

[Report 1955] / Medical Officer of Health, Solihull County Borough.

Contributors

Solihull (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1955

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/vrqhxr6w>

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>

x9501

1 in Charge 553
2 Librarian II

HEALTH
24 APR 57
23
C.R.

LONDON SCHOOL OF
HYGIE
22M

Borough of Solihull



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1955

BY

IAN M. McLACHLAN

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH





Borough of Solihull



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT


FOR THE YEAR 1955

BY

IAN M. McLACHLAN

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

69, New Road,
Solihull.

Although this introduction is written by me as Medical Officer of Health for Solihull it incorporates aspects seen by me as Area Medical Officer to the Warwickshire County Council.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF
SOLIHULL

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting another Annual Report dealing with the excellent work done by the Health Department.

It will be seen that the good health of the population has been maintained and the district kept free from epidemics. There has been an increase in the birth rate and a further decrease in the death rate of children under the age of one year which now stands at 18.6 as compared with the national figure of 24.9. The Borough population still continues to rise and over the year has increased from 72,470 to 75,740. The death rate of 8.7 is lower than the national figure of 11.7. From Table IV it will be seen that there have been 27 deaths from Cancer of the Lung as compared with 24 deaths last year, and the deaths from Heart Disease (coronary disease and angina) number 114 as compared with 83 last year.

Now that the expectation of life has increased, due in part to improved medical treatment and improved working and living conditions, human beings have a better chance than ever before of attaining the recognised age of three score years and ten. This satisfactory or unsatisfactory state of affairs presents its own problems.

Many daughters who could possibly help their aged parents are forced by the high cost of living to go out to work in

order to provide their own homes and families with the amenities of life. Modern houses, being small, have not the room to accommodate young people and elderly relatives and yet provide the semi-privacy necessary for both.

With the number of old people increasing each year the time is fast approaching when it will be necessary to concentrate as much on a National Service for the Care of the Aged as on the present National Service for the Care of the Young.

Judging by the information reaching me it is obvious that it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain hospital or residential accommodation for semi-invalid or invalid old persons.

I appreciate the excellent work done by relatives, Voluntary Organisations and Old People's Homes, but it is when these can no longer cope that the medical practitioner is called upon and he then encounters the greatest difficulty in obtaining hospital or residential accommodation for them.

It would greatly assist those of us in the medical profession whose work involves visiting houses during day or night-time if numbers were more easily readable from a distance.

In daylight it is extremely difficult even for those with good sight to read from the footpath the small non-contrasting numbers normally attached to front doors of houses. At night-time, without the aid of a torch and without walking up to the front door, it is quite impossible to make out the numbers.

I would suggest that individual white numbers be affixed to front doors and that every tenth house in a row of houses have large white numbers fixed on the street boundary wall, fence, drive entrance or gate.

It is interesting to note that more notice is now being taken of noise. One very common source of nuisance to next-door neighbours living in semi-detached houses is the radio set switched on first thing in the morning and regardless of whether anyone is listening to it or not is left playing all

day and is not switched off until its owners go to bed.

Before the nuisance can be abated the present legislation requires that three house-holders or occupiers must complain before action can be taken, but as usually only one person suffers (the housewife) nothing apparently can be done without resorting to private legal action. For the sake of remaining on good terms with their thoughtless neighbours this course is seldom taken.

I consider that some amendment should be made in the existing public legislation.

My attention has been drawn to the increasing number of the general population with habit spasms, (tics) and the prevalence amongst children of thumb or finger sucking which later on in life leads to deformed mouths and protruding teeth. I think this is a further example of the stress and strain of present day life.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their help and assistance, and the staff of the Public Health Department for their excellent work and co-operation during the year.

IAN McLACHLAN,

Medical Officer of Health

FROM THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

The difficulties of a rapidly growing district which, in 23 years, developed from Rural District status to that of Borough, halving its acreage but increasing its population by two and a half times in the process, as Solihull has, are not only confined to those of the provision of buildings in the form of schools and houses to meet the needs of the incoming people, but are exemplified also in the attempts to provide modern amenities in those parts of its area which remain rural in character. Sewers and water mains are expensive to provide but if the reasonable public desire for modern amenities in the form of flush W.C.s and bathing facilities in the home is to be met, the cost is unavoidable. Water mains have been extended to the populated parts of the rural zone in the years since the war and the proposed extension of the sewerage system to serve the southern and south-eastern part of the Borough now well in hand, will present opportunities of converting existing pail closets to W.C.s and connecting existing or re-planned drainage systems to the new sewer, so putting into disuse many cesspools which the Council have found expensive to empty in the past.

Surveys to ascertain existing conditions are under way and schemes of conversion are being discussed with owners, and whilst problems have already presented themselves, they will be resolved given good neighbourliness, sympathetic co-operation and some assistance by the Local Authority. Suggestions as to the ways in which the Council can help will be presented in the form of reports to the Public Health Committee in due course as or before the new sewers become available for use according to the circumstances of individual cases.

The provision of amenities such as are mentioned above is desirable and in line with national policy where it can be done at reasonable cost, but there are cases in various parts of the Council's area where existing dwellings are of unsatisfactory

factory construction or so dilapidated as to be unsuitable for such use. Most of such cases can only be dealt with by demolition, but progress in this direction is limited by re-housing considerations. A larger proportion of older or single people live in sub-standard houses, partly because rents are lower than average, but often because amenities, which reflect their cost in the rent, are absent. Segregation seems undesirable, and it seems that on new housing estates provision might be made for re-housing in communities of mixed ages, for it may be considered unreasonable to move aged persons to places distant from those of years of association. Clearly slum clearance must wait on the provisions of suitable houses to re-house those displaced.

Whilst a large part of a Sanitary Inspector's time must be devoted to the betterment of the citizen's dwelling, there is no doubt that increasing attention is, year by year, being paid to the supervision of food supplies. The coming into force of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, is in effect giving legal force to the efforts being made to assure the distribution of food free from harmful contamination. Some of the Regulations may be expected to provide difficulties of enforcement because they are in advance of current general practice. Provision of ash-basins and sinks by shopkeepers for instance may be an expensive item and some will be unwilling to embark on improvements at a time when trading difficulties might be increasing, but it should be remembered that the Regulations form a new standard of practice aimed at the reduction of the numbers of outbreaks of illness conveyed by food, and that if the new installations are used as intended the result will be reflected in the improved health of the consuming public, itself a satisfying reward.

The work of inspection of food in shops and slaughter-houses proceeds as a routine measure almost unnoticed for what most would regard as an important service, and the interest here is in the removal of goods which have deteriorated in store or, in transit, or in the case of meat is diseased or its

food value affected by parasites.

So far as milk is concerned, its pasteurisation is passing from the hands of the small dairyman to the large dairies which have greater resources at their disposal and so are able to provide the expensive machinery and supervisory staffs which large scale heat treatment calls for in modern commercial practice. By routine sampling, checks are made not only on the end products of the plant, but also on the state of the milk when it has reached the customers.

For their whole-hearted co-operation in the pursuit of those matters mentioned here and in the body of the report, thanks are due to one's colleagues, and also to the Council for its continued support and encouragement.

E. VAUGHAN

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

Mayor: Alderman J.W.Davy, J.P.

Deputy Mayor: Alderman Douglas Cooper, J.P.

Members of the Public Health Committee: Alderman J.A.Emlyn Jones (Chairman), Councillor W.E.Wright (Vice-Chairman), Councillors Baker, Forbes, Lyons, Perry, Stradling and Mrs. Stott.

The Mayor is an *ex-officio* Member of the Public Health Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

IAN M. McLACHLAN, L.R.C.P. & S.Ire, L.M., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

a, c, e, f, ERNEST VAUGHAN

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

a, c, d. JOSEPH S. FORMAN

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

b, c. GEOFFREY N. DEAN

b, c, d. ERNEST SOUTHERN

b, c. ROBERT P. CHURCHILL

b, c. LESLIE J. PEARCE

b, c. RONALD L. TUDGE

Rodent Operative:

E. CALLAGHAN

Clerks:

GLADYS A. ALCOCK

PHYLLIS H. HOPKINS

MARGARET J. GRIFFITHS

ANN M. BIRCH

Public Analysts:

BOSTOCK HILL & RIGBY

Qualifying Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
Qualifying Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspectors' Association Joint Examination Board.
Meat Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
Smoke Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
Certificate of the Institute of Public Cleansing

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

A EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Population (estimated Mid-1955) Registrar General 75,740

Live Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	577	574	1,151
Illegitimate	14	16	30
	<u>591</u>	<u>590</u>	<u>1,181</u>

Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population 15.6

Still Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	9	14
Illegitimate	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>

Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population... .. 18

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births 11.7

Deaths	Male	Female	Total
All Causes	346	314	660
Death Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population ...			8.7

Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	8	12	20
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>22</u>

Death Rate of all Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births 18.6

Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 17.4

Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 66.7

Deaths from Measles (all ages) -

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) -

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. *Hospitals.* - The following is a list of the hospitals and associated clinics in the district:

(a) Solihull Hospital (includes a Post-Natal Recovery Unit at Catherine-de-Barnes, Maternity Units at Netherwood and Brook House and a Chest Clinic in Lode Lane) - administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board Group 25 Selly Oak Birmingham Management Committee.

(b) Middlefield Hall - administered by Monyhull Hospital Management Committee Group 14.

2. *Laboratory Facilities.* - The examination of specimens taken in relation to the control of infectious diseases and the examination of milk, water and ice cream samples is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry.

3. *Local Health Authority Services.* - Warwickshire County Council is responsible for midwifery, health-visiting, home nursing, domestic help, ambulance and mental health services under the terms of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The day-to-day administration of all these services with the exception of the ambulance and mental health service is carried out in the Solihull Divisional Health Office. The School Health Service and Child Welfare Centres are staffed by medical officers, specialists and nurses employed by the County Council. The specialist services include the following clinics: dental, ophthalmic, speech defects and child guidance. In addition, local voluntary workers assist and do excellent work at the Child Welfare Centres.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water.

(i) and (ii) The waterundertakers, the City of Birmingham and the City of Coventry, have supplied piped water to the area which has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.

Two samples from the Birmingham mains and two from the Coventry mains were submitted to the Analyst for chemical and bacteriological examinations and all proved satisfactory.

(iii) *The facts as to contamination by lead.* - There is no evidence to show that the mains water supplies serving the Borough of Solihull are liable to be plumbo-solvent.

(iv) *Action in respect of contamination.* - Individual wells which are the subject of complaint are investigated and where unsatisfactory samples result the structural and other conditions in the vicinity of the well are explored. Subsequently, advice is given regarding the desirability of structural repairs, alteration, or where possible, the provision of a piped water supply from the nearest main.

Approximately 659 houses still rely on 500 wells for their water supply. The number of houses served by water main is now 23,751.

Each year since 1945 more of the older type houses have been connected to the water mains. Their numbers are as follows:

Year	No. of Houses Connected to Mains	No. of Wells Redundant
1945	118	63
1946	84	60
1947	47	38
1948	105	58
1949	69	47
1950	52	31

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Houses Connected to Mains</i>	<i>No. of Wells Redundant</i>
1951	37	18
1952	20	15
1953	24	17
1954	30	15
1955	24	16

Of 878 wells existing in 1944, 378 have now become redundant. This progress has been made by the extension of water mains wherever reasonable. Mains extension is an expensive process and in the country areas there are many properties to which it will be impossible to take a main at reasonable cost. The present aim of those planning the area seems to be to retain land outside the urban area in its present rural state and without development it seems unlikely that these isolated properties will receive mains water.

Results of Samples. - Either for the purpose of investigating complaints or for supervisory purposes, a number of samples from individual wells were submitted to the analyst and the results were as follows:-

Number of samples submitted to both chemical and bacteriological tests	13
Number satisfactory in both tests	1
Number unsatisfactory in both tests	11
Number satisfactory in chemical test only ..	1

In addition to the above 74 samples of well water were submitted for bacteriological examination only. Of these, 39 were satisfactory, 7 doubtful and 28 unsatisfactory. Most of the unsatisfactory samples were as a result of a special investigation in connection with an area which seems likely to be dealt with under the Demolition provisions of the Housing Act, 1936.

(v) *Number of houses and population served by public*

water mains.

(a) Direct to the Houses.

The number of houses and retail shops as ascertained from the rate books is 24,410. Of these, approximately 23,674 houses or 97.0% are connected direct to the mains, while 659 or 2.7% are served by 500 wells.

(b) By Standpipes.

77 houses or approximately the remaining 0.3% are served by mains water from 26 standpipes or taps in out-buildings for the common use of several houses.

2. *Drainage and Sewerage.* - The local sewerage system has been extended by laying 16,865 yards of foul sewers and 15,904 yards of storm water sewers mainly in connection with the erection of new housing estates, although 4,156 yards of foul sewers were constructed in connection with the laying of the new trunk sewer which is intended to drain the rural areas of Packwood and Darley Green and the village of Hockley Heath.

3. *Closet Accommodation and Cesspools.* - During the period under review, 7 pail closets at 7 houses were converted to mechanically flushed water closets, towards the cost of which the Council paid grants of £213, and 4 cesspools were dispensed with.

In one block of 5 houses, the development of a nearby estate of Council houses was responsible for the extension of a water main from which tappings were made to supply the houses. In addition to the carrying out of the conversions, the opportunity was taken to fix a tap and sink at each house.

At another end of this estate, the sewer extension enabled a block of 2 houses with two pail closets to have their drainage system connected to it and the pail closets converted to water closets.

Since the war, the following closet conversions have been carried out:-

1947	...	...	...	10
1948	...	...	...	4
1949	...	...	...	30
1950	...	...	...	47
1951	...	...	...	8
1952	...	...	...	44
1953	...	...	...	37
1954	...	...	...	17
1955	...	...	...	7

The Surveyor's Department, which is responsible for the cleansing service, states that the number of pail closets still existing is 752 and the number of privy middens, 22, whilst 1,156 premises are served by 776 cesspools.

4. *Public Cleansing.* - The Council undertake the removal of house refuse from all premises within the Borough, the ash-bin method of storage being general and the system of disposal that of controlled tipping.

D. HOUSING

The following are details of new units of housing accommodation completed during the year:

Council Houses	...	...	...	6
Private Houses	...	...	...	885
Self-Help Housing Associations	...	...	...	90
Flats	...	...	...	16
Flats in existing buildings	...	...	...	3
				<u>1,000</u>

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year:

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	471
Number of dwelling-houses (included above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	95
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	41
Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	277

Overcrowding:

Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	4
Number of families dwelling therein	10
Number of persons dwelling therein	38
Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2

Houses demolished or closed:

Number of houses demolished as a result of procedure under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	11
Number of persons displaced as a result of above	36
Number of houses closed as a result of procedure under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	1
Number of persons displaced as a result of above	10

Repairs:

Number of houses made fit after informal action	18
Number of houses made fit after formal notice	

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

Particulars of Entries in Milk Distributors Register

Processing Dairies	1
Retail Dairymen	10
Shopkeepers retailing milk	21
Retail Dairymen registered outside Solihull but selling milk in the district	13

Licences issued in connection with the sale of Designated Milks

Supplementary Licences

Pasteurised	13
Sterilised	13
Tuberculin Tested	13

Dealers' Licences

Pasteurised	19
Sterilised	31
Tuberculin Tested	15

Licences issued to process milk at a Pasteuring Plant ¹⁵ 1

MILK SAMPLES

The following table gives the results of milk samples submitted for biological, bacteriological, phosphatase and turbidity tests.

	Untreated Milk		Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk		Pasteurised Milk		Sterilised Milk		Totals	
No. of Samples	* 5		112		178		71		366	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Methylene Blue Test	-	-	104	2	162	4	-	-	266	6
Phosphatase Test	-	-	109	1	177	-	-	-	286	1
Turbidity Test	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	71	-
T.B. Inoculation Test	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	8	-

In addition 5 samples submitted for T.B. Inoculation Tests were unable to be tested.

Sampling for T.B. Inoculation Tests was restricted because the Public Health Laboratory was prevented from carrying them out due, it is understood, to the shortage of guinea pigs.

In the case of 4 Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk Samples and 11 Pasteurised Milk Samples the Methylene Blue Test was void owing to the Atmospheric Shade Temperature exceeding 65°F. on the day of sampling.

It is satisfying to note upon perusal of the table that approximately 98% of the samples tested proved satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

Manufacturers

Manufacturers' Premises:

Registered at close of 1955	...	...	...	14
Discontinued manufacture	...	...	...	10

Of the four manufacturers of ice cream within the Borough, two use the hot mix and two the cold mix methods.

Vendors

Registered and retailing ice cream at close of 1955	172
New registrations during the year	4
Registrations, transferred	16

Vendors' premises where pre-packed and/or loose ice cream was sold were as follows:

Selling pre-packed ice cream only	...	...	136
Selling pre-packed and loose ice cream	...	...	33
Selling loose ice cream only	...	...	3

The methylene blue test was used for estimating the bacteriological quality. The results of tests are divided into four grades. 35 samples were submitted to the test and graded as follows:-

<i>Grades</i>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
No. of Samples	32	2	-	1

Grade 1 is the highest grade and ice creams placed in Grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Percentages in Grades 3 and 4</i>
1949	123	40
1950	120	18
1951	99	10
1952	58	22
1953	74	11
1954	30	3
1955	35	3

The progressive improvement in the bacterial quality of ice cream in the Borough is clearly shown in the above table. The good results in the earlier years were undoubtedly due to close supervision of the smaller premises of which there were many at that time, but now that the manufacture of ice cream has passed into the hands of large wholesale firms who are equipped with modern machinery and have adequate bacteriological control of the produce, the duties now falling on the department have been reduced to routine sampling.

Analysis of Ice Cream Samples for Fat Content, Sucrose and Milk Solids.

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
11	11	-

By the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953, ice cream is required to contain 5% fat, 10% sugar and 7½% milk solids other than fat.

Iced Lollipops

Of 141 vendors of iced lollipops in the area 6 are registered as manufacturers but one discontinued manufacture during the year. The tendency nowadays is for retailers to purchase their supplies from the larger manufacturer.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

In the Report for 1954 an account was given of the steps taken to licence private slaughterhouses necessitated by the cessation of rationing in July of that year. At the close of that year 8 slaughterhouses were operating, two of them under long-term and six under three monthly licences. During 1955 the use of one slaughterhouse was discontinued.

At the close of the year three slaughterhouses were operated under three-monthly licences. The policy of the Council has been to allow a time for some of the older premises to be brought up to date, short term licences only being granted in respect of those where essential work had not been completed.

The following is a list of defects remedied at slaughterhouses during 1955:

Defective floors	...	...	7
Defective ventilation	...	...	8
Defective lighting	...	...	6
Defective walls	...	...	9
Defective roofs	...	...	3
New Sinks provided	...	...	4
			<hr/>
			37

SLAUGHTERMEN

Twenty-two slaughtermen's licences were in operation at the end of 1955, 19 of them in respect of cattle, sheep and pigs and 3 in respect of those animals and horses. These latter were granted to the staff of a Knackers Yard situated outside the Solihull area and were intended to cope with any emergency that might occur at farms within the Solihull area.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	<i>Cattle excl'dg Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed	636	20	129	6288	1967	-
Number inspected	636	20	129	6288	1967	-
ALLDISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI Whole carcasses condemned				1	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	149	4		312	363	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	23.4	20		4.9	18.4	
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	44	2	-	-	33	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.9	10		-	1.6	
CYSTICERCOSIS Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The above table shows that three beef carcasses were affected by cysticercosis bovis - a small cyst which when eaten can produce tape worm in man. In such cases the carcass and offal are subjected to low temperature by arrangement with a Birmingham firm and in accordance with Ministerial recommendations. This destroys the cysts.

THE MANUFACTURE OF MEAT PRODUCTS

The number of registered premises was as follows:-

Registered at close of 1955	...	...	...	16
New premises registered during the year	...	...	...	1

Only twelve of the sixteen registered premises are in use for the manufacture of meat products.

OTHER FOOD PREPARATION PREMISES.

Routine inspections of commercial kitchens, works canteens and of vehicles from which food is sold were made during the year, there being no stalls where food is prepared in the area.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The following information is in the form requested by the Ministry of Health:

- (i) *The number of food premises in the area by type of business:*

Butchers	...	...	...	...	49
Cafes and Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	38
Confectioners (Bread, cakes, pastry, chocolates and sweets)	...	...	...	...	54
Fishmongers, including Game and Poultry	...	...	...	...	5
Fried Fish and Chips	...	...	...	...	8
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	51
Groceries and Provisions	...	...	...	...	122

(ii) *Number of registered food premises by type under Section 97 of the Solihull Urban District Council Act, 1936*

Ice Cream Vendors: 172, Manufacturers: 4,	
Wholesale Distributors: 1.	177
Manufacturers of Meat Products ...	12
Dairies	9

(iii) *Inspections of registered food premises. 161*
(It is pointed out that 136 of the 172 vendors of ice cream sell wrapped ice cream only)

(iv) *Educational Activity*

The most successful educational propaganda is undoubtedly carried on by sanitary inspectors visiting food premises and talking or demonstrating to the workers on the spot. No opportunity is lost of stressing the importance of hygiene in the preparation and distribution of food and the high standard of food handling in shops in the area has been maintained.

In addition to these day-to-day activities the opportunity is taken, whenever offered of addressing meetings on the subject of clean food. During the year three such talks were given, two of them to school leavers.

v) *The method of disposal of condemned food*

The following amounts of food were examined and disposed of after inspection had shown that they were unfit for human consumption:

	Tons Cwts Qrs Lbs			
Meat (other than at registered slaughterhouses)	1	2	15	
Corned Beef	4	-	26	
Full Cream Milk Powder ...	19	-	-	
Miscellaneous Tinned Foods ...	1	1	2	2
Other Foods	1	-	8	
	2	7	1	23

The full Cream Milk Powder was diverted for animal food and the remainder of the condemned food was disposed of by burial. In connection with this work 807 "surrenders" of unsound food were made in respect of which 582 certificates of unfitness were issued to persons applying for them.

(vi) *Special Examinations*

It will be noticed that both the Corned Beef and the Full Cream Milk Powder mentioned in the list above are higher in amount than is usual. Both these items were inspected at a large Food Store in the area, the Corned Beef having deteriorated due to long storage and the Full Cream Milk Powder, which was in 56 lb. and 112 lb. sacks, due to accidental occurrence of dampness which adversely affected its quality.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT SAMPLING

The work done during 1955:

	Total number of samples taken	
	Formal	Informal
Milk	127	14
Miscellaneous Foods & Drugs,	2	157

Of these, 127 formal and 13 informal samples of milk, and 149 informal samples of miscellaneous foods and drugs were reported as genuine.

The following sample of milk was reported unsatisfactory

No.	Method	Remarks
2345	Pasteurised Milk Informal	Contained 13 parts per 100, (by volume of Moist Extraneous Dirt. The dirt consisted almost entirely of mineral matter. Sample of school milk submitted to Public Analyst after complaint. Process Dairy Company warned.

The results of unsatisfactory samples of Foods and Drugs other than milk were as follows:-

<i>No</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2255	Orange Wine	Formal	Deficient of 1.9% Proof Spirit as declared on the label. After consultation with the manufacturers and the Public Analyst it was agreed that on this occasion the discrepancy be regarded in the light of tolerance.
2256	Ham Cheese Spread	Formal	Contained less than 10% Ham. This quantity did not justify the use of the expression "Ham Cheese Spread". Old Stock. Manufacturer agreed to amend label.
320	Spiced Herring Paste	Informal	Deficient of 52 - 56% Fish. Of foreign manufacture. Stock voluntarily surrendered.
346	Portion of Bread Loaf	Informal	Contained dead larvae of an insect. Sample submitted to Public Analyst after complaint. Baker warned.
371	Rum Butter Spread	Informal	Unsatisfactory label. Withdrawn from stock by wholesaler. Unable to obtain formal sample.
415	Sulphur and Lime Juice Tablets	Informal	Misleading label. Manufacturer agreed to amend description on label.
426	Ginger Wine	Informal	Unsatisfactory label. Brewery Company agreed to alter label.
438	Coconut Oil	Informal	Unsatisfactory label. Old stock. Remainder withdrawn from sale.
50	Beef Sausage	Informal	Contained preservative not declared.
43	Pork Sausage	Informal	lared. Retailers warned.

F. PREVALENCE OF - AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

1. Incidence of Commoner Infectious Diseases since 1948

Year	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia
1948	33	105	50	2
1949	1	113	41	5
1950	1	73	49	2
1951	2	34	84	10
1952	-	83	73	19
1953	-	87	75	8
1954	-	136	54	7
1955	-	47	52	9

Diphtheria

It is pleasing to report that once again no cases of Diphtheria were notified.

Scarlet Fever

The distribution of the cases notified was as follows: Sheldon 9; Olton 1; Solihull 21; Shirley 8; and Knowle 8.

Poliomyelitis

One case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis and three cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

2. Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

From records held in this Office the following table shows the Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation status of children under school age and of school age, as at the 31st December 1955.

Date of Birth	Diphtheria only	Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Combined	Total	Births	%
1940	699	-	699	1,047	66.7
1941	725	-	725	1,106	65.6
1942	715	2	717	1,204	59.5
1943	810	1	811	1,380	58.8
1944	1,064	12	1,076	1,400	76.9
1945	848	14	862	1,143	75.4
1946	914	33	947	1,223	77.4
1947	1,046	60	1,106	1,345	82.2
1948	931	90	1,021	1,169	87.3
1949	898	137	1,035	1,052	98.4
1950	863	158	1,021	1,035	98.6
1951	728	232	960	991	96.9
1952	369	482	851	897	94.9
1953*	216	551	767	962	79.7
1954*	100	589	689	1,033	-
1955*	9	81	90	1,181	-

* All records for these years have not yet been received.

Tuberculosis

Sixty-nine cases were notified during the year; 66 respiratory and three non-respiratory. Thirty-five of these cases were transferred from other authorities.

Thirty-five cases were admitted to Sanatoria during the year and 43 were discharged after treatment (including some admitted during the previous year).

The number of notified cases on the Office Tuberculosis Register as at the 31st December, 1955, was as follows:-

Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
307	25	332

Food Poisoning

Twelve notifications were received during the year in respect of Food Poisoning. In no case was the cause of the illness discovered.

G. OTHER MATTERS AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 47

No cases were dealt with by the Council

SWIMMING POOLS

The unusually hot weather during the summer caused large numbers of people to attend the two swimming pools open to the public. One of the pools is now owned by the Council whilst the other is privately owned, and both are provided with continuous filtration and chlorination plants. In view of these large attendances at the pools it was found necessary to keep them during peak periods, under at least daily observation in order to see that the bye-laws of the Council were carried out.

Sanitary Inspectors visiting the pools are provided with apparatus with which they can test the water for chlorine content and also for comparative acidity or alkalinity. In addition to these daily checks at peak periods 14 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for both chemical and bacteriological examination and two to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination only. On the basis of the daily reports and the results of these samples advice was given to the operators of the pools so that any condition of the water likely to affect bathers adversely could be corrected as soon as possible.

In addition to the deterioration in the chemical quality of the water during peak loads it was found that its clarity was adversely affected by the build up of organic matter in the water and the presence of algae. In such circumstances the bottom of the pool could not be seen clearly, and anyone getting into difficulties and sinking to the bottom might not be noticed immediately; Not a satisfactory state of affairs.

At the privately owned pool advice was given to clean out the bath and at the Corporation pool the water was changed.

our advice. In addition, at the Corporation pool, certain improvements were effected. These included fitting a storage tank in order to isolate the bath's water from the incoming water from the mains, repairing leakages in the bath water circulation system and the repaving of a portion of the surround of the bath so as to divert surface contamination away from the bath.

As the result of our experience with the Corporation pool, it has been decided to restrict the number of bathers using the pool.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948 - Part I of the Act.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
With mechanical power	143	193	-	-
Without mechanical power	10	12	-	-
Works of Building or engineering construction	6	6	-	-
<i>Total</i>	159	211	-	-

	Number of Cases in which Defects were found	
	Found	Remedied
Sanitary Conveniences:		
(a) Insufficient	-	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	19	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-
(d) Other Offences	-	-
<i>Total</i>	19	11

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork - NIL

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

A deposit gauge from which is calculated the monthly rainfall and the amount of solid matter falling in the vicinity is sited on the roof of the Council House, lead peroxide instruments used for estimating the amount of sulphur-dioxide in the atmosphere are sited at the Health Department, New Road and in the grounds of the Borough Surveyor's Department buildings.

The purpose of these investigations is to ascertain the amount of pollution falling upon the ground from the atmosphere and to try to ascertain those elements which might be harmful.

The total amount of soluble and insoluble matter deposited on the Council House site was 129.81 tons per square mile, giving a monthly average of 10.82 tons. The lightest deposit took place in July when the fall was 4.65 tons per square mile and the heaviest in May when the fall was 19.16 tons per square mile.

In view of the suggested connection between Atmospheric Pollution and Lung Cancer, the following figures showing the number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus for the past five years may be of interest.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1951	17	4	21
1952	14	1	15
1953	23	-	23
1954	21	3	24
1955	23	4	27

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Only one firm is registered under this Act to upholster new furniture.

There are no premises licensed for the manufacture of rag flock or its storage for distribution to registered premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Four applications were received from proprietors of pet shops for their premises to be licensed. The Act sets out the conditions under which pet animals should be kept for sale.

Suitably qualified officers of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were asked by the Council to report upon the applicants' premises. A satisfactory report was received in each case and the necessary licence issued.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Warfarin continues to be the poison used for the purpose of rat and mice destruction, with oatmeal as the base, this combination producing excellent results. The clearance of rats and mice is achieved, poison prejudice appears to be eliminated and where an occasional re-infestation occurs, the interval between infestations is a lengthy one.

The Rodent Operative with a small van is fully employed in rodent destruction and the table gives details of the work done during the year:-

	Type of Property				Total
	Private	Business & Industrial	Local Authority	Agricultural	
Properties Inspected:					
On Complaint	686	61	24	13	784
Routine ...	502	3	1	-	506
Properties Treated ..	1,138	62	23	13	1,236
Dead Rats found	1,147	215	112	93	1,567
Dead Mice found	50	33	13	-	96

SEWER TREATMENTS

The policy of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food with respect to the disinfection of sewers was followed during the year and two treatments were carried out at six monthly intervals.

In March, the manholes found infested during the previous treatment in September were pre-baited with 4ozs. sausage rusks and where possible a similar pre-bait was laid in three manholes on either side. Poisoned bait was then laid where "takes" occurred. In addition to and in conjunction with this maintenance treatment, 10% of the manholes in the whole of the sewerage systems in the District were pre-baited and where "takes" occurred, poisoned bait was laid in the manhole and again where possible, in three manholes on either side.

The maintenance treatment in September involved pre-baiting of the manholes where previous "takes" had been recorded, with the usual overlap of three manholes on either side. Poisoned bait was then laid where "takes" were noted, the poison and bait used being different from that used in March.

Details of the treatments and results obtained are given here:-

Date of Treatment	Bait & Poison used	No. of Manholes baited	No. of Poisoned Baits Taken	
			Partial	Complete
March	Sausage Rusks and Zinc Phosphide	316	23	2
Sept.	Bread Mash and Arsenious Oxide	58	4	

CARAVANS

Caravans sited in the area have decreased in number from 78 to 63. All new arrivals are carefully watched and in

practically all cases application is made to the Council for permission to remain on a given site. These applications are either granted for short terms or refused under the provisions of the Solihull Urban District Council Act, 1936, and the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. The movement of caravans into and out of the district is shown in detail in the table below:

Caravans used for full-time occupation:

No. established at end of 1954	...	...	...	...	78
No. newly sited during 1955	...	...	...	...	17
No. removed from sites during 1955	...	...	...	...	32
No. established at end of 1955	...	...	...	...	63
No. of Temporary "Permissions" given under Section 44 of the Solihull Urban District Council Act, 1936, and the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, (including 7 renewals)	...	...	...	...	18
No. of "Permissions" refused before Caravan sited	...	...	...	...	2

Caravans used for Recreational Purposes only:

No. established at end of 1954	...	...	...	...	10
No. newly sited during 1955	...	...	...	...	1
No. changed from full-time to recreational	...	...	...	...	3
No. sited at end of 1955	...	...	...	...	14

Number of Caravans on only licensed site in the Borough at December, 1955 ... 32

Eleven persons were granted permission to use their caravans for a temporary period. Of these, 3 were owners who wished to live in the caravans pending completion of houses in course of construction and 4 were employees working temporarily on constructional sites.

DEMOLITION OF HOUSES

(a) *Permanent Dwellings:*

During the year, 6 notices were served under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, inviting owners to appear before the

Council when demolition of their properties was being considered. Demolition Orders were made in respect of 6 houses. In the case of 3 other houses the decision to accept undertakings to carry out repairs was deferred.

In 1955 one house was demolished following a Demolition Order made that year and 4 houses following Demolition Orders made in 1954. At the end of the year tenants of three houses were awaiting re-housing by the Council and 20 other cases were outstanding from the previous year.

(b) Temporary Dwellings:

In 5 cases notices were served under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, inviting owners to appear before the Council at the time when Demolition Orders were being considered.

Twenty-two Demolition Orders were made during the year and an undertaking was accepted by the Council in respect of one dwelling that it would not be used for human habitation. Two temporary dwellings were demolished as a result of action taken in 1954 and four in accordance with action taken in 1955.

At the end of the year the tenants of 15 dwellings were awaiting re-housing by the Council together with 5 cases outstanding from the previous year.

DRAINAGE OF TRADE PREMISES

During the year a complaint was received of oil pollution of a stream used for watering livestock, and investigations were carried out at all Solihull factories known to have surface drainage discharging to the stream. As a result, the oil separating plant at an engineering factory was required to be cleaned out.

On representations being made by this Department, trade effluent treatment plants were provided at two factories in the area.

Close liaison was maintained with the technical officers of the Birmingham Tame & Rea District Drainage Board, and a number of joint visits were made to factories during the year.

SHOPS

In the Annual Report for 1954 a list was given showing the businesses carried on at shops within the Borough. Since the close of 1954 eighteen new shops have been opened and four closed so that the total is now 788.

Successful informal action was taken to ensure that the provisions of the Shops Acts regarding the arrangements for the health and comforts of shop workers, the employment of young persons, satisfactory halfholidays and the closing hours were complied with.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM

119 premises were licensed for the storage of a total 176,515 gallons of petroleum spirit and 14,353 gallons of petroleum mixtures. The income received from the payment of licence fees was £88.17.6d.

During the year the Department was informed that 260 gallons of petrol had leaked from an underground storage tank at a roadside filling station.

Investigations were commenced immediately, and it was found that two tanks were coupled together with a joint suction pipe. The tank believed to be leaking was almost full of water, and it was thought that the petrol had not leaked into the subsoil but had been forced out by the water into the second tank via the joint suction pipe. No proper sales records were kept and it was impossible to prove the hypothesis.

Colour and air tests were applied to the tank, but the

tank failed to hold pressure. The tank was immediately placed out of use and subsequently filled with sand because the proprietors of the station desired to leave the tank where it was as a new underground tank was being placed at an adjoining site.

TABLE OF WORK DONE - 1955

DWELLING HOUSES

Internal Defects remedied:

Defective floors	45
Defective ranges, fireplaces and flues	9
Defective windows and doors	72
Defective sinks and waste pipes	17
Damp Walls	9
Defective staircases	1
Defective plaster	48
Defective hot water apparatus	40

External Defects remedied:

Defective roofs	63
Defective pointing and brickwork of walls	36
Defective chimneys	17
Defective rainwater pipes and gully channels	29
Defective eaves gutters	45
Defective dustbins	51
Defective yard paving and fencing	11

DEMOLITION

Houses demolished	5
Temporary Dwellings demolished	6

DRAINAGE

Defective drains reconstructed	9
Defective drains and soilpipes cleansed or repaired	72
Inspection Chamber Covers provided	8
Cesspools and Pail closets repaired	4
Pail closets converted to W.C.'s	7
Defective W.C.'s and W.C. buildings	47
Flushing cisterns provided to hand flushed closets..	3
Extra closet accommodation provided	1
Cesspools put out of use	3
Carried forward	658

Brought forward	658
WATER SUPPLY	
Houses connected to mains and well supplies discontinued	4
Defective water supply remedied	8
SHOPS	
Legal forms exhibited on request	7
Miscellaneous contraventions remedied	5
FOOD KITCHENS	
Sinks provided	1
Wall and ceiling surfaces repaired	10
Floors repaired	2
SLAUGHTERHOUSES	
Miscellaneous defects remedied	37
PETROLEUM STORAGE	
Petroleum installations supervised	9
Air pressure tests on underground storage tanks supervised	18
MISCELLANEOUS	
Defects at factories remedied	11
Smoke nuisances abated	8
Offensive accumulations removed	8
Houses disinfected after cases of infectious disease	32
Insect disinfestations	12
Miscellaneous defects remedied	11
TOTAL	<u>841</u>

TABLE I

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

Summary of Visits and Notices Served in the Sanitary
Inspector's Department during the Year 1955

	<i>Visits Made</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>		<i>Notices Complied With</i>
		<i>Stat- utory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	
Housing - Public Health Acts	1,705	10	148	132
Housing - Housing Acts	373	-	61	58
Housing - Caravans	129	-	-	-
Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences	389	3	42	25
Cesspools	32	1	2	1
Pail Closet Conversions	23	-	-	-
Dustbins	59	-	33	38
Refuse Disposal	25	-	-	-
Piggeries	82	-	-	-
Food Premises	573	1	1	3
Shops	957	-	-	3
Milk Supply	21	-	-	-
Bakehouses	13	-	1	1
Ice Cream Premises and Sampling	134	-	-	-
Licensed Premises	12	-	-	-
Sampling - Milk	112	-	-	-
Sampling - Food and Drugs Act	223	-	-	-
Sampling - Water	100	-	-	-
Swimming Pools	97	-	-	-
Smoke Observations and Other Smoke Visits	118	-	-	-
Slaughterhouses	1,307	-	-	-
Factories and Workshops	214	-	-	-
Offensive Trade	7	-	-	-
Water Supplies	128	-	8	3
Outworkers Premises	33	-	-	-
Infectious Diseases and Disinfections	176	-	-	-
Rats and Mice Complaints	49	-	-	-
Insect Infestations	47	-	-	-
Petroleum Installations	259	-	-	-
Interviews	303	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	695	-	-	-
TOTALS	8,395	15	296	264

TABLE II

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

Vital Statistics of Whole District During 1955 and Previous Years

Year 1	Population estimated to Middle of each Year 2	Births		Net Deaths Belonging To The Borough			
		Net		Under 1 year of Age		At All Ages	
		Number 3	Rate 4	Number 5	Rate per 1,000 Live Births 6	Number 7	Rate 8
1947	63,890	1,345	21.1	32	24.0	546	8.5
1948	66,600	1,169	17.5	21	17.9	545	8.1
1949	66,850	1,052	15.5	33	31.3	589	8.8
1950	67,640	1,035	15.3	29	28.01	587	8.6
1951	67,980	991	14.5	29	29.2	676	9.9
1952	68,420	897	13.1	26	28.9	600	8.7
1953	69,570	962	13.8	25	25.9	565	8.1
1954	72,470	1,033	14.2	21	20.3	598	8.2
1955	75,740	1,181	15.6	22	18.6	660	8.7

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1955

England and Wales

*Birth-rate, Death rate, and Infantile Mortality during the
Year 1955. (Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population

Live Births per 1,000 Population	15.0
Deaths per 1,000 Population	11.7
Still Births per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	23.1
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births	24.9

TABLE III

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified During the Year 1955

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified									Total cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages	At Ages - Years								
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 & upwards	Age Unknown	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	8	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	47	-	10	34	2	1	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	52	1	5	3	1	8	10	19	5	3
Malaria	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	9	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	6
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	4
Acute Encephalitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-Encephalitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis	31	-	-	1	10	14	5	1	-	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	12	-	1	1	2	3	3	-	2	-
TOTALS	182	12	17	44	18	39	23	22	7	17

TABLE IV

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

Causes of Death During the Year 1955

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
ALL CAUSES	346	314
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	5	1
2. Tuberculosis, Other	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	16	-
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	23	4
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	1	9
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	8
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	45	37
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	2
16. Diabetes	1	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	40	65
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	69	45
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	5	10
20. Other Heart Disease	42	55
21. Other Circulatory Disease	13	9
22. Influenza	3	2
23. Pneumonia	11	8
24. Bronchitis	20	7
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	3
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	4	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.	3	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	1	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	23	23
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	1
34. All other Accidents	3	11
35. Suicide	3	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War ...	-	-

TABLE V

ANNUAL REPORT - 1955

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS FROM THE STATION AT 90, STATION ROAD, SOLIHULL
 Kindly supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr C R Hutchinson; B.Sc. A.M.I.C.E.

Barometer Set at 442 feet above Sea Level.							
Month	Thermometers at 4' 0" Shaded (Fahrenheit Scale)		Minimum Ground Varied Between	Rainfall		Sunshine	
	Maximum Air Varied Between	Minimum Air Varied Between		Monthly Total Inches	Average for the month over 8 years	Monthly Total Hours	Average for the month over 8 years
January	31.2 to 53.2	12.8 to 45.2	13.5 to 42.1	2.45	2.04	30.6	41.8
February	31.2 to 53.0	10.8 to 40.8	12.5 to 37.3	2.195	1.94	69.45	61.73
March	36.1 to 54.3	21.0 to 44.2	14.2 to 44.2	3.20	2.43	123.4	82.71
April	50.5 to 68.0	31.2 to 50.6	25.4 to 49.8	1.10	2.55	124.5	174.6
May	44.2 to 69.8	32.2 to 48.6	25.9 to 46.5	4.52	2.55	144.2	174.6
June	53.2 to 73.6	34.5 to 57.5	25.8 to 56.0	2.845	1.97	116.45	177.8
July	62.5 to 84.9	45.6 to 59.8	40.7 to 58.6	.94	2.04	256.1	179.1
August	61.1 to 85.4	42.5 to 61.1	35.9 to 58.4	.46	3.18	143.2	175.3
September	61.5 to 75.5	38.4 to 59.5	31.8 to 55.7	1.74	2.10	133.1	120.7
October	46.5 to 69.9	21.6 to 52.4	14.6 to 47.2	1.485	2.65	105.7	89.6
November	39.8 to 62.2	26.3 to 47.9	20.1 to 46.5	2.77	3.45	43.7	56.3
December	33.0 to 57.8	19.8 to 47.9	14.5 to 45.2	2.37	2.17	44.1	41.9

