

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Halesowen Borough.

Contributors

Halesowen (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1961

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/av8u7k3g>

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>



BOROUGH OF HALESOWEN
WORCESTERSHIRE



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1961

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL HOUSE,
HALESOWEN



B O R O U G H O F H A L E S O W E N

R E P O R T

O F T H E W O R K O F T H E

P U B L I C H E A L T H D E P A R T M E N T

F O R T H E Y E A R

1961

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSION

ON THE

STATE OF THE

UNION

1870

THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1961

Chairman: Alderman C. Willetts, C.C.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R. Blakeway.

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

Councillors

A. Brodie

R.J. Bird

N. Garner

D.C. Herbert

L.D. Lay

A. Whitehouse



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

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 (left August 1961)

R.J. Wilde

Chief Clerk:

G.W.J. Lewis

Clerk to Medical Officer of Health:

Miss P.J. Marsh

Secretary to Chief Public Health Inspector:

Mrs. H. Deeley.

Clerks:

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

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

C.W.L. Kingston, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. and H., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

A. Archer (a.p.)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A.R. Humphreys (a.p.)

Inspector Public Health Inspector:

R. Mathew (a.p.)

R.L. Woodhouse (a.p.)

R. Adams (a.p.)

Public Health Inspector:

Miss E. Ross (left August 1961)

R.L. White

Chief Clerk:

C.W.L. Lewis

Chief of Medical Officer of Health:

Miss F.J. Moran

Secretary to Chief Public Health Inspector:

Miss M. Dwyer

General:

Mr. M.A. Dwyer

Mr. E.M. Dwyer

Mr. A.E. Dwyer (Deputy Clerk)

(a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate
(b) Chief of Medical Officer's Certificate
(c) Public Health Inspector's Certificate

ANNUAL REPORT, 1961.

Mr. Mayor, Madam Deputy 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, 1961.

The Registrar General's estimated mid 1961 population of the Borough was 44,210. The birth rate (14.8 per 1,000) continues to fall and is below the average for England and Wales which is 17.4. The crude death rate is 10.79 whereas the death rate for England and Wales is 12.0. The excess of births over deaths in the year under review numbered 176.

The infant mortality rate of 18.4 and a still birth rate of 15.1 compares favourably with that of England and Wales.

As was expected, measles was prevalent this year. There were 545 notified cases. Unfortunately one case died at home.

There were 15 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus. Deaths from bronchitis accounted for 42 deaths, an increase of 14 on the previous year. As in 1959 I am again able to record that there have been no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. It is a hopeful sign to note that the number of new notifications dropped from 14 in 1960 to 11.

The preliminary report on the 1961 census taken on the 23rd April, 1961 shows an increase in population of 10.7 per cent compared to the 1951 census. At the end of 1951 there were 12,035 inhabited houses and in December, 1961 there were 14,669 dwellings.

It is with mixed feelings that I approach the final portion of the foreword to this report which will be the last I shall present for your consideration. I would like to express my appreciation for the help and encouragement I have received from Alderman C. Willetts, C.C., also previous Chairmen, and members of the Public Health Committee, and to all the other members of the Council. I wish also to thank all the Chief Officers especially the Town Clerk, Mr. J.B. McCooke, Mr. A. Archer and all his staff, and last but not least, Miss P.J. Marsh. I am extremely grateful to all the members of the Public Health staff, some of whom I have known for many years, for their great help so willingly given. Finally, I would like to express my thanks and gratitude for the help I have received from medical colleagues in hospitals and general practice throughout this area, and from members of the Public Health Service including my deputy Dr. C.W.J. Hingston and Dr. R.J. Henderson, Medical Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Worcester.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

R. L. CORLETT,

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1962.

General Report,
1961.

GENERAL REPORT, 1961.

Mr. Report, Indian Deputy, and Chairman,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my annual report on the health of the Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1961.

The Registrar General's estimated mid 1961 population of the Borough was 14,130. The birth rate (12.6 per 1,000) continues to fall and is below the average for England and Wales which is 17.4. The crude death rate is 10.75 whereas the death rate for England and Wales is 12.0. The excess of births over deaths in the year under review amounted 176.

The infant mortality rate of 18.1 and a still birth rate of 15.1 compares favourably with that of England and Wales.

As was expected, measles was prevalent this year. There were 565 notified cases. Unfortunately one case died at home.

There were 15 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus. Deaths from pneumonia accounted for 46 deaths, an increase of 14 on the previous year. As in 1959-60 an attempt is being made to reduce the number of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is a hopeful sign to note that the number of new notifications dropped from 24 in 1960 to 11.

The preliminary report on the 1961 census taken on the 15th April, 1961 shows an increase in population of 10.7 per cent compared to the 1951 census. At the end of 1961 there were 15,055 inhabited houses and in December, 1961 there were 14,688 dwellings.

It is with mixed feelings that I approach the final portion of the forward to this report which will be the last I shall prepare for your consideration. I would like to express my appreciation for the help and encouragement I have received from Alderman C. Willett, C.B., also previous Chairman, and members of the Public Health Committee, and to all the other members of the Council. I wish also to thank all the staff, especially the Town Clerk, Mr. J.B. Roberts, Mr. A. Brown and all the staff, and last but not least, Miss P. Smith. I am extremely grateful to all the members of the Public Health staff, some of whom I have known for many years, for their great help and willingness. Finally I would like to express my thanks and gratitude for the help I have received from medical colleagues in general practice and hospital practice throughout this year, and from members of the Public Health Service including Mr. C.B. Willett, Mr. Brown and Dr. R.B. Henderson, Medical Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Newcastle.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

J. L. BARNETT.

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1962.

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area of the district	5,247 acres
Population census, 1951	39,884
Population mid 1961	44,210
Rateable value	£553,055
Sum represented by the penny rate	£2,260
Number of inhabited dwellings at the end of 1961	14,669
Number of persons per dwelling	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	...	...		330	311	641
Illegitimate	...	...		5	7	12
				<u>335</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>653</u>
(b) Still Births:						
Legitimate	...	...		4	6	10
Illegitimate	...	...		-	-	-
				<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births for England and Wales	0.33
Maternal Mortality Rate per 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	15.5
Neonatal Mortality Rate infant deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births for Halesowen	16.8
Birth rate per 1,000 resident population	14.8
Birth rate adjusted by comparability factor of 0.94	13.9
Birth rate of England and Wales	17.4
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	15.1
Still birth rate for England and Wales	19.1

	Male	Female	Total
DEATHS	267	210	477
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population			10.79
Area comparability factor			1.28
Adjusted death rate			13.8
Death rate for England and Wales			12.0
Infant Mortality rate			18.4
Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales			21.6

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

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	9	2	11
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>12</u>

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Total deaths	Over 1 week Under 1 month	Under 1 week
Atelectasis	2	-	2
Prematurity	6	-	6
Congenital abnormalities	3	-	2
Maternal Diabetes Mellitus ...	1	-	1
	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11</u>

CAUSES OF DEATHS

	Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	1	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	9
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	17	16
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	2
16. Diabetes	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	25	35
18. Coronary disease, angina	63	39
19. Hypertension with heart disease	8	14
20. Other heart disease	26	37
21. Other circulatory disease	5	5
22. Influenza	3	1
23. Pneumonia	12	9
24. Bronchitis	35	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformation	4	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	23	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	3
34. All other accidents	5	1
35. Suicide	2	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-
	<u>267</u>	<u>210</u>

DEATHS BY INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Infants	Male	Female
10	5	5
11	6	5
21	11	10

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Under 1 week	Over 1 week	Total
1	1	2
2	2	4
3	3	6
4	4	8
5	5	10
6	6	12
7	7	14
8	8	16
9	9	18
10	10	20
11	11	22
12	12	24
13	13	26
14	14	28
15	15	30
16	16	32
17	17	34
18	18	36
19	19	38
20	20	40
21	21	42
22	22	44
23	23	46
24	24	48
25	25	50
26	26	52
27	27	54
28	28	56
29	29	58
30	30	60
31	31	62
32	32	64
33	33	66
34	34	68
35	35	70
36	36	72
37	37	74
38	38	76
39	39	78
40	40	80
41	41	82
42	42	84
43	43	86
44	44	88
45	45	90
46	46	92
47	47	94
48	48	96
49	49	98
50	50	100

CAUSES OF DEATHS

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

Death Rates from respiratory tuberculosis, England and Wales, per million population	65
Corresponding figure for Halesowen, per million population	nil
Cancer of the lung and bronchus per million, England and Wales	494
Corresponding figure for Halesowen (15 deaths)	339
Other cancer per million, England and Wales	1670
Corresponding figure for Halesowen	1289

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, M.B., Ch.B.

2. Ambulance Service.

The ambulance service is controlled by the Worcestershire County Council and during the year six ambulances and six whole time drivers were employed. It is proposed in 1962 to provide a fully manned twenty four hour service from the station.

The hospitals used by the inhabitants of the Borough in addition to those in the City of Birmingham are the Corbett Hospital and Wordsley Hospital at Stourbridge, 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.

45	Death Rates from respiratory tuberculosis, England and Wales, per million population
46	Corresponding figure for Malawi, per million population
47	Cancer of the lung and bronchus per million, England and Wales
48	Corresponding figure for Malawi (15 deaths)
49	Other cancer per million, England and Wales
50	Corresponding figure for Malawi

SECTION 2

General Provision of Health Services in the Borough of Malawi

1. (a) Public Health Service

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. H.M. Lloyd, F.R.I.C.

Bacteriological work is done by the Public Health Laboratory Service, High Wycombe, Bucks, under the Medical Director, Dr. R.L. Henderson, M.B., Ch.B.

2. Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is controlled by the Worcester County Council and during the year six ambulances and six ambulance drivers were employed. It is proposed in 1961 to provide a fully manned twenty four hour service from the station.

The hospitals used by the residents of the Borough in addition to those in the City of Worcester are the District Hospital and Worcester Hospital at Worcester, the District Hospital, Dudley and Birmingham General Hospital.

Intensive cases are taken to King George's Hospital, Birmingham, the Lady Helen Hospital, Worcester, and the Dudley Street Hospital, Birmingham.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are carried in the two ambulances at High Wycombe.

3. Housing in the Home

The Worcester County Council are the authority and Child Welfare Authority for the area. They have also arranged a "Home Help" service in conjunction with the N.H.S.

4. Tuberculosis

Respiratory treatment and supervision of dispensary treatment are the responsibility of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

5. Infectious Diseases

Infectious disease cases are admitted to High Wycombe Hospital. This Hospital is under the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and administered by Group 15, Dudley, Birmingham 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 Cakemore, Halesowen and Cradley. A new clinic has been erected at Hill and Cakemore and was 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.

SECTION C

WATER

The supply to Halesowen during 1961 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 solvency 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	52	51	52	52	Satisfactory
Hagley Pumping	97	96	49	49	Satisfactory
Hayley Green Works	49	43	49	49	Satisfactory
*Kinver Pumping	-	-	52	52	Satisfactory
*Prestwood Pumping	-	-	52	52	Satisfactory
Fire Station Halesowen	-	-	49	49	-
Waterman's House	-	-	-	-	-
Waxland Road Halesowen	-	-	14	14	-

*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 1961 were as follows:-

	Waxland Road	Fire Station
Number of Samples	14	49
	parts per million	
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	110	105
Chlorides (Cl)	18.6	18.5
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	Trace	Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	Trace	Trace
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	3.9	3.2
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hr. at 27°C)	.17	.12
Temporary Hardness	99	101
Permanent Hardness	68	65
Total Hardness	167	166
Iron (Fe)	.02	.01
Manganese (Mn)	Nil	Nil
Free Cl	.02	.02

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

Number of dwellings supplied direct from public water mains	14,592
Number of persons	43,979
Number of houses supplied from party taps	77
Number of persons	231

6. School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and Anti-Typhoid Stations.

These are provided by the County Council and the District has three contracts with the County Council, the District and the County. A new clinic has been erected at Hill and Green and was opened in May, 1931.

7. Welfare Work.

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

SECTION 2

WATER

The supply to Malvern during 1931 was satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity and was derived mainly from the Churnhill and Hagley Pumping Stations and the Hagley Green works, with smaller quantities from other pumping stations outside the Borough including Kington and Prestwood. The water is not liable to periods of high or low but periods of low are taken for lead by the Company.

Station	Raw Water		Treated Water		Results of Chemical Tests
	No. of samples from collection	No. of samples from collection	No. of samples from collection	No. of samples from collection	
Churnhill Pumping	20	21	22	23	Satisfactory
Hagley Pumping	27	28	29	30	Satisfactory
Hagley Green Works	25	26	27	28	Satisfactory
Kington Pumping	-	-	29	30	Satisfactory
Prestwood Pumping	-	-	31	32	Satisfactory
Five Station Malvern	-	-	33	34	-
Waterman's House	-	-	35	36	-
Wendland Road Malvern	-	-	37	38	-

*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 1931 were as follows:-

Five Station	Wendland Road	Number of Samples
25	38	Alkalinity (Grains)
104	120	Calcium (Grains)
10.5	12.5	Ammoniacal Nitrogen (Grains)
1.0	1.0	Aluminium Nitrogen (Grains)
1.5	1.5	Chlorine Residue (Grains)
12	12	Oxygen Residue (Grains)
101	99	Temporary Hardness
65	68	Permanent Hardness
105	107	Total Hardness
51	52	Iron (Grains)
101	101	Lead (Grains)
10	10	Free Cl

Details of the raw water supply to the Borough are given in the following:-

14,500	Number of gallons supplied from public water supply
17,970	Number of persons supplied from public water supply
77	Number of houses supplied from public water supply
231	Number of persons supplied from public water supply

The following main extensions were carried out during 1961:-

	<u>Lineal yards laid of main</u>	
	3"	4" diameter
HALESOWEN		
Grange Road	3	142
Bromsgrove Street		8
Tenter Drive Cobham Road		87
CRADLEY		
Hawthorn Grove	85	
Talbot Street		27
Dencil Close	26	
HILL and CAKEMORE		
Haden Hill		234

Only a few isolated dwellings are not supplied with mains water. These depend on private wells for their supply. The Public Health Department is indebted to R.H. Taylor, Esq., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief to the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company for this information.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Sewage from the Borough together with 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 on the Halesowen-Rowley Regis boundary.

The work on the duplication of the branch sewer taking sewage from the northern part of the Borough was almost completed by the end of the year. The final cost of the scheme being in the region of £100,000.

The Board has invited tenders for the construction of 2,000,000 gallon capacity storm water tank at Cradley Forge and has also applied for a loan for the duplication of the high level outfall sewer from Cradley Heath to New Road, Halesowen with a view to relieving the existing overflows to the River Stour. The cost of the scheme is estimated to be £302,500.

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

SECTION D

HOUSING

Details of the inspection of houses are given later in the report. In 1961, 288 dwellings were erected, 212 by the local authority and 76 privately. The Council at 31st December owned 3,883 dwellings.

Two families were rehoused during 1961 on the grounds of tuberculosis, in the interest of the patient and in the hope that the 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

Thirteen cases were reported as against thirty-seven for the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases were reported during the year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics are maintained by the County Council. During the year most babies were being immunised with triple antigen to confer immunity against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. The number of children treated at the clinics and by General Practitioners during 1961 was as follows:-

	Primary Treatment Completed	Boosting Doses
Under 5 years	690	52
Five to 15 years	45	954
	735	1006

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

In 1960 and 1961 there were no cases of poliomyelitis reported.

ERYSIPELAS

There were no cases reported during the year as against three in 1960.

MEASLES

There were 545 cases of measles reported this year as against 39 reported the previous year. Unfortunately there was one fatal case a child aged one year.

MEASLES NOTIFICATIONS

	WARDS					
	North	South	East	West	Central	Total
January	14	2	7	1	1	25
February	70	7	8	1	2	88
March	29	31	11	2	4	77
April	19	59	27	10	14	129
May	14	28	28	23	20	113
June	1	11	11	31	10	64
July	-	-	-	44	3	47
August	1	-	-	-	-	1
September	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	1	-	-	-	1
December	-	-	-	-	-	-
	148	139	92	112	54	545

SECTION 2

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

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

SCARLET FEVER

No cases were reported during the year.

DIPHTHERIA

Thirteen cases were reported as against thirty-seven for the previous year.

MEASLES

No cases were reported during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant mortality figures for 1921 are contained in the County Council Report for the year and are being compared with figures for the same period in 1920. The number of deaths in 1921 was 10, as against 12 in 1920. The number of deaths in 1921 was 10, as against 12 in 1920.

Period	Deaths	Infants
1921	10	10
1920	12	12

INFANT MORTALITY

In 1921 and 1922 there were no cases of infant mortality reported.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were no cases reported during the year as against three in 1920.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 12 cases of infant mortality reported this year as against 10 in 1920. The number of deaths in 1921 was 10, as against 12 in 1920.

Month	Deaths	Infants	Total
January	1	1	2
February	1	1	2
March	1	1	2
April	1	1	2
May	1	1	2
June	1	1	2
July	1	1	2
August	1	1	2
September	1	1	2
October	1	1	2
November	1	1	2
December	1	1	2
Total	12	12	24

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

There were two cases of meningococcal meningitis reported during the year. One patient aged 84 died in January, 1961, the other a baby aged seven months contracted the illness in September and recovered.

FOOD POISONING

There were six cases notified during the year, two members in one family and 4 single cases. In the case of the family no pathogens were isolated. It would appear to have been a very mild attack. Of the four single cases, an organism was isolated in three of the patients, namely salmonella enteriditis, salmonella typhimurium phage type 2 C and salmonella heidelberg. It was necessary to admit two of these patients to hospital. All six patients recovered.

WHOOPIING COUGH

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

TUBERCULOSIS

Eleven new cases were reported during the year. They were all notified as pulmonary cases. There were no deaths as against three in 1960. The number of cases remaining on the register for the last two years were as follows:-

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	males	females	males	females
1960	112	107	6	10
1961	117	102	7	10

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1961

Age Periods	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	males	females	males	females
0-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-
5-	1	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	1	-	-
20-	-	1	-	-
25-	-	1	-	-
35-	1	-	-	-
45-	1	1	-	-
55-	1	-	-	-
65-	3	-	-	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</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
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
1961	11	-

There were two cases of leishmaniasis reported during the year. One patient died in January, 1961, the other a boy aged seven months contracted the illness in September and recovered.

FOOD POISONING

There were six cases notified during the year, two patients in one family and a single case. In the case of the family no patients were isolated. It would appear to have been a very mild attack. In the two single cases, an organism was isolated in three of the patients, namely salmonella enteritidis, salmonella typhimurium type 5 D and salmonella enteritidis. It was necessary to admit two of these patients to hospital. All six patients recovered.

WHOOPING COUGH

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

TUBERCULOSIS

Nine new cases were reported during the year. They were all notified as pulmonary cases. There were no deaths as against three in 1960. The number of cases remaining on the register for the last two years were as follows:-

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	males	females	males	females
1960	112	107	2	10
1961	117	103	7	10

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1961

Age Period	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	males	females	males	females
0-1	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-
30-34	-	-	-	-
35-39	-	-	-	-
40-44	-	-	-	-
45-49	-	-	-	-
50-54	-	-	-	-
55-59	-	-	-	-
60-64	-	-	-	-
65-69	-	-	-	-
70-74	-	-	-	-
75-79	-	-	-	-
80-84	-	-	-	-
85-89	-	-	-	-
90-94	-	-	-	-
95-99	-	-	-	-
100+	-	-	-	-
Total	7	4	7	10

As far as by the following table, content of the lung is now a much more common cause of death than tuberculosis.

TRANSIENT SUBARACHNOID

Year	New notifications	Deaths
1960	27	14
1961	28	8
1962	23	3
1963	21	3
1964	27	3
1965	24	3
1966	21	3
1967	18	3
1968	16	3
1969	21	3
1970	16	3
1971	11	3

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	-
1961	.....	14	1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1961

Disease	Total	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	65-	age unknown
Scarlet Fever	13	-	-	1	5	4	3	-	-	-
Measles	545	20	109	119	275	8	4	-	-	10
Whooping Cough	6	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	39	5	4	-	1	-	1	15	11	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Meningococcal infections ...	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The work of the department in 1961 consisted in the main of the inspection of dwellinghouses with a view to their inclusion in clearance areas or to deal with them as individual properties, and work in connexion with air pollution. The housing work falls into a well defined pattern, namely the inspection of the houses, reporting to the Public Health Committee, the decision to make either a clearance order or a compulsory purchase order or an individual demolition order, and the subsequent administrative work which this involves. With regard to air pollution the department felt for the first time the impact of the technical and administrative work which the development of smoke control areas entails. Every house in an area must be visited, appliances inspected and advice given as to what is necessary to comply with a smoke control order. In practice this often means making four or five, or possibly more, visits to each house because in some areas in the town a large proportion of occupiers are not at home during the day. The district inspectors, who are closely in touch with the community, report that the majority of people seem to be increasingly aware of the need for cleaning the atmosphere and the younger housewives in particular are generally found to be very progressive and interested in modern methods of heating their homes.

The refuse collection service worked very well on the whole but was less satisfactory during very bad weather in winter because so much extra refuse is produced at a time which coincides with higher sickness rates and difficult road conditions. Discussions were in progress towards the end of the year with the National Union of Public Employees to see how improvements could be effected.

Throughout the year routine inspections of food premises, factories and shops were made and once again the department was able to ensure that all the animals slaughtered at the six slaughterhouses in the Borough were inspected before the meat was released for sale.

My thanks are due to my colleagues for their help and advice, and particularly to Dr. R.L. Corlett, Medical Officer of Health, and the Town Clerk, Mr. J.B. McCooke and his staff. My own staff and workmen were always enthusiastic and we appreciated the interest and support of the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee.

A. ARCHER

Chief Public Health Inspector.

September 1962.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The work of the department in 1921 consisted in the main of the inspection of dwellings with a view to their location in clean areas or to deal with them as individual properties, and with an extension into the business. The housing work falls into a well defined pattern, namely the inspection of the houses, reporting to the Public Health Committee, the decision as to whether a clearance order or a compulsory purchase order or an individual demolition order, and the subsequent administrative work which this involves. With regard to the position the department took for the first time the impact of the technical and administrative work which the development of modern control systems entails. Every house in an area must be visited, appliances inspected and advice given as to what is necessary to comply with a smoke control order. In practice this often means visiting from 10 to 15, or possibly more, houses in some areas in some cases during the day. The same a large proportion of complaints are not at home during the day. The district inspectors, who are closely in touch with the community, report that the majority of people seem to be increasingly aware of the need for cleaning the atmosphere and the younger houses in particular are generally found to be very progressive and interested in modern methods of heating their houses.

The refuse collection service worked very well on the whole but was less satisfactory during very bad weather in winter because so much extra refuse is produced at a time which coincides with higher sickness rates and difficulties road conditions. Discussions were in progress towards the end of the year with the National Union of Public Employees as to how improvements could be effected.

Throughout the year routine inspections of food premises, restaurants and shops were made and once again the department was able to ensure that all the animals slaughtered at the abattoirs were inspected before the meat was released for sale.

My thanks are due to my colleagues for their help and advice, and particularly to Dr. A. L. Gordon, Medical Officer of Health, and the Town Clerk, Mr. J. B. Roberts and his staff. My own staff and workers were always enthusiastic and we appreciated the interest and support of the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee.

A. L. GORDON

Chief Public Health Inspector.

September 1922.

HOUSING

The programme of removing unfit houses by one means or another was steadily pursued during the year. This is a continuing process and not only is there a carry over from previous years but much of the administrative work associated with inspections during 1961 carries on into 1962. The main objective is to deal with the houses which were thought in 1955 to be unfit for human habitation. When this programme has been completed within the next two or three years, a further programme will be submitted to the Council because it is likely that more houses will be found to be unfit because unless very old houses are periodically repaired and kept in good condition they tend to become dilapidated at an increasing rate.

The Council owns approximately one-quarter of the *dwellings in the Borough, the total of 3,883 being made up as follows:-

	<u>4 bed</u>	<u>3 bed</u>	<u>2 bed</u>	<u>1 bed</u>	<u>totals</u>
(1) permanent houses	139	2,175	1,026	-	3,340
(2) temporary houses	-	-	86	-	86
(3) bungalows	-	-	37	171	208
(4) flats	-	66	150	33	249
	<u>139</u>	<u>2,241</u>	<u>1,299</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>3,883</u>

* Dwellings includes flats

The total problem (as at 1955)

Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation 677

Period in years required for demolition of houses 8

Action in first six years:-

Number of houses included in clearance areas 407

Number of houses on which demolition or closing orders have been made 175

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 171

Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 124

Dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 47

Proceedings under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957:-

Dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made 25

Dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted.. Nil

Dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ... 35

Dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders were made ... 3

During the year four compulsory purchase orders and two clearance orders were made involving 80 unfit houses. The Council also declared three areas involving 13 houses to be clearance areas but had not made a decision by the end of the year as to the future of these areas.

<u>Title of Order or Area</u>	<u>Number of houses</u>
New Street, Cradley, Compulsory Purchase Order	45
Intended Street, Cradley No.2 Compulsory Purchase Order	7
Foxcote Lane, Cradley, Compulsory Purchase Order	10
Birmingham Road, Halesowen, Compulsory Purchase Order	6
Hayley Green, Halesowen, Clearance Order	6
Banners Lane, Cradley, Clearance Order	6
Alexandra Road, Halesowen, Clearance Area	5
Butchers Lane, Cradley No.1 Clearance Area	2
Wall Well No.1 Clearance Area	6

Two compulsory purchase orders and two clearance orders involving 78 unfit houses were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government without modification. Details are as follows:-

<u>Title of Order or Area</u>	<u>Number of houses</u>
Hagley Road, Halesowen, Compulsory Purchase Order	59
Hayley Green, Halesowen, Clearance Order	6
Banners Lane, Cradley No.1 Clearance Order	6
Intended Street, Cradley No.2 Compulsory Purchase Order	7

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

Central and South Wards

23, Alexandra Road.	165, Heywood Wharf, Mucklow Hill.
6, Peckingham Street.	180 and 182, Hagley Road.
80 and 82, Attwood Street.	

North and East Wards

64, Olive Lane.	102, 103, and 104, Narrow Lane.
75, Cocksheds Lane.	

West Ward

9, Tanhouse Lane.	4, 17, 21 and 23, Mogul Lane.
31 and 33, Toys Lane.	15, 17, 37 and 39, Park Lane.
58 and 60, Netherend Lane.	Flats 1 and 2, 56 Netherend Lane.
10 and 14, Butchers Lane.	

Dwellinghouses demolished as the result of demolition orders:-

Central and South Wards

31 and 33, Alexandra Road.	Spring Cottage, Mount Street.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Little Cornbow.	Rectory Flats, Church Street.
23, Cross Street.	165, Heywood Wharf, Mucklow Hill.

North and East Wards

1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8, Lapal Lane.	
111, Long Lane.	
93, 94, 95, 96, 99, 100 and 101, New John Street.	

West Ward

58 and 60 Netherend Lane.	32A and 32B, Windmill Hill.
116, Butchers Lane.	125, Furlong Lane.
9, Tanhouse Lane.	10, Lyde Green.
6, 8 and 10, Barrack Lane.	

HOUSING SUBSIDIES ACT, 1956

Certificates issued as to the unfitness of Council owned property.... 5.

24 and 25, Hales Road, Halesowen.
21, Great Cornbow, Halesowen.
123 and 124, Olive Lane, Blackheath.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

Improvement Grants

The number of applications for standard improvement grants fell from 63 in 1960 to 39 in 1961 and the number of discretionary grants fell from 17 to 14. The piecemeal improvement of isolated owner occupied houses is having very little impact on housing conditions as a whole and is certainly not resulting in the improvement of older property in the way public health officers had hoped. That only 13 grants were given during the year to improve tenanted property is sufficient to show that the scheme is a comparative failure. The Association of Public Health Inspectors believes that it will continue to fail until local authorities are given powers to require owners of rented properties to carry out improvements to equip them with basic amenities.

(a) Standard Grants

Applications			Number of grants paid	Total paid	Number of houses	
Received	Approved	Refused			Tenanted	Owner/occupied
39	36	3	33	£3,729	9	30

Amenities provided - bath 31
wash hand basin 29
hot water supply 30
water closet 16
food store 21

(b) Discretionary Grants

Applications			Number of grants paid	Total paid	Number of houses	
Received	Approved	Refused			Tenanted	Owner/occupied
14	10	4	9	£1,926	4	6

RENT ACT, 1957

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

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

Certificates issued as to the unitness of Council owned property.... 2.

24 and 25, Hales Road, Halesowen.
27, Street, Gornall, Halesowen.
23 and 24, Olive Lane, Halesowen.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1957

Improvement Grants

The number of applications for standard improvement grants fell from 25 in 1956 to 22 in 1957 and the number of discretionary grants fell from 17 to 14. The financial improvement of isolated houses occupied by persons is having very little impact on housing conditions as a whole and is certainly not resulting in the improvement of other property in the way public health officers had hoped. That only 15 grants were given during the year to improve tenanted property is sufficient to show that the scheme is a cooperative failure. The Association of Public Health Inspectors believes that it will continue to call upon local authorities to give powers to require owners of tenanted properties to carry out improvements to bring them up to public health standards.

(a) Standard Grants

Received Approved Refused	Applications	Number of Grants paid	Total paid	Number of houses Tenanted	Number of houses Owner-occupied
22	22	22	£2,752	2	20

Sanitation provided - bath 24
wash hand basin 22
hot water supply 20
water closet 16
food store 24

(b) Discretionary Grants

Received Approved Refused	Applications	Number of Grants paid	Total paid	Number of houses Tenanted	Number of houses Owner-occupied
14	14	7	£1,322	6	8

HEAT ACT, 1957

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

Heat Act, 1957:-

1	Applications for certificates	1
2	Certificates not to issue certificates	1
3	Certificates to issue certificates	1
4	(a) in respect of new but not all defects	1
5	(b) in respect of all defects	1
6	Defects given by landlords	1
7	Defects given by tenants	1
8	Certificates issued	1
9	Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	1
10	Applications by tenants for cancellation of certificates	1
11	Cancellation of certificates	1
12	Certificates cancelled	1

DISTRIBUTION

MILK SUPPLY

Practically all the milk sold in the Borough is heat treated and the risk of disease transmission has been virtually eliminated. The only time when milk figures as a cause for complaint is when occasionally it is delivered in bottles containing dirt or other foreign matter. When one considers the enormous number of bottles delivered each day the number of these cases is very small.

The Worcestershire County Council is the authority responsible for the issue of licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

ICE CREAM

No ice cream is manufactured in the Borough in shops but there is an increasing amount made and sold from travelling vans. The main hazard which is being carefully watched by the department is the risk that the machinery on the vans might not be adequately sterilised at the end of each day's work.

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLING

Until the operation of local government administration for the area as a whole has been decided food and drug sampling continues to be carried out in the main by officers of the County Council and the following details have been submitted by them:-

31 formal milk samples
408 informal milk samples
174 informal samples of miscellaneous foods.

The total number of samples taken was 613

Once again there were no prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, during the year.

For the information on food sampling carried out by the Worcestershire County Council we have to thank Mr. E.A. Spencer, M.I.W.M.A., Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, and the Divisional Officer, Mr. N.T. Jones, M.I.W.M.A.

FOOD PREMISES

A large number of routine inspections are carried out in food premises, i.e. premises where food is stored, prepared or sold. The district inspectors continuously give advice not only concerning compliance with the various regulations which need to be observed but on food handling techniques. It is felt that good food handling techniques are equally as important as satisfactory structural conditions.

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

butchers (inspections 99)
bakehouses (inspection 11)
cafes, canteens etc. (inspections 34)
improvements 1
fishmongers, poulterers (inspections 6)
fried fish shops (inspections 25)
food preparing premises (inspections 4)
greengrocers, fruiterers (inspections 48)
grocers (inspections 230)
ice cream premises (inspections 12)
markets (inspections 31)
licensed premises (inspections 81)
improvements 1
school canteens (inspections 26)
other food premises (inspections 31)

MINISTRIES

1950

Production of the milk sold in the market is not treated as the main of the country's production has been with a minimum. The only other main source of income for the country is the sale of the milk produced in the country as a whole for export. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods.

The Government of the country is the authority responsible for the supply of foodstuffs to the country. The Government of the country is the authority responsible for the supply of foodstuffs to the country. The Government of the country is the authority responsible for the supply of foodstuffs to the country.

1951

The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods.

1952

The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods.

1953
1954
1955

The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods.

The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods.

The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods.

1956

The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods. The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods.

The country is a net importer of foodstuffs and other goods.

1957

1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

List of food premises in the area -

greengrocers ...	46	general food dealers ..	16	bakehouses	7
cafes	12	confectioners	32	chemists	17
grocers	135	school kitchens	17	licensed premises	86
fish shops	18	factory canteens	36	butchers	33

Total number of food premises 455

FOOD INSPECTION

Traders, including wholesale traders, are always anxious to see that only sound food is sold especially where the food is canned. Inspectors are often asked to advise on this matter and in addition it is the usual practice for food distributors to ask for certificates where they consider that any food in their possession is unfit so that they can make any claims to which they are entitled from the supplier. The following is a list of the foodstuffs, other than fresh meat, found to be unfit for human consumption:-

vegetables	226 cans	fish	90 cans	milk	59 cans
meat	301 "	rice	45 "	chicken	4 "
fruit	491 "	soup	42 "	cream	15 "
				chicken	15 lbs.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

There were six private slaughterhouses in use in the district. In each case work was carried out during the year to ensure that the premises complied with the construction regulations. By the end of the year the whole of this work had been virtually completed. In some cases there was interference with regular slaughtering and as a result the number of cattle slaughtered in the Borough fell from 398 to 328, and the number of sheep from 3,890 to 2,912. The number of pigs killed was reduced from 1,218 to 912. It is interesting to note that in keeping with other parts of the country the incidence of serious disease in animals slaughtered for food continues to fall. In 1960, for example, evidence of tuberculosis was found in only one of the 398 cattle slaughtered, whilst in 1961 it was not encountered at all. So far as pigs are concerned the disease was met in 15 out of 1,218 in 1960 but only in 6 during 1961. In 1961 as in 1960 all the cattle slaughtered were young animals and in no case did any of the butchers buy cows.

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	328	-	14	2,912	912
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	38	-	-	39	42
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	11.6	-	-	1.3	4.6
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	-	0.7
Cysticercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4	-	-	8	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	4	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The total weight of meat condemned was 9 cwt. 0 qrs. 8 lbs.

AIR POLLUTION

During the year the first two smoke control orders proposed by the Council came into operation. The Lapal No. 1 Order comprises nearly 487 houses and the other in the centre of the town a total of 93 flats. During the six months before the orders came into operation both inspectors and clerical staff were hard put to deal with the extra work which fell upon the department. There is a tendency for people in smoke control areas to defer carrying out any alterations until the very last minute. Another reason why so much extra work has to be done is that immediately inspections are completed in one area and the administrative work put in hand the preliminary work has to go on in other areas so as to ensure continuity of work and fulfil the proposed programme for dealing with 1,000 houses a year.

Details of smoke control orders are given below:-

Order	Approved by Council	Operative date	Number of dwellings	Area in acres
Lapal No. 1.	Sept. 1960	Nov. 1961	487	82
Howley Grange No.1.	Oct. 1960	Jan. 1962	375	36.9
Highfields No.1.	Nov. 1960	Oct. 1961	93	2.6
Halesowen Central No.1.	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1962	57	5.5
Halesowen Central No.2.	Sept. 1961	Nov. 1962	14	1.5
Long Innage, Cradley.	Oct. 1961	Nov. 1962	50	5.4
Dencil Close, Cradley.	Oct. 1961	Nov. 1962	54	4.2
Holerof Road, Cradley.	Oct. 1961	Nov. 1962	24	2.9
Halesowen Central No.3.	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1962	339	18.6
Furlong Lane, Cradley.	Nov. 1961	Nov. 1962	30	2.2
Bath Meadow, Cradley.	Nov. 1961	Nov. 1962	70	3.5

The total number of premises covered in the areas declared by the Council up to the 31st December 1961 was 1,593, and the total area 165.3 acres.

Industrial Air Pollution.

In spite of the fact that additional factories continue to be built in the Borough the amount of industrial air pollution is gradually diminishing. It is, for example, very rare to see a chimney emitting black smoke. Several firms have improved their fuel appliances by installing mechanical stoking or in some cases replacing obsolete plant. A great deal of attention has been paid with the aim of reducing unavoidable emission of smoke, fume, grit and dust, and by far the most difficult problems arise from the iron foundries in the Borough. Generally speaking there is good co-operation between industrial firms but there are still some who are reluctant to comply with the provisions of the Clean Air Act and in these cases pressure has to be used.

I continued to serve as a member of the Working Party set up by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to investigate the emission of gases from chimneys. In August the work of the Committee was completed and a report submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. Whenever plans are submitted to the Council which show that chimneys are to be constructed, they are examined and advice given as to what should be the height of the proposed chimney. Invariably the recommended height is considerably greater than that which is proposed, but the Clean Air Act is quite specific about this and requires that the plans must be rejected unless the Council is satisfied that the chimney height is satisfactory. Until the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issues some guidance to local authorities the position will remain unsatisfactory because of the lack of uniformity in this matter from authority to authority.

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. 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 1961 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	4.04	5.12	3.01	7.26	4.63	6.43	8.19	9.50	6.02	5.56	4.98	3.76
2	8.82	11.19	7.31	15.38	12.70	12.91	9.45	13.83	11.70	12.22	12.40	*
3	8.35	8.04	6.58	8.38	7.45	9.52	4.67	11.95	10.48	8.81	9.45	6.80
4	8.03	9.13	4.29	15.14	16.40	10.95	9.86	10.69	10.89	7.47	8.30	2.36
5	6.51	7.34	4.05	9.10	6.83	24.13	15.01	+	/	13.51	/	23.15

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	0.93	0.58	0.55	0.50	0.65	0.31	0.45	0.28	0.33	0.32	1.13	1.48
2	1.57	1.09	1.21	1.08	0.85	0.53	0.60	0.32	0.64	0.59	1.67	2.18
3	3.47	2.75	2.08	2.31	2.06	1.32	1.42	1.40	1.42	1.87	3.04	2.91
4	2.67	2.17	1.55	1.66	1.21	0.69	0.84	0.82	0.74	1.44	2.60	3.16
5	2.19	1.45	0.98	1.52	1.20	0.59	0.65	0.45	0.77	0.86	/	2.80

* Gauge broken by frost.

+ Gauge obstructed.

/ Gauge interfered with.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SECTION

The Public Health Department is responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse and salvage whilst street cleansing, gulley emptying and snow removal, and the control of public conveniences, is carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department. The Public Health Department in addition is responsible for the maintenance and servicing of council vehicles and miscellaneous equipment such as motor mowers.

Refuse collection and disposal

Domestic refuse is collected by five teams using side-loading vehicles on four rounds and one rear-loading vehicle. About 16,000 dustbins in all are collected from domestic and business premises and the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on the site of an old brickworks at Mucklow Hill. The refuse is covered immediately it is tipped mainly by waste sand from foundries and by road sweepings, and the material is consolidated by the use of a tracked angledozer. Great care is used to see that careful control is maintained at all times and the tip is visited annually by students from a neighbouring technical college.

The costing returns show that there has been an increase in the net cost of collection and disposal of £1,260 compared with the previous year and an increase of 1/5d in the net cost for the collection and disposal of each ton of refuse, i.e. from 39/5d to 40/10d. The main reason for these increased costs is the increase in labour charges caused by the employment of additional loaders with the eventual aim of obtaining a weekly collection. Income from the collection of trade waste increased by £50 as compared with 1960. As the net cost of collection and disposal of household refuse is slightly less than 7½d per house, per week, it is felt that the householder still gets good value.

The labour position remains generally satisfactory but during the year the National Union of Public Employees asked the Council on behalf of the men to review the incentive bonus scheme and to improve it. Negotiations were in progress at the end of the year. All the workmen were provided with protective clothing in the form of duffle coats, overalls and gloves, and the Council takes great care to see that the best possible working conditions are maintained.

Dustbins

7,500 houses, including Council owned property, now have a dustbin provided by the Council.

Salvage

This continues to be collected but waste paper is the only material available in quantity. Some is collected by trailer attached to the refuse collection vehicles and in addition a separate collection is made from business premises. There was a reduction of 19 tons in the total quantity of paper salvaged but an increase of £27 in the income. This is accounted for by the fact that a greater tonnage of higher priced grades was sent to the mills than in the previous year.

Vehicle maintenance

At the end of 1961 the following vehicles were being repaired and serviced:-

Public Health Department

7 refuse freighters
2 trucks
2 vans
2 angledozers

Highways and Parks Departments

1 official car 4 vans
1 gulley emptier 2 roadsweepers
2 road rollers 1 mobile compressor
1 motor boat 6 trucks

In addition a large number of pieces of equipment such as hand motor mowers are regularly serviced and repaired.

During the year seven new vehicles were purchased, three additional and four as replacements. In the next few years several of the older vehicles will become uneconomical to run and will need to be replaced.

Vehicle testing scheme

The Council provides arrangements for the testing of vehicles in accordance with the Ministry of Transport's vehicle testing scheme. During the year 226 vehicles were examined of which 112 passed the test. 74 failed but 40 of them passed on a retest after the owners had effected repairs. The main defects were defective brakes (31), defective steering (52) and defective lighting (30).

PUBLIC CLEANLINESS SECTION

The Public Health Department is responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse and refuse which street cleaning, refuse emptying and refuse removal, and the control of public nuisances, is carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department. The Public Health Department is responsible for the maintenance and servicing of council vehicles and miscellaneous equipment such as motor mowers.

Refuse collection and disposal

Domestic refuse is collected by five teams using side-loading vehicles on four routes and one rear-loading vehicle. About 15,000 tons of refuse are collected from domestic and business premises and the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on the site of an old brickworks at Heston Hill. The refuse is covered immediately it is tipped onto the site and from there it is taken to a landfill site. The material is compacted by the use of a tracked compactor. Great care is taken to see that overall control is maintained at all times and the tip is visited annually by a team from a neighbouring council.

The costing returns show that there has been an increase in the net cost of collection and disposal of 15,000 compared with the previous year and an increase of 1/2d in the net cost for the collection and disposal of each ton of refuse, 1.4. from 12/5d to 13/0d. The main reason for these increased costs is the increase in labour charges caused by the employment of additional loaders with the arrival of obtaining a weekly collection. Income from the collection of trade waste has increased by 150 as compared with 1980. As the net cost of collection and disposal of household refuse is slightly less than 75d per house, per week, it is felt that the householders still get a good value.

The labour position remains generally satisfactory but during the year the National Union of Public Employees asked the Council on behalf of the new to review the incentive bonus scheme and to improve it. Negotiations were in progress at the end of the year. All the workers were provided with protective clothing in the form of rubber boots, overalls and gloves, and the Council takes great care to see that the best possible working conditions are maintained.

Refuse

7,500 houses, including Council owned property, now have a refuse provided by the Council.

Salvage

This continues to be collected but waste paper is the only material available in quantity. Some is collected by trailer attached to the refuse collection vehicles and in addition a separate collection is made from business premises. There was a reduction of 19 tons in the total quantity of paper salvaged but an increase of 151 in the income. This is accounted for by the fact that a greater volume of higher priced grades was sent to the mills than in the previous year.

Vehicle maintenance

At the end of 1981 the following vehicles were being repaired and maintained:-

Public Health Department		Highways and Parks Department	
1 refuse freighter		1 refuse freighter	
2 trucks		1 refuse freighter	
2 vans		1 refuse freighter	
1 lightbulb		1 refuse freighter	

In addition a large number of pieces of equipment such as hand mowers

are regularly serviced and repaired.

During the year seven new vehicles were purchased, three light vans and four as replacements. In the next few years several of the older vehicles will become unsuitable to run and will need to be replaced.

Vehicle testing scheme

The Council provides arrangements for the testing of vehicles in accordance with the Ministry of Transport's vehicle testing scheme. During the year 235 vehicles were examined of which 115 passed the test. 12 failed out of 120 passed on a test after the driver had attended repairs. The main defects were defective brakes (21), defective steering (21) and defective lighting (20).

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN

Cost Statement 1961-1962

	Collection £	Disposal £	Totals £	Percentage of total gross expenditure %
<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>				
<u>GROSS EXPENDITURE</u>				
(a) Labour	13,495	2,088	15,583	53
(b) Transport	8,349	1,040	9,389	32
(c) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	650	3,005	3,655	13
(d) Other items	673		673	2
Total gross expenditure	23,167	6,133	29,300	100
<u>GROSS INCOME</u>	1,358	2,872	4,230	
<u>NET COST</u>	21,809	3,261	25,070	
Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-	-
<u>UNIT COSTS</u>				
Gross cost per ton, labour only ...	s. d. 21. 11.	s. d. 3. 4.	s. d. 25. 3.	
Gross cost per ton, transport only ...	13. 7.	1. 8.	15. 3.	
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton ...	35. 6.	5. 4.	40. 10.	
Net cost per 1,000 population ...	£ 495	£ 74	£ 569	
Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	1,407	210	1,617	

Net cost of collection and disposal of refuse (including salvage) for each house, per week 7.4d.

Net cost of collection and disposal of refuse (including salvage) for each resident, per week, 2.61d.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Area (statute acres) land and inland water	5,247	acres
Population at 30th June, 1961	44,210	persons
* What percentage of total refuse collected is weighed	15	
Weight per 1,000 population per day	15	cwts
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	15,500	
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point	2½	miles
Total refuse disposed of	12,617	tons
Method of disposal-controlled tipping	100	per cent.

* All refuse is weighed for one week every two months.

Salvage - analysis of income and tonnage:

	Income	Tonnage
	£	
(a) raw kitchen waste	-	-
(b) scrap metal	13	4
(c) waste paper	2,650	317
(d) other salvage	6	1
	<u>2,669</u>	<u>322</u>

Trade refuse:

Income	£476
Tonnage	not weighed

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Only four caravans were used for living purposes in the district during 1961. Two of these were sited at the back of a house which is included in a compulsory purchase order.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS

The following licences were in force:-

- 92 to store petroleum spirit.
- 16 to store petroleum mixture.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Four licences were issued for the keeping of pets.

RODENT CONTROL

Treatments were carried out at one hundred and thirty dwellinghouses and forty one business premises. In each case the treatment was for a minor infestation.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 - 1959

One hundred and fifteen visits were paid to factories in connexion with various matters.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Reference	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	-	-	1
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	4
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences to home work)	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	5
Premises				
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authority ...	13	5	-	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority ...	248	107	6	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworker's premises)	-	-	-	-
	261	112	5	-

No prosecutions were instituted.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Drainage, public sewers	...	...	...	48
Drains	...	...	...	257
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	25
Nuisances (section 93)				
Premises	...	...	...	555
Keeping of animals	....	...	...	3
Dust or effluvia	...	...	...	11
Infectious diseases				
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	9
Food poisoning	...	...	...	nil
	...	...	...	25
Offensive trades	...	...	...	12
Pigstyes	...	...	...	3
Verminous premises				
Council houses	...	...	...	17
Other houses	...	...	...	17
Public cleansing				
Dustbins	...	...	...	171
Trade refuse	...	...	...	13
Tips	...	...	...	44
Accumulations	...	...	...	12
Salvage	...	...	...	7

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Overcrowding	...	...	...	7
Individual unfit	...	...	...	288
Slum clearance	...	...	...	194

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 ... 670

RENT ACT, 1957 ... 29

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Nuisances	...	...	...	11
Observations	...	...	...	21
Visits to plant	...	...	...	32
Smoke control areas	...	...	...	1,709
Atmospheric pollution measurements	...	...	...	82

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960 8

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928 and 1936 ... 44

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 ... 100

SHOPS ACT, 1950 ... nil

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 - 1959

With power	...	...	...	107
Without power	...	...	...	5
Outworkers	...	...	...	3

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	99
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	11
Cafes, canteens etc	...	...	...	...	34
Dairies and milk shops	...	...	...	...	-
Fishmongers, poulterers	...	...	...	...	6
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	25
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	4
Greengrocers, fruiterers	...	...	...	...	48
Grocers	...	...	...	...	230
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	12
Markets	...	...	...	...	31
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	633
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	31
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	81
School canteens	...	...	...	...	26
Street vendors	...	...	...	...	2
LAND CHARGES	...	...	...	...	826
COUNCIL HOUSE APPLICATIONS	...	...	...	...	160
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	262

FOOD AND FEEDS 1932, 1933

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



