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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF KIDDERMINSTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1950

COLIN STARKIE, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., B.Sc., (Medical Officer of Health)

G. A. NORTH, M.B.E., M.S.I.A., C.R.San.I., M.Inst.P.C., (Chief Sanitary Inspector)





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HOLDER TORON

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1950-1951.

Chairman		- Councii	LOR DR. R. F. LURRING
Vice-Chairn	nan –		COUNCILLOR W. P. HILL
HIS WORSE	IIP THE MAYOR		
(Alder	man J. Ferguson,	M.M., J.P.)	
Alderman	D. SAMUEL.	Councillor	H. G. PARKER.
Councillor	F. Broadbent.	,,	R. A. RICKETTS.
,,,	S. K. CATTELL.	"	A. C. Rowley.
,,	A. H. HUMPHRIE	s. ,,	B. THOMPSON.
,,	D. KITELEY.	,,	G. Wase.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:
COLIN STARKIE, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., B.Sc.

Public Analyst:
M. M. LOVE, F.R.I.C.

G. A. NORTH, M.B.E., M.S.I.A., C.R.San.I., M.Inst.P.C. (Cert. Meat and Foods Inspector).

DEPUTY CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND FOOD AND DRUGS INSPECTOR:

J. B. HINTON, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Cert. Meat and Foods Inspector).

SANITARY INSPECTORS:

J. WHITTINGSLOW, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

H. H. COUTTS, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Cert. Meat and Foods Inspector). Resigned July, 1950.

R. J. LEWIS, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. Appointed November, 1950.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1950 and 1949.

	1950	1949
Area of district in Acres	4694	4694
Population at Census, 1931	28917	28917
Estimated Population (mid-year) for Birth		
Rate and Death Rate	37700	37280
No. of Inhabited Houses, estimated	10543	10700
No. of Persons per House	3.57	3.48
Rateable Value	£195347	£195347
Sum Represented by Penny Rate	£777-	£756
Number of Marriages	389	569
Number of Live Births	597	702
Birth Rate (Live and Still)	16.23	18.82
Birth Rate for England and Wales	,	
(Live and Still)	16.17	16.7
Number of Illegitimate Births	41	53
Number of Deaths	461	471
Death Rate	12.22	12.63
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.6	11.7
No. of Deaths under one year of age	. 29	23
Of these there were Illegitimate	2	3
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births	47.40	32.76
Infantile Mortality for England and Wales	29.8	32.00
Total Deaths from Diarrhæa (under two		
years of age)	2	Nil
No. of Deaths from all forms of		
Tuberculosis	18	15
No. of Deaths from Cancer	70	82
No. of Deaths from Influenza	10	9
No. of Deaths from Measles	Nil	I
No. of Deaths from Whooping Cough	Nil	5
Rainfall in inches	22.66	19.46
	,	
		Births over
Year Births	Deaths	Deaths
		increase
70.10	.0.	-06
1942 670	384	286
1943 681	430	251
1944 730	418	312
	101	
1945 715	424	291
1946 749	396	353
1946	396 453	353 347
1946	396 453 383	353 347 347
1946	396 453	353 347

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1950.

Town Hall, Kidderminster.

To the Chairman and Members of the HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This report shows the diversity of subjects dealt with by the Public Health Department, and although we can never show a monetary profit, a study of the body of this report will show that your Health Department is working hard to maintain and improve the present hygiene and health of the Borough, and that in so doing it is making an essential contribution to the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants.

By far the most pressing problem is that of "Housing." We know of very many cases of overcrowding and in several instances of there being literally nowhere except a Public Institution for people to live in.

The population in the borough increased naturally by 136, the smallest natural increase for many years, but there was an estimated increase of over 400 due to immigration. There were 161 new houses built in the borough during the year, or just about enough to accommodate the increased population. The urgency of this problem of building houses quickly cannot be overstressed.

The general health of the town as shown by various notifications has been good but there have been increases in the Infantile Mortality Rate, the Maternal Mortality Rate and the number of Tubercular patients notified. The housing department has performed a very great service by giving priority to tubercular patients.

Of the infectious diseases, tuberculosis was the most serious and caused 18 deaths.

Several contacts with smallpox cases had to be followed up, and one case of suspected smallpox caused much work in the health department until the case was proved not to be smallpox.

Tables and comments giving details of the various aspects of the work dealt with are to be found in the following pages and for easy reference there is an index on page 3.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1950.

Total Births (Live and Still)	612
Birth Rate	16.23
Birth Rate (England and Wales) (Live and Still)	16.17
Total Live Births	597
Birth Rate (Live)	15.83
Birth Rate (England and Wales) (Live)	15.8
LIVE BIRTHS: Male. Female.	Total.
Legitimate 304 252	556
Illegitimate 25 16	41
STILL BIRTHS:	
Legitimate 7	15
Illegitimate Nil Nil	Nil
Deaths 461 Death Rate	12.22
Death Rate	
Death Rate (England and Wales) 1950	11.6
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions	36.65
Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth from other causes	Nil 3
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Births)	4.90
Maternal Mortality Rate (England and Wales)	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :-	
Legitimate 27 Illegitimate 2 Total	29
Deaths of Infants under one year, per 1,000 births	47.40
" " " " (England and Wales 1950)	29.8
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	44.11
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	3.26
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	70
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2

The ages at which deaths have taken place during 1950 are as follows:—

Under I year		 29
Between 1 and 2 years		 I
Between 2 and 5 years		 Nil
Between 5 and 15 year	s	 2
Between 15 and 25 year	rs	 10
Between 25 and 45 year	rs	 22
Between 45 and 65 year	rs	 IIO
65 years and upwards	=	 287
		461

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EACH DISEASE AND SEX

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Cause of Death	Marc	1 cmaic
I.—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	10	6
2.—Other forms of Tuberculosis	I	I
3.—Syphilitic Diseases	Nil	Nil
4.—Diphtheria	Nil -	Nil
5.—Whooping Cough	Nil -	Nil
6.—Meningococcal Infections	Nil	Nil
7.—Acute Poliomyelitis	Nil	Nil
8.—Measles	Nil	Nil
g.—Other infective and parasitic diseases		Nil
M-1: Noleave Champel	3 8	Nil
I ung Bronchus	12	Nil
II.— ,, Lung, Bronchus III.— ,, Breast	Nil	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
***	Nil	7 5
13.— ,, Uterus	1111	3
Nacolasms	18	20
Neoplasms	Nil	I
	Nil	Nil
16.—Diabetes	21	46
Coronary Disease Angina		
18.—Coronary Disease Angina	32	19
19.—Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	3
20.—Other Heart Disease	22	45
21.—Other Circulatory Disease	7	7
22.—Influenza	4	1000
23.—Pņeumonia	9	10
24.—Bronchitis	12	18
5.—Other Diseases, of Respiratory System	5	I
26.—Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4 .	I
27.—Gastritis and Diarrhœa	I	I
8.—Nephritis and Nephrosis	8	7
29.—Hyperplasia of Prostate	3 Nil	Nil
30.—Pregnancy, Child Birth, Abortion		3
31.—Congenital Malformations	3	
2.—Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	23	30
3.—Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	I
34.—All other accidents	2	I
35.—Suicide	I	3 Nil
6.—Homicide and Operations of War	I	NII
\ m		
Total	218	243

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

The Public Health Officers of the Authority are listed on the first page of this Report for convenient reference.

Laboratory Service.

The standing arrangements with the County Analyst have remained in force. The Public Health Laboratory, Worcester, is

available for examination of medical specimens.

The Medical Practitioners of the Borough have also used the laboratory at the General Hospital. Specimens for examination have been referred through an Honorary Physician in the Out-Patients Dept.

Ambulance Facilities.

Since 1st April, 1947, the Ambulance Service has been provided by the Worcester County Council. Non-infectious cases and accident cases have been provided for.

Nursing in the Home.

The Kidderminster Nursing Association has provided District

Nurses as well as District Midwives in the Borough.

The Home and Domestic Help Scheme which commenced in November, 1947, continued to function under the supervision of the Worcestershire County Council.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Name	Situation and Time of Session.	Provided by
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	(I) Prospect Lane, Thursday 2-4 p.m. (2) Mill Street, Tuesday 2-4 p.m. (3) St. Oswald's, Monday 2-4 p.m. (4) Sutton Park, Monday 2-4 p.m. (5) Franche Clinic, Tuesday 2-4 p.m. (6) Families Camp, Tuesday 2-4 p.m. (7) Coventry Street, Thursday 2-4 p.m.	County
Tuberculosis	Kidderminster General Hospital, Thurs. 2-4 p.m. and at 6.30 p.m. Tues.	County
Venereal	Kidderminster General Hospital, Monday 2.0 p.m. Thursday 5.0 p.m.	County Council
Ante-Natal	Monday Session at Coventry Street Clinic 2-4 p.m. Friday Session at Stanmore Nurses Home 2-4 p.m.	County Council
Consultative Ante-Natal Clinic	Kidderminster General Hospital, Weekly, Wednesday 11 a.m.	County Council

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Prospect Lane and Mill Street Clinics, Kidderminster, were closed when the new Centre at Coventry Street opened in April, 1950. This new centre has one Ante-Natal and one Infant Welfare Session weekly at which a Medical Officer is in attendance.

On 15th March, 1950, a new Infant Welfare Clinic opened at the Families Camp, Jubilee Drive, for the use of mothers living in the district. The clinic is open one session each week and the Medical Officer attends on alternate weeks.

Attendances at Child Welfare Clinics.

Clinic						A	Total ttendance
Prospect Lane							540
Mill Street .							603
Franche .							613
St. Oswald's .							1,322
Foley Park .							2,393
Coventry Stree	t						1,879
Families Camp							1,198
Ante-Natal.		200					1,503
Sewing Class							509
							309
Total Attendar	nces at Clini	cs					10,560
The work	of the Hea	lth	Visitors	is sun	marise	l in th	e Table
below :-	or the rea	LUII	VISITOIS .	is sun	iiiai isco	i iii ti	ic rable

below:—	the Health	V 1510015	15 Su	illilai is	sed in t	ne Table
Visits to babies:						1,012
*** ** * * * ***	Subsequent					2,034
Visits to Children						7,763
Special cases Infant Life Protec	tion Vicite					486
Diphtheria Immu		nleted				17
Dipitelleria rillina	msacion con	preced				292

Infant Deaths.

Of the 597 babies born alive, 29 died before they reached the age of one year.

Death occurred in 17 of these babies before they were 4 weeks old.

An analysis of the causes of death as far as may be ascertained, is as follows:—

Cause of Death				Number
Prematurity			 	8
Congenital Defect			 	8
Rhesus incompatibility			 	2
Broncho Pneumonia only			 	7
Gastro-Enteritis			 	2
Intussusception (Intestina	lobstr	uction)	 	I
Violence (fractured skull)			 	I

Three deaths were of congenitally weak triplets.

In 24 instances the baby was in hospital or Maternity Home when death occurred.

Only six of the deaths occurred in occupants of very substandard property and 14 occurred in families occupying very good houses, (new Corporation houses or privately owned houses).

The following table shows the ages at which death occurred :-

Under 1 Week	r—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under I month	I—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—r2 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
15	I	I	Nil	17	5	5	I	I	29

Prescribed particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART 1 OF THE ACT

T.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)		Number	Number of			
		M/c Number on I No. Register (2) (3)			Occupiers prosecuted (6)	M/c line No (7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities		23	11	_	Nil	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	175	10	_	Nil	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority – (excluding out-workers premises)			_			3
TOTAL	1	198	21	_		

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

	M/c	N	which nd	Number of cases in	M/c		
Particulars	line	Found	Reme- died	Inspec-	By H.M. Inspec-	which prosecutions were	line
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	tor (5)	tor (6)	instituted (7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	_	_	-	_		4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	-	-	_	-	_	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	-	_		_		6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	_	_	_	-	_	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	_	_			_	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) insufficient	9			_	_		9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	7	7	_	7		10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	_	_	_	_	_	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12			_	_	_	12
TOTAL		7	7	-	7	_	

Hospitals.

Since 5th July, 1948 the Hospitals and Maternity Home and other Institutions have been administered by the Regional Hospital Board, with the exception of Greenhill Hostel which is still a voluntary Institution.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water. The sources of water as detailed in the Report for 1933 are still in use and constitute the main supply, with an additional supply from the Birmingham Elan Aqueduct, the minimum agreed supply to be 8,000,000 galls. per annum. To connect up the latter three miles of 9 in. main were laid to our service reservoir with four direct connections along its route into the town distribution.

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year. Regular bacteriological examination of the raw water is made fortnightly (weekly in the hot months). Chlorination is permanently carried out, and its efficacy checked by bacteriological examination of tap samples from various points in the town. The results of examination has always shown the water to be fit for use.

As the local well-water supply is hard (average total hardness about 21) and the subsidiary Elan supply is specially treated at its source, the question of plumbo-solvency does not arise.

TABLE OF ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES DURING 1950.

(Full chemical analysis here).

Samples taken from Borough Main Wells Samples taken from taps at various premises Samples taken from Reservoir		92 55 43
Samples taken from Private Wells		I
		191
Housing.		
Number of houses built by Private Enterprise Number of Prefabricated Houses (temporary, etc.) Number of Permanent Houses built by Local Autho	 ritv	24 Nil 135
Number of non-traditional houses		2

There is a waiting list of about 1,410 applicants for Corporation houses. One hundred and sixty-one have been built in the Borough during the year 1950.

The actual increase in population, not considering immigration, was 136 in 1950. Houses condemned as unfit must still be used because there is no alternative accommodation for their inhabitants.

The necessity to build many more houses as quickly as possible, is outstanding in this Borough. The moral, mental and physical state of many families is being damaged because there are insufficient decent houses available.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1950.

Measles.

36 cases were notified, 3 cases were admitted to hospital, no death occurred.

Whooping Cough. 40 cases with no deaths.

It is hoped that more children will be immunised against Whooping Cough in the near future.

Scarlet Fever. 73 cases-no deaths.

Scarlet fever has been mild in type. 34 cases sent into hospital were admitted chiefly on account of environmental factors and not essentially because the patient required hospital treatment.

Acute Poliomyelitis. 6 cases.

These cases all recovered but with some degree of residual paralysis.

Diphtheria. No cases of Diphtheria occurred.

Immunisation has been carried out at all the clinics attended by the Medical Officer except during the months of July, August and September, when unfortunately it had to cease temporarily on account of the prevalence of Anterior Poliomyelitis, and such was the scare created by this disease, that parents are still reluctant to have their children immunised even in the absence of Poliomyelitis.

The numbers innoculated were—under 5 years 292, over 5 years 72. Total 364.

Since 1937, there have been only 2 deaths from Diphtheria in the Borough, both in non-immunised children.

The following table is noteworthy.

Table showing Incidence and Mortality of Diphtheria.

	Total		Marta Vita	Immunise	d Children.
Year.		Deaths.	Mortality rate.	Cases.	Deaths.
1935	74	13	17.5	_	_
1936	56 -	5	8.9	I	_
1937	35	I	2.8	_	-
1938	41	3	6.3	_	_
1939	6		_	-	_
1940	7			*2	_
1941	7 8	_	-	_	
1942	9	_	-		_
1943		-	-	_	-
1944	9 8		-	-	_
1945	13	I			_
1946	II	I	9.0	-	-
1947	2	_	_		
1948	-	_	-		_
1949	2		_	_	-
1950	_	_		_	_
5000				-	
	281	24	_	3	_

^{*}Two "carriers," at the Public Assistance Hospital evacuated from Birmingham after the blitz.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1950.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Totals Deaths
Diphtheria	 Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	 73	34	Nil
Enteric Fever			
(including Paratyphoid)	 I	I	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	 Nil	Nil	Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	 3	3	Nil
Pneumonia	 16	4	19
Anthrax	 Nil	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas	 3	Nil	Nil
Encephalitis Lethargica	 Nil	Nil	Nil
Cerebro-spinal Fever	 Nil	Nil	Nil
Acute Polio-encephalitis	 Nil	Nil	Nil
Acute Polio-myelitis	 6	6	Nil
Malaria ,.	 Nil	Nil	Nil
Dysentery	 Nil	Nil	Nil
Whooping Cough	 40	9	Nil
Measles	 36	3	Nil
Meningitis	 2	2	Nil

Analysis of Total Notified Infectious Cases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1950.

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough		Measles	Acute Polio- Encephalitis	
o-i years	I	6		I	-	
1-3 years	6	12	3	6		
3-5 years	II	12	I	7		
5-10 years	32	8		22		
10-15 years	17	1	I	_		
15-25 years	4					
25 & over	2	1	I			
Age Unknown	-	_	_	_		
Total	73	40	6	36	Nil	Nil

Age Groups		Acute Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Menin- goccocal Infection	Para- Typhoid	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
o-5 years		ı	_	. I		3
5-15 years		I	-	I		_
15-45 years		3	I			-
45-46 years		6	2 .			
65 years and ove	er	5		-		_
Age Unknown		_	_	_		_
Total		16	3	2	Nil	3

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

3 cases were notified during 1950.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 35 new cases of Tuberculosis notified in 1950:— 34 Pulmonary Tuberculosis and I Non-Pulmonary.

These figures are not large, but since Tuberculosis is in the category of Preventable diseases, they are too large.

The following table shows the number of notified cases and deaths during the last five years:—

1	Pulmo	nary	Non-Pi	Death-rate	
Year	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths	per 1,000 living
1945	28	22	4	4	.75
1946	24	22	. 5	1	.64
1947	26	15	2	4	.52
1948	24	15	3	3	.48
1949	22	14	6	I	-39
1950	34	16	I	2	-47

The visit of the Mobile Mass X Ray Unit enabled more early cases to be detected and so raised the number of notified new cases to 35.

New Cases and Mortality during 1950.

				NEV	v Case	S		DEA	THS	-
						Non-Pulmonary		onary	Non-Pulmonary	
Age Period	ls	200000	Μ.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year			_	_			_	_	_	_
I to 5 years			1	I	I	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10 years			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
10 to 15 years			-	I	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20 years			-	3	-	-	-	I	-	-
20 to 25 years			-	2	-	-	I	-	-	-
25 to 35 years			4	6	-	-	3	r	-	-
35 to 45 years			I	4	-	-	I	2	I	-
45 to 55 years			4	2	-	-	I	-	-	-
55 to 65 years			3	1	-		3	I	-	-
65 and upwards			1	-	-	- /	2	-	-	-
Totals			14	20	I	Nil	10	6	1	

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

Sterilisation of blankets was carried out at the Blakebrook County Hospital.

Disinfestation and disinfection was undertaken by the Health

Department, on account of the following :-

Diphthe	eria	 =	 	 2 cases.
Tuberci	ulosis	 	 	 31 cases.
Cancer		 	 	 3 cases.
Bugs		 	 	 61 cases.
Flies		 	 	 II cases.
Fleas		 	 	 18 cases.

In addition, the slaughterhouse, the British Restaurant, the School Canteen, Butcher's Premises, Clinics and Offices were sprayed with D.D.T. to protect against flies.

Catering Establishments and Flies.

The Health Department has tried to eliminate flies from food shops, cafes, hotels and other places where food is handled or exposed. The use of D.D.T. has been demonstrated and explained to the owners of such establishments.

Food Preparation.

In spite of radio, press and other propaganda there is still very much carelessness and ignorance shown in the handling of food, both in the homes and in public places.

The adoption in May, 1950, by the Borough Council of Byelaws, for the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food

in the open air, should help to improve the handling of food.

The Health Department is consistantly demonstrating, explaining, urging and even threatening in an endeavour to improve the town's catering. The danger lies in apathy and ignorance of the principles of hygiene, often very elementary, but so often neglected.

CONCLUSION.

A brief summary of the Borough's health shows :-

General Health Good. Epidemics Nil.

Birth Rate Decreasing.

Death Rate . . . Stationary.

Infant Death Rate . . . Increased.

Maternal Mortality . . . Increased.

Nutrition of babies and children Good.

Housing.

Once more in this report the necessity of building many more houses as quickly as possible cannot be too strongly urged.

Maternity Service.

There are still many mothers-to-be who cannot enter Maternity Homes because of insufficient accommodation. There is obviously an unsatisfied demand for more maternity beds.

Child Welfare.

Future improvements would be :-

- (a) Short term residential nursery accommodation.
- (b) Nursery schools or classes.
- (c) Convalescent Home for many more sick children, especially after acute illness and surgical operations.
- (d) Increased immunisation against infectious disease, particularly diphtheria, whooping cough and tuberculosis.

Food.

There is a great need for more knowledge of and better practice in the clean handling of food.

My thanks are gratefully given to the members of the Health Committee for their encouragement and support throughout the year, and also to my staff at the Health Department for their unfailing work and ever loyal and willing co-operation.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
COLIN STARKIE,
Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1950.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the work accomplished by my Department for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Meat and Food Inspection.

The duties of Meat Inspection at the Regional Slaughterhouse, Lion Square, have again been rigorously pursued during the year.

Set out below is a synopsis of the work for the year 1950.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle exclud'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,222	1,224	1,589	8,953	92
Number inspected	2,222	1,224	1,589	8,953	92
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS: Whole carcases condemned	21	44	199	168	27
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	873	544	6	1,632	29
Percentage of number inspec- ted affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	40.2	48.0	12.9	20.1	62.0
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcases condemned	27	55	4		_
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	303	339	I	_	3
Percentage of number inspec- ted affected with Tuberculosis	14.9	32.1	0.3	_	3.2

MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFALS CONDEMNED DURING 1950.

MEAI AND	EDIDLE	OFFALS	ce	MUNEL	INCL	DU	RING	1950.
					7	Cons	Cwts.	lbs.
Tuberculosis						27	2	33
Distomatosis, Cir	rhosis .					7	9	60
Physiological Po	orness .					5	9	19
Johnes Disease,	Emaciation,	Dropsy				5	8	46
Bruising, Injury				4.4		2	13	56
Dropsy, Emaciat						1	11	22
Parasitic Cysts						I	2	25-
Angiomatosis						I	2	81
Moribund, Decor	nposing .					I	9	56
W 1 11						I	0	II
Pyogenic Abscess	ses		* *				16	8
Septic Peritonitis	s						12	16
Jaundice							II	47
Septicaemia							10	99
Septic Pericardit	is					-	9	II
Septic Metritis							8	110
Septic Pleurisy							8	103
Advanced Diseas							8	63
Nephritis, Genera	al Dropsy .						7	9
Strongylosis							6	34
Pyaemia							6	97
Pleurisy							4	109
Haemorrhage (Pa	arturition)						4	71
Swine Erysipelas							4	58
Actinomycosis							4	34
Pneumonia							2	83
Hypoderma Bov		n					2	48
Lymphadenitis							2	6
Pyaemic Poly-ar	thritis .						1	100
Peritonitis				4.4			1	85
Melanosis				* *			I	66
Brine Contamina	tion .							108
Bone Taint							4	29
Septic Enteritis								90
Pericarditis								74
Uraemia								57
Nephritis								53
Parasitic Infestat	ion (Sheep)							46
Total Weigh	t Condemne	d				61	13	107

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

1885	Tins of various Foodstuffs.	161	lbs. Fat.
571	Pkts. of various Foodstuffs.	121	lbs. Butter.
233	Bottles and Jars of various Foodstuffs.	111	lbs. Bacon.
	Stone Fish.	36	pints milk.
163	lbs. Dried Fruits.	164	Galls. Synthetic Cream.
	lbs, Semolina.	41	Galls. Ice Cream.
	lbs. Pearl Barley.	1632	blocks Wrapped Ice Cream.
	lbs. Sausage.	510	Assorted Cakes.
	lbs, Bread.	174	Small Trifles.
	lbs, Toffees.	96	Crumpets.
28	lbs. Cooked Meats.	72	Bread Rolls.
	lbs, Cheese.	703	Eggs.
	CHMMADY		

SUMMARY

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Grand Total Weight (Meat and Foods) Condemned	62	4	45
Grand Total Weight (Meat) Condemned	61	13	107
Grand Total Weight (Tuberculosis) Condemned	27	2	33

SUMMARY OF MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION (7 YEARS).

$$1944 - 1945 - 1946 - 1947 - 1948 - 1949 - 1950.$$

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.						Amount of Meat Condemned.					
Year	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves		ht of d Off ejecte	al	Affe	ht Amected v	with	
7044	2,886	10 600	*	066	т.	c. 8	Q.	т.	c.	Q.	
1944	3,246	12,690 8,613	145 489	966 1,037	27 38	4	0	12	16	I	
1946	4,510	12,231	189	1,433	46	7	2	21	9	2	
1947	2,939	7,657	116	1,211	43	í	0	19	4	I	
1948	2,725	7,503	125	1,462	36	13	3	17	15	1	
1949	2,817	9,534	227	1,703	55	8	2	23	19	2	
1950	3,446	8,953	92	1,398	61	13	107	27	2	I	

REMARKS:

12

These premises were taken over by the Ministry of Food in January, 1940, to serve Kidderminster Borough and four adjoining districts. Previously the premises were used by the local Cooperative Society solely to serve their own shops.

In my report for last year, I drew attention to the lack of accommodation and other inadequacies at the Regional Abattoir in Kidderminster. A scheme for increasing the accommodation and effecting many improvements was prepared by the Ministry of Food and (briefly) provides for :—

- (a) Increased lairages.
- (b) Complete reconstruction and recovering of front yard.
- (c) Increased hanging rails.
- (d) Provision of mess-room for employees.
- (e) Installation of gas boiler for hot water.
- (f) Increased and improved artificial lighting.

At the time of going to press these improvements were well under "way."

No food is rejected unless there is definite evidence that it is unfit for HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

No food is destroyed but is disposed of to the Waste Product Merchants (contractors to the Ministry of Food) for Animal Foods or Industrial purposes.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS 1925 to 1939.

CLEAN FOOD BYE-LAWS.

Total Number of Samples taken during the year 1950 ... 173 Milk, 78 (informal), Ice-Cream, 64, Sausages, 30, Molasses 1.

Action taken regarding samples not genuine.

Sample No.	SAM	PLE OF	R	ESULT,	ACTION, E	TC.	
921	Milk (Ir	nformal)	 Repeat S	ample	s Genuine.		
922 958 961 982 926	**	**	 ,,	,,	**		-
958		**	 "	2.7	,,		
961	,,	,,	 **	3.3	23		
982	0 "	**	 2.7	,,	27		
920	Sausage	S	 **	**	11		
1186	,,,		 27	**	**		

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

	San	ple			No. Sub- mitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Designated Milks	:						
T.T. (Cert.)			0	 	 3	3	
T.T				 	 11	11	
Accredited				 	 5	. 5	
Pasteurised				 	 25	25	
T.T. Pasteurised				 	 9	9	
Sterilised				 	 10	10	
Non-Designated				 	 12	12	
TOTAL				 	 75	75	0

MILK—BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION (For Tubercle Bacilli).

	Natu	ire		No. Sub- mitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Ungraded			 	 7	7.	0

DETAILS OF MILK DISTRIBUTED.

No. of Distributors (excluding shops selling sterilised milk only) 31

No. of Licences Issued.

T.T. Milk	(a) Bottling 4.	(b) Distribution 4.

T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk (a) Bottling I. (b) Distribution 2.

Accredited Milk (a) Bottling I. (b) Distribution I.

Pasteurising Plants 2. Retail Distributors 4.

Sterilising Processing Plant 1. Retail Distributors 43.

ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS 1947.

Ice Cream.

The operation of the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations has resulted in an increased number of samples being taken. It is pleasing to record that of the 64 samples submitted for examination, only I was low graded (Bacteriologically). Prompt action was taken by the Department in this case, and repeat samples submitted. Details of samples and registrations are set out below.

No. of Registrations for the Manufacture, Storage or Sale of Ice-Cream.

Manufactur	ers (F	leat Trea	atment)			I		
,	(C	omplete	cold-mix	only)	8		
Premises (o	ther th	nan abov	e) where	bulk	ice-cre	am is	sold	 13
Premises wl	nere w	rapped i	ce-cream	only	is sold			 63
**	,,	,,	,,	and l	bulk is	sold		 16

1. Ice Cream-Chemical Analysis.

No. No. Submitted	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
.64	64	-

2.—Ice Cream—Bacteriological Examination.

N	GRADES						
No. Submitted	1	2	3	4			
64	55	8	0	I			
Percentages	85.93%	12.5%	0	1.57%			

Common Lodging Houses.

In my report for 1949, I mentioned that two Common Lodging Houses were being dealt with for structural defects and insanitary conditions. These same houses terminated their use as Common Lodging Houses during the year 1950. Thus we erase from our Register, two houses, which for some time past had been a source of anxiety to the Department. We have now only three of these houses left in the Borough.

Bakehouses and Food Premises.

The inspection of premises used for carrying on the trade, business and preparation of food for human consumption, has again been carried out during the year. Particular attention has been directed to sanitary and hygienic standards practised. Although some improvement in structure, equipment and methods have been noted, there is still room for considerable improvement, especially as regards the handling and transport of foodstuffs. Mainly due to the operation of the Clean Food Bye-Laws, an intensified campaign of inspection of all Cafes, food preparing places, was commenced during the latter part of the year.

Offensive Trades.

The following list of establishments gives those trades which are scheduled in this area as offensive trades:

Fish Friers		 	 	 23
Gut Scraper		 	 	 1
Tripe Boilers		 	 	 2
Hide and Skin	Trades		 	 I

Disinfestation of Premises, Clothing, etc.

The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority, mainly combating the more common house pests, viz.: bed bugs, fleas, cockroaches, etc.

The method used chiefly is by spraying infested premises, furniture and other fittings with an insecticide containing D.D.T. Where possible, such fittings as picture rails, skirting boards, architraves and wallpapers are removed, so as to effectually facilitate the work.

It is still the practice of the Department to supply insecticides to the Public, and to loan sprays.

Number of houses disinfested by Local Authority 79.

	CTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—	
(I) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	243
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	590
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under subhead (I) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in such a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the sub-head above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	22
	OY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WIT	
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local	

Authority or their Officers

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

Proceedings	under	the	Public	Health	Acts :
-------------	-------	-----	--------	--------	--------

(I) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	59
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—	
(a) By owners	55
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil
Summary of Notices Served.	
Preliminary notices served (for housing defects)	97
Intimation letters sent (re sanitary defects)	75
Statutory notices served (for housing defects)	37
Reminder Notices served (for housing defects)	8

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Salvage and Refuse Collection and Disposal).

*The cost of	collection	n and	dispo	sal of s	alvage	and	£	S.	d.
refuse for							21,437	0	0
*The income	was						7,629	0	0
			The 1	net cost	being		13,808	0	0

^{*}Financial Year ended 31st March, 1951.

SALVAGE.

The total WEIGHT of all Salvaged Materials collected and disposed of during the Twelve Months amounted to 1069 TONS of PAPER, METALS, RAGS, BONES, KITCHEN WASTE, etc., etc., the INCOME from the Materials disposed of being £6,367.

. Total number of Loads taken to Main Salvage Depots 2,497.

KITCHEN WASTE.

Collected and disposed of for sterilised Pig and Poultry Food. Weight: 363 tons, 10 cwts., 3 qrs.

RECORD OF SALVAGE FOR THE YEAR 1950.

Month			Wei	ght of Sal	vage	Inc	ome	
Month			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£		d.
January		 	 77	15	0	458	8	58
February		 	 78	3	I	491	19	8
March		 	 113	12	I	708	16	1
April		 	 88	2	0	463	17	7
May		 	 85	16	1		15	4
June		 	 84	12	2	463	18	1
July		 	 75	4	0	415	12	7
August		 	 103	0	0	517	19	
September		 	 92	10	3	501	II	(
October		 	 88	15	2	634	16	(
November		 	 102	. 4	3	705		0,000
December		 	 79	17	2	533	18	5
TOTA	ALS	 	 1069	13	3	£6367	9	-

The weights of the salvaged materials have been segregated and are set out below.

Materials			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper		 	530	7	3	3144	7	8
Heavy Scrap		 	17	16	3	44	II	9
Baled Tins		 	58	2	I	126	14	C
Textiles		 	26	7	I	311	3	6
Household Bones		 	1	12	0	9	10	IO
Cullet (Broken Glass)	 	62	10	2	141	3	C
Non-Ferrous Metals		 	2	19	3	108	10	C
Bottles and Jars		 	5	12	I.	38	7	2
Miscellaneous		 74.4	_	_	-	54	2	0
Rubber		 		14	2	1	19	0
Kitchen Waste		 	363	10	3	2387	0	8
TOTALS		 	1069	13	3	£6367	9	7

COLLECTION OF DOMESTIC AND TRADE REFUSE.

se ren	noving	(all veh	icles)				7331
	4.4						3872
ed							52
es.							
							1088
							218
							2707
		/					821
		Total					4834
	ed es.	es	es	es	es.	es.	es

RODENT CONTROL.

There has been a marked decrease in the number and size of the infestations this year. Routine surveys have been carried out and followed by treatments as and where necessary.

Owing to the continued success of the yearly contract system with shops and factories, an increase in the number of contracts for 1950 will be noticed.

Special mention must be made of the excellent co-operation and help which has been received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Infestation Division) during the year.

Below are statistics which summarise briefly the work of the Rodent Operatives during 1950.

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONAL STATISTICS FOR 1950.

Premises Surveyed and Treated.	TotalNo. Treated	Method.	Notes.
Corporation Properties, including Tips	18	Zinc Phosphide or Arsenic	These premises receive treatment every three months.
Corporation Sewers—Manholes	250	Ditto.	Treated twice in the year.
Individual Business Premises on Contract.	23	Ditto.	Including 6 of the largest factories.
Block Control—Consisting of an average of 30 houses and business premises per block.	87	Ditto.	Approx. 800 bodies picked up. 55 Houses treated for Mice.

Total number of actual bodies picked up during the year :-- 800.

Total number estimated killed during the year :- 3,000.

RAINFALL.

January . February . March	67.67	1950	Years		T 1
February .		70			Inches
Manal		.70	1940	 	 28.19
March	61	3.88	1941	 	 26.44
	. 1.71	1.20	1942	 	 22.01
April	. 2.00	1.55	1943	 	 23.43
May	. 2.59	1.70	1944	 	 24.50
June	-0	1.27	1945	 	 20.45
July	99	2.36	1946	 	 31.80
August .	. 1.06	2.27	1947	 	 23.41
September .	. 1.31	1.88	1948	 	 27.62
October .		.67	1949	 	 19.46
November .	0 ==	3.89	1950	 	 22.66
December .		1.29			

MORTUARY.

During the year 27 bodies were received into the Public Mortuary.

CONCLUSION.

The year has been an extremely busy one, and the good progress of the Department has been well maintained.

I wish to express my indebtedness to Mr. J. B. Hinton and the staff for their continued co-operation and loyal service.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. A. NORTH, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TO THE CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.



