State	11.7%
Number of industrial plants at the end of 1951	14,500
Number of persons per acre	

The growth of industry is being noticeable for industrial purposes in the State and particularly in the western part of the State. The beautiful County of Lancaster is a partly industrial, partly residential and partly agricultural. The prevailing wind comes from the west and carries the smoke.

The larger industrial plants in the County employ the manufacturing of paper and pulp, the manufacture and marketing of heavy machinery for the motor, electrical and allied industries, the production of the steel for the large building industry, truck building, the collection of aluminum scrap, and the manufacture of brick and firebrick. The largest industries include the making of buttons, shoes, stoves, lamps, electrical motors and the manufacture of glass.

VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Live Births	Total	Male	Female
1951	120	60	60
1950	110	55	55
1949	100	50	50
1948	90	45	45
1947	80	40	40
1946	70	35	35
1945	60	30	30
1944	50	25	25
1943	40	20	20
1942	30	15	15
1941	20	10	10
1940	10	5	5

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births for England and Wales	10.0
Natural mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births for England	10.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births for England and Wales	12.5
Natural mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births for England	12.5
Birth rate per 1,000 resident population	15.7
Birth rate registered by responsibility for 1,000	15.7
Birth rate for England and Wales	15.7
Crude death rate per 1,000 resident population	10.0
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 resident population	10.0
Death rate for England and Wales	10.0
Infant mortality rate	10.0
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales	10.0

The infant mortality rate is distributed by age and sex in the following manner:

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	12	4	16
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Total deaths	Over 1 week Under 1 month	Under 1 week
Prematurity	6	1	5
Cold syndrome	1	1	-
Pneumonia	3	3	-
Congenital heart disease	1	1	-
Congenital abnormalities	3	2	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	2	-	2
	<u>16</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

CAUSES OF DEATHS

	Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	27	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	6
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm ...	25	16
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-
16. Diabetes	2	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	39
18. Coronary disease, angina	50	33
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	5
20. Other heart disease	15	39
21. Other circulatory disease	7	4
22. Influenza	-	2
23. Pneumonia	9	10
24. Bronchitis	26	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformation	2	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	16	6
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1
34. All other accidents	7	7
35. Suicide	2	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-
	<u>235</u>	<u>188</u>

Total	Male	Female
18	12	6
18	12	6

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES AND CAUSES OF DEATH

Total	Over 1 year	Under 1 year
18	12	6
18	12	6

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES

Total	Male	Female	Description
1	1	0	1. Tuberculosis, respiratory
1	1	0	2. Tuberculosis, other
1	1	0	3. Syphilis, chronic
1	1	0	4. Diphtheria
1	1	0	5. Whooping cough
1	1	0	6. Meningococcal infection
1	1	0	7. Acute poliomyelitis
1	1	0	8. Measles
1	1	0	9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases
10	7	3	10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach
1	1	0	11. Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus
9	6	3	12. Malignant neoplasms, breast
6	4	2	13. Malignant neoplasms, uterus
18	12	6	14. Other malignant and dysplastic neoplasms
1	1	0	15. Leukemia, aleukemic
1	1	0	16. Lymphoma
30	20	10	17. Vascular diseases of nervous system
30	20	10	18. Coronary disease, acute
2	1	1	19. Hypertension with heart disease
30	18	12	20. Other heart disease
4	2	2	21. Other circulatory diseases
3	2	1	22. Anemia
10	6	4	23. Leukemia, lymphatic
3	2	1	24. Leukemia, myeloid
1	1	0	25. Other diseases of respiratory system
1	1	0	26. Hives of stomach and intestines
1	1	0	27. Gastritis, acute and chronic
1	1	0	28. Nephritis and nephrosis
1	1	0	29. Hypertension of prostate
1	1	0	30. Gynecomasty, bilateral, nonneoplastic
3	2	1	31. Benign prostatic hypertrophy
1	1	0	32. Other benign and ill-defined diseases
1	1	0	33. Other vesicular neoplasms
1	1	0	34. All other accidents
1	1	0	35. Suicide
1	1	0	36. Homicide and execution of war

180 180

Death Rates from respiratory tuberculosis, England and Wales, per million population	68
Corresponding figure for Halesowen, per million population	67
Cancer of the lung and bronchus per million, England and Wales	481
Corresponding figure for Halesowen (27 deaths)	611
Other cancer per million, England and Wales	1676
Corresponding figure for Halesowen	1403

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services in the Borough of Halesowen

1. (a) Public Health Officers.

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

(b) Laboratory Facilities

The work is carried out at the Worcester County Laboratory by the County Analyst, Mr. M.M. Love, F.R.I.C.

Bacteriological work is done by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Royal Infirmary, Worcester, under the Medical Director, Dr. R.J. Henderson.

2. Ambulance Service.

The ambulance service is controlled by the Worcestershire County Council. There are six ambulances and six whole time drivers. The ambulance station is situated in Hawne Lane, Halesowen.

The hospitals used by the inhabitants of the Borough in addition to those in the City of Birmingham are the Corbett Hospital, Wordsley Hospital, the Guest Hospital, Dudley, and Bromsgrove General Hospital.

Maternity cases are taken to Mary Stevens Hospital, Stourbridge, the Lucy Baldwin Hospital, Stourport, and the Loveday Street Maternity Hospital, Birmingham.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are carried in the two ambulances at Hayley Green Hospital.

3. 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.

4. Tuberculosis

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

5. Infectious Disease

Infectious disease cases are admitted to Hayley Green Hospital. This Hospital is under the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and administered by Group 17, Dudley, Stourbridge and District Hospital Group, Birmingham Region.

6. School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Sessions.

These are provided by the County Council and the district has three centres: Hill and Cakenore, Halesowen and Cradley. A new clinic is being erected at Hill and Cakenore and will be opened in May, 1961.

7. Welfare Foods

Distribution of welfare food is carried out from the Infant Welfare Centres, the Public Health Department, and four shops in the Borough.

52	Local Health Unit (including Laboratory, Hospital and Clinic) for certain populations
53	Communicable Disease Control Unit for certain populations
54	Control of the Virus and Transport for certain populations
55	Communicable Disease Control Unit (C.D.C.U.)
56	Other units for certain populations and clinics
57	Communicable Disease Control Unit for certain populations

SECTION 2

General description of health services in the Borough of Manhattan

1. Public Health Division

The staff of the Public Health Division is given on page 2

(a) Laboratory Facilities

The work is carried out at the University County Laboratory in County Hospital, No. 100, West 100th St., N.Y.C.

Microbiological work is done by the Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital, University, University, and the Medical Director, Dr. S.S. Rosenberg.

2. Infectious Diseases

The infectious diseases service is controlled by the Communicable Disease Control Unit. There are six subunits and six subunits. The subunits are located in County Hospital, University, and County Hospital.

The subunits are: the subunits of the Borough, the subunits of the City of Manhattan, the subunits of County Hospital, the subunits of County Hospital, and the subunits of County Hospital.

Infectious diseases are treated at County Hospital, University, the subunits of County Hospital, University, and the subunits of County Hospital, University.

Patients with infectious diseases are treated in the subunits of County Hospital, University.

3. Housing in the Area

The Communicable Disease Control Unit and the Laboratory and Clinic are located in the area. They have also received a "Good House" rating in connection with the W.V.C.

4. Laboratories

Detailed description of the organization of the laboratory and the responsibility of the Communicable Disease Control Unit.

5. Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases cases are treated in County Hospital, University. This hospital is under the direction of the Communicable Disease Control Unit. The subunits are: County Hospital, University, and County Hospital, University.

6. General Clinical, Public Health, and Laboratory Facilities

These are provided by the County Hospital, University. The County Hospital, University, and County Hospital, University, are also provided by the County Hospital, University.

7. Public Health

Detailed description of public health in the Borough of Manhattan. The Public Health Division, and the subunits in the Borough.

SECTION C

WATER

The supply to Halesowen during 1960 was satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity and was derived mainly from the Churchill and Hagley Pumping Stations and the Hayley Green works, with smaller quantities from other pumping stations outside the Borough including Kinver and Prestwood. The water is not liable to plumbo solveny but periodic samples are taken for lead by the Company.

Station	Raw Water		Treated Water		Result of chemical test
	No. of samples	No. free from coliform bacteria	No. of samples	No. free from coliform bacteria	
Churchill Pumping	54	51	54	54	satisfactory
Hagley Pumping	102	102	51	51	satisfactory
Hayley Green Works	57	45	56	55	satisfactory
*Kinver Pumping	-	-	53	53	satisfactory
*Prestwood Pumping	-	-	53	52	satisfactory
Fire Station Halesowen	-	-	51	51	-
Waterman's house Waxland Road, Halesowen	-	-	15	15	-

*Owing to the method of chlorination it was not possible to obtain samples of raw water at these two stations.

The average chemical results for 1960 were as follows:-

	Waxland Road	Fire Station
Number of Samples	15	51
	parts per million	
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	106	106
Chlorides (Cl)	18.0	17.8
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	Trace	Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	Trace	Trace
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	3.2	3.2
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hr. at 27°C)	.12	.12
Temporary Hardness	100	101
Permanent Hardness	64	65
Total Hardness	164	166
Iron (Fe)	.01	.01
Manganese (Mn)	nil	nil
Free Cl	.02	.02

Details are set out below of the method of water supply to houses in the Borough:-

Number of houses supplied direct from public water mains	14,407
Number of persons	43,880
Number of houses supplied from party taps	101
Number of persons	300

The results of bacteriological analysis during 1960 are summarized below as regards quality and quantity and are derived mainly from the Municipal and Highways Sewerage Stations and the Public Works Station with smaller quantities from other pumping stations outside the Municipal Sewerage Station and Treatment Plant. The water is not treated to remove turbidity and bacteria samples are taken for food by the Company.

Name of Station	No. of Samples		No. of Bacteria	
	Coliforms	Total Bacteria	Coliforms	Total Bacteria
Municipal Sewerage Station	25	14	27	28
Highways Sewerage Station	11	11	103	103
Public Works Station	18	18	13	13
Other Stations	12	12	-	-
Treatment Plant	12	12	-	-
Water from Reservoir	12	12	-	-
Water from Wells	12	12	-	-

*During the period of operation it was not possible to obtain samples of raw water at these two stations.

-The average bacterial results for 1960 were as follows:-

Station Name	No. of Samples	Coliforms	Total Bacteria
Municipal Sewerage Station	25	27	28
Highways Sewerage Station	11	103	103
Public Works Station	18	13	13
Other Stations	12	-	-
Treatment Plant	12	-	-
Water from Reservoir	12	-	-
Water from Wells	12	-	-

Details are set out below of the method of water supply to houses in the District:-

Station Name	No. of Houses	Water Supply
Municipal Sewerage Station	1,100	Public water supply
Highways Sewerage Station	1,200	Public water supply
Public Works Station	1,300	Public water supply
Other Stations	1,400	Public water supply
Treatment Plant	1,500	Public water supply
Water from Reservoir	1,600	Public water supply
Water from Wells	1,700	Public water supply

The following main extensions were carried out during 1960:-

	Lineal yards laid of main		
	3"	4"	6" diameter
HALESOWEN			
Central Redevelopment Area, Road No. 5.		2	
Bromsgrove Street Site	3	138	
CRADLEY			
Two Gates Lane		90	
HILL			
Mucklow Hill		128	
Long Lane	17		
Prospect Road, Mucklow Hill.			14
CAKEMORE			
Station Road		129	

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

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Sewage from the Borough, together with a certain amount of storm water is drained into the branch sewers of the Upper Stour Valley Sewerage Board. The branch sewers discharge into the main high level outfall sewer and treatment of the flow is carried out at the Whittington irrigation farms, and the disposal works at Quarry Bank. At the farm treatment consists of passing sewage through a detritus tank and to various treatment centres for irrigation on the land. The disposal works are relatively modern.

After removal of detritus the sewage passes through primary settlement tanks and finally humus tanks before discharge into the River Stour. Sludge is drawn from the various units into digestion tanks and then dried on open beds.

The Board has accepted a tender and work will commence in the Spring of 1961 on a duplication of a branch sewer taking sewage from an area in the northern part of the Borough. The work will cost £100,000 and take approximately twenty months to complete. This new sewer will take the overflow which at present discharges regularly into the River Stour on the Halesowen-Rowley Regis boundary.

Approval of the Ministry has also been obtained for the construction of new storm water tanks at Cradley having a capacity of two million gallons and for the construction of new disposal works at Quarry Bank adjacent to the existing works with an ultimate capacity of six million gallons per day.

Further work envisaged is the duplication of the branch sewers in the Furnace and New Road areas in the year 1961/62 to coincide with the reconstruction of Dudley Road, Halesowen. This will probably be the first step in the duplication of the high level outfall from Dudley Road to Cradley Heath. The present sewer was constructed in 1890 and takes the sewage flow from the greater part of the Borough and at the present time is seriously overloaded.

The Public Health Department is indebted to O.C. Rowe, Esq., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer to the Upper Stour Valley Sewerage Board, for this information.

0000000000 1952-1953

Annual Report of the

Department of Health

Health Service
Headquarters

Health Service
Headquarters

Health Service

Health Service

Health Service

Health Service

Health Service

Health Service
Headquarters

Health Service

Health Service

0000000000
Annual Report of the

Department of Health

During the period, together with a certain amount of other work
is detailed later in this section of the Report. The work of the
Health Service during the year has been divided into four main
divisions: (a) the Health Service, (b) the Health Service,
and (c) the Health Service. The work of the Health Service
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Service, (c) the Health Service, and (d) the Health Service.
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sections of the Report.

HOUSING

Details of the inspection of houses are given later in the report. In 1960, the number of houses built was 153 (104 by the local authority and 49 privately).

Before the war 1,844 houses were built by the Council and the total number of Council owned houses at the end of 1960 was 3,665, eighty-six of these being temporary houses.

Six families were rehoused during 1960 on the grounds of tuberculosis in the interest of the patient and in the hope that extra accommodation would lessen the risk of infection.

SECTION E

Prevalence of, and control over, infectious and other Diseases.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

SMALLPOX

No cases were reported during the year.

SCARLET FEVER

Thirty-seven cases were reported as against fifty-seven for the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases were reported during the year.

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 1960 was as follows:-

	Primary Treatment Completed	Boosting Doses
Under 5 years	601	153
Five to 15 years ...	22	326
	<u>623</u>	<u>479</u>

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

In 1959 and 1960 there were no cases of poliomyelitis reported.

ERYSIPELAS

There were three cases reported during the year as against none in 1959.

MEASLES

There were thirty-nine cases of measles reported this year as against 669 reported the previous year.

MEASLES NOTIFICATIONS

	WARDS					Total
	North	South	East	West	Central	
January	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	1	-	-	-	-	1
March	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	2	-	-	1	3
June	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	-	12	-	-	-	12
August	-	18	-	-	2	20
September	-	-	-	1	-	1
October	-	1	-	-	-	1
November	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	1	-	-	-	-	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>39</u>

Details of the inspection of houses are given later in the report. In 1932, the number of houses built was 104 by the local authority and 17 by private builders. Before the war, 1,000 houses were built by the Council and the total number of Council owned houses at the end of 1932 was 2,400, compared with 1,800 before the war.

Six Councils were retained during 1932 on the grounds of efficiency in the interests of the patient and in the hope that better accommodation would lessen the risk of infection.

SECTION II

Provision of, and control over, tuberculosis and other diseases.

POTENTIALITY OF INFECTION

REMARKS: No cases were reported during the year.

REMARKS: Thirty-seven cases were reported as against 217 cases for the previous year.

REMARKS: No cases were reported during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS

The work in the responsibility of the County Council and the Department continued to carry on the Division. Some cases of infection on which details are number of children treated at the Division during 1932 are as follows:

Age Group	Number of Cases	Number of Children Treated
Under 5 years	104	104
5 to 15 years	17	17
Total	121	121

ADULT PATIENTS: In 1932 and 1933 there were no cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported.

REMARKS: There were three cases reported during the year as against none in 1932.

REMARKS: There were thirty-nine cases of infection reported during the year as against 40 reported in the previous year.

REMARKS: MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION

Month	Number of Cases	Number of Children Treated
January	1	1
February	1	1
March	1	1
April	1	1
May	1	1
June	1	1
July	1	1
August	1	1
September	1	1
October	1	1
November	1	1
December	1	1
Total	121	121

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

There were no cases reported during the year as against two cases reported in 1959.

FOOD POISONING

There were seven cases notified during the year, these being two members of three families and a single case. All occurred during the first quarter of the year. The single case was a staphylococcal infection, in the other no pathogens were isolated. Admission to hospital was not required.

WHOOPIING COUGH

There were sixty-six cases of whooping cough reported during the year as against twenty-nine cases reported the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Fifteen new cases were reported during the year. They were fourteen pulmonary and one non-pulmonary. There were three deaths as against none in 1959. The number of cases remaining on the register for the last two years were as follows:-

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	males	females	males	females
1959	107	107	6	10
1960	112	107	6	10

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1960

Age Periods	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	males	females	males	females
0-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-
15-	2	-	-	-
20-	1	-	-	-
25-	1	1	1	-
35-	4	-	-	-
45-	2	-	-	-
55-	2	-	-	-
65-	1	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-
	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

As we see by the following tables, cancer of the lung is now a much more common cause of death than tuberculosis.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Year	New notifications	Deaths
1948	40	11
1949	29	22
1950	37	14
1951	38	8
1952	35	9
1953	31	4
1954	47	2
1955	28	3
1956	21	1
1957	16	3
1958	18	2
1959	21	-
1960	14	3

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

There were no cases reported during the year as against two cases reported in 1955.

1956 SUMMARY

There were seven cases notified during the year, three being two males and four females and a single case. All occurred during the first quarter of the year. The single case was a 40-year-old male in the office of pathology. The remaining six cases were reported to hospital and not reported.

1957 SUMMARY

There were six cases of meningitis reported during the year as against eight cases reported the previous year.

1958 SUMMARY

There were seven cases reported during the year. They were four males and three females. There were three deaths as against none in 1957. The number of cases reported on the register for the last two years are as follows:

Year	Males	Females	Total
1958	4	3	7
1957	4	3	7

AGE GROUPS IN 1958

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
0-4	1	1	2
5-9	1	1	2
10-14	1	1	2
15-19	1	1	2
20-24	1	1	2
25-29	1	1	2
30-34	1	1	2
35-39	1	1	2
40-44	1	1	2
45-49	1	1	2
50-54	1	1	2
55-59	1	1	2
60-64	1	1	2
65-69	1	1	2
70-74	1	1	2
75-79	1	1	2
80-84	1	1	2
85-89	1	1	2
90-94	1	1	2
95-99	1	1	2
Total	7	6	13

As can be seen by the following table, most of the cases in 1958 were in the 0-4 age group, which is not a common cause of death from meningitis.

DEATHS FROM MENINGITIS

Year	Deaths
1958	1
1957	1
1956	1
1955	2
1954	1
1953	1
1952	1
1951	1
1950	1
1949	1
1948	1
1947	1
1946	1
1945	1
1944	1
1943	1
1942	1
1941	1
1940	1
1939	1
1938	1
1937	1
1936	1
1935	1
1934	1
1933	1
1932	1
1931	1
1930	1

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF LUNG, BRONCHUS

Year	Males	Females
1950	10	1
1951	13	1
1952	9	2
1953	8	2
1954	10	1
1955	18	1
1956	12	2
1957	9	1
1958	22	2
1959	15	2
1960	27	-

DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION ASSIGNED TO BRONCHITIS 1951 to 1960

Area	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
England	0.84	0.62	0.69	0.57	0.64	0.66	0.60	0.65	0.64	Not yet available
Halesowen	0.85	0.65	0.65	0.81	0.62	0.68	0.53	0.71	0.66	0.65

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1960

Disease	Total	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	65-	age unknown
Scarlet fever	37	-	3	2	30	1	1	-	-	-
Measles	39	2	11	8	18	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	66	4	7	16	34	5	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	42	8	5	2	5	-	2	15	5	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Food poisoning	7	1	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	-
Meningococcal infections	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Encephalitis	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The pattern of work in 1960 was broadly the same as that of the previous year except that rather more time was devoted to the problem of air pollution. One of the great important tasks facing public health officers is that of reducing the pall of smoke which so often hangs over both residential and industrial areas. This involves the acceptance of smoke control areas, and in the industrial field, far greater attention to the control of processes which give rise to smoke, grit, dust and fume. There are still some problems to be solved but the insistent and urgent application of our existing knowledge would produce visible results in a very short time.

Housing work went on steadily, particularly the removal by one means or another, of the grossly unfit houses. Unfortunately this work is not matched by the improvement of old but soundly constructed property which lacks modern amenities such as hot water, baths, internal water closets and proper food storage. Owners of tenanted property show little inclination to take advantage of the improvement grant schemes.

I should like to thank Dr. R.L. Corlett, Medical Officer of Health for his willing advice and also my own staff and workmen for their efforts during the year. I appreciate too, the help the department has had from the Town Clerk, Mr. J.B. McCooke, and his deputy Mr. T.J. Edwards, and also other colleagues in the various departments.

A. ARCHER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

September 1961

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The pattern of work in 1935 was basically the same as that of the previous year except that rather more time was devoted to the problem of air pollution. One of the great important tasks of the public health officers is that of reducing the pollution of air which is often done over both residential and industrial areas. This involves the maintenance of smoke control areas, and in the industrial field, for greater attention to the control of processes which give rise to smoke, dust, and fumes. There are still some problems to be solved but the industrial and domestic application of our existing knowledge would produce valuable results in a very short time.

During the year of activity, particularly the removal by one means or another of the grossly unfit houses. Unfortunately this work is not matched by the improvement of old but soundly constructed property which lacks modern amenities such as hot water, better, internal water closets and proper food storage. Grants of tenanted property show little indication to some advantage of the improvement grant scheme.

I should like to thank Mr. R.L. Gurnett, Medical Officer of Health for his willing advice and also my own staff and workers for their efforts during the year. I appreciate too, the help the department has had from the Town Clerk, Mr. A.S. Haddock, and his deputy Mr. T.S. Roberts, and also other colleagues in the various departments.

...

Chief Public Health Inspector

December 1935

HOUSING

SLUM CLEARANCE

The removal of unfit houses by way of clearance areas, individual demolition orders or closing orders, went on steadily during the year. In 1954, when the Council carried out a survey to determine the extent of the slum clearance problem, it was shown that there were 677 houses likely to be considered unfit for human habitation. The Council at that time considered that clearance of the unfit houses would take eight years, that is, until the end of 1962. Because some houses have continued to deteriorate it is likely that within the next two or three years more houses will have to be included in the category of unfit and not capable of being repaired at a reasonable expense. Nevertheless, if the work of slum clearance is not interrupted it should be possible to see the end of most of the really unfit property within the next three or four years.

The total problem (as at 1954)

Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation	677
Period in years required for the demolition of the houses....	8

Action in first six years:-

Number of houses included in clearance areas	312
Number of houses on which demolition or closing orders have been made	146

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	250
Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	163
Dwellinghouses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	87

Proceedings under Part II of the Housing Act 1957:-

Dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made	38
Dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	nil
Dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders..	12
Dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders were made	4

During the year, five clearance areas involving a total of 119 houses were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. The Council decided to make a compulsory purchase order to

The number of units owned by way of insurance, individual
 associations or other means, was as follows during the year. In
 1957, the Council carried out a survey to determine the extent of the
 insurance coverage. It was found that there were 577 units likely to
 be covered under the Council's insurance. The Council at that time considered
 that insurance of the unit's contents would have cost about 10% of the
 cost of the unit. It was estimated that the total cost of insurance for all
 units in the year would be about \$100,000. It is estimated that
 in the future the cost of insurance will have to be increased
 in the category of units and the expense of being covered at a reasonable
 expense. However, if the cost of insurance is not increased it
 would be possible to pay the cost of the unit's contents property
 with the unit's own funds.

The total number (as of 1957)

Estimated number of units with the Council's insurance	577
Number in units reported for the duration of the survey	6
Number of units included in insurance survey	571
Number of units on which investigation or check orders have been made	122
Number of units investigated during the year	
Total number of investigations reported for housing defects (under existing or housing laws)	220
Number found to be in compliance or referred to other agencies for further investigation	167
Investigations (exclusive of those referred to other agencies) found not to be in compliance	53
Proceedings under Part II of the Housing Act 1957	
Investigations in respect of which orders were made	36
Investigations in respect of which orders were suggested	17
Investigations concluded in consequence of deposit orders	12
Investigations in respect of which orders were made	4

During the year, five thousand seven hundred and thirty
 177 houses were visited by the Council's housing and health department for
 inspection. The Council's housing and health department also
 carried out 220 investigations.

include the two Hagley Road clearance areas and the public inquiry was held in December. The Council had not made a decision at the end of 1960 about the future of the other four areas. Details are as follows:-

<u>Title of Order or Area</u>	<u>Number of houses</u>
Hagley Road Compulsory Purchase Order	59
New Street, Cradley, Clearance Area No.1.	22
New Street, Cradley, Clearance Area No.2.	23
Little Hill, Cradley, Clearance Area No.1.	3
Intended Street, Cradley, Clearance Area No. 2.	6
Hayley Green No.1 Clearance Area.	6

Houses in respect of which demolition orders or closing orders were made:-

Central and South Wards

29, 30, 31, 35, 36 and 37 Summer Hill.	3, 4, 5 and 6 Little Cornbow.
4 and 6 Bundle Hill.	Spring Cottage, Mount Street.
47 and 49 Blackberry Lane.	23 Cross Street.
31 and 33 Alexandra Road.	392 Stourbridge Road.

North and East Wards

104 Malt Mill Lane.	7 Masters Lane.
111 Long Lane.	70 New England.

West Ward

28, 34 and 36 Banners Lane.	32a, 114 and 116 Butchers Lane.
34, 36 and 44 Little Hill.	32a, 32b, and 184 Windmill Hill.
6, 8 and 10 Barrack Lane.	4 and 6 Intended Street.
25 New Street.	125 Furlong Lane

Dwellinghouses demolished as a result of demolition orders:-

Central and South Wards

Woods Cottage, Longmoor Road.	17 Furnace Hill.
69, 70 and 71 Stourbridge Road.	

West Ward

70, 72 and 74 Intended Street.	48 New Street.
7, 9 and 11 Blue Ball Lane.	

HOUSING SUBSIDIES ACT, 1956

Certificates issued as to the unfitness of Council owned property...

Nos. 315 and 317 Stourbridge Road, Halesowen.

include the two being held elsewhere and the public inquiry was held in London. The Council had not made a decision at the end of 1970 about the future of the other two areas. Details are as follows:

Number of houses	Details of other areas
50	Welling Green West, Chislehurst area.
22	Intended Street, Chislehurst, Chislehurst area No. 1.
20	Little Hill, Chislehurst, Chislehurst area No. 1.
7	Welling Green West, Chislehurst area.
5	Welling Green West, Chislehurst area.
4	Welling Green West, Chislehurst area.

houses in respect of which decisions were made on housing orders were:-

General and South East

29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 Green Hill.	29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 Little Green.
4 and 5 Little Hill.	4 and 5 Little Green.
14 and 15 Blandford Lane.	14 and 15 Blandford Lane.
31 and 32 Blandford Lane.	31 and 32 Blandford Lane.

North and West

100 Little Hill Lane.	100 Little Hill Lane.
111 Little Hill Lane.	111 Little Hill Lane.

East

28, 29 and 30 Blandford Lane.	28, 29 and 30 Blandford Lane.
34, 35 and 36 Little Hill.	34, 35 and 36 Little Hill.
4, 5 and 10 Blandford Lane.	4, 5 and 10 Blandford Lane.
27 New Street.	27 New Street.

Decisions were made as a result of housing orders:-

General and South East

Wells Cottage, Blandford Lane.	Wells Cottage, Blandford Lane.
69, 70 and 71 Blandford Lane.	69, 70 and 71 Blandford Lane.

West

10, 11 and 12 Intended Street.	10, 11 and 12 Intended Street.
1, 2 and 3 Little Hill Lane.	1, 2 and 3 Little Hill Lane.

Welling Green West, 1970

Decisions were made as a result of housing orders:-

Welling Green West, 1970

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

Improvement Grants

(a) Standard Grants

Applications			No. of grants paid	Total paid	No. of houses	
Received	Approved	Refused			Tenanted	owner/occupied
63	60	3	44	£4,515	6	38

Amenities provided -	bath	36
	wash hand basin	34
	hot water supply	42
	water closet	19
	food store	19

(b) Discretionary Grants

Applications			No. of grants paid	Total paid	No. of houses	
Received	Approved	Refused			Tenanted	owner/occupied
17	13	4	10	£1,935	5	12

Applications for improvement grants continued to be received but out of a total of seventy-three grants approved during the year, only eleven were in respect of tenanted houses. This means that the provisions of the Act are failing to have any real effect on the condition of the mass of tenanted property in the Borough. There are a considerable number of houses the useful life of which would be prolonged for many years if they were equipped with bath, wash hand basin, internal water closet, hot water system and food store. It is felt that this position is not likely to be altered until local authorities are given legal powers to require owners of rented property to carry out these improvements, subject of course, to the payment of grant.

RENT ACT, 1957

The table below shows the number of applications for certificates under the Rent Act, 1957:-

1.	Applications for certificates	3
2.	Decisions not to issue certificates	nil
3.	Decisions to issue certificates	3
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects ...	1
	(b) in respect of all defects	2
4.	Undertakings given by landlords	1
5.	Undertakings refused	nil
6.	Certificates issued	2
7.	Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	7
8.	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	nil
9.	Decisions to cancel certificates despite tenant's objection	nil
10.	Certificates cancelled	7

Improvement Grants
(a) Standard Grants

Received Approved Refused	Applications	No. of Grants Paid	Total Paid	Number of houses Tenanted	No. of houses empty/occupied
62	60	44	£1,512	4	36

Analyses provided -
 bath 36
 wash hand basin 36
 hot water supply 43
 water closet 19
 food store 19

(b) Discretionary Grants

Received Approved Refused	Applications	No. of Grants Paid	Total Paid	Number of houses Tenanted	No. of houses empty/occupied
17	13	10	£1,332	3	10

Applications for improvement grants continued to be received but out of a total of twenty-three grants approved during the year, only eleven were in respect of tenanted houses. This means that the provisions of the Act are failing to have any real effect on the condition of the mass of tenanted property in the borough. There are a considerable number of houses the useful life of which would be prolonged for many years if they were equipped with bath, wash hand basin, internal water closet, hot water system and food store. It is felt that this position is not likely to be altered until local authorities are given legal powers to require owners of tenanted property to carry out these improvements, subject of course, to the payment of grants.

The table below shows the number of applications for certificates under the

HOUSING ACT, 1957:-

1. Applications for certificates 7
2. Decisions not to issue certificates nil
3. Decisions to issue certificates 3
4. (a) in respect of some but not all defects 1
5. (b) in respect of all defects 2
6. Undertakings given by landlords 1
7. Undertakings refused nil
8. Certificates issued 2
9. Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates 7
10. Applications by tenants for cancellation of certificates nil
11. Decisions to cancel certificates despite tenant's objection nil
12. Certificates cancelled 7

DISTRIBUTION

MILK SUPPLY

Now that the bulk of milk is heat treated the risk of disease transmission has been almost eliminated. The only complaints which come to the notice of the department are those relating to milk delivered in bottles containing foreign substances, or which have not been properly cleansed. There is little doubt that the dairy companies take a great deal of care to ensure thorough cleanliness of their equipment but so long as the final check has to be done by human beings in the absence at present of suitable mechanical devices, occasional dirty bottles do get through the plant.

During 1960 the following licences were in force:-

Distributors' licence in respect of heat treated milk	30
Distributors' licence in respect of sterilised milk	58

As from the 1st January 1960 the Worcestershire County Council under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, became the authority responsible for the issue of dealers' licences.

ICE CREAM

Many shops in the Borough sell ice cream but none is manufactured. The following registrations were in force at the end of 1960:-

Registrations for storage and sale only	-	152
---	---	-----

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLING

The position with regard to the sampling of food and drugs is that the Borough Council have made representations to the Ministry of Health to become a food and drugs authority. The decision about this is in abeyance until the future pattern of local government in the area has been decided.

The following samples of food were submitted to the analyst or to the public health laboratory for examination for various reasons:-

Investigation of a food poisoning case

ham, tongue and bottled pears.

Foreign matter in flour

A sample of flour was found to be contaminated with other edible matter derived from the manufacture of another product being handled in the building.

Sweets from automatic vending machines

Four samples of sweets from automatic vending machines were reported as free from pathogens.

Samples taken in the Borough by the officers of the Worcestershire County Council are given below:-

72 formal milk samples, 354 informal milk samples, 8 formal samples of miscellaneous foods, 127 informal samples of miscellaneous foods and 5 informal samples of drugs.

Total number of samples taken - 566

There were no prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, during the year.

DISTRIBUTION

MILK BOTTLES 000000 000000 000000

It is noted that the milk is best treated, the risk of disease transmission has been almost eliminated. The only complaint which comes to the notice of the Department and which relates to milk delivered in bottles is that the milk is not so pure as it was formerly. There is little doubt that the daily consumption of a quart of milk is better than the consumption of half a quart of milk. It is noted that the milk is best treated, the risk of disease transmission has been almost eliminated. The only complaint which comes to the notice of the Department and which relates to milk delivered in bottles is that the milk is not so pure as it was formerly. There is little doubt that the daily consumption of a quart of milk is better than the consumption of half a quart of milk. It is noted that the milk is best treated, the risk of disease transmission has been almost eliminated. The only complaint which comes to the notice of the Department and which relates to milk delivered in bottles is that the milk is not so pure as it was formerly. There is little doubt that the daily consumption of a quart of milk is better than the consumption of half a quart of milk.

During 1908 the following licences were in force:-

Distributors' licences in respect of pasteurized milk 30
Distributors' licences in respect of sterilized milk 30

As from the 1st January 1909 the Government's County Council under the Milk (Special Provisions) Regulations, 1908, became the authority responsible for the issue of licences, etc.

ICE CREAM

There were in the Borough 11 ice cream parlours in 1908. The following regulations were in force at the end of 1908:-

Regulations for storage and sale only 125

GOOD AND PURE MILK 000000 000000 000000

The position with regard to the supply of good and pure milk in the Borough Council have made arrangements as to the supply of milk to be made a law and have authority. The Council have also in various ways the public health of local Government in the year has been decided.

The following samples of food were submitted to the Council or to the public health inspectors for analysis during the various seasons:-

Investigation of a food poisoning case

Ice, sugar and bottled beer.

Foreign water in flour

A sample of flour was found to be contaminated with other white matter derived from the manufacture of another product being treated in the mill.

Quota from automatic vending machines

Four samples of quota from automatic vending machines were reported as first class.

Quota taken in the Borough by the officers of the Government's County Council are given below:-

1st class milk 000000, 2nd class milk 000000, 3rd class milk 000000, 4th class milk 000000, 5th class milk 000000, 6th class milk 000000, 7th class milk 000000, 8th class milk 000000, 9th class milk 000000, 10th class milk 000000.

Total number of samples taken 300

There were no prosecutions under the Milk Act, 1908, during

the year.

FOOD PREMISES

All the establishments in the Borough where food is manufactured, prepared or sold, are regularly inspected. The standard of hygiene, particularly in the larger premises such as school canteens and some of the industrial canteens, is very good. The district inspectors pay special attention to food handling techniques in all food premises because however well equipped the premises are, the risk of food infection cannot be eliminated unless the staff practice sound hygiene principles.

Details of improvements carried out during the year are as follows:-

butchers (inspections 96)	
improvements	2
bakehouses (inspections 17)	
cafes, canteens, etc. (inspections 45)	
fishmongers, poulterers (inspections 10)	
fried fish shops (inspections 36)	
improvements	2
food preparing premises (inspections 15)	
improvements	2
greengrocers, fruiterers (inspections 53)	
grocers (inspections 184)	
improvements	5
redecorations	2
ice cream premises (inspections 17)	
improvements	2
markets (inspections 21)	
improvements	1
licensed premises (inspections 63)	
improvements	3
redecorations	1
school canteens (inspections 36)	
other food premises (inspections 39)	
dairies and milk shops (inspections 9)	

List of food premises in the area:-

greengrocers	45	general food dealers.....	15
cafes	13	chemists	17
grocers	132	bakehouses	7
butchers	32	confectioners	28
licensed premises...	84	school kitchens	17
fish shops	17	factory canteens	36

Total number of food premises - 443

FOOD INSPECTION

The following is a list of the foodstuffs, other than fresh meat, found to be unfit for human consumption:-

meat	265	cans	rice	17	cans
milk	66	"	cream	5	"
fruit	492	"	chicken	1	can
vegetables	234	"	fish paste	1	jar
fish	102	"	salad cream	1	"
soup	17	"	jam	11	jars

If the establishments in the branch where food is manufactured, prepared or sold, are regularly inspected. The standard of hygiene, particularly in the larger premises such as school canteens and some of the industrial canteens, is very good. The standards inspectors pay special attention to food handling techniques in all food premises because however well equipped the premises are, the risk of food infection cannot be eliminated unless the staff practices sound hygiene principles.

Details of improvements carried out during the year are as follows:-

2	Improvements	26	Outlets (Inspection 26)
1	Improvements	17	Handboxes (Inspection 17)
1	Improvements	22	Tables, counters, etc. (Inspection 22)
1	Improvements	10	Fliescreens, partitions (Inspection 10)
2	Improvements	35	Other fish shops (Inspection 35)
2	Improvements	22	Food preparing premises (Inspection 22)
2	Improvements	21	Greengrocers, fruit shops (Inspection 21)
2	Improvements	25	Grocers (Inspection 25)
2	Improvements	17	Ice cream premises (Inspection 17)
1	Improvements	21	Butchers (Inspection 21)
1	Improvements	21	Ice cream premises (Inspection 21)
1	Improvements	22	School canteens (Inspection 22)
1	Improvements	22	Other food premises (Inspection 22)
1	Improvements	2	Delicatés and milk shops (Inspection 2)

List of food premises in the year:-

13	General food dealers	45	Greengrocers
17	Butchers	17	Other food premises
7	Delicatés	102	Grocers
22	Ice cream premises	25	Butchers
17	School canteens	24	Ice cream premises
26	Other food premises	17	Fish shops

Total number of food premises - 262

FOOD INSPECTION

The following is a list of the foodstuffs, other than fresh meat, found to be unfit for human consumption:-

15 tons	Meat	285 tons	Meat
2 "	Milk	28 "	Milk
1 ton	Butter	132 "	Butter
4 tons	Vegetables	124 "	Vegetables
1 "	Fish	102 "	Fish
17 tons	Wheat	17 "	Wheat

INSPECTION OF MEAT

A complete meat inspection service is maintained at all times and every animal slaughtered is inspected. This work entails a small amount of regular evening work but save in exceptional circumstances no killing is carried out on Sundays. All the animals killed in the Borough are young and of good quality which means that only a small amount of meat is found to be unfit for human consumption.

Details of the animals slaughtered and the amount of meat condemned are shown below:-

	cattle excluding		sheep and		
	cows	cows	calves	lambs	pigs
Animals slaughtered and inspected	398	-	20	3,890	1,218
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	54	-	-	53	40
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	13.6	-	-	1.4	3.4
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	-	-	-	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	0.25	-	-	-	1.2
Cysticercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The total weight of meat condemned was 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE FACILITIES

As a result of the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, a report was submitted to the Public Health Committee in September 1960 on the slaughterhouse facilities in the Borough, on the probable future requirements of the district, and the slaughtering facilities available or likely to become available to meet those requirements. Interested parties and organisations were consulted before preparation of the report which was subsequently submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Minister accepted the report and the suggested date of 1st January 1962 as the day on which all the slaughterhouses in the district must comply with the construction regulations.

During 1960 six slaughterhouses were in regular use and in every case the owners intend to improve their premises to enable them to continue to slaughter.

A complete meat inspection service is maintained at all times and every animal slaughtered is inspected. This work entails a small amount of regular evening work but does not require any special arrangements as killing is carried out on Sundays. All the animals killed in the Borough are young and of good quality which means that only a small amount of meat is found to be unfit for human consumption.

Details of the animals slaughtered and the amount of meat contained are shown below:-

Year	Sheep and lambs		Cattle including calves		Total weight of meat contained in tons, lb and oz
	1938	1939	1938	1939	
	1,278	1,280	20	-	308
	-	-	-	-	-
	40	32	-	-	24
	118	118	-	-	124
	-	-	-	-	-
	12	-	-	-	1
	11	-	-	-	0.25
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

The total weight of meat contained was 10 tons, 5 cwt, 14 lb.

BLOOD-BORNE DISEASES

A report on the results of the inspection of the Slaughtering and 1938, a report was submitted to the Public Health Director in September 1939 on the slaughtering facilities in the Borough, on the results of the bacteriological examination of the slaughtering facilities and on the results of the bacteriological examination of the meat. The report was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Ministry accepted the report and the suggested date of 1st January 1940 as the day on which all the slaughtering facilities in the district must comply with the sanitation regulations.

During 1939 six slaughtering premises were inspected and in every case the premises were found to comply with the regulations and to be fit for slaughter.

AIR POLLUTION

The work of developing smoke control areas started during the year and in the first place took the form of an exhibition and demonstration of smokeless equipment at a school in the Lapal area. This exhibition was combined with meetings and discussions with interested residents in the area. It was felt that the intensive public relations work which was done at the outset made the task of preparing the first smoke control areas easier than it might otherwise have been.

During the year three smoke control orders were made. These were respectively the Howley Grange No.1 Order, the Lapal No.1 Order and the Highfields No.1 Order. The statistical details concerning these orders are set out below. The dates on which the orders come into operation are as follows:-

Howley Grange No.1 Order	-	1st January 1962
Lapal No.1 Order	-	1st November 1961
Highfields No.1 Order	-	1st October 1961

	Howley Grange No.1	Lapal No.1	Highfields No.1	totals
Number of dwellings	375	487	93	955
Details of replacement fireplaces and adaptations to fireplaces -				
open fires 	45	442	-	487
gas or electric fires ...	-	4	-	4
open fires with boilers	2	42	-	44
wash boilers	-	4	-	4
other appliances	-	49	-	49
adaptations to existing appliance	238	-	-	238
gas or electric points provided	84	506	-	590
Estimated cost of works	£443	£5,441	-	£5,884

Industrial air pollution

The amount of black smoke emitted from chimneys serving boiler plant is now very much less than it was some years ago. This is not only because of the operation of the Clean Air Act but because industrialists recognise that the emission of black smoke from a chimney stack is invariably a symptom of waste and poor efficiency. The type of industrial pollution which gives rise to most complaint in the district is that which arises from the various operations of the ironfounding industry. Fumes are given off from the making and the baking of cores, from the metal pouring and knock-out processes, and dust is frequently emitted from the fettling and dressing operations. In addition, smoke dust and grit come from the cupola (the melting furnace used in most ironfoundries). The ironfounding problem is one which is common to many local authorities in the midlands and it is thought that one possible method of dealing with it would be for local authorities in the area to agree on a concerted and phased plan of campaign to reduce pollution from this source. Certainly more liaison is needed between the ironfounding industry and local authorities.

Heights of new chimneys

The Clean Air Act, 1956, contains a provision which requires that local authorities under certain circumstances must be satisfied as to the heights of new chimneys. Your Chief Public Health Inspector continued as a member of the Working Party set up by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to investigate this problem.

AIR POLLUTION

The work of the Board of Health and the various departments of the Government in the first place has been to set up a system of air pollution control. This system was based on the principle of control at the source of the pollution. It was felt that the industry and business were best placed to deal with the problem of controlling the air pollution which they create. It was considered that the industry and business should be given the lead in this work.

Under the new system, the industry and business were given the lead in the work of air pollution control. The Board of Health and the various departments of the Government were given the task of supervising the work of the industry and business. The Board of Health and the various departments of the Government were given the task of supervising the work of the industry and business. The Board of Health and the various departments of the Government were given the task of supervising the work of the industry and business.

British Railways Board - 1st January 1951
 London Transport Board - 1st January 1951
 Metropolitan Police - 1st January 1951

Year	Number of offences	Number of convictions	Total
1947	100	50	150
1948	120	60	180
1949	150	75	225
1950	180	90	270
1951	200	100	300
Total	550	275	825

The amount of black smoke which is emitted from the chimneys of the various industries and from the houses in the various districts is a matter of great concern to the public. It is not only a nuisance but it is also a danger to health. The amount of black smoke which is emitted from the chimneys of the various industries and from the houses in the various districts is a matter of great concern to the public. It is not only a nuisance but it is also a danger to health. The amount of black smoke which is emitted from the chimneys of the various industries and from the houses in the various districts is a matter of great concern to the public. It is not only a nuisance but it is also a danger to health.

The Board of Health and the various departments of the Government are now working on a plan to reduce the amount of black smoke which is emitted from the chimneys of the various industries and from the houses in the various districts. This plan is based on the principle of control at the source of the pollution. It was felt that the industry and business were best placed to deal with the problem of controlling the air pollution which they create. It was considered that the industry and business should be given the lead in this work.

AIR POLLUTION

There are 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. Clive 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 1960 are set out below:-

Station	Monthly deposit of total solids in tons per square mile											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	12.14	9.37	9.51	7.70	10.64	12.82	8.71	19.96	8.43	10.26	6.32	4.77
2	13.52	15.73	14.98	8.52	17.90	13.41	11.73	13.35	13.07	17.50	8.81	9.93
3	15.99	10.64	12.28	8.30	16.18	23.38	6.67	14.43	16.09	16.31	5.24	9.77
4	8.36	7.20	11.45	17.73	12.44	22.85	11.06	13.11	15.30	14.17	7.46	7.64
5	11.51	13.47	11.90	11.81	25.21	15.88	10.05	10.97	*	12.81	8.50	9.54

Station	Weight of sulphur trioxide collected in milligrammes per 100 square centimetres per day											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	0.89	1.43	2.52	0.65	2.14	2.04	0.73	0.57	0.56	1.01	0.31	1.43
2	1.16	2.13	2.42	1.04	2.39	1.59	0.19	0.58	0.63	1.23	0.63	2.10
3	3.13	3.08	3.48	2.24	2.80	1.37	0.67	0.67	1.56	2.67	2.18	2.60
4	2.18	2.15	2.58	1.23	1.63	1.38	0.82	0.74	1.40	2.31	1.82	2.70
5	2.00	0.90	3.11	1.41	1.12	1.52	1.27	0.56	0.87	1.80	1.16	1.68

* Deposit gauge not sent for analysis because of foreign matter added.

REPORT 1914

Notes on the work done on the subject of the ...

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- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
- 9. ...
- 10. ...

... ..

Year	Yield	Area	Value	Price	Quantity	Value	Price	Quantity	Value	Price	Quantity	Value	Price	Quantity
1906	34.0	10.0	340.0	34.0	10.0	340.0	34.0	10.0	340.0	34.0	10.0	340.0	34.0	10.0
1907	35.0	10.0	350.0	35.0	10.0	350.0	35.0	10.0	350.0	35.0	10.0	350.0	35.0	10.0
1908	36.0	10.0	360.0	36.0	10.0	360.0	36.0	10.0	360.0	36.0	10.0	360.0	36.0	10.0
1909	37.0	10.0	370.0	37.0	10.0	370.0	37.0	10.0	370.0	37.0	10.0	370.0	37.0	10.0
1910	38.0	10.0	380.0	38.0	10.0	380.0	38.0	10.0	380.0	38.0	10.0	380.0	38.0	10.0
1911	39.0	10.0	390.0	39.0	10.0	390.0	39.0	10.0	390.0	39.0	10.0	390.0	39.0	10.0
1912	40.0	10.0	400.0	40.0	10.0	400.0	40.0	10.0	400.0	40.0	10.0	400.0	40.0	10.0
1913	41.0	10.0	410.0	41.0	10.0	410.0	41.0	10.0	410.0	41.0	10.0	410.0	41.0	10.0
1914	42.0	10.0	420.0	42.0	10.0	420.0	42.0	10.0	420.0	42.0	10.0	420.0	42.0	10.0

Year	Yield	Area	Value	Price	Quantity	Value	Price	Quantity	Value	Price	Quantity	Value	Price	Quantity
1915	43.0	10.0	430.0	43.0	10.0	430.0	43.0	10.0	430.0	43.0	10.0	430.0	43.0	10.0
1916	44.0	10.0	440.0	44.0	10.0	440.0	44.0	10.0	440.0	44.0	10.0	440.0	44.0	10.0
1917	45.0	10.0	450.0	45.0	10.0	450.0	45.0	10.0	450.0	45.0	10.0	450.0	45.0	10.0
1918	46.0	10.0	460.0	46.0	10.0	460.0	46.0	10.0	460.0	46.0	10.0	460.0	46.0	10.0
1919	47.0	10.0	470.0	47.0	10.0	470.0	47.0	10.0	470.0	47.0	10.0	470.0	47.0	10.0
1920	48.0	10.0	480.0	48.0	10.0	480.0	48.0	10.0	480.0	48.0	10.0	480.0	48.0	10.0
1921	49.0	10.0	490.0	49.0	10.0	490.0	49.0	10.0	490.0	49.0	10.0	490.0	49.0	10.0
1922	50.0	10.0	500.0	50.0	10.0	500.0	50.0	10.0	500.0	50.0	10.0	500.0	50.0	10.0
1923	51.0	10.0	510.0	51.0	10.0	510.0	51.0	10.0	510.0	51.0	10.0	510.0	51.0	10.0
1924	52.0	10.0	520.0	52.0	10.0	520.0	52.0	10.0	520.0	52.0	10.0	520.0	52.0	10.0

... ..

...

PUBLIC CLEANSING SECTION

The public cleansing service which includes the collection and disposal of refuse and salvage is administered by the Public Health Department. Street cleansing, gully emptying, snow removal and the control of public conveniences is carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department. The Public Health Department also carries out the maintenance and servicing of the Council's vehicles and an increasing number of miscellaneous items of equipment.

Refuse collection and disposal

Domestic refuse is collected by four side loading vehicles and one rear loading vehicle, the five teams emptying some 16,000 dustbins from domestic and business premises. The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on the site at Mucklow Hill and is consolidated by the use of a tracked angledozer. This vehicle was purchased during the year, copes with a greater quantity of refuse than did the previous tractor and has been most economical in use. The tip is visited regularly by parties of students from neighbouring areas and is regarded as a good example of controlled tipping.

The public cleansing costing returns on page 23 show a decrease in the cost of the service. There was a fall of 10/- per ton in the cost of collection and disposal and the cost per 1,000 population and per 1,000 premises compared with the year 1959/60 has fallen by £94 and £286 respectively. It costs 7½d per week to collect and dispose of the refuse from each house and for each resident 2½d per week.

The labour position remained satisfactory and in the autumn the incentive bonus scheme was revised to offset the difference in the basic wage paid in other trades in the area. In addition the Council continues to pay an 8/- per week excess rate by agreement with the National Joint Council. Provision of protective clothing continues to ensure that the Council provide the best working conditions for the staff.

Dustbin provision

Dustbins are supplied to private houses at a charge of 6/- per annum. The total number issued was 390, the same figure as in the previous year. The bins in use are of 2½ cu.ft. British Standard Specification and over a quarter of the houses in the Borough now have a Council owned dustbin.

Salvage

This continues to be collected but waste paper is the only material available in any real quantity. Some is collected by trailers attached to the refuse collection vehicles and in addition a separate collection is made from business premises. There was an increase of 20 tons in the quantity sent to the mills and an increase of £150 in the income to £2,615.

Vehicle maintenance

At the end of 1960 the following vehicles were being repaired and serviced:-

<u>Public Health Department</u>	<u>Highways and Parks Departments</u>	
7 refuse freighters	5 trucks	4 vans
2 trucks	1 gully emptier	2 road sweepers
2 vans	3 motor mowers	2 tractors with trailers
3 angledozers	1 motor roller	1 mobile compressor
1 official car (Humber)	1 motor boat	

It is anticipated that in 1961 renewals will have to be made of several of the older vehicles, some of which have been in use for thirteen years or more and are now becoming uneconomical.

Vehicle inspection scheme

The vehicle testing station was approved by the Ministry of Transport and came into use in September. Up to the end of the year twelve vehicles were tested, five of which failed the test.

VEHICLE LICENSING SYSTEM

The public cleaning services which include the collection and disposal of refuse and refuse are administered by the Public Health Department. Street cleaning, refuse collection, refuse disposal and the control of public nuisances is carried out by the Council's Department. The Public Health Department also carries out the maintenance and servicing of the Council's vehicles and an increasing number of miscellaneous items of equipment.

Refuse collection and disposal

Household refuse is collected by four side loading vehicles and one front loading vehicle. The five house refuse vehicles are 1000 capacity from domestic and business premises. The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on the site of Bookham Hill and is controlled by the use of a tracked conveyor. This vehicle was purchased during the year, copies with a greater quantity of refuse than did the previous tractor and has been used occasionally in use. The site is visited regularly by parties of students from neighbouring areas and is regarded as a good example of controlled tipping.

The public cleaning contract returns at page 25 show a decrease in the cost of the services. There was a fall of 10% per ton in the cost of collection and disposal and the cost per 1000 quantities was 1.150 compared with the year 1992/93 which was 1.250 and 1.200 respectively. It costs 1.00 per ton to collect and dispose of the refuse from each house and for each resident 2.50 per week.

The lower quality refuse collected and in the contract the increase in price was 10% per ton. The increase in the price was 10% per ton. The increase in the price was 10% per ton. The increase in the price was 10% per ton.

Public provision

Provision was applied to provide houses of a charge of 10-15 p.p.w. The total number of houses was 100, the total charge was 1000 p.p.w. The total charge was 1000 p.p.w. The total charge was 1000 p.p.w.

Refuse

The contract to be collected but some paper is the only material available in any quantity. This is collected by the refuse vehicle. The increase in the price was 10% per ton. The increase in the price was 10% per ton. The increase in the price was 10% per ton.

Vehicle maintenance

At the end of 1992 the following vehicles were being repaired and overhauled:

Public Health Department, Highway and Police Department

Vehicle	Year	Department
1 refuse tractor	1992	Public Health
2 refuse tractors	1991	Public Health
1 refuse tractor	1990	Public Health
1 refuse tractor	1989	Public Health
1 refuse tractor	1988	Public Health
1 refuse tractor	1987	Public Health
1 refuse tractor	1986	Public Health
1 refuse tractor	1985	Public Health
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1 refuse tractor	1956	Public Health
1 refuse tractor	1955	Public Health
1 refuse tractor	1954	Public Health
1 refuse tractor	1953	Public Health
1 refuse tractor	1952	Public Health
1 refuse tractor	1951	Public Health
1 refuse tractor	1950	Public Health

It is anticipated that in 1993 some vehicles will have to be sold or repaired. It is anticipated that in 1993 some vehicles will have to be sold or repaired. It is anticipated that in 1993 some vehicles will have to be sold or repaired.

Vehicle inspection system

The vehicle testing station was approved by the Ministry of Transport and also the use in 1992. Up to the end of the year 1992 vehicles were tested, five of which failed the test.

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN
Cost Statement 1960-61

	Collection		Disposal		Totals		Percentage of total gross expenditure %
	£		£		£		
REVENUE ACCOUNT							
GROSS EXPENDITURE							
(a) Labour	11,983	...	2,072	...	14,055	...	51
(b) Transport	8,534	...	1,067	...	9,601	...	35
(c) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	676	...	2,643	...	3,319	...	12
(d) Other items	713	...	-	...	713	...	2
Total gross expenditure	21,906	...	5,782	...	27,688	...	100
GROSS INCOME	1,178	...	2,701	...	3,879	...	-
NET COST	20,728	...	3,081	...	23,809	...	-
Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)							
	-	...	-	...	-	...	-
UNIT COSTS							
Gross cost per ton, labour only	s. d. 19. 11	...	s. d. 3. 4.	...	s. d. 23. 3.	...	
Gross cost per ton, transport only	14. 3.	...	1. 7.	...	15. 10.	...	
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	34. 6.	...	4. 11.	...	39. 5.	...	
	£		£		£		
Net cost per 1,000 population	469	...	69	...	538	...	
Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,381	...	206	...	1,587	...	

Net cost of collection and disposal (including salvage) for each house, per week 7½d.
Net cost of collection and disposal of refuse (including salvage) for each resident, per week 2½d.

Use only for 1950-1952 (inclusive) unless otherwise indicated in parentheses (or asterisks) in the following table. Use only for 1953-1954 (or asterisks) in the following table. Use only for 1955 (or asterisks) in the following table. Use only for 1956-1958 (or asterisks) in the following table.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Use only for 1950-1952 (inclusive) unless otherwise indicated in parentheses (or asterisks) in the following table. Use only for 1953-1954 (or asterisks) in the following table. Use only for 1955 (or asterisks) in the following table. Use only for 1956-1958 (or asterisks) in the following table.
Use only for 1950-1952 (inclusive) unless otherwise indicated in parentheses (or asterisks) in the following table. Use only for 1953-1954 (or asterisks) in the following table. Use only for 1955 (or asterisks) in the following table. Use only for 1956-1958 (or asterisks) in the following table.
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(1955)
(1956-1958)
(1959-1960)

1950-1952 (inclusive) unless otherwise indicated in parentheses (or asterisks) in the following table. Use only for 1953-1954 (or asterisks) in the following table. Use only for 1955 (or asterisks) in the following table. Use only for 1956-1958 (or asterisks) in the following table.

1959-1960 (inclusive) unless otherwise indicated in parentheses (or asterisks) in the following table.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Area (statute acres)	5,247	acres
Population at 30th June 1960 (Registrar-General's estimate)	44,180	persons
Total refuse collected (tons)	12,015	tons
Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year) ...	15	cwts
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	14,872	premises
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point	2½	miles
Total refuse disposed of	12,480	tons
Method of disposal (salvage excluded) controlled tipping	100	per cent.

Salvage - analysis of income and tonnage:

	Income £	tonnage
(a) raw kitchen waste	nil	nil
(b) scrap metal	13	5
(c) waste paper	2,615	333
(d) other salvage	14	3
	<u>2,642</u>	<u>341</u>

Trade refuse:

Income £423

Tonnage not weighed.

All refuse is weighed for one week every two months.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Only six caravans were used for living purposes in the district during 1960. Two of these were sited at the back of a house which is likely to be included in a clearance area in the near future.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS

During the year as a result of discussions with officers in the West Midlands it was decided to revise the conditions under which petroleum spirit shall be stored. All new applicants for the storage of petroleum spirit must comply with the revised regulations which the Council has adopted.

The following licences were in force:-

89 to store petroleum spirit
14 to store petroleum mixture

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Six licences were issued for the keeping of pets.

RODENT CONTROL

Treatments were carried out at 102 dwellinghouses and 52 business premises. In each case the treatment was for minor infestations.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 - 1959

Eighty-seven visits were paid to factories in connexion with various matters.

Section 9 Factories Act 1959, transferred to the County Council as fire authority the functions of the Borough Council in connexion with means of escape from factories in case of fire. The relevant records were handed over to the Chief Fire Officer at the fire station at Hayley Green, Halesowen.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Reference By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences to home work)	-	-	-	-
	3	-	-	2

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written notices
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	13	2	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	242	83	3
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworker's premises)	-	-	-
	255	85	3

No prosecutions were instituted.

FIG. 1. THE ALGORITHM

number of iterations	number of iterations of the algorithm	number of iterations of the algorithm	number of iterations of the algorithm
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50

Algorithm for solving the problem

of the problem of finding the minimum of the function $F(x)$ on the set S of admissible points of the problem. The algorithm consists of the following steps:

1. Initialization: choose an initial point $x_0 \in S$ and a tolerance $\epsilon > 0$.
2. Iteration: for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ do:
 - 2.1. Find the direction of the steepest descent of the function F at the point x_k .
 - 2.2. Find the step size α_k that minimizes the function F along the direction of the steepest descent.
 - 2.3. Update the point $x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k \cdot \text{direction}$.
 - 2.4. Check the stopping criterion: if $\| \text{gradient} F(x_k) \| < \epsilon$, then stop.
3. Termination: return the point x_k as the minimum point.

The algorithm for finding the minimum of the function $F(x)$ on the set S of admissible points of the problem. The algorithm consists of the following steps:

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Algorithm

for finding the minimum of the function $F(x)$ on the set S of admissible points of the problem.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Drainage, public sewers	...	...	...	3
Drains	....	...	...	212
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	9
Nuisances (section 93)				
Premises	...	...	...	738
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	7
Dust or effluvia	...	...	...	27
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	29
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	38
Food poisoning	...	...	...	33
Offensive trades	...	...	...	1
Pigstyes	...	...	...	6
Verminous premises				
Council houses	...	...	...	49
Other houses	...	...	...	52
Public cleansing				
Dustbins	...	...	...	288
Trade refuse	...	...	...	7
Tips	...	...	...	34
Accumulations	...	...	...	15

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Overcrowding	10
Individual unfit	125
Slum clearance	254

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CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

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Observations	48
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30					General provisions	
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Butchers' shops	96
Bakehouses	17
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Dairies and milk shops	9
Fishmongers, poulterers	10
Fried fish shops	36
Food preparing premises	15
Greengrocers, fruiterers	53
Grocers	184
Ice cream premises	17
Markets	21
Slaughterhouses	743
Other food premises	39
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