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BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE



REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR
1950

Chlorine

BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE

Mayor:

COUNCILLOR F.G. GREGORY, J.P.

Deputy Mayor:

ALDERMAN H.P. JONES, O.B.E., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR E.A. HEYNES, J.P.

Alderman Mrs. M.H. Lunt, J.P.

Councillor C.J. Aston.

Councillor A.A. Bateman.

Councillor W. Cook.

Councillor Miss A. Davies.

Councillor G.C.P. Lycott.

Councillor Miss E.M.D. Moody.

Councillor R.G. Osborne, J.P.

Councillor B. Skolding, J.P.

Councillor E.W.L. Tye.

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

F.S. MELVILLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector, also Inspector under Petroleum and Shops Acts:

* A.E.K. KENT, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Sanitary Inspector:

* J.W. BILLINGHAM, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

* G.H. STONE, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerical Staff:

A. POWELL (Chief Clerk)

MISS A.J. TONKS.

E.N. JAMES.

* Certificated Meat and Food Inspector.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for 1950.

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
The Borough of Stourbridge.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report
for the year 1950.

Vital statistics show that the general health of the
Borough was satisfactory, although the year was marked by an
incidence of Poliomyelitis unusual in its degree and which was
common to the Midlands generally.

The death rate (10.85 per thousand) was less than the
national figure (11.6), and the number of deaths declined from
484 to 404.

Cancer and heart disease were again the chief causes
of death, cancer being responsible for 49 deaths (as against 79)
and heart disease for 148 deaths (as against 123).

There was a gratifying decline in mortality from
respiratory disease. Combined deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia
were 26, compared with 57 in the previous year.

Poliomyelitis was the cause of three deaths. Whilst
I have no wish to minimise the effects of this disease the public
should guard against magnifying the risk of infection. It is an
endemic disease and cases from time to time are more or less normal
expectation.

The incidence of infectious disease showed a pronounced
decrease in the case of measles (of which there were 83 notifications
compared with 145) and whooping cough (71 as against 148). Scarlet
Fever cases also declined from 84 to 76. Diphtheria gave rise to one
case only, the first to occur in the Borough since 1947. The district
is now undoubtedly reaping the benefit of the good work in the past in
connection with immunisation. There were no deaths from these infections.

I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the help
and consideration given to me by the Chairman and Members of the Public
Health Committee, and also to thank Dr. Melville, Mr. Kent and the staff
of the Department who have worked so efficiently and loyally.

I am,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

R.L. CORLETT

Medical Officer of Health.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

NATIONAL OFFICE OF HEALTH

FOR 1930

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Commissioners of
The Borough of Southampton.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present to you my Annual Report
for the year 1930.

My first statement shows that the general health of the
Borough was satisfactory, although the year was marked by an
increase of influenza which was the danger and which was
due to the influenza generally.

The death rate (22.82 per thousand) was less than the
national figure (22.8), and the number of deaths declined from
1929 to 1930.

Cases and deaths from influenza were again the chief cause
of death, cases being responsible for 18 deaths (as against 10)
and deaths from the disease (as against 12).

There was a gratifying decline in mortality from
respiratory diseases, compared with the previous year, and influenza
was 25, compared with 37 in the previous year.

Influenza was the cause of three deaths. While
I have no idea as to whether the effects of this disease the public
opinion seems to be regarding the risk of infection. It is an
obvious disease and seems to be the cause of local natural
epidemics.

The incidence of influenza disease showed a pronounced
decline in the year of review (of which there were 11 notifications
compared with 14) and of course, though (7) as against 10). Deaths
from cases also declined from 18 to 10. Influenza was the cause
of only one death in the year of review (1930). The disease
is not usually regarded as the cause of the great work in the year is
connected with influenza. There were no deaths from these infections.

I would like to acknowledge the help
and assistance given to me by the Chairman and Members of the Public
Health Committee, and also to thank Mr. Roberts, Mr. Jones and the staff
of the Department who have worked so efficiently and loyally.

I am,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

E. L. COOPER

National Office of Health

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions

						<u>Acres</u>
The Area of the Borough is	...	...	...	...	...	4,214
viz: Stourbridge	...	...	...	...	...	1,920
Lye and Wollescote	...	...	...	...	...	1,025
Pedmore	...	...	...	...	...	1,269
The Population, according to the 1931 Census, was						33,140
viz: Stourbridge	...	...	...	...	...	19,904
Lye and Wollescote	...	...	...	...	...	12,237
Pedmore	...	...	...	...	...	999
Total Population, estimated at middle of 1950	...	...	...	...	...	37,220
Number of inhabited houses, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	8,164
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1950	...	...	...	...	...	11,392
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	8,477
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1950 not available.						
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£199,288
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£772

Statistical Memorandum

Population estimated, mid-year, 1950	...	...	...	37,220
Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	...	14.83
Birth Rate - Average for five years, 1946 - 1950	...	...	...	16.83
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	...	10.85
Death Rate - Average for five years, 1946 - 1950	...	...	...	11.5
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	23.5
Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.188
Death Rate from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.053

The Town is partly residential and partly industrial, and the chief industries are hollow-ware and iron-founding, engineering, the manufacture of Forgings, Spades and Shovels, Chains and Vices, Aluminium and Fireclay products, Skin Rugs, Chamois Leather and Gloves,

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year

BIRTHS

Live Births

					M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	273	261	534
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	10	8	18
					<u>283</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>552</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	14.83
Birth Rate for England and Wales	15.8

Still Births

					M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
					<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	15.12
--	-------

DEATHS

Males	...	...	...	...	...	198
Females	...	...	...	...	...	206
						<u>404</u>

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	10.85
Death Rate for England and Wales	...	11.6

Maternal Deaths

Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	Nil
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

The maternal Mortality Rates - per 1,000 total (live and still) Births - for England and Wales were:-

Abortion with sepsis	...	...	...	0.09
Other abortion	...	...	...	0.05
Complication of pregnancy and delivery	...	...	...	0.54
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	...	...	...	0.03
Other complications of the puerperium	...	...	...	0.15

Deaths of Infants under One year of Age

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...
Illegitimate	...	...	...
	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of Age

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...
Illegitimate	...	...	...
	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age:-

All Infants per 1,000 live Births: 23.5

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 29.8 per 1,000 Live Births.

Causes of Death

	M.	F.
1. Respiratory Tuberculosis	4	3
2. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	-	2
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	3	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	8
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	8	11
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-
16. Diabetes	1	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	24	43
18. Coronary disease, angina	21	18
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	5
20. Other heart disease	44	55
21. Other circulatory disease	3	3
22. Influenza	5	3
23. Pneumonia	3	5
24. Bronchitis	11	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	9	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	-

Causes of Death (Continued)

			M.	F.
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	... ..	4	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	... ..	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	... ..	1	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases		23	22
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	... ..	1	1
34.	All other accidents	... ..	6	2
35.	Suicide	... ..	1	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	... ..	-	-
			<u>198</u>	<u>206</u>
	Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	49	
	Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-	
	Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	

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SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH FOR THE AREA

Public Health Officers

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on page 2.

Laboratory Facilities

Examination of clinical material (sputum, swabs, etc.) is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Royal Infirmary, Worcester, and that of water, milk and foodstuffs is done at the County Laboratory, Worcester.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

There are two Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough. That in Stourbridge is at 40, New Road, and the Centre at Lye is in Orchard Lane.

Prevention of Diphtheria

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics were held monthly during the year at the Infant Welfare Centres, as follows:-

Stourbridge	.. ..	Third Friday in the month (10 a.m. - 12 noon)
Lye	.. ..	Third Thursday in the month (2 p.m. - 4 p.m.)

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supplies

The water supply to the area of the Borough of Stourbridge is controlled by the Stourbridge and District Water Board. The Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1909 and is composed of twelve members nominated by the Borough of Stourbridge, and the Urban District Councils of Amblecote and Brierley Hill. It operates three pumping stations, two of which are situated in the Urban District of Amblecote and the third in Brierley Hill.

At each of the pumping stations there are two boreholes; these are tube protected for part of their full depth and generally penetrate into the upper Bunter Sandstone, middle Bunter and Pebble Beds of the Lower Bunter Sandstone. The whole of the supply is pumped into two well defined areas of supply, the high level and the low level. The high level area, the consumption of which averages 400,000 gallons per day is normally supplied by the Coalbournbrook Pumping Station and a Standby is available at Mill Meadow Station. Both these Stations are in Amblecote. A balance tank for this area is available at Wychbury Hill and has a capacity of 350,000 gallons.

It is in the low level area of supply that the major part of the Borough of Stourbridge is situated. The consumption in this area is in the region of 1,400,000 gallons per day averaged throughout the year, and is normally supplied now by the Tack Lane Pumping Station. This Station has been in full operation since January, 1948, and has provided a bountiful supply of water of a much softer quality than has hitherto been available in the area.

The Duplicate pumping plant ordered for the Tack Lane Station is to be delivered in 1951.

Standby plant is available at Coalbournbrook Pumping Station and at Mill Meadow for the supply of the low level area.

A balance tank of 500,000 gallons capacity is situated at Doctor's Hill.

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1

CLERK OF THE COURT

SECTION 2

1. The Clerk of the Court shall be a person of good character and sound mind, who shall be appointed by the Court and shall hold office for a term of years to be determined by the Court.

SECTION 3

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SECTION 4

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SECTION 6

SECTION 7

SECTION 8

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Drainage and Sewerage

The main sewers in the Stourbridge area are under the control of the Stourbridge Main Drainage Board. The sewers in Lye and Wollescote area are under the control of the Upper Stour Valley Sewerage Board.

The sewage is conveyed to the Whittington sewage farms belonging to these Boards, and is treated on the Broad Irrigation principle.

Public Cleansing

The scavenging is carried out by direct labour and is dealt with by controlled tipping. Four tips were in use, viz: Highways Depot, Birmingham Street; Wollaston Hall Estate; Bromley Street, Lye; and Hay Green, Lye.

SECTION D

Housing work is referred to in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Details of the inspections carried out during the year will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

SECTION F

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases

Small Pox

No case was reported during the year.

Typhoid Fever

There was no incidence during the year.

Poliomyelitis

There were nine cases of Poliomyelitis, five of which were paralytic. The first case occurred in March - a girl of two years of age - followed by three in June, four in September and one in October. Apart from two children affected in one family (one with paralysis), there seemed to be no obvious connection in the incidence of the other cases.

Unfortunately, three paralytic cases ended fatally. One - a child of five months - died within five days of onset, a boy of three years within five months of onset, and a man of thirty one years within eight days of onset.

Only two of the nine cases were school children, and except for an adult, all the others were of pre-school age. The two school children attended different schools.

Scarlet Fever

There were seventy six cases, compared with eighty four in the previous year. Generally the incidence was of a mild type, and there were no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA

Due to the abnormal incidence of Poliomyelitis in the Midland area during the Summer, it was decided early in July to suspend temporarily the Immunisation Clinics, which were eventually resumed in November. This unfortunate circumstance adversely affected the numbers of children immunised during the whole year. In 1949, a total of 603 children were immunised, whereas in the year under review only 317 children, of whom 299 were of pre-school age, completed their primary treatment. The number of school children given boosting injections was likewise affected, the figures being reduced from 426 in 1949 to 263 in 1950.

Nevertheless, every effort is being made to retrieve lost ground by restoring the confidence of parents in the importance of immunisation, and it is to be hoped that such re-assurance will reflect itself in the numbers immunised in 1951.

The record of immunisation in the Borough since 1935 is as follows:-

Alum Precipitated		Toxoid Anti-toxin		Total		
Year	Toxoid 2 inj.	Mixture				
1935	...	-	...	3	...	3
1936	...	-	...	-	...	-
1937	...	247	...	46	...	293
1938	...	201	...	23	...	224
1939	...	61	...	35	...	96
1940	...	-	...	112	...	112
1941	...	65	...	1397	...	1462
1942	...	17	...	1806	...	1823
1943	...	563	...	71	...	634
1944	...	507	...	-	...	507
1945	...	671	...	-	...	671
1946	...	536	...	-	...	536
1947	...	640	...	-	...	640
1948	...	580	...	-	...	580
1949	...	603	...	-	...	603
1950	...	317	...	-	...	317
		<u>5008</u>		<u>3493</u>		<u>8501</u>

Of an estimated child population of 8,012, a total of 5,986 children under 15 years of age had been completely immunised by the end of the year, of which number 1,610 related to children of pre-school age.

It is estimated that approximately 87% of school children and 54% of those of pre-school age have been completely immunised.

Table showing the Incidence and Severity of Diphtheria

Year	Total Cases		Deaths		Case Mortality Rate	Immunised Cases		Children Deaths	
1935	...	110	...	18	...	16.3	...	3	...
1936	...	33	...	5	...	15.1	...	3	...
1937	...	81	...	3	...	3.7	...	6	...
1938	...	49	...	2	...	4.08	...	6	...
1939	...	40	...	7	...	17.5	...	11	...
1940	...	71	...	2	...	2.81	...	9	...
1941	...	87	...	5	...	5.74	...	8	...
1942	...	21	...	-	...	-	...	2	...
1943	...	18	...	1	...	5.5	...	5	...
1944	...	25	...	2	...	8.0	...	9	...
1945	...	47	...	3	...	6.38	...	11	...
1946	...	21	...	1	...	4.76	...	7	...
1947	...	30	...	2	...	6.66	...	11	...
1948	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...
1949	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...
1950	...	1	...	-	...	-	...	1	...
		<u>634</u>		<u>51</u>				<u>92</u>	<u>1</u>

APPENDIX

As to the general situation of the country, it may be said that it is one of the most fertile and most productive in the world. The land is generally well watered, and the climate is generally healthy. The population is generally well educated, and the government is generally well administered. The country is generally well governed, and the people are generally well satisfied with the state of affairs.

It is to be noted that the population of the country is generally well educated, and the government is generally well administered. The country is generally well governed, and the people are generally well satisfied with the state of affairs.

The following table shows the population of the country in 1900, 1910, and 1920.

Year	Population	Area	Density
1900	1,000,000	100,000	10
1910	1,200,000	120,000	12
1920	1,400,000	140,000	14
1930	1,600,000	160,000	16
1940	1,800,000	180,000	18
1950	2,000,000	200,000	20
1960	2,200,000	220,000	22
1970	2,400,000	240,000	24
1980	2,600,000	260,000	26
1990	2,800,000	280,000	28
2000	3,000,000	300,000	30

It is to be noted that the population of the country is generally well educated, and the government is generally well administered. The country is generally well governed, and the people are generally well satisfied with the state of affairs.

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POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY IN 1900, 1910, AND 1920

Year	Population	Area	Density
1900	1,000,000	100,000	10
1910	1,200,000	120,000	12
1920	1,400,000	140,000	14
1930	1,600,000	160,000	16
1940	1,800,000	180,000	18
1950	2,000,000	200,000	20
1960	2,200,000	220,000	22
1970	2,400,000	240,000	24
1980	2,600,000	260,000	26
1990	2,800,000	280,000	28
2000	3,000,000	300,000	30

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR, 1950

Disease	Under 1 Year	A G E S										Total No. of cases	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths
		1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -	10 -	15 -	20 -	35 -	45 -	65 and upwards		
Scarlet Fever	-	-	6	6	7	42	8	4	3	-	-	-	50	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	2	1	10	2	1	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	4	7	18	9	10	21	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2	5	5	7	12	47	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Poliomyelitis Paralytic Non-Paralytic	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	3
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	10	14	30	25	29	116	15	7	13	2	11	2	62	11

NOTE: Of the sixty-two hospital cases, fifty-six were admitted to Hayley Green Isolation Hospital, Halesowen. Eleven other cases (6 Scarlet Fever, 4 Diphtheria and 1 Poliomyelitis) were also admitted to the same Hospital for observation, but in each instance the original diagnosis was not subsequently confirmed.

The following table shows the results of the analysis of the soil samples collected from the various locations in the field. The results are given in terms of the percentage of the various constituents in the soil. The results are given in the following table:

Location	Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Organic Matter	Water	Total
1	10	20	30	40	5	10	100
2	15	25	35	45	5	10	100
3	20	30	40	50	5	10	100
4	25	35	45	55	5	10	100
5	30	40	50	60	5	10	100
6	35	45	55	65	5	10	100
7	40	50	60	70	5	10	100
8	45	55	65	75	5	10	100
9	50	60	70	80	5	10	100
10	55	65	75	85	5	10	100
11	60	70	80	90	5	10	100
12	65	75	85	95	5	10	100
13	70	80	90	100	5	10	100
14	75	85	95	100	5	10	100
15	80	90	100	100	5	10	100
16	85	95	100	100	5	10	100
17	90	100	100	100	5	10	100
18	95	100	100	100	5	10	100
19	100	100	100	100	5	10	100
20	100	100	100	100	5	10	100

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1950.

Age Periods.				New Cases.				Deaths.			
				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	...	...	...	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
5	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	...	...	...	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	...	...	...	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	...	...	...	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	...	...	...	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	...	...	...	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
45	...	...	...	5	1	-	-	2	2	-	-
55	...	...	...	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	...	...	...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS				25	12	1	1	4	3	-	2

The Death Rate for Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.188 per 1,000 of population as compared with 0.434 in the previous year, while the Death Rate for Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis was 0.053 as compared with 0.027.

SUMMARY OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER AT END OF 1950.

	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of cases on Register, 1st January, 1950	103	69	16	19
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year under the Regulations	25	11	1	-
No. of cases first heard of otherwise than by primary notification ...	1	2	-	1
No. of cases removed from Register in a previous Quarter which have been restored to Register during the Quarter	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	129	83	17	20
No. of cases removed from Register during the year ...	5	3	1	1
No. of cases remaining on Register at the end of the year ...	124	80	16	19

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR
1950.

To The Mayor, Alderman and Councillors of
The Borough of Stourbridge.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you a Report on the work
of your Public Health Department for 1950.

In doing so I wish to record my appreciation of the active
interest of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, to
Dr. Corlett for his helpful advice at all times and to the Town Clerk,
Mr. A.P. Drury, M.A., and other Officers of the Council for their
co-operation.

I am,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

A.E.K. KENT

Sanitary Inspector.

COMPLAINTS

A total of 337 complaints were received during the year 1950. These related principally to housing defects.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following data is given in accordance with Article 27(18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:-

The numbers and nature of Inspections made during the year:

Inspections of houses	...	...	386
Inspections under Housing Regulations			6
Re-inspections under Housing Regulations			10
Visits re Notifiable Diseases	...		85
Re-inspections and re-visits	...		1309
Slaughter of pigs on private premises			480
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	22
Factories	...	...	51
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	191
Bakchouses	...	...	22
Food Stores and Food Preparation Premises			161
Shops	...	...	23
Shops (re unfit food)	...	...	49
Vermin Infestation (excluding Rats and Mice)			11
Rats and Mice Infestations	...		191
Water Supplies	...	...	4
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	...	...	49
Refuse Tips	...	...	317
Pig Sties	...	...	7

Number of Notices served during the year:

Preliminary Notices	...	...	186
Statutory Notices	...	...	46

PRELIMINARY NOTICES

Preliminary Intimation Notices sent during the year numbered 186. These, in general, took the form of letters giving particulars of defects and suggestions as to repairs necessary to remedy the defects.

	No. of Notices	No. of houses or premises affected
General defects of houses	113	173
Defective sanitary conveniences	13	55
Defective drainago	22	36
Defective dustbins	3	4
Tents, Vans, etc., Nuisances	2	2
Factories - Defects	10	10
Factories - Smoke Nuisances	1	1
Licensed Premises - Sanitary defects	4	4
Food and Drugs Act - Contravention	14	15
Miscellaneous	4	5
	<u>186</u>	<u>305</u>

STATUTORY NOTICES, 1950

<u>Public Health Act, 1936:</u>	No. of Notices.	No. of premises affected.
Abatement of Nuisances (Section 93)	18	... 17
Requisition for Information (Section 277)	1	... 1
Defective Closets (Section 44)	2	... 2
Smoke Nuisances (Sections 101, 103)	2	... 1
Control of Moveable Dwellings (Section 269)	4	... 4

Housing Act, 1936:

Notices to appear before Council (Section 11)	5	... 4
Demolition Orders (Section 11)	6	... 4
Requisitions for Information (Section 168)	3	... 4
Repairs to premises Section 9	1	... 1

Regulation 68.A.A. Defence General Regulations, 1939

Licences	2	... 1
-----------------	---	-------

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 (Section 20)

Notice prohibiting sale of milk	1	... 1
---------------------------------	---	-------

Shops Act, 1934

Sanitary Accommodation	$\frac{1}{46}$... $\frac{1}{41}$
------------------------	----------------	--------------------

Result of the Service of Notices:

Preliminary Notices complied with	...	129
		(including 24 Notices brought forward from 1949).

Statutory Notices complied with	...	15
		(including 1 Notice brought forward from 1949).

HOUSING

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	392
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose		1309
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	...	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose		10
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	...	4

(iv) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) not found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	382
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices:					
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	205
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:					
(A) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:					
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	...				1
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:					
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	-
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners					-
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:					
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	17
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:					
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners					-
(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:					
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...			4
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...				6
(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:					
(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	-
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...			-

Nine houses were repaired after formal action under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

One hundred and seventy three houses were repaired after informal action under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

DEMOLITION ORDERS

Four Demolition Orders were made during the year in respect of the following houses, all of which were in a state of disrepair bordering on the dangerous:-

3, Hanbury Hill, Stourbridge.
92 and 93, High Street, Lye, Stourbridge.
27, Bott Lane, Lye, Stourbridge.

VERMIN INFESTATION

Effective disinfestations were carried out at 37 premises to eradicate bugs, fleas and other vermin.

In 13 other cases relating to insect pests insecticides were issued and advice given.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Eighty-one complaints of rats and mice infestation were received, compared with 137 in 1949.

A summary of the work carried out by the Rodent Operative during the year is set out below.

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Treatments</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>	<u>Infested by</u>	
				<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>
Local Authority	7	18	80	7	-
Dwelling Houses	144	145	602	107	37
Business Premises	38	43	254	30	8
Agricultural Premises	2	2	12	2	-
Totals	<u>191</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>45</u>

The sewers were also treated twice during the year and a total of 280 manholes dealt with.

It is estimated that approximately 1,600 rats and 890 mice were killed.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Again no formal action was necessary under this heading.

Licences were granted to four applicants to station for use for residential purposes moveable dwellings on land at Pedmore for a limited period.

The occupiers, who are agricultural workers, have given no cause for complaint and licences were granted for 3 monthly periods throughout the year.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal is a publication of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and is published quarterly. It contains articles on the progress of civil engineering, and is a valuable source of information for the profession.

Published by the American Society of Civil Engineers, 1801 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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Original Articles: The Design of Bridges. 10

THE JOURNAL

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Volume	Number	Year	Pages
1	1	1901	1-100
1	2	1901	101-200
1	3	1901	201-300
1	4	1901	301-400
2	1	1902	1-100
2	2	1902	101-200
2	3	1902	201-300
2	4	1902	301-400
3	1	1903	1-100
3	2	1903	101-200
3	3	1903	201-300
3	4	1903	301-400

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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Premises used for:

(a) Sale and/or Manufacture of Ice Cream

Thirty four new premises were registered during the year for the sale of Ice Cream in sealed cartons and two for the sale of loose Ice Cream.

At the end of the year there were 88 premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream and 6 for its manufacture and sale.

In all, 105 samples were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination. The fat content varied between 6.8% and 18.0% in the case of plain ice cream and from 15.6% to 24.6% for chocolate-covered ices. In most of the samples, the fat content exceeded 9%.

Of the 68 bacteriological samples, all but four were in provisional grades 1 and 2. The manufacturer of one sample in grade 4 was warned and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

(b) Preparation of Preserved Foods

Eleven premises were registered for the preparation or manufacture of Preserved Food. All were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

(c) Fish Frying

Twenty premises are registered for fish-frying, and during the year there were changes of occupier in four cases.

ADULTERATION

Two hundred and twenty two informal samples and 20 formal samples were submitted for analysis as follows:-

Milk (Raw)	..	..	..	100
Milk (Tuberculin Tested)	..	..	..	12
Milk (Pasteurised)	..	..	..	33
Milk (Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised)	..	..	..	22
Milk (Sterilised)	..	..	..	16
Milk (Jersey Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised)	..	..	..	1
Milk (Jersey Tuberculin Tested)	..	..	..	2
Milk (Channel Island)	..	..	..	2
Ice Cream	..	..	..	37
Sausages	..	..	..	11
Coffee and Chicory Essence	..	..	..	4
Vant Ice Solution	..	..	..	1
Iced Lollies	..	..	..	1

Eight informal samples of raw milk were found to be deficient in fat content varying from 3% to 16%. Formal samples were subsequently taken and the results in two cases suggested careless mixing of the milk during bottling, and the retailers were warned. In two other cases "Appeal to Cow" samples still showed fat deficiencies, due to poor quality of the milk. The producers were warned, and in co-operation with the County Sampling Officer advice was given on suitable measures to effect an increase in the fat content.

One informal sample of Channel Island milk proved to be 25% deficient of the fat content required by The Milk (Control and Maximum Prices) (Great Britain) Order, 1947. The retailers were warned, and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

All other samples submitted were genuine.

MILK SUPPLIES

There are 12 farms in the Borough producing milk, with a total of approximately 200 cows.

Twenty seven dairies and 32 dairymen supply milk within the Borough. Some 94 shops retail bottled milk.

Samples of raw milk sold in the Borough were submitted by this Department for biological examination and all were found to be free from infection.

One sample, however, taken from a Stourbridge producer by Staffordshire County Council was found to be infected with tubercle bacilli. Immediate steps were taken to have the supply pasteurised until such time as the herd was certified to be free from tuberculosis. Notification was subsequently received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries declaring the herd to be no longer infected.

WIRE MESSAGE

There are 12 lines in the present schedule and with
a total of approximately 100 words.
Twenty more words and 10 lines are being added to the
schedule. The 10 lines will be added to the
bottom of the list with a new heading and numbered 11
to 20. The new heading for the new words and lines is to
be "New Words".
The words, however, will be a standard product of
the United States Government and will be printed with
the words "United States Government" and "New Words".
The words will be printed in the same order as the
words in the list and will be printed in the same
order as the words in the list and will be printed in
the same order as the words in the list and will be
printed in the same order as the words in the list.

BACTERIAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

One hundred and seventy two samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, as under:

Type of Milk.	No. of Samples.	Tests applied.	Results of Tests.		
			Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	23	Methylene Blue	23 ...	-	
		Phosphatase	23 ...	-	
Pasteurised ...	35	Methylene Blue	35 ...	-	
		Phosphatase	35 ...	-	
Sterilized ...	16	Turbidity Test	16 ...	-	
Heat Treated ...	4	Methylene Blue	4 ...	-	
		Phosphatase	4 ...	-	
Tuberculin Tested	11	Methylene Blue	11 ...	-	
		B. Coli	11 ...	-	
Raw Milk ...	79	Methylene Blue	75 ...	4	
Jersey Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	1	Methylene Blue	1 ...	-	
		Phosphatase	1 ...	-	
Jersey Tuberculin Tested	2	Methylene Blue	2 ...	-	
		B. Coli	2 ...	-	
Channel Islands Milk	1	Methylene Blue	1 ...	-	
		Phosphatase	1 ...	-	

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1949

The following Licences were granted during the year:-

Dealers' Bottling Licence:			
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	4
Dealers' Retailing Licences:			
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	4
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised			8
Supplementary Licences:			
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	6
Pasteurised	...	...	3

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION

Four hundred and eighty home-fed pigs slaughtered on private premises were inspected during the year.

The following items, found to be affected with tuberculosis, were voluntarily destroyed:-

18 heads, 11 mesenterics, 1 fry.
1 side, 1 forequarter, head and organs.
A portion of carcass and the offal.

One heart and 1 lung, affected with pneumonia and pleurisy, were also condemned.

There is no Government Centralised Slaughterhouse in the Borough.

Forty nine visits to shops etc. were made in connection with the inspection of foodstuffs, and the following items were condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

	C.	Q.	Lb.
Fish	2	3	12
Flour		3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Biscuits			$\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese		2	8
Tea			2
Sugar		2	27
Ham and Bacon		1	20
Salami Sausage			22
Sweets		1	8
Butter			6
Lard			$\frac{1}{2}$
Margarine			1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cake			12
Oats			13
Pop Powder			2
Barley			4
Pearl Barley			1
Mixed Peol			1
Prunes			1
Semolina			1
Beans			3
<u>Number</u>			
Piccalilli			16 jars
Pickled Cabbage			2 "
Pickles			29 "
Salad Cream			813 "
Chutney			49 "
Black Currant Juice			40 "
Honey			1 jar
Mustard Relish			4 jars
Coffee			9 bottles
Magnesia			1 bottle
Gravy Colouring			6 bottles
Sauce			6 bottles
Tomato Sauce			15 bottles
Vinogar			4 bottles
Bovril			1 bottle
Dates			1 box
Corn Flakes			8 packets
Puddings			17
Custard Powder			10 packets
Oxo			6
Guinea Fowls			3
Pears			14 boxes
Blancmango			1 packet
Chocolate Spread			10 packets
<u>Canned Foods</u>			
Vegetables			538 tins
Jam			126 "
Milk			220 "
Soup			150 "
Fruit			99 "
Fruit Juico			7 "
Fish			54 "
Meat			198 "
Fish Paste			241 "
Tomato Paste			408 "
Miscellaneous			5 "

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, seventeen licences were renewed and three applications for licences granted during the year.

WATER SAMPLING

Public Supplies

The reports on the public supplies were again excellent. Bacteriological counts were very low, whilst chemical examinations have been constant.

The supplies were equally satisfactory as to quantity. They are not liable to plumb solvency but samples are examined periodically for lead contamination.

The approximate number of dwelling houses supplied from the Mains direct to the houses was 11,311 and by means of standpipes, external to the houses, 80, (approximately).

The following are results of the chemical examination of representative samples of the Town's Water Supply, taken during the year:-

	LOW LEVEL 13 JULY, 1950 No. 1.	HIGH LEVEL 26 JULY, 1950 No. 2.
Physical Characters.	Clear, odourless Deposit None pH 7.2	Clear, odourless Deposit very slight white pH 7.4
Chemical Examination (results in parts per 100,000)		
Solids in Suspension (dried at 100°C.)	None	Slight trace
Solids in Solution (dried at 180°C)	32	60
Solids in Solution, after ignition	29	57
Chlorides calculated as Common Salt	4.7	11
Hardness Permanent	...	23
Hardness Temporary	...	21
Hardness Total	...	44
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	None
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.0002
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	...	1.2
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	None	None
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C)	None	0.013
Toxic Metals	...	None detected.
Free chlorine on receipt	...	None.

Some 28 samples were submitted by this Department for bacteriological analysis, and the following are representative of the results received:-

	Number of Colonies developing upon Agar in two days: in three days at 27°C. at 22°C. (per one ml.)		Coli-Aerogenes (Presumptive Coli) Count. (per 100 ml.)	
January 5th	...	1	Nil	...
February 21st	...	Nil	Nil	...
March 22nd	...	1	1	...
June 15th	...	1	2	...
July 13th	...	1	3	...
August 17th	...	Nil	4	...
September 28th	...	Nil	2	...
November 1st	...	3	3	...
December 28th	...	1	4	...

SWIMMING BATHS

During the year 22 samples of water from the Corporation Swimming Baths were submitted for chemical analysis and 38 for bacteriological examination.

The supply is taken from the Baths own well and is chlorinated. The bacteriological reports showed that the chlorination was effective and that the bacteriological counts were kept within safe limits.

RIVERS POLLUTION

A great deal of the acid waste from galvanising works, which is the chief source of pollution, is being neutralised before discharge, but the problem of disposing of the Iron Salts which, from a pollution angle, are objectionable has still to be overcome.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

During the year the Borough Council agreed to the purchase of apparatus to be placed in the more industrial part of the Borough for the purpose of recording the deposited matter, the sulphur dioxide, and the smoke and suspended matter. This apparatus has not yet been fixed.

One Statutory Notice was served in respect of smoke nuisance at a Steel Forging Works in Iye area. The firm have entirely re-built and re-designed two of its furnaces and this has improved the position slightly; other furnaces will be improved during the coming year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The whole of the refuse collection and disposal in the Borough is controlled by the Borough Surveyor, but since 1949 the supervision of the Tips has been under my control.

There are four Tips in the Borough, each of which is now properly "controlled". Periodic treatment of the Tips prevented any major infestation of flies or crickets, and a systematic treatment for rat infestation kept rodents down to a minimum.

Since reporting last year on the undesirability of using an open cart for refuse collection, the Council have ordered a new freighter to replace this cart.

OUTWORKERS

Twenty five lists were received, containing the names of 46 outworkers, 24 of whom resided outside the Borough.

The premises of outworkers resident in the Borough are satisfactory.

PETROLEUM ACTS

During the year 83 licences were issued as follows:-

70	to store petroleum spirit only
5	" " petroleum spirit and cellulose
2	" " petroleum spirit and carbide of calcium
3	" " carbide of calcium only
2	" " cellulose only
1	" " cellulose and carbide of calcium.

These licences authorised the storage of 75,448 gallons of petroleum spirit, 6,960 lbs. carbide of calcium, and 4,250 gallons of cellulose.

The sum of £54. 16. 0. was received in respect of licence fees.

INTRODUCTION

During the year 1914, the following work was done in the department of geology and mineral resources of the State of New York:

1. GEOLOGY

The geologic map of the State of New York was revised and the following changes were made:

2. MINERAL RESOURCES

The following work was done in the department of mineral resources of the State of New York:

3. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The following work was done in the department of geological survey of the State of New York:

4. GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING

The following work was done in the department of geological engineering of the State of New York:

5. GEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

The following work was done in the department of geological education of the State of New York:

6. GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The following work was done in the department of geological research of the State of New York:

7. GEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

The following work was done in the department of geological publications of the State of New York:

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE

I still continue to act as Secretary to this Committee, of which Councillor F.G. Gregory is Chairman.

During 1950 seven patients were allocated Council houses. Also free milk was supplied to patients, and four patients received help through a voluntary fund administered by the Committee.

Donations to this fund are received from local people and organisations who are interested in the work we are doing. There are also Clubs and organisations in the Borough which have helped needy cases by supplying them with warm underclothing after discharge from Sanatorium and warm sleeping attire prior to entry into Sanatorium.

The Committee, which met three times during the year, has amongst its members representatives from the Borough Council, the County Medical Officer's Department, W.V.S., the Nursing Association and your Public Health Department.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Members of this Committee for the help they have given me and to the Members of the Housing Lettings Committee of the Council for their promptness in dealing with cases brought to their notice through Mr. Baylis, the Chief Housing Clerk.

THE HISTORY OF THE

I shall not fail to send you a copy of the book, which I have just published.

During the last year, I have been very busy, and have not had time to write to you as often as I wished.

I have been very much interested in the progress of the cause, and have been very much gratified to see the success of the efforts of the friends of the cause.

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I shall not fail to send you a copy of the book, which I have just published.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Premises	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	62	12	1	-
(2) Factories not included in: (1) to which Section 7 applies (a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938 (b) Other ...	196 -	39 -	10 -	- -
(3) Other Premises under the Act (Excluding outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	258	51	11	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Referred				
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Insp-ector	By H.M. Insp-ector	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	3	-	4	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	2	-	5	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	1	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	10	5	-	11	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	57	7	-	-
(2) Factories not included in:				
1. to which Section 7 applies				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	185	14	3	-
(b) Other ...	-	-	-	-
(3) Other Premises under the Act (excluding outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	242	21	3	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			Referred		
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Insp-ector	By H.M. Insp-ector	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1).	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	3	-	3	-

