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Borough of Solihull



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1960

BY

IAN M. McLACHLAN

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH





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Journal of the



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1891

BY

JAN. W. BAYARD

ALBANY: J. B. KNEELAND, 1892.



69, New Road,
Solihull.

Tel.No.Solihull 3041/2

Although this report 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 COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL MR.MAYOR,
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Mr.Mayor and Councillors,

I present herewith my Annual Report for 1960 relating to the health of the inhabitants of the Borough of Solihull.

For their ready help at all times, I would give my grateful thanks to the members of the Council and to my colleagues.

IAN McLACHLAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

FROM THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The coming into force of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 has brought with it a new outlook on caravan sites and in particular those used for residential, as distinct from recreational purposes. The day of the uninsulated small and badly ventilated residential van with its problems of internal condensation has gone and has given way to a larger and better constructed van, not imminently suitable for mobile use but intended to remain on a permanent site. Such sites, under terms of the Act will need to be furnished with proper standing water supply, drainage and the other amenities laid down in the Model Standards published by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. Even with these standards, however, the main objection to the caravan still remains, for when compared with that of an average house the floor area of a caravan is small, often equal to only one room of a small house. It is often claimed that a caravan dwelling is suitable for the needs of a couple, but if the couple be young and children arrive in due course, overcrowding results and an atmosphere is provided which might be to the detriment, not only of the children, but of the whole family.

To the human being environment is important and housing, clean food, pure water and clean air are all beneficial to the cause of healthy living.

As the statistics show, the problem of serving houses with pure water has been largely overcome, for 98% of the properties in the area are now connected to mains, leaving 317 houses in rural parts of the district served by wells. Many of these are unsatisfactory shallow wells liable to pollution from the surface used in connection with old country cottages. Although many mains extensions have been carried out by the Council in conjunction with the water undertakers the properties remaining to be supplied with satisfactory drinking water are either too far away from the mains or alternately the cost of the sinking of a deep well would be prohibitive having regard to the value of the property. Most of the houses with poor water supplies are in the green belt and are not expected to be supplied with piped water except in the unlikely event of building development taking place.

place near to them which would justify the extension of a main.

After clean water comes clean air, the newest of the environmental services as applied to domestic premises. The first smoke control Order came into operation in Solihull on September 1st, 1960, after a year's inspection and supervising the installation of approved appliances and so far as can at present be judged it has been a success. This is the first of six Smoke Control Areas in or near Solihull defined in the Council's five year smoke control programme approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. In the years ahead Solihull should benefit from smoke control by enjoying a brighter and healthier atmosphere and cleaner buildings.

One's thanks are due for another year of support by the members of the Council, colleagues in this and other departments, and the members of the public without whose co-operation day to day administration would be much more difficult than it is.

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

Mayor: Councillor P.E.L. Lightfoot, J.P.

Deputy Mayor: Alderman H.W. Miller, J.P.

Members of the Public Health Committee: Alderman J.A. Emlyn Jones (Chairman), Councillor L.J. Coombes (Vice-Chairman), Alderman Davy, Councillors Burton, Gibbons, Miss Mahon, Nock, Perry, Mr. Stott and Mrs. Wainwright.

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 Public Health Inspector

a, c, e, f, ERNEST VAUGHAN

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

a, c, d, JOSEPH S. FORMAN

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

b, c,	GEOFFREY N. DEAN
b, c, d,	ERNEST SOUTHERN
b, c,	ROBERT P. CHURCHILL
b, c,	LESLIE J. PEARCE
b, c, e,	SIDNEY DAVIES

Rodent Operative

E. CALLAGHAN

Public Analysts:

BOSTOCK, HILL AND RIGBY

- a. Qualifying Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
- b. Qualifying Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Association Joint Examination Board
- c. Meat Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
- d. Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
- e. Smoke Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
- f. Certificate of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Population (estimated Mid.1960) Registrar General 92,550

Live Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	853	815	1,668
Illegitimate	23	20	43
	<u>876</u>	<u>835</u>	<u>1,711</u>

Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population 18.4

Still Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	13	8	21
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>22</u>

Rate per 1,000 total live and still Births 12.6

Deaths	Male	Female	Total
All Causes	367	386	753

Death Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population 8.1

Deaths of Infants under 1 year

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	18	18	36
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>36</u>

Death Rate of all Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live Births 21.0

Death Rate of legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 21.5

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

Deaths from Measles (all ages) Nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) Nil

Neo-natal Mortality (under four weeks of age)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	13	14	27
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>27</u>

Rate per 1,000 related live births 16

Early Neo-natal Mortality (1st week)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	10	14	24
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	10	14	24

Rate per 1,000 related live Births 14

Perinatal Mortality (stillbirths plus deaths during 1st week)

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	23	22	45
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	23	23	46

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... 26

Percentage of illegitimate live Births 2

Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion) N

Maternal Mortality rate (including abortion) per
1,000 total births N

One noticeable feature of the foregoing figures is the increase in the death rate of infants under 1 year from the previous year's figure of 12.5 per 1,000 live births to 21.0

A study of these 36 infant deaths shows some interesting facts. None was illegitimate. All came from good homes; only one was a questionable birth injury.

Of the 10 deaths of infants aged 1 month to 1 year:-

4 of the deaths were preventable (1 asphyxia - infantile
3 asphyxia - accidental)

6 had deformities (confirmed by post mortem examination where doubtful)

Of the 26 Neo-natal deaths (Deaths under 1 month):-

15 had deformities (confirmed by post mortem examination where doubtful).

1 had combined birth injury and abnormality.

1 had congenital blood disease

9 were Premature:-

Triplets - 26 weeks

Twins - premature

- Two - premature and abnormal
- One - Infant weighed 5 lbs.
- One - Infant weighed 2 lbs. 6 oz.

It is possible "something" had happened to many of these infants between the time of the male and female cells uniting and birth. The "something" might have been caused by chemical contraception, chemicals, alcohol, drugs, bacterial or viral disease.

It will be interesting to see if this trend is continued next year or is noticeable in other parts of the country.

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, ice cream samples are 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 Services 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.

4. During the year a new Ambulance Service Centre was opened at Hermitage Road, Solihull.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER

The Borough is supplied with mains water by the water undertakings of the Cities of Birmingham and Coventry. The number of houses served by them is approximately as follows:-

Birmingham	Coventry
28,758	1,757

There is no evidence that these supplies are liable to be plumbo-solvent.

The following samples of mains water were taken during the year.

Birmingham		Coventry	
No. of Samples		No. of Samples	
Chemical and Bacteriological Tests	Bacteriological only	Chemical and Bacteriological Tests	Bacteriological only
2	2	2	1

All samples were of satisfactory quality and suitable for use as public supplies.

Of 878 wells existing in 1944, 609 have now become redundant, leaving 269 wells in active use.

The decrease in the number of wells is due principally to making mains water available to the more remote parts of the district by the extension of water mains, to action taken under the Housing Act to demolish unfit property, and to the demolition of older houses throughout the district to make way for new housing estates and flats.

Results of Samples from Wells. A number of samples from individual wells were submitted to the appropriate laboratory whilst investigating complaints or for the purposes of supervision, and the results were as follows:-

No. of samples submitted for chemical and bacteriological tests	10
No. of chemical samples satisfactory	4
No. of chemical samples unsatisfactory	6

No. of bacteriological samples satisfactory ...	...
No. of bacteriological samples unsatisfactory ...	...
No. of samples submitted for bacteriological examination only ...	... ..
No. of samples satisfactory ...	... ..
No. of samples unsatisfactory ...	... ..

Most of the samples examined bacteriologically were collected from properties on the Mount Estate which obtain their supplies from shallow wells. At some future date this area will probably be dealt with under the Demolition Provisions of the Housing Acts.

Where samples were found to be unsatisfactory and a main water supply was available, property owners were requested to provide a mains water supply and replace the well water supply.

Number of Houses and Population served by public water mains

(a) Direct to houses:

The number of houses and retail shops as ascertained from the rate books is 30,515. Of these, approximately 30,000 houses or 98% are connected direct to the mains, whilst 317 or 2% are served by 269 wells.

(b) By Standpipes:

12 houses are served by mains water from 6 standpipes or taps in outbuildings for the common use of several houses.

Drainage and Sewerage

The local sewerage system has been extended by the laying of 3,869 yards of foul sewers and 8,385 yards of surface water sewers.

Closet Accommodation and Cesspools

During the year under review 42 pail-closets were converted to mechanically flushed water-closets and 25 cesspools were continued following connection of the properties to the public sewers.

£1,225 was paid by the Council to owners of properties

in the form of grants towards the cost of conversion of the
pail-closets.

Over the past 12 years 337 pail-closets have been dispensed
with.

The Borough Surveyor's Department, which is responsible
for the emptying of pail-closets and cesspools, states that at
the end of 1960, 426 pail-closets and 665 cesspools existed in
the Council's area and the number of properties drained to
cesspools is stated to be 914.

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

Number of houses built during the year, including flats:

Council Houses, ...	95
Private Houses ...	853

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	167
Number of dwelling-houses (including above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	14
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	10
Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	155

Houses Demolished or Closed

Number of houses demolished as a result of procedure under the Housing Acts ...	16
Number of persons displaced as a result of above	42
Number of houses closed ...	1
Number of persons displaced as a result of a Closing Order ...	2

(a) Permanent Dwellings

During the year 6 notices were served under the Housing Acts inviting owners to appear before the Council when demolition of their property was being considered. Demolition Orders were made in respect of 3 of these houses and a Closing Order was made on one house reported in 1959.

(b) *Temporary Dwellings*

In four cases notices were served under the Housing Acts inviting owners to appear before the Council at the time when Demolition Orders were being considered. Two Demolition Orders were made and 2 temporary dwellings were demolished as a result of action taken in previous years. At the end of the year there were no tenants of temporary dwellings on which there was a Demolition Order awaiting re-housing by the Council.

Repairs

Number of houses made fit after informal action	85
Number of houses made fit after formal action	3

RENT ACT, 1957

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applicants for Certificates	15
(2) Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue Certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ...	6
(b) in respect of all defects	
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	13
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule of the Rent Act, 1957. ...	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	2

CARAVANS

The Caravan Sites and Development Act, 1960, came into operation on the 29th August, 1960, and a Code of Model Standards issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the guidance of Local Authorities when considering an application for a site licence. Applications divide themselves into two parts; firstly, permission is to be obtained under Town Planning

legislation, and secondly a licence must be obtained which may be subject to any reasonable conditions that the authority may empower.

One application was received during the year in respect of the Greswolde Caravan Site of 32 caravans which had been established for 10 years and negotiations were in progress at the end of the year.

MILK SUPPLY

Particulars of entries in Milk Distribution Register

Retail Dairymen	7
Shopkeepers retailing milk ...	25
Retail Dairymen registered outside Solihull but selling milk in the district ...	9

Licences issued in connection with the sale of Designated Milks

Supplementary Licences	...	...	...
Pasteurised	...	...	...	9
Sterilised	...	...	...	9
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	9
Dealer's Licences				
Pasteurised	...	...	...	22
Sterilised	...	...	...	29
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	14

MILK SAMPLES

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

	Untreated Milk		Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk		Pasteurised Milk		Sterilised Milk		Totals	
of Samples										
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
of Samples			50		53		30		133	
Methylene Blue Test	-	-	50	-	53	-	30	-	133	-
Phosphatase Test	-	-	50	-	53	-	-	-	103	-
Turbidity Test	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	-

ICE CREAM

Manufacturers

At the close of the year there were no active manufacturers of Ice cream in the Borough.

Vendors

Registered and retailing ice cream at close of 1960	208
New registrations during the year ...	7
Registrations transferred	2

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

Selling pre-packed ice cream only ...	170
Selling pre-packed and loose ice cream...	35
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, 17 samples were submitted to the test and graded as follows:-

Grades	1	2	3	4
No. of Samples	14	2	1	-

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

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

No. of Samples	Satisfactory
16	16

By the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959, ice cream is required to contain 5% fat, and 7½% milk solids other than fat. In the case of Dairy Ice Cream, Dairy Cream Ice Cream Ice the fat must be milk fat. The results of sampling shows that Ice cream sold in the area is a higher solid content than the legal standard.

Iced Lollipops

Of 184 vendors of iced lollipops in the area 2 are manufacturing the product they sell by retail.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Annual licences were issued in respect of 7 slaughterhouses.

As required by the Slaughterhouses Reports (appointed day) order, 1959, a detailed report on each of the slaughterhouses was made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

SLAUGHTERMEN.

Fourteen slaughtermen's licences were issued during the year, all of them in respect of cattle, sheep and pigs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excl'dg cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	717	3	24	6,610	1,610	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI.						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	119	2	1	137	86	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	16.6	66.6	4.1	2.1	5.4	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	33	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0.3	-	-	-	2.0	-
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

THE MANUFACTURE OF MEAT PRODUCTS

The number of registered premises at the close of 1960 was 11 of which 8 are in active use.

OTHER FOOD PREPARATION PREMISES

Routine inspection 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.

A CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

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

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

Butchers	60
Cafes and Snack Bars including Public Houses serving meals	41
Confectioners (Bread, cakes, pastry, chocolates and sweets)	55
Fishmongers	7
Fried Fish and Chips	9
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	59
Groceries and Provisions	133

- (2) *Number of registered food premises under Section 97 of the Solihull Urban District Council Act, 1936.*

Ice cream. Vendors: 208. Wholesale Distributors 1	
Manufacturers of Meat Products	8

- (3) *Inspections of registered food premises...* 84

- (4) The most successful educational propaganda is undoubtedly carried on by Public Health 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 lecturing on this subject to local meetings. The high standard of food handling in shops in the area has been maintained.

(5) *The amount and method of disposal of condemned food.*

The following food was examined and disposed of by burial after inspection had shown that it was unfit for human consumption:-

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat and Offal	-	4	1	20
Miscellaneous Tinned Foods	1	1	3	9
Other foods	-	10	1	22
	1	16	2	23

In connection with this work 1,158 "surrenders" of unsound food were made, in respect of which 421 certificates of unfitness were issued to persons applying for

(6) *Special Examinations* Nil

(7) *Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-52*
(See previous section of Ice-Cream).

(8) *Food Hygiene Regulations 1955-56*

These regulations came into operation on the 1st January, 1956. Generally speaking there has been ready compliance with the requirements of the Regulations, as a result of requests made by the Department the following work was carried out:-

Wash Hand Basins Provided	1
Hot Water Provided	
Walls, ceilings and counters re-surfaced ...	1
Floors repaired	
Ventilation improved	
Refrigerators provided	
Miscellaneous	

No exceptional difficulties were experienced.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT SAMPLING

The work done during 1960:-

	<i>Total number of samples taken</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Milk	64	4
Miscellaneous Foods and Drugs	-	149

Of these, all the formal samples and two of the informal samples of milk and 147 informal samples of miscellaneous foods and drugs were reported as Genuine.

The results of unsatisfactory samples of Food and Drugs found as a result of routine sampling were as follows:-

<i>No.</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
3593	American Hamburgers	Informal	Unsatisfactory label. Manufacturer agreed to alter label.
600	Ground Almonds	Informal	Unsatisfactory label. No packer's name and address on carton. Referred to packer, who agreed to alter label.
714	Hot Milk	Informal	Contained 19% added water. Retailer warned.
720	Hot Milk	Informal	Deficient of 13% fat. Retailer warned.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

	1960	1959	1958	1957
Total number of complaints received ...	30	22	32	28
Number of complaints where samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination	13	12	11	12
Number of complaints where samples were examined in the Department	3	6	11	5
Number of complaints dealt with departmentally	14	4	10	11

1) Action taken on samples submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
3497	Casserole Steak	Contaminated with metal from the can. Of foreign manufacture. Referred to Importer.
3498	Stewed Steak	Unfit for human consumption. Of foreign manufacture. Referred to Importer.
3509	Creamed Sago	Alleged to have unsatisfactory taste. No evidence of any chemical contamination or decomposition which would give rise to an unsatisfactory taste. No further action taken.

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
3542	Cooked Peas	Alleged to be sour. Peas form part of a meal served in a restaurant. No evidence of the presence of any chemical contamination likely to affect the taste. Referred to restaurant proprietor since it was considered that the peas tasted of mould.
3565	Bread	Contained foreign matter consisting substantially of sandy matter, probably derived from soil. Referred to manufacturer.
3583	Bitter Lemon Drink	Contaminated with a number of small pieces of brown foreign matter, consisting of a mixture of moulds. Referred to manufacturer.
3584	Pasteurised Milk	Contained foreign matter which consisted of a dense mass of intermingled mould hyphae, together with one dead fly. No direct evidence that the foreign body was present in the bottle before filling. Referred to dairy company.
3585	Bacon	Contaminated with one maggot, the common blue bottle. Retained.
3677	Corned Beef	Alleged to have caused sickness. Some imperfections in the tin plate of the can were found, no evidence to suggest that excess iron in the Corned Beef had been the cause of sickness. No further action taken.
3678	Bread	Contaminated with a grey-black stain, consisting substantially of wheat starch together with rust and a trace of grease. Referred to manufacturer.
3679	Pealed Plum Tomatoes	Contained a number of larvae, foreign manufacture. Referred to Importer.
3718	Relish	Alleged to contain fragments of glass. Contained a number of crystals of common salt. No further action taken.

(2) *Samples examined in the Department*

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
C/1/60	Orange Drink	Contained glass splinters. Legal proceedings were instituted and a fine of £10.0.0d., with £11.10.6d., costs and an advocate's fee of £7.7.0d., was imposed.
C/2/60	Steak and Kidney Pie	Contained a mould growth. Legal proceedings were instituted and a fine of £5 with an advocate's fee of £3.3.0d., was imposed.
C/3/60	Pig's Liver	Sold as Lamb's Liver. Legal proceedings were instituted and a fine of £10.0.0d., with an advocate's fee of £5.5.0d., was imposed.

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS.

With the exception of improved cloakroom facilities provided at the privately-owned swimming pool and new paving laid at the Council-owned swimming pool, there have been no alterations to these two open-air pools in this district which cater for the public.

Although the weather affects attendances at indoor swimming pools, it is even more reflected in the attendances at open-air swimming pools. For a period of approximately three weeks from the middle of May till early June, the weather was sunny and very warm, but from then onwards until the closing of the baths in September, temperatures were below average and there were heavy and frequent rainfalls. As the water in the pools is heated, the public is deterred from bathing and in the open-air pool, the number of bathers, excluding parties from schools, fell from 84,967 in 1959, when the weather was exceptionally fine to 49,216 in 1960.

During the swimming season, three samples from each pool were submitted to the public analyst for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination and four samples from each pool were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination only. All results showed that the swimming pool waters were organically of satisfactory quality and safe for use.

in a Public Swimming Pool". Occasionally when the pH value, or alternatively the amount of free chlorine was not high enough the shortcoming was brought to the notice of the management of the swimming pools and corrected by them.

In addition to these samples, spot tests of the pool water were made by the public health inspector with apparatus to ascertain the pH values and whether the amount of free chlorine conformed to the local byelaws, which state that it should be 0.2 to 0.5 part per million. The frequency of these tests depended upon the patronage the swimming pools received, so any inferior results which may have affected the comfort of bathers would be rectified very quickly.

The superintendent at each bath has a similar testing apparatus and carries out tests at intervals during each day.

Although Solihull is mainly a residential area, there are a number of factories where important industries are followed, a number of which are enumerated:-

Industry	Manufactories
Motor Vehicles	Motor cars and commercial vehicles.
Motor and Motor Cycle Parts	Gear grinding, shock absorbers, coach builders, petrol tanks, car badges, ash trays, king pins and foot pumps.
Electrical	Transformers, electro-magnets, carbon brushes, dynamos and neon signs.
Engineering	Jigs, machine and precision tools, conveyors, light engineering and pressings.
Manufacturing Jewellers	Brooches, ear-rings, pendants and bracelets.
Manufacturing Chemists	Cleansers and flavouring essences.
Paper	Corrugated paper, cartons and water-proof packing papers.
Musical	Organ builder.
Instruments	Drawing office equipment and scientific instruments
Clothing	Gowns
Cabinet Making	Wardrobes, dressing tables, etc., and pianos
Printing and Engraving	Engraving and general printing
Rolling Mills	Sheet metal and foils
Sanitary fittings	Trapped fittings (for sinks and wash-basins), pre-fabricated plumbing and water softeners
Smelting	Metal recovery and smelting
Woodwork	Sawmills and joinery
Brickworks	Bricks
Quarrying	Sand and gravel

Manufactories

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FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948 Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspect- ions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	15	1	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	156	61	7	-
(3) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises) ...	21	17	2	-
Total	192	79	9	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2		2	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	8	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	12	10	-	6	

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110				Section 111	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c). (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Manufacturing Jewellers ...	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wearing Apparel ...	8	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc...	46	-	-	-	-	-
Envelopes ...	2	-	-	-	-	-
Platers ...	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tailors ...	1	-	-	-	-	-
Electrogliders ...	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	60	-	-	-	-	-

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Solihull's first Smoke Control Order (Smoke Control Order No. 1) came into operation on September 1st 1960, the making of the Order having been advertised and no objection received. Whilst it cannot be said that the operation of the Order was received enthusiastically, at the close of the year no emphatic opposition had been encountered.

At the end of the year Smoke Control Orders Nos. 2 and 3 had been prepared comprising properties as follows:

Smoke Control Area	No. 2	No. 3
Private Dwellings	214	310
Council Houses	69	10
Other Premises	24	217

Provisional approval was given by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in a letter dated 7th November 1960 to these Orders.

Deposit Gauges: Results expressed in tons per sq. mile.

Deposit gauges collect dust and grit from the atmosphere. It will be noted that increased amount collected during 1960 coincides with increased rainfall.

	Olton	Burman Rd	Cranmore Rd	Creswolde East	Wolverhampton
Average Monthly					
Deposit. 1960	10.14	10.38	8.57	6.32	6.1
Deposit. 1959	8.22	6.82	6.90	5.41	4.1

Annual Rainfall in inches

	Olton	Burman Rd	Cranmore Rd	Greswolde East	Wolverhampton
1960	31.40	35.74	36.23	33.5	32.9
1959	20.64	25.61	24.35	21.33	24.4

Lead Peroxide Candles. Expressed as S.O. 3 mg per 100 sq cms

The sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere reacts on the lead

hydrogen peroxide in the instrument to form lead sulphate. The amount of change is measured and forms the basis of comparison.

Average Monthly deposit.

	Olton	Burman Rd	Cranmore Rd	Greswolde	Earlswood
1960	2.13	1.40	1.30	0.66	0.74
1959	1.86	1.63	1.10	0.65	0.64

Daily Test for Smoke & Sulphur Dioxide.

Apparatus situated at Council House.

Air from outside is drawn through a dilute solution of hydrogen peroxide for 24 hours. The amount of alkali needed to neutralise the sulphuric acid in the hydrogen peroxide (brought about by the oxidation of the sulphur dioxide) is ascertained.

In addition, this air is drawn through a filter paper and the amount of smoke stain is measured.

Average Daily Smoke expressed as m.gm per 100 cubic metres of air.

1960	6.64
1959	6.26

Average Daily Sulphur Dioxide expressed as volumes per 100 million.

1960	5.29
1959	4.36

DOG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Only one firm is registered to upholster new furniture. There are no premises licensed for the manufacture or storage or distribution to registered premises.

MINI ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Occupiers of 3 pet shops had their annual licences renewed. The Act prescribed the conditions under which pet animals should be kept whilst awaiting sale. The Royal Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals inspect the premises on behalf of the Council and report whether they are suitable.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The following table gives a summary of the work carried by the one operative attached to this department: -

Type of Property					
Private		Business and Industrial	Local Authority	Agricultural	Total
Properties Inspected:					
(a) On Complaint	537	36	11	19	603
(b) For Survey	724	1	-	-	725
(c) and treated	753	37	11	26	827
Dead Rats Found	1047	94	22	84	1247
Dead Mice Found	9	12	-	-	21

With an area to be covered exceeding 20,000 acres, much time is spent in travel, and the time available for surveying properties is reduced. To provide a more extensive service, Corporation agreed, towards the end of the year, to employ an additional rodent operative.

Warfarin, with oatmeal as the base, is the poison mainly used for destroying rats, and excellent results are obtained.

At the end of the year there were in existence seven contracts with farmers from which an income of £46.0s.0d. per annum was received. There were also two annual contracts with occupiers of business and industrial premises, from which an income of £27.0s.0d. was derived.

SEWER TREATMENTS.

During the past three years, the average number of complete or partial "takes" in sewer manholes has been 6,

evidence of the small extent of the problem created by the infestation of rats in sewers in this area.

In April, manholes which showed "takes" of bait at the previous treatment in September were again baited and if practicable the baiting was extended to three manholes on either side. Where "takes" occurred, poisoned bait was laid.

In addition, a 10% testing of manholes over a large area was carried out, and where "takes" occurred, poisoned baits were laid in the infested manholes. To make this treatment of an infested manhole more effective, poisoned bait was laid in three manholes on each side wherever practicable.

The table below provides details of the treatment and results:

Date of Treatment.	Bait & Poison used.	No. of Man-holes Baited.	No. of Poison Baits taken.	
			Partial.	Complete.
APRIL	Oatmeal & Zinc phosphide	162	5	1

Due to complaints of surface infestations, the demand on the operative's time to deal with many wasp infestations and the very few infestations in the sewerage system, no other sewer treatment was carried out during the year. It is usual for two treatments to be carried out each year.

SHOPS.

The total number of shops in the Borough at the end of 1960 was 948 giving an increase of 3 over the previous year's total.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.

106 premises were licensed for the storage of a total of 12,540 gallons of petroleum spirit and 14,383 gallons of petroleum mixtures. The income received from the payment of licence fees was £107 15s.0d.

New installations supervised 5

Air tests on storage tanks supervised ..	8
Ullage tests on existing tanks carried out and air test on associated pipelines ...	1
Existing electrically operated petrol pumps either replaced by new or modified to comply with the Model Code ...	2
Installations removed	1

NOISE.

With the increasing use of oil for central heating and heating in residential areas another noise has been added to domestic lives.

This noise can arise from three sources: -

- (1) The flame of the pressure jet oil fired boiler which causes an intermittent, pulsating, rumbling noise, which in some cases seems to travel better through the ground than the air.
- (2) From the forced draught fan.
- (3) From the water circulating pump.

If this noise continues to increase it is obvious that a method of control in the installation of this type of plant become necessary.

F. PREVALANCE OF - AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1. Infectious Diseases

Diphtheria

No cases of Diphtheria have been notified since 1951.

Poliomyelitis

No cases occurred during the year.

Tuberculosis

The number of notified cases on the office Tuberculosis

Register as at 31st December 1960 was as follows

Respiratory	Non Respiratory	Total
374	26	400

As a further step in the eradication of Tuberculosis I should like to see a special Regional Department set up for the Midlands whose duty would be to co-ordinate the tracing of contacts. It is my opinion that our present system is too parochial and cumbersome.

Food Poisoning

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

Vaccinations.

a) Smallpox

The number of persons vaccinated against Smallpox during the year was as follows

	<i>Age at Date of Vaccination</i>				
	Under 1 yr.	1 - 4 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs	15 years and over	Total
Initial vaccination	855	182	34	69	1,140
Re vaccination		5	21	219	245

Total Births : 1,711

b) Poliomyelitis

Vaccinations against Poliomyelitis continued throughout the year, and the following table shows the number of persons known to have been vaccinated at any time before the 31st December, 1960.

	Age Groups					Total
	Under 1 Yr.	1 - 4 Yrs.	5 - 15 Yrs.	16 - 40 Yrs.	Special Categories	
Primary 1st & 2nd Inject ions.	162	5,185	13,469	11,415	1,667	31,898
Booster 3rd Inject ion.		3,963	13,115	7,306	1,212	25,596

Seven months after the Primary (1st and 2nd injections) the Booster (3rd injection) is given.

3. Immunisations

Diphtheria and Diphtheria/Whooping Cough

The following table shows the number of children known to have been immunised at any time before 31st December 1960.

Age at 31st December, 1960.	No. of children Immunised.
15	798
14	869
13	980
12	916
11	784
10	710
9	748
8	760
7	839
6	896
5	993
4	1094
3	1283
2	1329
1	1496
Under 1	597

G OTHER MATTERS AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 47.

In accordance with the provision of the above Act, One male aged 81 years admitted to Solihull Hospital for a period of three weeks. However, before the three weeks had expired, the man gave a written undertaking not to leave the hospital until discharged.

TABLE OF WORK DONE - 1960

DWELLING HOUSES

Internal defects remedied

Defective plaster	...	...	...	...	...	19
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	21
Defective ranges, fireplaces, flues	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective windows and door	...	...	...	...	...	26
Defective damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective sinks and washbasins	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	4

External defects remedied

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	35
Defective pointing, etc. of walls	...	...	...	...	...	19
Defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective yard paving	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective gully channels	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	5

DEMOLITION

Unfit houses demolished	16
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

WATER SUPPLY

Houses connected to mains	...	...	...	...	...	8
H.W. Apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	5

DRAINAGE

Drains cleansed or repaired	102
Cesspools discontinued	25
Miscellaneous	7

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Pails converted to W.C's	42
* H.F. and W.W. Closets to W.C's	6
W.C. Apparatus	25
Miscellaneous	2
* H.F. Hand Flushed. W.W. Waste Water	

PETROLEUM

See body of report for details	17
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FACTORIES, W' Shops & W'Plas

See body of report for details	10
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FOOD PREMISES - Shops, Canteens Etc.

Hot water provided	9
Sinks and Wash-hand basins provided..	14
Walls and Ceilings resurfaced... ..	11
Floors repaired	7
Ventilation improved or provided	3

SHOPS

Legal forms not exhibited	7
Miscellaneous	3

NUISANCES ABATED

Smoke	11
Offensive Accumulations removed	6
Watercourses and Ditches..	9
Caravans removed	27
Miscellaneous	20

TOTAL 597

TABLE 1

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

Summary of Visits and Notices Served in the Public
Health Inspector's Department during the Year 1960.

	Visits Made	Notices Stat- utory	Served Infor- mal	Verbal Notices	Notices complied with
Housing - Public					
Health Acts...	737	7	57	24	76
Housing - Housing					
Acts ...	45	-	-	-	-
Housing - Caravans	132	-	-	-	-
Housing - Rent Act	61	15	-	-	-
Drainage and Cess-					
pools ...	573	-	-	17	17
Closet Conversions	68	-	-	28	42
Offensive Accumu-					
lation ...	16	-	-	-	-
Piggeries ...	24	-	-	-	-
Unsound Food...	106	-	-	-	-
Food Preparation					
Rooms ...	98	-	1	2	2
Shops Food and Drugs					
Act ...	331	-	-	-	-
Shops Acts ...	313	-	3	1	4
Dairies and Milkshops	14	-	-	-	-
Sampling - Water	40	-	-	-	-
Sampling - Swimming					
Pools ...	14	-	-	-	-
Sampling - Food and					
Drugs Acts..	99	-	-	-	-
atmospheric Pollution	318	-	-	-	-
Smoke Observations	43	-	-	-	-
Factories ...	92	-	9	-	9
Carried forward :	3,114	22	70	72	150

Brought forward:	3,114	22	70	72	150
Outworkers Premises	42	-	-	-	-
Water Supplies ...	53	-	-	-	-
Water Courses and Ditches	35	-	-	-	-
Swimming Pools ...	25	-	-	-	-
Infectious Diseases	114	-	-	-	-
Rats and Mice ...	277	-	-	-	-
Insect Infestations	109	-	-	-	-
Petroleum Install- ations	201	-	-	-	-
Court Appearances	4	-	-	-	-
Interviews ...	293	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous ...	761	-	6	1	1
Food Hygiene ...	58	-	20	-	19
Smoke Control Clean Air Act ...	1163	-	-	-	-
Meat Inspection	896	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	7,145	22	96	73	170
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE II

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

Vital Statistics of Whole District During 1960
and Previous Years

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each year	Births		Net Deaths Belonging to the Borough			
		Net		Under 1 year		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 live births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	1033	14.2	21	20.3	598	8.2
1955	75,740	1181	15.6	22	18.6	660	8.7
1956	78,860	1264	16.0	14	11.1	636	8.1
1957	81,620	1489	18.2	22	14.7	681	8.3
1958	85,150	1490	17.4	28	18.7	693	8.1
1959	88,990	1670	18.7	21	12.5	699	7.8
1960	92,550	1711	18.4	36	21.0	753	8.1

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1960

England and Wales

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during
the Year, 1960 (Provisional Figures)

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population

Births per 1,000 Population	17.1
Deaths per 1,000 Population	11.5
Total Births per 1,000 total Live and Still Births ...	19.7
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births	21.7

TABLE III

BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified During the Year 1960

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified						
	At all Ages	At Ages - Years					
		Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	4	-	1	1	-	1	1
Scarlet Fever	84	-	22	56	2	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	35	-	2	6	14	8	5
Malaria	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dysentery	13	-	2	4	6	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-Encephalitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis	17	-	-	1	9	5	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	-	-	-	1	1	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	8	-	1	3	2	1	1
Total	168	2	28	71	36	16	8

TABLE IV
BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL
Causes of Death During the Year 1960

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
ALL CAUSES	367	386
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	-
2. Tuberculosis, Other	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	-	2
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	7	11
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	23	5
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	14
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	9
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm ..	38	37
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	4	2
16. Diabetes	1	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	42	61
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	87	42
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	7	12
20. Other Heart Disease	36	62
21. Other Circulatory Disease	16	17
22. Influenza	-	-
23. Pneumonia	15	7
24. Bronchitis	16	10
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	4	4
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	6
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	8	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	4	12
32. Other Defined and ill defined Diseases	28	50
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	9
34. All other Accidents	12	3
35. Suicide	2	4
36. Homicide and Operations of War	-	1

TABLE V

ANNUAL REPORT - 1960

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDINGS 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)			Rainfall		Sunshine	
	Maximum Air varied Between degrees	Minimum Air varied Between degrees	Minimum Ground varied Between degrees	Monthly total inches	Average for the month over 13 years	Monthly total hours	Average for the month over 13 years
January	30.8 to 53.7	22.7 to 49.6	19.8 to 41.8	5.365	2.28	15.6	42.77
February	32.9 to 60.2	22.1 to 46.6	15.0 to 49.2	2.235	19.4	63.7	69.2
March	35.0 to 59.6	30.7 to 44.5	23.7 to 41.6	1.27	2.31	50.3	86.11
April	50.2 to 63.2	26.5 to 48.8	20.5 to 45.8	1.4	1.78	139.3	136.73
May	73.0 to 50.1	53.2 to 37.8	32.5 to 51.2	1.19	2.37	177.8	178.46
June	63.5 to 85.2	40.5 to 57.5	36.0 to 56.8	2.42	2.10	257.2	175.87
July	61.2 to 76.7	42.8 to 56.2	39.9 to 55.1	3.55	2.32	131.2	181.15
August	57.2 to 74.8	40.0 to 57.5	34.8 to 56.0	3.90	3.04	158.9	161.98
September	51.2 to 74.2	38.3 to 56.2	36.0 to 54.0	4.93	2.32	103.2	114.99
October	42.2 to 66.0	Thermometer out of order	Thermometer out of order	5.22	2.45	49.9	90.37
November	60.0 to 41.5	-	-	3.565	3.01	61.8	51.61