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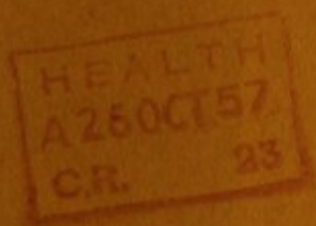
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BOROUGH OF KIDDERMINSTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1956



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.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.,
(Chief Public Health Inspector)



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1956 - 1957

Chairman	Councillor W. P. Hill
Vice-Chairman	Councillor H. G. Parker
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR	...		Alderman Louis Tolley
Alderman A. H. Dudley			Councillor J. C. Harvey
Councillor Mrs. M. W. Adams			" W. H. Micklewright
" Mrs. E. B. Beatty			" E. F. Nock
" F. E. Brewster			" R. Oakley
" C. G. Dance			" D. Samuel

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.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Food and Drugs Inspector:

G. A. NORTH, M.B.E., M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

(Cert. Meat and Foods Inspector.)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Food and Drugs Inspector:

J. B. HINTON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

(Cert. Meat and Foods Inspector.)

Public Health Inspector:

J. WHITTINGSLOW, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

(Cert. Meat and Foods Inspector.)

R. A. ROGERS, Assistant to Public Health Inspectors.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1956 and 1955.

	1956	1955
Area of District in Acres	4694	4694
Population at Census 1951	37423	37423
Estimated Population (mid-year) for Birth Rate and Death Rate	39000	38730
No. of inhabited houses, estimated	12500	11900
No. of persons per house	3.12	3.25
Rateable Value	£435296	£225906
Sum Represented by Penny Rate	£1850	£891
Number of Marriages	353	383
Number of live births	610	608
Number of still births	14	21
Birth Rate (Live)(corrected)	15.75	15.6
Birth Rate for England and Wales (Live)	15.7	15.0
Number of illegitimate births	31	32
No. of deaths under one year of age	16	19
Of these there were illegitimate	2	1
INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS	26.2	31.3
Infantile Mortality for England and Wales	23.8	24.9
Maternal Mortality Rate, England and Wales	0.56	0.64
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	Nil	Nil
Number of Deaths	491	458
Death Rate (corrected)	12.6	11.3
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.7	11.7
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions	58.8	86.0
No. of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	2	8
No. of deaths from Cancer	100	91
No. of deaths from Influenza	2	Nil
No. of deaths from Measles	Nil	Nil
No. of deaths from Whooping Cough	Nil	Nil
Rainfall in inches	22.40	20.90

Year	Live Births	Deaths	Births over Deaths increase
1947	800	453	347
1948	730	383	347
1949	702	471	231
1950	597	461	136
1951	645	515	130
1952	661	413	248
1953	562	588	26 decrease
1954	603	472	131
1955	608	458	150
1956	610	491	119

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1956.

Lloyds Bank Chambers,

Kidderminster.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman,

This annual review of the Public Health of Kidderminster Borough would be without perspective if no mention were made of several very important events which have occurred in places far removed from this town.

Possibly the opening at Calder Hall, in Cumberland, of the first ever built commercial atomic power station was the event of greatest significance. For the first time ever we are using atomically produced electricity.

Other important achievements have been:-

Successful vertical jet flight.
Level jet propelled flight at 1,132 miles per hour.
First test of air dropped H bomb exploded by U.S.A.
First Trans-Atlantic telephone opened.
More new synthetic and plastic materials were evolved.

Medicine.

Anti-Poliomyelitis vaccine was given for the first time in U.K.

Social events in U.K.

There were several industrial strikes, including:-

London Printers.
B.B.C. Musicians.
Motor Manufacturers.

"Automation" has been much talked about and has made changes, especially in the motor car industry.

Other things talked about have been the high cost of living, rising prices, financial "crises" and "credit squeezes" and the international situation, particularly in the Middle East. The international situation dominated the scene in the last quarter of the year.

The International Situation.

In Cyprus - intermittent terrorist activity continued.

Poland - revolted, apparently with some success, against the complete domination by U.S.S.R.

Hungary - revolted. There were massacres by U.S.S.R. forces, and U.S.S.R. appears to have retained full control of Hungary. This revolt caused thousands of Hungarians to leave their country, and become scattered over the world as refugees. Many are in the United Kingdom and United States of America.

The long standing Israel - Egyptian conflict flared up into full scale war a few weeks after Egypt had seized the Suez Canal. Britain and France intervened with arms, and stopped the war before it had chance of involving more nations.

At the request of the United Nations, Britain and France withdrew from the war area, leaving a newly formed United Nations Force to keep the peace.

During the hostilities, Egypt blocked the Suez Canal with sunken ships and Syria destroyed oil pumping installations. This caused severe curtailment of oil supplies to Europe, and oil and petrol were rationed. The basic petrol ration was equivalent to 200 miles per month per vehicle, and the price of petrol was raised from about 4/7d to 6/-d per gallon.

Jordan broke off friendly relations with Britain.

Anxiety was felt over Russian arms being amassed in Syria.

As the year closed many countries were feeling aggrieved and suspicious of each other. The Suez Canal had not been cleared of block ships. The situation between Israel and Egypt was one of suspended antagonism.

The United Nations Assembly continued in its efforts to find some sort of working compromise whereby world peace would be preserved.

There was general feeling that a world disaster had been narrowly averted, and that this was ultimately due to the great fear most thoughtful people have of atomic warfare, and the overwhelming destruction which would be caused by Megaton H bombs.

In the midst of these anxious times the Health Department has continued to watch over the health of the Borough, and to maintain its functions of administering the numerous Public Health Laws, of promoting health education, and of keeping important records.

This report tries to answer some of the questions we ask about the Public Health Service, using tables and figures to illustrate the answers.

I gladly record my thanks for the willing support and co-operation given by all the other Municipal Departments and by all sections of the community.

My thanks are also given to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support and interest, and also to the Staff of the Health Department without whose loyal and willing help the work could not have progressed.

Your obedient servant,

COLIN STARKIE.

Medical Officer of Health.

WHAT DO THE POPULATION FIGURES OF THE BOROUGH SHOW?

The town has more people living in it than ever before, there being 39,000 inhabitants occupying 12,500 houses. There were 119 more births than deaths.

WHAT IS BEING DONE ABOUT PROBLEM FAMILIES?

All the health and welfare services are engaged at some point in assisting problem families, and in order to co-ordinate this work the informal social services committee has met quarterly at the Divisional Headquarters. The members of this committee are the officials of most of the social services, and the organisers of several voluntary bodies together with nurses, doctors, National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Inspector, Probation Officers, Child Welfare Officers and others, with the Divisional Medical Officer as Chairman.

As many as 34 cases have been reviewed at a session, and although many useful ideas come from this committee, it is felt that in many cases much more radical treatment than can now be carried out should be applied.

Re-education and rehousing in special accommodation so that the children may be brought up in good surroundings, and with the assurance of sufficient light, warmth, material comfort, cleanliness, food and adequate supervision, are the only means of preventing the growth of more problem families from the problem family children of this generation.

WHAT IS THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO LUNG CANCER AND SMOKING?

Evidence is accumulating in many countries showing that cigarette smoking is causing fatal lung cancer in thousands of middle age men.

In the British Medical Journal for May 1956, the following statement occurs, "It is essential to bring home to the youth of today the great damage to life and health from cigarette smoking, certainly in excess. Doctors, School Teachers and Parents should therefore be insistent in pointing out the dangers of a dangerous habit."

The British Medical Journal for November 1956, ends an indictment of cigarette smoking with this sentence, "The new evidence now published makes it more than ever imperative for all concerned to see that the public is repeatedly informed of the possible danger to health and life from smoking cigarettes."

The British Tuberculosis Association affirmed the association between cancer of the lung and cigarette smoking and made a plea to those in charge of children to prevent them starting the smoking habit.

In this Borough during 1956, there were 18 deaths from cancer of the lung or bronchus. Only one of these persons was a woman.

This type of cancer caused the death of one third of all the men dying from cancer in the Borough.

In the whole of the country over 18,000 persons died from cancer of the lung and bronchus, or more than three times the deaths due to road accidents.

We are not doing enough to make these facts about what is virtually a preventable disease, known to everyone. We must warn our children about the very serious danger of cigarette smoking, and we must do it now and all the time if this very dangerous national habit is to cease.

IS INFANT WELFARE ADEQUATELY PROVIDED FOR?

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

In addition to sessions organised and held by several general practitioners for their own patients, there are six County Infant Welfare Centres, bringing almost everyone within three-quarters of a mile of a welfare centre. These centres are staffed by the County Divisional Medical Staff, County Health Visitors, and a very willing and able group of voluntary workers.

INFANT WELFARE FOODS.

The distribution of these foods and supplements continues to be administered by the County Council from Borough premises through the helpful co-operation of the Kidderminster Council.

ARE THE WELFARE CENTRES BEING USED?

This table shows how much use is made of the service.

<u>Clinic</u>		<u>Total Attendance</u>
Comberton	...	822
St. Oswalds	...	1354
Foley Park	...	2580
Coventry Street	...	2071
Franchise	...	1533
Families Camp	...	935
Ante-Natal	...	860
Total attendances at Clinics	...	<u>10155</u>
Sewing Class	...	693

The work of the Health Visitors is summarised in the table below:

Visits to babies:	First	...	...	751
	Subsequent	...	...	3197
Visits to children over 1 year	...	...	...	4839
Special Cases	...	...	...	329
Useless calls	...	...	...	984
Diphtheria Immunisations - completed	...	...	...	482

WHAT DO OUR FIGURES SHOW?

LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	290	289	579
Illegitimate	17	14	31
STILL BIRTHS			
Legitimate	7	5	12
Illegitimate	-	2	2

INFANT MORTALITY RATE 26.2 PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS.
MATERNAL MORTALITY, NIL

WHAT DO THE INFANT DEATH FIGURES SHOW?

Sixteen infants died before reaching the age of one year, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 26.2 per 1000 live births, and comparing unfavourably with the national figure of 23.8.

The deaths of the 16 infants were assigned to the following causes.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Number Died</u>
Prematurity	6
Congenital Defects	6
Infections	2
Birth injury and Congenital Defect	1
Accident	1

Ten died under 4 weeks old, six died over 4 weeks old.

In spite of all our welfare and care, 16 babies died, twelve of them due to "Prematurity" and "Congenital Defects." Would more ante natal care on everyone's part, and this includes the mother herself, have reduced the above deaths? Could the two deaths due to infection and the one accidental death have been prevented?

The greatest hope for the future is in more and better ante natal care, by everyone looking after the unborn child.

WHAT IS BEING DONE ABOUT HOUSING?

Before a housing report is given we should ask "What needs to be done about Housing?" And the very brief answer is, "A lot."

The standard to aim at for houses fit to bring up our children in, is that of our Corporation houses. To attain this standard over the whole town will take many years, but a start has been made by scheduling the first five-hundred houses for slum clearance and by closing or demolishing 39 houses up to the end of the year.

Until many hundred more new houses have been built, an equal number of houses now unfit for habitation will have to continue in use.

The rapid provision of hundreds of new houses is the most urgent requirement in this Borough, and more than any other single measure, will improve the health and happiness of thousands of its inhabitants.

Number of houses built by Private Enterprise	...	98
Number of traditional type houses built by		
Local Authority	...	10
Number of new type houses	...	151

The Housing Officer provided the following report:-

Total number of Corporation Houses in the Borough			
at 31st December, 1956	...	...	2899
Total number of applicants on the housing waiting			
list at 1st January, 1956	...	...	1262
Total number of applicants on housing waiting			
list at 31st December, 1956	...	...	1517

The total number of Corporation Houses completed and occupied during 1956 was 161 in the following types:

Traditional - 3 Bedroom	...	...	5
2 Bedroom	...	...	5
New Type - 3 Bedroom	...	...	95
2 Bedroom	...	...	30
Aged Persons Bungalows	...	...	26

The weekly inclusive rents for Corporation dwellings ranged between about 17/-d for pre-war Aged Persons Bungalows, to about 43/-d for a 5 bedroomed post war house.

The Welfare Officer continues to perform a most valuable service which will be even more important as the slums are cleared.

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 gallons per annum.

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. Regular bacteriological examination of the raw water is made weekly. 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 have 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 1956.

			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
(a) the raw water	Bacteriological	102 samples	102	Nil
	Chemical	102 samples	102	Nil
(b) water going into supply where treatment is installed	Bacteriological	106 samples	106	Nil
	Chemical	48 samples	48	Nil
(c) Supply from wells	Bacteriological	2 samples	1	1
	Chemical	2 samples	2	Nil

Analysis shows the amount of fluorine present in the water to be about 0.1%. To reduce dental decay in the Borough this amount would have to be increased 10 times.

IS THE CLEANER ATMOSPHERE CAMPAIGN SUCCEEDING?

The constant work done by the Health Department towards a clean atmosphere is now showing in the atmospheric pollution figures which dropped to an average of 8 tons per square mile monthly during 1956, from just twice that figure in 1953.

There are still a few industrial furnaces requiring either renewal or replacement with modern equipment, and occasionally bad stoking has to be corrected.

The very difficult problem now remaining to be solved, is that of the 12,500 domestic fires in the town, most of them burning raw, soft coal, and consequently causing heavy atmospheric pollution. The question of smokeless zones is being considered especially for application to new housing areas.

It is hoped that the Clean Air Act which came into force during the year, will be of use in the task of cleaning the air we breathe.

Full details of Smoke Pollution are given on pages 37 and 38.

HOW WELL DOES THE HOME HELP SERVICE FUNCTION?

This extremely important welfare service has continued to look after families where sickness, infirmity, maternity and other emergency has made such help imperative.

Under the very able administration of a member of the Women's Voluntary Service, there have been employed continuously, 8 full time and 40 part time home helps. No one is allowed to have a home help unless expressly recommended by a Doctor or District Nurse. During the year 510 families have received very necessary help (at a cost to the Worcestershire County Council of about £10,000).

The value of this service is realised more and more by all groups of the community, not only on account of the relief from suffering which it so often brings, but also because of the great saving in hospital, maternity home and institution accommodation which is undoubtedly brought about by its careful use.

Number of cases visited by Home Helps.

Maternity cases	...	...	...	92
Tuberculosis cases	...	...	...	21
Chronic cases and Elderly	...	...	...	214
General cases	...	...	...	197

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EACH DISEASE AND SEX

Cause of Death		Male	Female
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	Nil
2	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil
3	Syphilitic Diseases	1	.1
4	Diphtheria	Nil	Nil
5	Whooping Cough	Nil	Nil
6	Meningococcal Infections	Nil	1
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	Nil	Nil
8	Measles	Nil	Nil
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	Nil	Nil
10	Malignant Neoplasm. Stomach	8	7
11	" " Lung, Bronchus	17	1
12	" " Breast	Nil	13
13	" " Uterus	Nil	2
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	26	26
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	Nil
16	Diabetes	Nil	Nil
17	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	34	34
18	Coronary Disease Angina	28	25
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	3
20	Other Heart Diseases	38	67
21	Other Circulatory Diseases	8	11
22	Influenza	4	1
23	Pneumonia	7	13
24	Bronchitis	27	8
25	Other diseases of Respiratory System	3	Nil
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	Nil
27	Gastritis and Diarrhoea	1	Nil
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	5
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	Nil
30	Pregnancy, Child Birth, Abortion	Nil	Nil
31	Congenital Malformations	2	3
32	Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	19	14
33	Motor vehicle accidents	4	Nil
34	All other accidents	3	5
35	Suicide	5	1
36	Homicide and Operations of War	Nil	Nil
Total:		250	241

The ages at which deaths have taken place during 1956 are as follows:-

Under 1 year	...	...	...	16
Between 1 and 2 years	...	...	...	2
Between 2 and 5 years	...	...	...	4
Between 5 and 15 years	...	...	...	2
Between 15 and 25 years	...	...	...	Nil
Between 25 and 45 years	...	...	...	20
Between 45 and 65 years	...	...	...	105
65 years and upwards	...	...	...	342

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The agreement made between the Borough and the Mid-Worcestershire Hospital Management Committee, whereby for an annual payment the Borough can use the Kidderminster General Hospital's Mortuary, continued to work satisfactorily.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

The Public Health Officers of the Authority are listed on page 5 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 Department.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Ambulance Service controlled by the Worcestershire County Council has its Divisional Headquarters in Castle Road, Kidderminster, where seven vehicles and crews operate in the Kidderminster area.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Kidderminster Nursing Association continued to administer the District Nurses as well as District Midwives in the Borough. There are a Matron, three midwives, three pupils, and three District Nurses working in the Borough.

HOSPITALS.

Since 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 for the care of unmarried mothers and under Diocesan administration.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Deaths occurring in institutions for the aged or chronic sick are now attributed to the district in which the institutions are built, which means that of the 289 deaths occurring in such institutions in Kidderminster, 171 were not people ordinarily living in the town.

In other words about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total registered deaths in the Borough occurred in people who were only here because the institution or hospital accommodation happened to be here.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name	Situation and Time of Session	Provided by
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	Holy Innocents' Hall, Foley Park -- Mondays, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m. St. Oswalds Parish Hall, Broadwaters -- Mondays, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m. Families Camp, Jubilee Drive -- 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m. Birchen Coppice Church Hall -- 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m. Franche Church Hall, Franche -- Tuesdays, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m. Coventry Street Clinic -- Thursdays, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m. Comberton Church Hall -- 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m.	County Council
Tuberculosis	Kidderminster General Hospital -- Wed. 10 a.m., Thurs. 2-4 p.m., and 6.30 p.m. Tuesday.	Regional Hospital Board
Venereal Diseases	Kidderminster General Hospital -- Mon. 2.0 p.m., Thurs. 5.0 p.m.	Regional Hospital Board
Ante-Natal	Monday Session at Coventry Street Clinic -- 2.0 to 4.0 p.m. Friday Session at Stanmore Nurses' Home 2.0 to 4.0 p.m.	County Council
Consultative Ante-Natal Clinic	Kidderminster General Hospital -- Weekly, Wednesday 11.0 a.m.	Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic	Coventry Street Clinic -- Wednesday 2.0 to 4.0 p.m.	Family Planning Association

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1956.

There were 20 deaths caused by pneumonia, 2 deaths caused by tuberculosis, and 1 by meningococcal infection.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during
the year 1956.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	19	5	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	4	Nil
Pneumonia	19	9	20
Dysentery	9	Nil	Nil
Whooping Cough	47	2	Nil
Measles	7	2	Nil
Paratyphoid	1	1	Nil
Erysipelas	2	Nil	Nil
Food Poisoning	3	Nil	Nil
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	1

DIPHTHERIA.

No cases occurred.

482 immunisations were completed.

There are still some parents who are prejudiced, or ignorant or too apathetic to have their children protected against this dangerous disease.

Table showing Incidence and Mortality of Diphtheria.

Year	Total Cases	Deaths	Mortality Rate	Immunised Children	
				Cases	Deaths
1946	11	1	9.0	-	-
1947	2	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-
1949	2	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-
1955	1	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	16	1	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 46 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1956.

The Miniature Mass Radiography Unit paid 5 short visits to the Borough to examine ante-natal patients and also patients specially sent by private doctors. 303 people were examined in whom 2 cases of active Tuberculosis were discovered.

It is significant that although 46 new cases were notified, there were only 2 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. "Prevention" is not keeping pace with "Cure" in this disease.

B.C.G. inoculation was continued in the 13 year old children but only 63% accepted.

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Death Rate (all forms) per 1,000 living
	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths	
1949	22	14	6	1	.39
1950	34	16	1	2	.47
1951	29	7	1	2	.24
1952	23	7	1	1	.21
1953	24	6	2	1	.18
1954	19	4	5	1	.13
1955	34	8	Nil	Nil	.20
1956	46	2	2	Nil	.05

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:-

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer	...	...	...	...	2
Bugs	...	...	...	...	31
Fleas	...	...	...	...	8
Ants	...	...	...	...	8
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	3
Flies	...	...	...	...	1

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Of all the subjects which should be more widely discussed there are three which would palpably give the greatest results. These are the "Effects of cigarette smoking" (see pages 10 & 11) "The care of the mouth and teeth," and "Food Hygiene."

During the year it has been the privilege of members of the Health Department to discuss these subjects both on their daily round by the Health Inspectors, and also at various discussion groups, e.g.

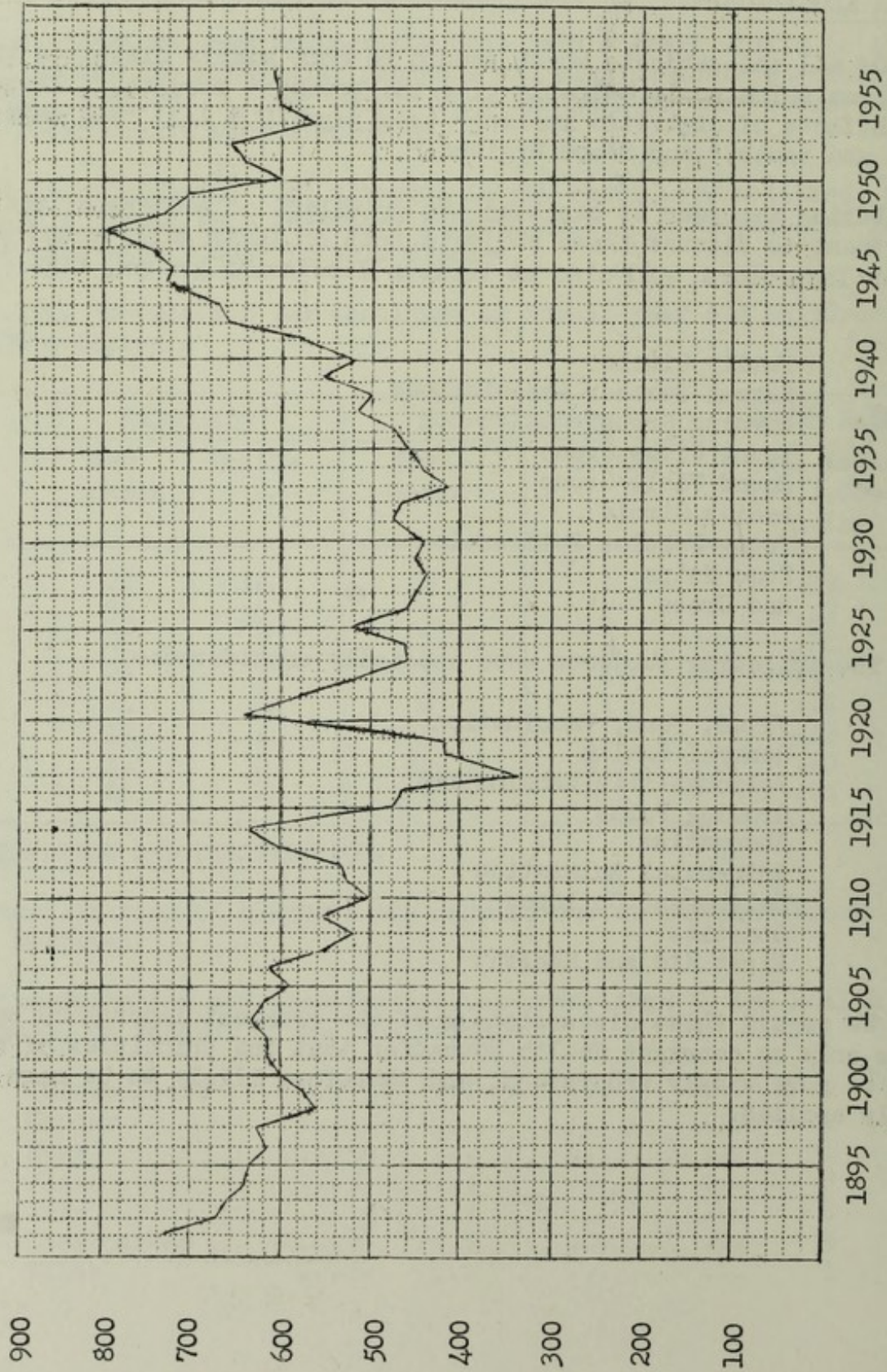
Family Circle
Parent Teacher Associations
Nursing Group
Young Wives Group
Round Table Group
Ladies Circle
Young Peoples Fellowship
Home Helps
Red Cross

The following subjects were specially considered:-

Flies, Food, Vaccination
General Health
Poliomyelitis Vaccination
Growing Pains
Rheumatism
Ante-natal Relaxation
Delinquent Children
Spastics
First Aid and Health

We regard these discussions as of the greatest importance because it is only by constant Health Education that the principles of health will be more widely understood, and therefore likely to be more widely applied.

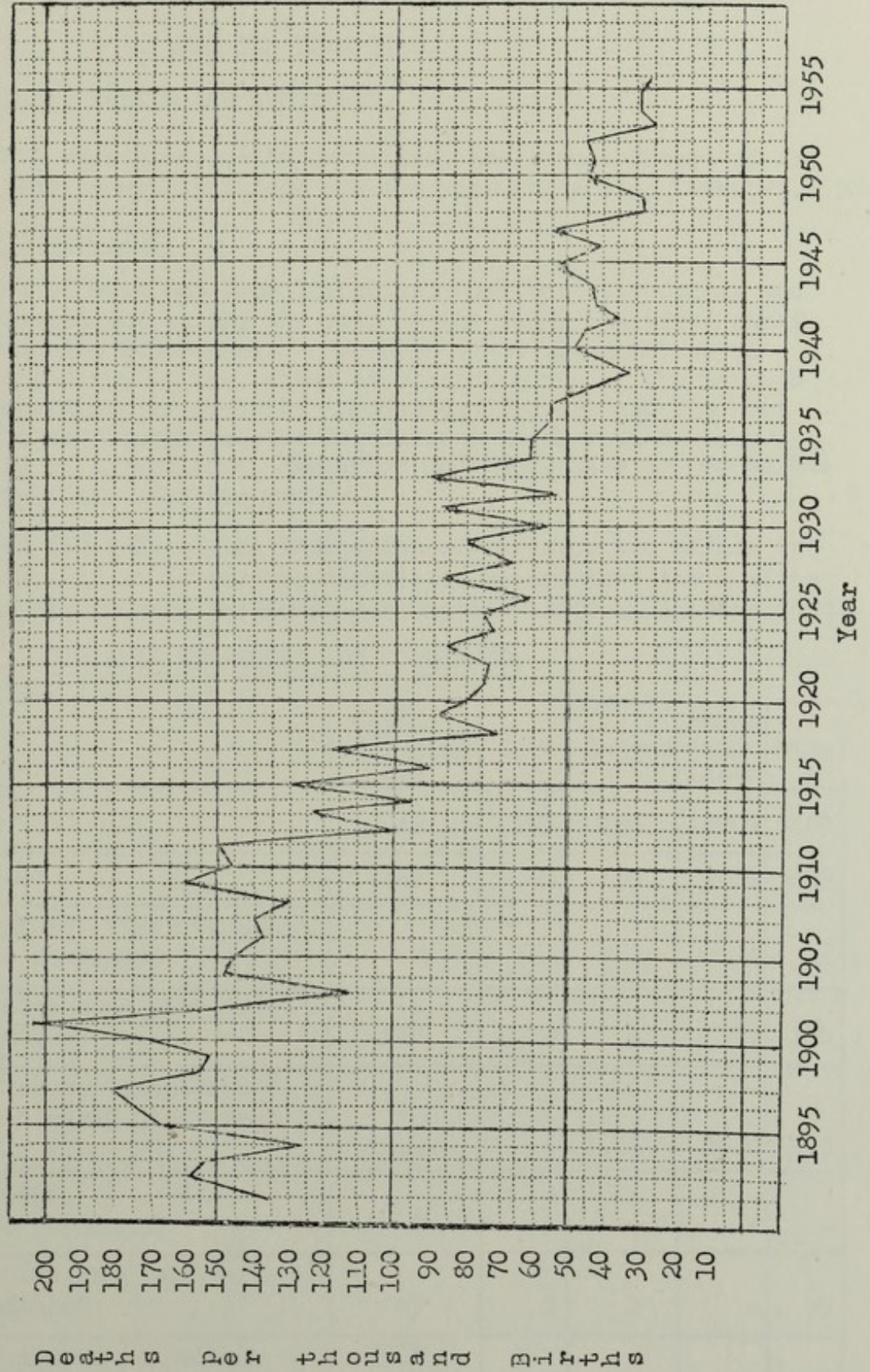
KIDDERMINSTER BOROUGH
LIVE BIRTHS



KIDDERMINSTER BOROUGH

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

DEATHS PER THOUSAND BIRTHS



REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1956.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the work accomplished by my Department for the year ended 31st December, 1956.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The duties of Meat and Food Inspection have been thoroughly and efficiently carried out during the year by the fully qualified staff of the Public Health Department. We have eight slaughterhouses which are licensed and in use, sited at various parts of the Borough and every co-operation is given by the Master Butchers and the Meat Traders. The new Slaughterhouse Regulations which will be issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, have not up to the present come into the open for review.

A detailed schedule of the inspection of carcasses and offals is herewith listed, and it is very creditable to record that the quality of the animals slaughtered for human consumption is of a high standard.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2448	103	496	10809	5489
Number inspected	2448	103	495	9031	5489
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS: Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	4	4	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	453	-	4	97	178
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	10.4	-	1.06	10.0	3.5
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned	2	3	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	93	2	1	-	99
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.8	4.8	.20	-	1.8

MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFALS CONDEMNED DURING 1956.

Disease	Tons	Cwts	Lbs
Tuberculosis	3	3	35
Distomatosis and Cirrhosis	2	1	14
Pyogenic Abscesses		10	20
Parasitic Cysts		7	47
Plourisy, Pneumonia		3	95
Johnes Disease, Dropsy, Emaciation		3	94
Septicaemia		3	77
Black Quarter		3	0
Necrosis		1	85
Swine Fever		1	45
Pyæmia		1	0
Septic Peritonitis		1	0
Inflammatory conditions, Congestion			111
Injury			98
Angiomatosis			94
Strongylosis			87
Immaturity			87
Septic Metritis			70
Moribund, Ill bled			70
Swine Erysipelas			60
Actinomycosis			58
Bone Taint, decomposing			45
Fatty Degeneration			28
Pericarditis			9
Melanosis			6
Total weight condemned	7	8	103

SUMMARY OF MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION (1947-1956)

Number of Animals Slaughtered					Amount of Meat Condemned					
Year	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Weight of Meat and Offal rejected			Weight Amount Affected with Tuberculosis		
					T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
1947	2939	7657	116	1211	43	1	0	19	4	1
1948	2725	7503	125	1462	36	13	3	17	15	1
1949	2817	9534	227	1703	55	8	2	23	19	2
1950	3446	8953	92	1398	61	14	0	27	2	1
1951	4001	9750	607	722	45	18	1	19	8	3
1952	3379	11446	1434	1030	38	3	1	13	10	2
1953	3520	10928	3658	1266	35	17	2	11	16	1
1954	2442	11780	5549	582	18	8	1	7	1	1
1955	1730	7370	5616	284	4	15	3	1	12	0
1956	2551	10809	5489	496	7	9	0	3	3	1

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

889	Tinned Goods	113½	lbs Halibut
192	lbs Corned Beef	45½	stone Cod Fillets
66	lbs Ox Tongue	44½	stone Herrings
56	lbs Lentils	16	stone Kippers
3	lbs Pork Sausage	14	tins Prawns
143½	lbs Cake	7¾	lbs Lobsters
106	lbs Cooked Ham	32	lbs Crab Meat
10	lbs Apricot Pulp	6½	stone Fish (miscellaneous)
13	lbs Luncheon Meat	17	stone Haddock Fillets
9	lbs Pastry Mixture	11	stone Plaice
104½	lbs Butter	2	stone Conger Eels
18	jars Pickled Cabbage	3	boxes Melts
48	lbs Roe	2	stone Bream

		T.	C.	Q.
<u>SUMMARY.</u>	Grand Total Weight (Meat and Foods) Condemned	9	4	1
	Grand Total Weight (Meat) Condemned	7	9	0
	Grand Total Weight (Tuberculosis) Condemned	3	3	1

ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS, 1947.

The operation of the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations has resulted in the taking of routine samples of Ice-Cream manufactured and retailed in the Borough. The tables below give the results, which are most satisfactory.

Number of premises where Ice-Cream is manufactured, stored or sold.

Manufacturers (Heat Treatment)	...	...	...	Nil
Manufacturers (Complete cold mix only)	...	...	...	3
Premises where wrapped Ice-Cream only is sold	...	...	...	157
Premises where wrapped Ice-Cream and bulk is sold	...	...	...	4
(Does not include cafes)				

1. Ice-Cream - Chemical Analysis.

No. submitted	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
10	9	1

2. Ice-Cream - Bacteriological Examination.

No. submitted	Grades			
	1	2	3	4
10	10	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentages	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

Total number of samples (chemical analysis only) taken during the
year 1956 74

Milk	...	...	38	Pork Sausage	...	...	7
Butter	...	...	1	Beef Sausage	...	...	6
Channol Island				Pork Pie	...	...	3
Milk	...	...	5	Orange Juice	...	...	3
Ice-Cream	...	...	10	Fruit Cake	...	...	1

ACTION TAKEN REGARDING SAMPLES NOT GENUINE.

Sample No.	Sample of	Deficiency or Condition	Result, Action, etc.
536	Farmhouse Butter	Excess moisture	
549	T.T. Milk	6.6% deficient of fat	Repeat sample genuine
552	T.T. Milk	3.3% deficient of fat	Repeat sample of 549
558	T.T. Milk	10.0% deficient of fat	Repeat sample of 549 and 552
563	T.T. Milk	13.3% deficient of fat	Repeat sample of 549
564	T.T. Milk	23.3% deficient of fat	Repeat sample of 549
565	T.T. Milk	20.0% deficient of fat	Repeat sample of 549
567	Pasteurised Milk	1.2% extraneous water	Repeat samples genuine
574	T.T. Milk	16.6% deficient of fat	Repeat sample of 549
575	T.T. Milk	6.6% deficient of fat	Repeat sample of 549
580	T.T. Milk	3.3% deficient of fat	Repeat sample of 549
584	Ice-Cream	14.0% deficient of fat	Repeat sample genuine
589	Orange Juice	Improperly labelled	
596	Pork Sausage	Excess preservative	Repeat sample genuine

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS - OTHER FOODS.

Nature of Food	Bacterial Count	Type of Organism
Artificial Cream	-	No pathogens isolated.
Artificial Cream	12,000 organisms per gm.	Bact. coli not present, no other pathogens isolated.
Artificial Cream	12,400 organisms per gm.	Faecal strains of bact. coli present.
Artificial Cream	400 organisms per gm.	Bact. coli not present.
Ox Tail Soup	-	No pathogens isolated.
Gravy	-	No pathogens isolated.
Roast Beef	-	No pathogens isolated.
Pork Sausage	-	No pathogens isolated.
Pork Sausage	-	No pathogens isolated.
Pork Sausage	-	No pathogens isolated.
Pork Sausage	7,200,000 organisms per gm.	Organisms bact. coli and faecal strains were present, no other pathogens isolated.
Pork Sausage	886,000 organisms per gm.	Faecal coli present, no pathogens of Salmonella or Shigella groups.
Pork Sausage	866,000 organisms per gm.	Faecal coli present, no pathogens of Salmonella or Shigella groups.
Pork Sausage	336,370 organisms per gm.	Organisms predominantly bact. coli and faecal strains present, no pathogens of Salmonella or Shigella groups.
Pork Pie Meat	-	No pathogens isolated.
Pork Pie Meat	-	No pathogens isolated.
Pork Pie Meat	-	No pathogens isolated.
Beef Sausage	-	No pathogens isolated.
Beef Sausage	288,000 organisms per gm.	Bact. coli and faecal strains were present, no other pathogens present.
Beef Sausage	774,000 organisms per gm.	Faecal coli present, no pathogens of Salmonella or Shigella groups.
Beef Sausage	365,220 organisms per gm.	Organisms predominantly bact. and faecal strains present, no pathogens of Salmonella or Shigella groups.
Beef Sausage	103,125 organisms per gm.	Coli present, faecal coli present, no pathogens of Salmonella or Shigella groups.
Spring Water	-	Faecal strains of bact. coli present, not fit for drinking.
Private Well Water	-	Fit for drinking.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 - 1953.

Number of Licences issued:

T.T. Milk	(a)	Bottling	Nil	(b) Distribution	13
Pasteurising Plants	...	1	Retail Distributors	...	23
Sterilising Processing					
Plants	...	1	Retail Distributors	...	68

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

Number of Distributors registered (excluding shops selling sterilised milk only)	...	...	...	22
Number of Dairy premises registered	...	...	...	10

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Sample	No. Taken	Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test		No. did not satisfy Phosphatase test
		No. Satisfied test	No. did not satisfy test	No. satisfied test	No. did not satisfy test	
Designated Milk						
T. T.	2	2	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised	20	20	-	-	-	-
T.T. Past.	8	8	-	-	-	-
Sterilised	7	-	-	7	-	-
Non-Designated	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	37	30	-	7	-	-

FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD PREMISES (OTHER THAN MEAT INSPECTION.)

From the list of inspections given on page 34, it can be seen that some 280 visits have been paid to Food Shops and Food Preparing places for the examination of foodstuffs, the inspection of the premises and observations in general of (inter alia) methods employed, condition and type of equipment and facilities for handwashing. Emphasis during the past year was placed on premises where sausages, pies, etc., are prepared, such premises were the subject of very rigorous inspection. Much still remains to be done in the field of Food Hygiene. The education of food operatives and the installation of modern equipment will greatly help in this connection.

Regular inspection should be made of all food premises at least once a month, such premises include Industrial Works Canteens, Hotels and Licensed Houses who provide catering and meals, Butchers, Grocers, Cafes, Confectioners, and all premises where food is prepared or sold.

With the coming into operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, increased responsibilities and statutory functions are placed upon the staff. The powers given by these Regulations bear a relative increase, especially so in regard to such important items as the provision of proper handwashing facilities and the abolition of smoking by persons handling food.

Copies of the Abstract of Provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations and a small illustrated booklet published by the Central Council for Health Education are kept in the Department and issued to traders on appropriate occasions.

The sampling of certain types of foods for bacteriological examination is still used to assess their cleanliness of preparation, etc. A table showing the samples taken can be found on page 29.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

We have now only two of these houses left in the Borough which are regularly inspected and disinfested if necessary.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

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

Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	1
Tripe Boiler	...	...	...	...	1

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES, CLOTHING, ETC.

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

It is usual to spray 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 facilitate the work. Number of houses disinfested by Local Authority ... 53

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:-

(1) (a)	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	300
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	925
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	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 ...	41
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under sub-head above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	210

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT THE SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	184
---	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:-(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:- | | | |
| | (a) by owners | ... | ... | Nil |
| | (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... | ... | Nil |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-----|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | 26 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices | | | |
| | (a) by owners | ... | ... | 23 |
| | (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | ... | ... | 3 |

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | 30 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | 15 |

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) | Closing Orders under Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 | ... | ... | 10 |
| (3) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | Nil |

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary notices served	...	...	...	127
Intimation letters sent	...	...	...	89
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	34
Reminder notices served	...	...	...	2

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS AND OTHER VISITS.
(Excluding Housing)

Private slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1072
Unsound Food, Shops, Warehouses, Stores, etc.	...	...	...	...	80
Food preparing places, Cafes, Bakehouses, etc.	...	...	...	...	111
Ice-Cream retailing premises	...	...	...	...	24
Mobile Food Units	...	...	...	...	10
Dairies	...	...	...	...	5
Markets	...	...	...	...	50
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	6
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	37
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	68
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	2
Water Courses, etc.	...	...	...	...	2
Keeping poultry, animals	...	...	...	...	9
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	6
Movable dwellings	...	...	...	...	8
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	36
Refuse Disposal Sites	...	...	...	...	200
Theatres, Cinemas, etc.	...	...	...	...	10
Factories (sanitary accommodation, etc.)	...	...	...	...	12
Pet Animals	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughtering (excluding slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools, Septic Tanks	...	...	...	...	13
Flooded collars	...	...	...	...	3
Welfare	...	...	...	...	2
Outside interviews - property owners, builders, etc.	...	...	...	...	50
Improvement Grant inspections	...	...	...	...	36
Small Dwellings Acquisition Act inspections	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous complaints	...	...	...	...	41
Water (Private Wells)	...	...	...	...	2

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

One summons was issued during the year, as under:

Situation of Premises	Nature of Complaint	Sections Contravened	Result
Nos. 184 and 185 Sutton Road.	House chimneys dangerous	92	Order made. Fine of £3.

Prescribed particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	25	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	191	23	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority - (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	216	29	-	-

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.")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred 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.)					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	8	-	8	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	9	-	9	-

RODENT CONTROL.PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Numerous complaints of minor infestations were notified and received attention during the year, and routine surveys of business premises and residential areas were also carried out.

In addition, the main sewer manholes were treated twice during the year in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

TREATMENTS.

Corporation Properties	...	...	...	...	20
Corporation Sewer Manholes	...	...	...	...	158
Private Houses	...	...	...	...	238
Individual business premises	...	...	...	...	761
Block control schemes carried out	...	...	...	...	50
(April 1956 - March 1957)					

RAINFALL.

Month	Inches		Rainfall	
	1955	1956	for past ten years Year	Inches
January	1.61	3.11	1947	23.41
February	.57	.71	1948	27.62
March	2.43	1.08	1949	19.46
April	.94	1.60	1950	22.66
May	2.18	.39	1951	32.57
June	2.70	1.67	1952	22.58
July	.55	2.52	1953	22.29
August	.80	3.94	1954	27.27
September	2.05	2.36	1955	20.90
October	1.78	1.71	1956	22.40
November	2.64	.84		
December	2.65	2.47		
Total	20.90	22.40	Average	23.91

MORTUARY.

During the year 53 bodies were received into the Mortuary at the Kidderminster General Hospital.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Classification of Industrial Boiler installations other than Central Heating units in the Borough.

Type of Grate							Number
Hand fired	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Chain	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Coking Stokers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Flipper and Shovel Type	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Oil fired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Underfeed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total							40

Number of installations fitted with effective smoke reducing or ancillary equipment	...	...	...	...	...	21
Number of visits made to boiler installations	...	...	...	...	...	22
Number of hours of observation made	...	...	...	...	...	13

DEPOSITED MATTER.

- Station No. 1. Central Theatre Roof, Oxford Street, Kidderminster.
 No. 2. Sewage Disposal Works, Stourport Road, Kidderminster.
 No. 3. 238, Chester Road North, Kidderminster.

Month	Solid Matter (Tons per sq. mile)			SO ₄ (Tons per sq. mile)		SO ₃ (mg/100 sq. cm/day)	
	Stn. 1.	Stn. 2.	Stn. 3.	Stn. 1.	Stn. 2.	Stn. 1.	Stn. 2.
January)			19.09				
February)	7.88	4.50	8.11	1.34	1.20	2.76	1.78
March	6.18	6.84	15.26	0.97	1.57	2.17	1.08
April	11.31	8.50	11.82	2.11	1.70	1.72	1.47
May	9.57	2.13	14.64	1.11	0.30	1.61	1.00
June	8.69	3.30	45.41	1.68	0.47	1.43	0.91
July	5.27	1.97	-	0.81	0.67	0.99	0.07
August	10.00	1.17	55.30	1.78	0.57	0.93	1.39
September	7.05	4.37	14.92	1.75	0.93	1.12	1.02
October	9.06	5.50	9.09	1.91	0.93	2.20	1.25
November	2.48	3.94	8.45	0.30	0.70	2.61	1.57
December	8.62	5.01	25.09	1.58	1.27	2.50	1.56

ACTION TAKEN TO ABATE SMOKE.

The industrial smoke problem in this Borough is now rapidly resolving itself due to the continued close liaison and co-operation with the industrialists. Fewer visits have been necessitated and gradually the department is focussing its attention on domestic smoke, a more acute problem, as indicated by the figures obtained from the deposit gauge situated in the residential area of Chester Road North.

Because of the successful figures obtained from the small experimental substandard deposit gauge mentioned above, it is proposed to establish more of these gauges in residential areas this coming year.

The fuel oil crisis this year justified a deal of concern among those who had converted their plant to oil firing and those who have been contemplating conversion to oil have temporarily shelved their projects.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

★ The cost of collection and disposal of refuse and salvage for the year 1956 was	...	£26,440
★ The income was	... ..	£5,357
The net cost being	... ..	£21,083
★ Financial year ended 31st March, 1957.	These figures do not include administration costs.	

COLLECTION OF DOMESTIC AND TRADE REFUSE.

Total number of loads of refuse removed	...	5635
Total number of loads of salvage removed	...	2180
Closet pans emptied	... ..	1976
Loads of Night Soil removed	... ..	52

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Tipped at Broadwaters	... ..	Nil
Tipped at Puxton	... ..	Nil
Tipped at Hoobrook	... ..	Nil
Tipped at Worcester Road	... ..	5635
Total	... ..	5635

RECORD OF SALVAGE FOR THE YEAR 1956.

Month			Weight of Salvage			Income from Sale		
			Tons	Cwts	Qrs	£	s.	d.
January	...	...	55	15	3	423	13	1
February	...	...	49	7	2	359	16	8
March	...	...	47	6	3	339	11	3
April	...	...	61	12	0	399	19	7
May	...	...	54	10	0	363	16	9
June	...	...	58	7	0	397	7	2
July	...	...	51	7	0	342	8	8
August	...	...	50	10	3	344	18	7
September	...	...	64	9	3	439	6	6
October	...	...	62	13	3	425	12	8
November	...	...	78	14	0	576	12	11
December	...	...	27	14	1	186	16	10
TOTAL			662	8	2	£4600	0	8

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

Materials			Tons	Cwts	Qrs	£	s.	d.
Baled Waste Paper	...	...	508	4	0	3845	17	7
Heavy Cast Iron	...	...	2	8	2	22	3	10
Baled Destructor Scrap	..	...	65	12	0	430	12	6
Cullet (Broken Glass)	...	...	60	18	3	143	13	10
Textiles	...	...	2	11	0	29	7	0
Bottles and Jars	...	...	2	2	2	25	4	6
Light Scrap Iron	...	...	20	6	3	88	1	5
Non Ferrous Metals	...	...		5	0	15	0	0
TOTAL			662	8	2	£4600	0	8

Total tonnage - 1940 to 1956 :- 21,296 tons 15 cwt 0 qrs.

Total value - :- £116,782 3s 2d

Chief items of recovery :-

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	8619	9	2	62956	2	4
Kitchen Waste	5216	6	2	27242	17	1
Baled Tins	3139	10	1	6654	13	9

SALVAGE - 1940 to 1956.

Year	Tonnage (All materials)			Value			Waste Paper			Baled Tins			Kitchen Waste		
	T.	C. Q.	f.	s.	d.	T.	C. Q.	f.	s.	d.	T.	C. Q.	f.	s.	d.
1940	959	11 0	2943	11	0	369	13 2	1460	10 5	242	18 1	349	9 0	25	6 4
1941	1550	17 3	4735	9	9	484	2 2	2159	2 10	384	0 1	640	7 7	216	2 7
1942	2023	18 2	8551	5	11	751	18 1	4827	5 6	484	11 3	898	6 4	218	9 7
1943	1689	6 1	6803	6	4	479	19 2	3276	5 6	435	9 0	685	15 3	278	5 4
1944	1589	4 2	6535	14	2	568	4 0	3910	5 11	339	5 1	579	2 4	290	7 7
1945	1528	13 2	5892	12	9	418	10 1	2918	12 5	260	8 0	449	12 4	400	11 5
1946	1456	6 1	7787	13	0	416	0 0	2780	1 9	176	8 1	307	8 9	563	10 10
1947	1274	3 1	7192	17	10	372	9 3	2423	13 4	122	9 3	230	5 10	575	3 9
1948	1273	17 1	7143	1	9	467	6 1	3054	16 11	123	14 0	236	10 7	534	2 2
1949	1191	17 2	7099	7	2	492	6 2	3070	8 9	102	18 0	207	7 5	439	2 2
1950	1069	13 3	6367	9	7	530	7 3	3144	7 8	58	2 1	126	14 0	363	8 8
1951	1145	17 1	12467	1	11	544	3 2	8281	5 1	57	8 1	199	15 10	366	4 8
1952	1181	14 0	10021	9	11	548	12 3	5851	0 3	108	2 0	475	4 1	332	10 10
1953	1041	12 3	7024	6	11	601	12 0	4043	10 7	62	6 2	274	4 6	268	3 3
1954	930	7 3	6277	9	3	523	15 3	3649	8 0	48	19 1	216	13 0	270	5 5
1955	727	5 1	5339	5	3	542	3 1	4259	10 4	66	17 2	347	4 5	72	6 6
1956	662	8 2	4600	0	8	508	4 0	3845	17 1	65	12 0	430	12 6	-	-
	21296	15 0	116782	3	2	8619	9 2	62956	2 4	3139	10 1	6654	13 9	5216	17 1

My thanks are due to the whole of the Staff for their loyal and continuous co-operation in dealing with the ever increasing duties and who make every effort to administer the multifarious responsibilities devolving on the Department.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

GEO. A. NORTH.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

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

