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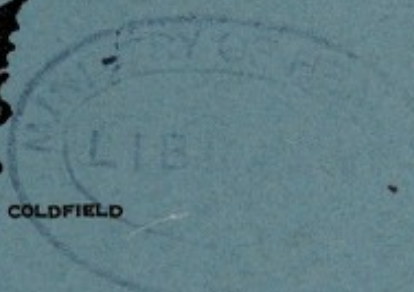
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THE ROYAL TOWN OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

BOROUGH OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1954

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BOROUGH OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1954

JAMES R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department
Council House
Sutton Coldfield



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PREFACE

Public Health Department,
Council House,
Sutton Coldfield.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Royal Town of
Sutton Coldfield.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to submit to you my report on the health of the Borough for the year 1954.

Once again the year has been one of progress for the Town, both in the Public Health sphere and generally. There has been a very great increase in the erection of private houses, and this increase in the rate of building is, in effect, altering the character of the Town and the hub of the Town is moving northwards in the Four Oaks and Hill area with considerable expansion in the east, in the Walmley area. This expansion is bringing with it numerous problems not only for the Borough Health Department, but it is also increasing the work of the Area Health Department which covers the maternity and child welfare and school medical services in the Town.

In connection with this rapid growth of the Town, it must be remembered that many of the sewerage systems and in particular the sewerage system of the Boldmere area is now totally inadequate and during the year it was finally decided to go ahead with a large scheme for provision of an adequate sewerage system in the Boldmere area at the estimated cost of £150,000.

The expansion of the Town in other directions may lead to some similar difficulties in these other areas, and it is hoped that provision will be made for adequate sewerage before a repetition of the difficulties in the Boldmere area arises.

In my 1953 Report I mentioned that water supply had been introduced to Keepers' Pool where catering facilities were available, and it is essential that proper water supply and disposal should be available to stall holders in the Park. It was also mentioned that a scheme for the provision of small kiosks with proper water supply and washing-up facilities was being prepared, but as yet this has not materialised, and I think it is unfortunate that in the Park the facilities and methods of food handling are not as satisfactory as they should be.

Where a large number of people come for recreation and enjoyment and where large quantities of food is prepared and

consumed, in an area controlled by the Town Council, I think it is essential that the Council set and insist on the highest standard of food hygiene.

While on the subject of the Park, it would be an advantage to have some permanent conveniences available near the Meadow Platt for the special occasions such as Flower Shows, Sports, Horse Shows and holidays.

One of the difficulties, of course, is the supervision of conveniences. If it were possible to install washing facilities and other amenities in conveniences without having them damaged by irresponsible individuals it would be easier for the Council to provide facilities, but the damage done at holiday week-ends when there is an influx of visitors from other areas is extraordinary, and discourages the provision of proper facilities.

During the year the Council agreed to invite the Boy Scouts' Association to hold their Jamboree in Sutton Park. In this connection it will be an advantage to have the food hygiene and the Health amenities in the Park at their highest standard, and plans have already been laid to cut down the fly nuisance as much as possible.

Considerable interest has been shown by the Health Committee and also the Housing Committee in slum clearance and a complete survey of the known sub-standard property in the Town has been carried out during the year. This involved a tremendous amount of work by the sanitary staff, but this survey has been successfully concluded and I have been fortunate in being able to submit at a very early date my report to the Council on the position of sub-standard housing in the Borough. This matter is of such importance that I have set out the detailed report under the heading "Housing" later in this Report.

I would like to mention again the question of improvement grants. The Council have not in the past been greatly inclined to encourage applications requesting improvement grants, but, during the year the Council have changed their view on this matter, and decided that they would take each case on its merits and where possible encourage improvement of suitable property.

During 1954 a Public Health and Tenants' Handbook was produced and copies were given to every new tenant of a Council house, and to all existing tenants. The book contained information on the Health Services, articles of interest to householders in the Borough, and other general information.

During May 1954 a Mass Radiography Unit visited the Town and the unit was available to the general public and selected groups of school children. Just over 3,000 people were X-rayed, the greater

proportion of which were school children. The number of people recalled for a large X-ray was 61, or approximately 2 per cent. This number is quite low. No cases of active tuberculosis were discovered and only two inactive cases came to light. Nine cases of non-tuberculous disease were discovered, one was referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation, six to their own doctors, and two required no further action. The Medical Director, in reporting these figures, suggests that they reflect much credit upon the healthiness of the district, and upon the astuteness with which the local practitioners have been on the look-out for possible cases of tuberculosis. It is a pity that more people could not take advantage of the service while in the Town, but this Town is widespread, and it was not possible to position the unit in various parts as would have proved more satisfactory. It seems a pity that the unit was not equipped with a suitable mobile dressing room so that it would be unnecessary to arrange for the use of a hall or other premises for the convenience of those attending. It is not always possible to get a suitable water supply and parking facilities for such a large unit close to rooms or halls available, and much better use could have been made of the unit if such a mobile waiting room could have been provided.

I have always felt that one of the most fertile fields for Health Education, lay in the Senior Schools. During the year it was therefore arranged in conjunction with the School Authorities to stage a "Health Week in School," in the form of a comprehensive exhibition in the Girls' High School, the exhibition being accompanied by a series of lectures covering the main fields of public health work in the area. The lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Area Nursing Officer and Nursing Staff, and practical demonstrations relating to home nursing and baby care were given to the Senior Girls of the School. Considerable interest was shown in the lectures and demonstrations during the week the Health Staff spent in the school and it is hoped to make such "Health Weeks in Schools" a feature of the Health Education programme in the future.

During the year the Park House, a large house in the Park became vacant, and the question of its use came under discussion. It was suggested, amongst other things, that it could be used as a halfway house for old people. This problem of the placing of old people who are not ill enough for hospital, but who cannot be satisfactorily dealt with in their own homes, is one which is still increasing, and although Park House was unsuitable for this purpose it did raise a great deal of interest in the question of the provision of "halfway houses" or their equivalent for old people. This is a matter which will have to be settled at higher level sooner or later

so that the strain on the hospital services for old people and difficulties of providing adequate home nursing and home help may be reduced.

In connection with atmospheric pollution, difficulties have been continually present in the Minworth area, where certain factories have rather unique problems. Further advance has been made in dealing with some of the difficulties and the Health Committee have taken a keen interest in the matter, and have encouraged the factory directorates to make every effort to minimise the atmospheric pollution caused by the factory emissions.

This year the Health Committee made available to food traders and shopkeepers, labels dealing with the problem of dogs in food shops and I am pleased to report that many traders requested the issue of these notices, so that they could display them in their shops.

The Health Committee, during the year, considered the question of the Slaughterhouses Act 1954, and in July four Licences were granted subject to conditions laid down by the Council. In the main the meat in this area is drawn from the Birmingham Abattoir and meat market, and there is little need for a local Public Abattoir.

During the year Wiggins Hill Water Supply was once again considered, but the Ministry of Housing and Local Government decided that the scheme was too expensive having regard to the number of dwellings which could be ultimately connected to the supply.

The Council have taken considerable interest in the work amongst old people in Sutton Coldfield, and have given support to Sutton Coldfield Old Peoples' Welfare Committee, who do a great deal to help the Old People of the Town and augment and support the Council services where necessary.

The Council have continued with a progressive scheme for rehousing of old people and elderly applicants for housing can be assured that their case is considered most carefully and considerably—every effort being made to place them near their friends and in areas familiar to them.

My thanks are due to the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Impett, and the staff of the Public Health Department for their co-operation and support during the year. Everyone has been most helpful.

I would also like to thank the Chairman of the Health Committee, Mrs. K. E. F. M. Smith, and the members of the Health Committee for their support.

JAMES R. PRESTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1954

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> :		JAMES R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.G.	
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	-	-	*† C. E. IMPETT, M.R.San.I.
<i>Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector</i>	-	-	*†‡ H. T. MITCHELL, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.San.E.
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspectors</i>	-	-	J. P. MARDEN, A.R.San.I. (resigned 30/4/1954) *H. MEREDITH, A.R.San.I. R. L. TUDGE, M.R.San.I. (commenced 1/7/1954 : resigned 30/11/1954)
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	-	-	G. W. T. NICHOLLS.
<i>Clerks</i>	-	-	Mrs. R. E. NICHOLLS (resigned 30/4/1954) R. M. HALL (commenced 1/6/1954) Mrs. D. M. WARRILOW. Miss M. M. BICKERTON.
<i>Public Analyst</i>	-	-	F. G. D. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

*Meat and Food Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

†Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough	...	...	...	...	13,978 acres
Population—Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	29,928
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	47,590
As estimated by Registrar-General	...	...	...	...	49,780
year, 1954	...	...	...	...	49,780
Total number of inhabited houses—					
31st December, 1947	...	...	...	...	13,795
31st December, 1948	...	...	...	...	14,046
31st December, 1949	...	...	...	...	14,257
31st December, 1950	...	...	...	...	14,703
31st December, 1951	...	...	...	...	14,929
31st December, 1952	...	...	...	...	15,085
31st December, 1953	...	...	...	...	15,669
31st December, 1954	...	...	...	...	16,387
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1954	...	...	...	...	£497,954
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 1954-5, £2,005 (approx.)					

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Municipal Borough and Royal Town of Sutton Coldfield lies in the North-west corner of the County of Warwick. It has an area of 13,978 acres. From the Southern Boundary at Chester Road where it marches with Birmingham to the Watford Gap Northern Boundary is a distance of 5¼ miles. The main road

between these two points divides the Borough into approximately two equal parts : the Eastern half is more agricultural and less densely populated, and in the Western half lies the Park, the most important physical feature of the district with its 2,400 acres of woods and moorland set in undulating country with gorse, heather, streams and pools. The Southern areas and vicinity of the main road are the most densely populated, although with the growth of Falcon Lodge, Walmley and the development in the Hill area, the population is becoming more evenly distributed.

The district is residential and agricultural, and forms a pleasant residential area for persons working in the neighbouring city of Birmingham.

The subsoil varies somewhat but is for the most part sandy and porous with a fairly consistent level of subsoil water, conditions which make for healthy building sites.

There are no occupations in the Borough which would adversely affect the public health, and the number of factories is relatively small.

DISTRICTS OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

The town of Sutton Coldfield with its population of 49,780 is the third largest borough in Warwickshire according to the Registrar-General's quarterly return showing population estimates. The borough is still rapidly growing and expanding in population, housing and amenities.

The town is divided into seven wards as shown below in the estimate of population of the wards at mid-year 1954.

ESTIMATION OF POPULATION OF WARDS AT MID-YEAR 1954

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>
TRINITY	1,583	4,886
HILL	2,787	8,602
BOLDMERE (East) ...	1,763	5,442
BOLDMERE (West) ...	3,333	10,288
WYLDE GREEN ...	1,858	5,735
MANEY	1,789	5,522
WALMLEY	3,015	9,305
Totals	16,128	49,780

METEOROLOGY

A general survey of the meteorological records for 1954 shows that as compared with the previous year, there was less sunshine and a heavier rainfall.

Sunshine

The total hours of sunshine during 1954 amounted to 1,156.05 as against 1,308.50 hours in 1953. September was the brightest month with 179.40 hours and the dulllest month of the year was December with 37.40 hours.

Rainfall

The total rainfall during the year was 32.775 inches as compared with 20.91 inches during 1953. Rainfall was heaviest in August with 4.94 inches and April was the driest month with 0.39 inches.

The heaviest rainfall experienced in one day occurred on the 20th August when 1.00 inch was recorded. During the year rain fell on 194 days as compared with 135 days in 1953.

Temperature

The highest temperature during the year occurred on 2nd September, when 83° in the shade was recorded. This was exactly the same as the highest temperature recorded for 1953. The lowest temperature of the year was 5° lower than 1953 and occurred on 4th February when 12° was recorded.

The mean temperature of the year was 47.4° this being 1.1° lower than 1953.

The following is a table of meteorological observations taken at the Park Lodge and Council House during the year ended 31st December, 1954, by the Park Forester.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE PARK LODGE AND COUNCIL HOUSE
DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1954, BY THE PARK FORESTER**

Lat. : 52 deg. 33 min. 22 sec. N. Long. : 1 deg. 49 min. 42 sec. W.
Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level, 370.5 feet.

MONTH	RAINFALL			BAROMETER				THERMOMETERS						SUNSHINE				
	Total depth in inches	Number of days on which rain fell	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Highest corrected readings		Lowest corrected readings		In Shade			Highest readings in Sun			Lowest readings on grass		Monthly totals		
				Ins.	Date	Ins.	Date	Highest readings	Dgrs.	Date	Lowest readings	Dgrs.	Date	Highest readings	Dgrs.		Date	Hours	Mins.
JANUARY	.93	8	.35	30.570	2nd	29.120	13th	56.0	16th	20.0	28th	36.0	71.0	17th	19.0	28th	44	30
FEBRUARY	2.23	19	.38	30.370	3/4	29.020	13th	57.0	23/4	12.0	4th	36.0	92.0	21st	18.0	2nd	60	30
MARCH	2.46	15	.54	30.020	12/16	28.670	3rd	59.0	12th	18.0	2nd	40.5	108.0	27th	20.0	2nd	92	00
APRIL	.39	6	.16	30.370	13th	29.620	1/2/3	61.0	30th	27.0	7th	44.5	117.0	30th	23.0	7th	121	20
MAY	2.53	17	.55	30.220	7/20	29.570	1/2	77.0	13th	30.0	8th	46.5	124.0	28th	28.0	8th	124	10
JUNE	3.40	16	.60	30.170	16th	29.510	26th	73.0	25th	41.0	29th	55.5	129.0	24th	37.0	29/30	131	50
JULY	3.63	18	.64	30.120	20/21	29.420	26/27	72.0	10th	42.0	7th	57.5	132.0	12th	39.0	26th	113	30
AUGUST	4.94	21	1.00	30.320	21st	29.270	9th	72.0	5th	40.0	14th	57.5	125.0	15th	37.0	14th	130	50
SEPTEMBER	1.58	19	.39	30.020	1/2/3	29.520	21st	83.0	2nd	33.0	23rd	55.0	130.0	1st	30.0	30th	179	40
OCTOBER	3.87	19	.53	30.320	7th	29.350	30/31	70.0	2nd	26.0	26th	53.5	112.0	7th	24.0	26th	79	25
NOVEMBER	4.92	21	.84	30.520	17th	28.720	28/29/30	58.0	12th	24.0	18th	43.0	80.0	10/15	20.0	18th	40	40
DECEMBER	1.895	15	.55	30.320	3/4	28.320	8/9/10	57.0	3/4	25.0	11/12	43.0	69.0	4th	22.0	11/12	37	40
Totals ...	32.775	194						Mean for the year ...				47.4		Total			1,156	05

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1954

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births			
Legitimate	364	323	687
Illegitimate	9	12	21
Total registered	373	335	708
Still Births			
Legitimate	6	7	13
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Total registered	6	8	14
Deaths			
Total registered	252	226	478
Maternal Mortality			
Deaths from puerperal causes :			
Puerperal sepsis	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other puerperal causes	Nil	1	1
Total	Nil	1	1
Deaths from Special Causes			
Cancer	57	55	112
Whooping Cough	Nil	Nil	Nil
Measles	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	Nil	Nil	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil	Nil
Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Infant Mortality			
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :			
Legitimate	5	5	10
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total registered	6	5	11
Neo-Natal Deaths			
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age :			
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total registered	4	3	7

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1954

(continued)

Birth-Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population, mid-1954	...	14.2
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 population	... ..	0.28
Death-Rate per 1,000 population	... ..	9.6
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		
Puerperal sepsis	... ..	Nil
Other causes	... ..	1.38
Abortion with sepsis	... ..	Nil
Abortion without sepsis	... ..	Nil
Death-Rate of Infants under 1 year of age		
All infants per 1,000 live births	... ..	15.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	... ..	14.6
Death-Rate per 1,000 estimated population		
Tuberculosis—pulmonary	... ..	0.06
,, non-pulmonary	... ..	0.02
Whooping Cough	... ..	0.00
Cancer	... ..	2.25
Diphtheria	... ..	0.00
Measles	... ..	0.00
Influenza	... ..	0.04
Pneumonia	... ..	0.46
Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 live births	... ..	0.00

CAUSES OF DEATH ASSIGNABLE TO THE BOROUGH

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	2	3
2	Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1
3	Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	7	9	16
11	„ „ lung, bronchus	19	4	23
12	„ „ breast ...	—	13	13
13	„ „ uterus ...	—	6	6
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	31	23	54
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—
16	Diabetes	1	—	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system...	32	34	66
18	Coronary disease, angina	49	17	66
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	5	2	7
20	Other heart disease	27	43	70
21	Other circulatory disease	10	11	21
22	Influenza	—	2	2
23	Pneumonia	10	13	23
24	Bronchitis	9	6	15
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	4	—	4
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	1	4
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	3	—	3
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	1	1
31	Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	25	44
33	Motor vehicle accidents	4	3	7
34	All other accidents	5	8	13
35	Suicide	5	1	6
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
	ALL CAUSES ...	252	226	478

MORTALITY BY AGE AND SEX

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Death-Rate per 1,000 Population (Estimated R.-G.)</i>
Under 1 year	6	5	11	.221
1 and under 2	1	1	2	.040
2 and under 5	—	1	1	.020
5 and under 15	—	1	1	.020
15 and under 25	1	—	1	.020
25 and under 45	13	12	25	.502
45 and under 65	64	47	111	2.230
65 and under 75	73	50	123	2.471
75 and over	94	109	203	4.078
Total—All Ages ...	252	226	478	9.602

VITAL STATISTICS—SUTTON COLDFIELD—1861 to 1954

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Infant Mortality‡</i>	<i>Birth- Rate†</i>	<i>Death- Rate†</i>
1861	*4,662			
1871	*5,938			
1881	*7,737			
1891	*8,686			
1892	8,950	131	21.22	13.40
1893	9,100	131	24.28	15.71
1894	10,000	90	20.00	11.50
1895	10,500	114	19.90	11.04
1896	10,800	123	19.53	13.50
1897	11,641	103	19.15	11.59
1898	12,619	91	17.35	11.64
1899	13,800	96	22.46	12.18
1900	14,517	93	22.18	11.57
1901	*14,264	97	23.61	11.87
1902	15,635	103	24.02	11.79
1903	16,619	101	21.90	11.97
1904	17,521	136	20.54	10.44

*Census.

†Per 1,000 of population.

‡Per 1,000 births.

Year			Population	Infant Mortality‡	Birth-Rate†	Death-Rate†
1905	...	...	18,491	73	19.90	9.19
1906	...	...	19,347	90	20.62	9.71
1907	...	...	20,391	65	19.71	8.97
1908	...	...	20,952	95	17.74	9.50
1909	...	...	21,325	101	17.06	9.61
1910	...	...	21,780	104	18.41	9.91
1911	...	...	*20,132	105	19.37	10.53
1912	...	...	20,600	52	16.87	8.54
1913	...	...	20,919	71	19.41	10.97
1914	...	...	21,437	53	18.24	9.98
1915	...	...	22,513	76	13.85	10.61
1916	...	...	22,513	58	16.24	10.76
1917	...	...	21,475	61	15.22	12.87
1918	...	...	20,685	68	15.74	12.95
1919	...	...	20,853	47	15.74	11.56
1920	...	...	21,684	31.2	20.6	9.3
1921	...	...	*23,028	58.9	17.07	10.02
1922	...	...	23,100	56.55	16.83	10.83
1923	...	...	23,210	79.54	15.16	9.43
1924	...	...	23,570	55.21	13.83	9.75
1925	...	...	23,800	37.46	14.57	9.49
1926	...	...	24,850	51.61	12.47	10.78
1927	...	...	25,540	67.56	14.48	11.19
1928	...	...	26,720	30.58	12.23	10.36
1929	...	...	27,450	43.47	10.89	13.29
1930	...	...	27,450	53.25	12.31	10.20
1931	...	...	*29,928	48.00	12.66	11.01
1932	...	...	30,310	38.46	12.01	10.06
1933	...	...	31,230	28.75	10.02	9.86
1934	...	...	32,070	28.25	11.04	10.25
1935	...	...	33,110	40.72	13.34	9.69
1936	...	...	33,830	34.01	13.04	10.91
1937	...	...	35,050	46.15	12.98	11.50
1938	...	...	36,350	47.62	15.02	9.46
1939	...	...	38,260	28.78	14.45	9.71
1940	...	...	40,630	34.25	14.30	11.96
1941	...	...	42,060	48.21	13.24	11.17
1942	...	...	42,300	40.79	15.65	10.50
1943	...	...	41,610	37.3	16.13	10.98
1944	...	...	42,440	28.81	19.63	11.26
1945	...	...	42,420	35.14	16.10	9.71
1946	...	...	44,460	31.75	17.00	11.25
1947	...	...	45,280	26.00	18.93	11.08
1948	...	...	46,190	25.6	16.09	9.6
1949	...	...	46,580	21.4	14.04	11.1
1950	...	...	47,440	13.8	13.8	10.9
1951	...	...	*47,590	15.4	13.6	11.9
1952	...	...	48,180	21.91	13.3	10.5
1953	...	...	48,670	13.1	15.72	9.57
1954	...	...	49,780	15.5	14.2	9.6

*Census.

†Per 1,000 of population.

‡Per 1,000 births.

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Deaths

From the records available from 1892, or the last 62 years, the death-rate has fluctuated between a maximum of 15.71 per 1,000 population in 1893 and a minimum of 8.54 in 1912. Applying the Registrar-General's comparability factor of 0.92 it is found that the standardised death-rate for Sutton Coldfield in 1954 is 8.832. (The comparability factor for each district is supplied by the Registrar-General and the aim is to even out the differences in age and sex distribution of the population of the various districts. The use of this factor allows us to obtain standardised death-rates which are more fairly comparable and accurate than the crude death-rates.)

Birth-Rate

The birth-rate in 1954 was 14.2 per 1,000 population and is the second highest figure registered since 1948.

The highest figure available was that of 1893, namely 24.28 and the lowest in 1929—that of 10.89. The comparability factor was 1.04 and the standardised birth-rate was therefore 14.788 for 1954.

In 1954 the live births exceeded the number of deaths by 230.

Infant Mortality

The Infant Mortality Rate in 1954 was 15.5 per 1,000 live births.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Laboratories

The Medical Research Council directs the Public Health Laboratory Service. One of the constituent laboratories is the Birmingham Public Health Laboratory under the direction of Dr. Sandiford. This laboratory serves Birmingham and parts of the surrounding areas.

The laboratory undertakes the examination of specimens for the diagnosis of cases or suspected carriers of infectious disease. It investigates bacterial contamination of food in cases of suspected food poisoning. It also tests water, shell-fish, milk, ice cream and foodstuffs for bacterial content.

Dr. Sandiford comments as follows :

"Seek and ye shall find" is as good a maxim in medical science as in oil or uranium prospecting. When Pasteur demonstrated the importance of germs in causing infective diseases others began seeking for them in all sorts of diseases. Many found, and the mysterious miasmata and noxious exhalations which had been postulated as causative agents gave way to definite entities, as diphtheria, typhoid and tubercle bacilli, malaria parasites and cholera vibrios. But still there remained many diseases of infective nature such as measles, smallpox and poliomyelitis, in which no specific germs could be found.

The key which unlocked these mysteries was the discovery of filterable viruses. These are ultramicroscopic germs, too tiny to be held back by the finest filters. The first disease which was shown to be due to them was not one of man, but of tobacco and tomato plants. Progress in elucidating their role in human disease was slow because they could not be seen even by the most powerful microscopes and because they could not be grown in a laboratory test-tube like an ordinary germ. With the development of chick-embryo cultivation in eggs and the invention of the electron microscope things began to move more rapidly. Now it is becoming more and more practicable to look for them as a routine diagnostic measure. In this way, some of the hitherto obscure "P.U.O's", "brain-fevers" and "atypical pneumonias" are yielding up their secrets. There are still few virus diseases for which there is any specific antidote, but a definite diagnosis in a suspected case is often valuable in enabling a source of infection to be traced and an epidemic prevented.

The future will probably see increased activity in this field in which the Public Health Laboratory Service will be able to offer co-operation to Public Health Officers and general practitioners.

Ambulance Services

The ambulance service in the Borough is under the control of Warwickshire County Council.

The Ambulance Centre is at the Ambulance Depot in Boldmere Road. At the end of 1954 there were 18 ambulance staff and a superintendant. The miles covered during the year were 76,818, a decrease of 4,523 as compared with last year's mileage. The number of patients moved was 12,536, a decrease of 504.

The decrease in the number of patients moved this year together with less mileage is due mainly to the continued effective radio control of all vehicles with less abortive visits, and the diversion of ambulances and cars to pick up cases whilst en route to hospitals.

Six vehicles (four ambulances and two sitting case cars) are fitted with radio which used correctly is a great benefit in vehicle economy.

Home Nursing

District Nursing and Midwifery Services are under the control of Warwickshire County Council, working through the Area Health Office, Sutton Coldfield.

In 1954 there were eight District Nurse/Midwives and one District Nurse. Owing to the early discharge of cases from hospital the work of this section is increasing steadily. Furthermore, the work amongst the old people is still on the increase. Domiciliary midwifery is on the decrease in all districts except in new housing estate areas.

Health Visiting

In this area seven health visitors were employed during the year in connection with the home visiting of young children in particular and other members of the family where required. Each health visitor is in charge of one of the Welfare Centres.

Health education features prominently in the work of the visitors and the work of this section of the service is expanding rapidly. It is hoped to obtain further staff in the near future.

Clinics and Centres

SCHOOL CLINIC 9 HOLLAND STREET, SUTTON COLDFIELD

Monday	-	-	A.M.	AURAL CLINIC (First and third Mondays in month). TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC (Second Monday in month).
			P.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
Tuesday	-	-	A.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
			P.M.	CONSULTATION CLINIC.
Wednesday	-	-	A.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
			P.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
Thursday	-	-	A.M.	EYE CLINIC.
Friday	-	-	A.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
			P.M.	EYE CLINIC (extra session once a month).

**WELFARE CENTRE
49 HOLLAND STREET, SUTTON COLDFIELD**

Monday	-	-	A.M.	SUN-RAY CLINIC (Winter months only).
			P.M.	CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.
Tuesday	-	-	A.M.	ANTE- AND POST-NATAL CLINIC (Alternate weeks)
			P.M.	EXERCISE CLINIC (Children).
Wednesday	-	-	A.M.	SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC (Children).
			P.M.	SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC (Children).
Thursday	-	-	A.M.	SUN-RAY CLINIC (Winter months only).
			P.M.	EXERCISE CLINIC (Children).
Friday	-	-	P.M.	ANTE- AND POST-NATAL EXERCISE AND HEALTH TALKS CLINIC.

**WELFARE CENTRE
MERE GREEN ROAD, SUTTON COLDFIELD**

Tuesday	-	-	P.M.	CHILD WELFARE, ANTE- AND POST-NATAL CLINIC (Combined).
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**WELFARE CENTRE
BRITWELL HALL, BRITWELL ROAD
BOLDMERE, SUTTON COLDFIELD**

Wednesday	-	-	A.M.	ANTE- AND POST-NATAL CLINIC (Alternate weeks)
				TODDLER CLINIC (Alternate weeks).
			P.M.	CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.

**WELFARE CENTRE
THE GREEN, MINWORTH**

Wednesday	-	-	P.M.	CHILD WELFARE, ANTE- AND POST-NATAL CLINIC (Combined) (Alternate weeks).
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**WELFARE CENTRE
WALMLEY ROAD, WALMLEY**

Wednesday	-	-	P.M.	RELAXATION EXERCISE AND HEALTH CLINIC (Alternate weeks).
Thursday	-	-	P.M.	CHILD WELFARE, ANTE- AND POST-NATAL CLINIC (Combined).

**WELFARE CENTRE
BANNERS GATE ROAD, BANNERS GATE**

Tuesday	-	-	P.M.	ANTE- AND POST-NATAL EXERCISE AND HEALTH TALKS CLINIC (Alternate weeks).
Friday	-	-	A.M.	ANTE-POST-NATAL AND TODDLER CLINIC (Alternate weeks).
			P.M.	CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

These services were transferred to the Warwickshire County Council in 1948, the Medical Officer of Health remaining in administrative charge as Area Medical Officer. In this work of Maternity and Child Welfare he is assisted by one full-time and one part-time Medical Officer, and an Area Nursing Officer, who supervises the nursing services in the area.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

Six ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions are held in Sutton Coldfield clinics.

In 1954 approximately 76% of confinements took place in institutions. Many of the institutions run their own clinics and this naturally causes a fall in numbers in local authority clinic attendances.

Maternal Mortality

There was one maternal death in the Borough during 1954.

Infant Mortality

There were 708 live births in the Borough in 1954 and 11 deaths of infants under a year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 15.5.

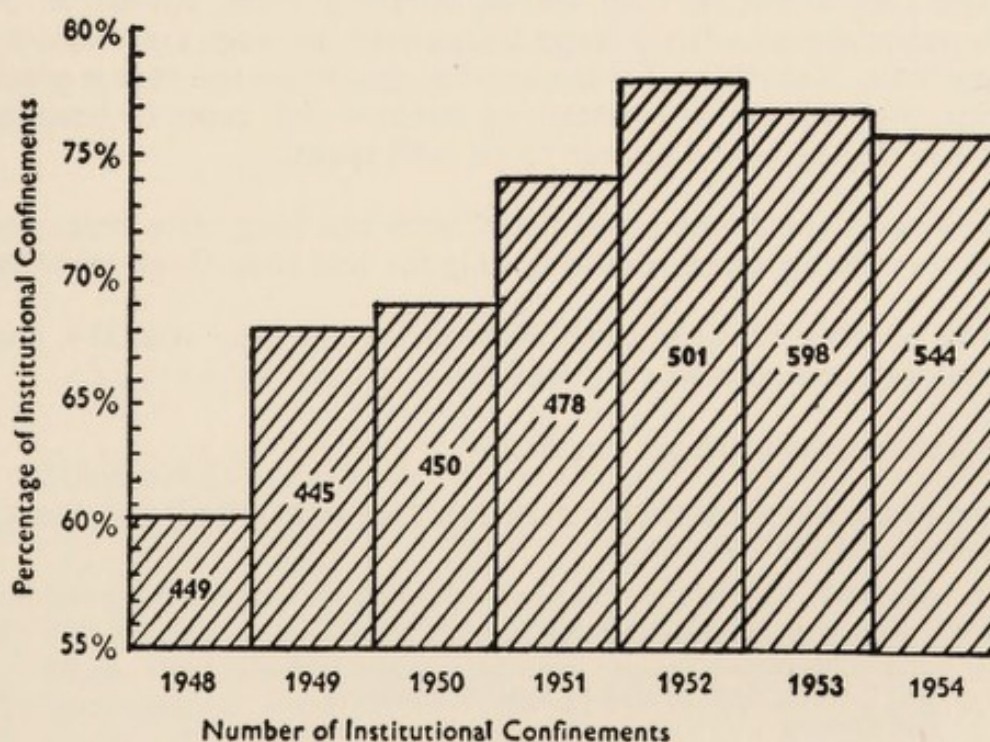
Hospital Accommodation for Maternity Cases

There were 708 live births during 1954.

The Sutton Coldfield Maternity Unit carried the bulk of the institutional confinements with a total of 285. Domiciliary confinements amounted to 171 and Birmingham Hospitals, Maternity Wards and Private Nursing Homes covered the remainder.

Maternity Accommodation Number and Percentage of Institutional Confinements for the Past Seven Years

GRAPH No. 1



Cases which for social reasons cannot remain at home are visited by the Local Health Authority midwives and referred where appropriate to the Regional Hospital Board for admission to a maternity ward.

Diphtheria Immunisation

The Local Health Authority is responsible for carrying out this and effort is made to ensure that every child under one has been immunised. A boosting dose is offered to all children in their first year at school and also when they attain the age of ten years.

Domestic Help Service

This service is under the control of the Local Health Authority which is the Warwickshire County Council, the day to day administration being carried out in the Sutton Coldfield Area Health Department.

The Domestic Help Service plays a most important part in the Health Service by helping out those in immediate difficulties owing to accident or acute illness in the home. In addition, it fulfils an important need in keeping at home cases of chronic type who would otherwise have to be admitted to hospital. With the aid of district nursing and the home help service it is possible to keep many old people who are ill, at home, and there is no doubt that a great saving of money is brought about in this way.

The cost of the service, would, on the surface, appear to be high, especially as a fairly large proportion of cases are required to pay little, if anything, for the service, but when the cost is offset against the expense of maintaining chronic sick cases in hospital then the money would appear to be well spent.

The cases are divided into short term and long term help, the short term being cases requiring help for less than three months.

The number of cases given help during the year was 314, and the number of hours worked 24,989.

Further details are set out below :

A. TOTAL CASES ASSISTED DURING THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY —31st DECEMBER, 1954.

I. SHORT TERM (i.e., those requiring help for less than three months)								
(i) Maternity (including A.N. and P. Natal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
(ii) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(iii) Chronic Sick (including aged and infirm)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
(iv) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57

II. LONG TERM (i.e., those requiring help for more than three months).

1. Under 65

(i) Maternity (including A.N. and P. Natal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(iii) Chronic Sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
(iv) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

2. Over 65

(i) Illness, nurse attending	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(ii) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(iii) Chronic sick (including aged and infirm)	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
(iv) Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

TOTAL CASES ... 314

B. Number of domestic helps employed on 31st December, 1954—

(i) Whole time	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Part time	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

Weekly average number of domestic helps employed during period 1st January—31st December—

(i) Whole time	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Part time	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

C. Number of hours worked by home helps during period 1st January—31st December on—

(i) Short term cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,130
(ii) Long term cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,859

TOTAL HOURS ... 24,989

Day Nurseries

These are the responsibility of the Warwickshire County Council the Local Health Authority in this area, and it is not the policy of the County Council to provide a day nursery in Sutton Coldfield.

SECTION C

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
WATER SUPPLY**

There are three systems of water supply in the Borough :

- (a) The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company. (This serves the majority of the populated area of the Borough.)
- (b) The Birmingham City Water Undertaking. (This serves certain areas of the Borough adjacent to the Birmingham City Boundary.)

(c) Private Supplies. (Spring or well supplies in the outlying and Rural areas of the Borough.)

Some notes on these three systems are given below :

(a) Public Water Supplies

(1) The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company supply approximately 90% of the population of the Borough.

The supply to Sutton Coldfield is afforded from a system which includes five underground sources and a surface source, the River Blithe (Staffordshire) which was made available to Sutton Coldfield district early in 1952. The water at four of the underground sources is sterilised by chlorine and the River Blithe water is treated by rapid gravity filtration in addition to chlorination. The chlorination practised at the Pumping Stations is a precautionary measure.

All the sources of supply are examined regularly both bacteriologically and chemically and samples of the water are also examined bacteriologically prior to chlorination where possible.

Of the five underground sources, 265 samples of the water as pumped to supply were examined in 1954, only one of which contained coliform bacteria. 155 samples of the water prior to chlorination were also examined, and one contained coliform bacteria. 310 samples of the treated water from the River Blithe were examined, one of which contained Bact col. 253 samples of this water before treatment gave an approximate average coliform bacteria content of 3 per 100 ml.

Regular monthly tap samples were examined from three premises within the Borough. 39 samples were examined from these 3 points, and all were free from coliform bacteria. Chemical composition of the water was constant, hardness averaging 219 parts per million.

The water is not liable to plumbo solvency and all of 39 tap samples were found to be free from any detectable trace of lead.

In cases of possible contamination following burst or damaged pipes, emptying of reservoirs, etc., emergency chlorination of the affected fitting or structure is carried out, and special apparatus and staff are available for the purpose. New mains are not brought into use until the water has been examined and pronounced satisfactory.

The quantity of water during the year has been ample for all purposes and the water supplied has maintained a high and consistent standard of purity.

Within the area of supply in the Borough 14,619 houses are supplied direct and 13 by means of outside taps.

Details of mains laid in the Borough during 1954 are as follows :
Length in yards.

	3"	4"	6"	9"
Fernwood Close		102		
Silver Birch Road	95			
Ashurst Road		53		
Falcon Lodge Site		485	87	
Bedford Road		132		
Pilkington Site		16		
Russell Bank Road		78		
Hollyfield House		158		
Holly Lane		2	124	
Somerville Estate		213		
Blackberry Lane Site		595		
Edge Hill Site		574		
Little Sutton Lane		329		
Little Sutton Road		6	594	
Monmouth Drive			3	878
Springfield Site		390		
Thornhill Road		77		
Denholm Road		230		
Coles Lane		356	157	
Rectory Park Estate	34	8	886	569
	129	3,804	1,851	1,447

A copy of a sample of water submitted to the Public Health Laboratory service is given below :

Bacteriological

Total Count : Number of colonies developing from 1 ml. of sample in agar after two days' incubation at 37° C. 2

Coliform Count : Type and number per 100 ml. of sample Nil

(2) The Birmingham City Water Undertaking.

In the majority, the supply is taken from collecting areas in Wales, and the water is treated by slow or rapid sand filtration followed by chlorination. After chlorination the treated water remains underground until it reaches the consumer. The hardness of the water varies according to the districts supplied and the origin of the supply.

During 1954 the Birmingham Water Undertaking laid the following main extensions :

New Oscott Area—

Bakers Lane and new roads off	...	...	491 yds. 4" main.
Cul-de-sac Banners Gate Road	...	...	194 yds. 4" main.
Rowton Drive and Lindens Road	...	...	356 yds. 4" main.
Total			...
Total			1,041 yds. 4" main.

Minworth Area—

Plants Brook Road	...	...	308 yds. 4" main.
Orton Avenue	...	...	131 yds. 4" main.
Total			...
Total			439 yds. 4" main.

A copy of a report of a sample of water submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service is given below :

Bacteriological

Total Count : Number of colonies developing from 1 ml. of sample in agar after two days' incubation at 37° C.	...	...	...	2
Coliform Count : Type and number per 100 ml. of sample				Nil

(b) Private Water Supplies

In the rural parts of the Borough there are 50 houses on small private supplies, i.e., springs and wells. This is a reduction of 8 on the 1953 figure. Some of this type of supply is being eliminated by the houses concerned making connection to the main supply.

During the year 81 samples were taken from these supplies.

- 9 were reported definitely unsatisfactory.
- 19 were suspicious.
- 11 satisfactory, and
- 42 highly satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The main drainage of the town was undertaken in 1887 and runs by way of the valley of Plantsbrook to the Tame and Rea District Drainage Board in an egg-shaped main sewer which is 4ft. 6in. x 3ft. at its outfall at Minworth.

Boldmere was drained in 1900 and here in parts of Jockey Road a depth of 60 feet was attained.

The main drainage of the Streetly area was completed in the early part of this century, and a sewage lift operates in Streetly Lane owing to the low level of the sewer.

The sewage from the area east of Walmley Road drains to the new sewage disposal works at Langley Farm.

In 1950 sewers were completed in Weeford Road, Queslett Road, Stonehouse Road and in the Park, and a surface water sewer was laid in Bakers Lane.

In 1951 main sewers were laid in Clarence Road, Hillside Road, as part of the Lichfield Road drainage scheme. Sewers were laid in Birmingham Road to prevent localised flooding.

In 1953 surface sewers and foul sewers were laid for stage six of Falcon Lodge Development in Minworth and in the Queslett Road area, further sewers were laid in the Somerville estate and the Springfield estate areas. Numerous other smaller extensions were made in 1953.

In 1954 the sewers laid were as follows :

	Surface Water Sewers					Foul Sewers		
	6"	9"	Yards 12"	15"	18"	6"	Yards 9"	12"
Blackberry Lane ...	—	—	—	—	—	190	—	—
Reddicap Heath Road ...	—	170	350	40	50	—	—	—
Springfield Road ...	—	—	60	10	—	—	—	100
Queslett Road E. ...	145	320	—	—	—	255	300	—
Bakers Lane Estate ...	205	615	—	—	—	180	325	—
Reddicap Trading ...	—	140	230	90	30	—	455	—
Reddicap Housing ...	—	195	—	—	—	170	190	—
Pilkington Avenue E. ...	415	85	55	—	—	750	50	—
Fernwood Close ...	110	—	—	—	—	110	—	—
Roughley Drive ...	—	280	—	—	—	60	190	—
Sara Close ...	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denholm Road } Stirling Road }	—	680	—	—	—	—	690	—
Thornhill Close ...	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walter Cobb Drive ...	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wylde Green Road ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—
TOTALS ...	975	2,825	695	140	80	1,715	2,400	100

All Corporation and private enterprise houses erected during 1954 were connected to the public sewers.

HOUSES WITH SUB-STANDARD SANITATION

(a) Not connected to Main Drainage

At the 31st December, 1954, 313 houses were not connected to main drainage, 197 having privy closets, 7 of this number sharing privy accommodation. 105 houses had a water closet connected to a cesspool and 11 houses were served by a water closet connected to treatment units.

308 of the houses which are not connected to main drainage are situated in the Walmley and Hill Wards.

The Corporation provides a cesspool emptying service on payment by the occupier. Pail closets which are not emptied by the Corporation are mostly situated in rural areas. The contents are emptied by the occupiers, and buried. Cesspools and privy closets are primitive forms of sanitation, and every opportunity should be taken to eliminate them.

The treatment units which have been installed in a number of instances are an improvement in that the effluent is rendered innocuous and only a minimum of maintenance is required to keep the unit in satisfactory order.

(b) Shared Water Closets connected to Main Sewer

198 houses have water closets used in common with another house. A considerable number of these houses are situated in the central section of the Borough.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

These services are carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department under the direction of the Highways Committee.

House Refuse Collection and Disposal (Combined)

Refuse Destructor

1954	Destroyed.			Tipped.			
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	
January	1,260	4	0	14	11	0	
February	1,260	16	0				
March	1,374	4	0				
April	1,106	15	0	16	4	0	
May	242	2	0	746	7	0	} Installation of new Incinerator Cell.
June	525	14	0	448	0	0	
July	765	5	0				
August	818	12	0				
September	837	2	0				
October	968	10	0				
November	1,158	7	0				
December	1,192	5	0	25	0	0	
	<u>11,509</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,250</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	

Total : 12,759 tons 18 cwts. 0qrs.

Cwts. collected per 1,000 population per day ... 14.04 cwts.

Street Cleaning and Gulley Cleaning

There are 124 miles of roads in the Borough. The method of street cleaning includes the use of street orderly carts and the "Lewin" mechanical road sweeper.

Gulley emptying is carried out by means of two Shelvoke and Drury gulley emptiers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

There are no rivers in the Borough, but a number of streams are subjected to supervision from time to time.

Plants Brook, which runs under the Parade has given some trouble from flooding in the Avenue Road area. The principal cause of this would seem to be silting up of the bed of the stream.

In past years this brook has been contaminated by oil in the section around Upper Holland Road. Since the introduction of oil traps and the diversion of a sewer, no further complaints have been received.

SANITARY INSPECTION IN THE AREA

The Sanitary inspectorate consists of Senior Sanitary Inspector, one Senior Assistant and two Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

The work continues to increase. Systematic housing inspection and a special survey in relation to sub-standard houses made considerable demand upon the time of the inspectors. A report and summary of the findings is included elsewhere in this report.

There is no doubt that if work of a preventive nature is to be done, especially in connection with food hygiene, an additional inspector will be required. It is not enough to say that complaints are being dealt with ; it is necessary to carry out work to reduce the necessity for complaints to be made.

The total number of visits and inspections made by the sanitary inspectors during the year was 11,025.

1,315 complaints were received and investigated.
 Classification of these complaints is set out below :

Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309
Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Def. Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Insects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
								<hr/> 1,315 <hr/>

A summary of the work of the inspectors is given in the following Tabular Statement :

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTORS' ANNUAL TABULAR STATEMENTS

Visits

Public Health Act								
Houses (Primary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422
Houses (Secondary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408
Drainage—Main	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Water Supply—Main	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324
Infectious Diseases Disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Dirty and Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Other Infested Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Animal Keeping (Domestic)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(Pigs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
(Horses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(Cattle)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Accumulations and Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976
Pigbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse Destructor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91

Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Ponds, Pools and Watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Public Amusement Halls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Sports Grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Court Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noise Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act								
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	944
Other Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Factories Act								
Factories with Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Factories without Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Food and Drugs Act								
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Chemist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Fish—Fried	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fish—Wet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Greengrocer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Grocer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Sweetshop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Wineshop/Beer-off	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Bakehouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Hotel/Restaurant/Canteen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Public House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Preserved Food Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
School Meals Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Public Halls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Food Factory/Warehouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Park Food Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Meat Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mobile Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Food Poisoning Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Other Food Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
Milk Retailers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Milk (Other Premises)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

Sampling (Food and Drugs Authority)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
Other Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Housing Acts								
Inspection of Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589
Housing Consol. Regs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392
Substandard Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,224
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Rents and Repairs Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Housing Enquiry (Other Authority)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Court Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Meetings and Exhibitions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
								11,025

NOTICES under the Public Health Act, 1936

	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>					<i>Grand Total</i>
		<i>Public Health Act, 1936</i>					
		S.39	S.45	S.75	S.93	S.138	
Outstanding 31/12/53 ...	53	1	1	27	6	—	88
Served during 1954 ...	272	6	4	99	30	2	413
	325	7	5	126	36	2	501
Outstanding 31/12/54 ...	38	—	1	6	12	2	59
Complied with during 1954	287	7	4	120	24	—	442

WORK REQUIRED BY NOTICES

Drainage

Drains unchoked or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	23
W.C.'s repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	37

Water Supply

Provide internal supply	...	...	...	...	...	4
Repair service pipes	...	...	...	...	...	7

Roofs								
Repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Rainwater conduits repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Walls —external repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Chimneys —repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Doors —repair or renew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Windows —repair or renew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Ceiling and Internal Walls —repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Floors —repair or renew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Staircases —repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinks —repair or renew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Washing Coppers —repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Firegrates —repair or renew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dustbins —provide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Paving —repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses —cleanse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Privy Pans —provide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dense Smoke to be Removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

SHOPS AND OFFICES

The inspection of shops is very largely carried out in conjunction with the routine inspections under the Food and Drugs Act 1938.

A gradual improvement in the condition of such premises has been effected throughout the years, but there are a number of premises which cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

In connection with offices, the principal deficiency is in the satisfactory provision of sanitary accommodation. The legislation governing these premises is comparatively weak, but it is to be hoped that the promise made by the Central Government of improved legislation in the near future will be fulfilled.

CARAVANS AND CAMPING SITES

The public health control of camping sites falls into two categories :

- (a) Camping sites for a group of moveable dwellings.
- (b) Licences granted to individual owners of movable dwellings.

There is one private site situated on the Birmingham Road, on which are placed six caravans.

In addition 25 Licences were in operation on 31st December, 1954. These are renewable annually on the 1st January.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Since the heavy casualties of the London smog of December 1952 considerably increased interest has been shown by the general public in the question of smoke and atmospheric pollution.

While it is of course necessary to reduce industrial pollution to the minimum, far too few members of the general public realise that approx. 50% of the atmospheric pollution is caused by domestic chimneys and little positive action is taken to reduce this by the use of improved domestic heating appliances and the use of smokeless fuels. Until this is done, large Cities and the districts adjoining them will undoubtedly suffer considerable ill-effect in the form of high incidence of bronchial and catarrhal conditions.

The problem mentioned in previous reports of industrial atmospheric pollution in the Minworth area still remains unresolved although there have been intermittent improvements in the position. The Local Authority has, throughout the year, continued to press for the installation of smoke reducing equipment.

Towards the end of the year complaints were received that smoke nuisance was being caused from the chimney at the new hospital in Rectory Road. Considerable difficulty has been experienced here with regard to satisfactory firing arrangements for the boilers which should be overcome when the whole of the equipment for the heating of the hospital has been installed.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Since the installation of a break point chlorination plant the water at Keepers Baths has been satisfactory.

Due to the very bad summer in 1954, the number of bathers was not as high as usual. Undoubtedly the reduction of the number of bathers permitted at one time, and the resting of the pool to enable the plant to deal with the water efficiently has effected considerable improvement.

The Baths Attendant checks from time to time the residual chlorine of the water, and periodic checks and samples are taken by this Department.

The copy of one of the bacteriological and chemical analyses is given below :—

A copy of one of the bacteriological and chemical examinations made by the Public Analyst is given below :—

Bacteriological

Number of colonies capable of growth on Agar-Agar in two days at 37°C. per c.c.	6
Number of colonies capable of growth on Rebipel-Agar in two days at 37°C. per c.c.	0
Number of colonies capable of growth on Agar-Agar in four days at 20°C. per c.c.	17
Presumptive B. Coli in 100 c.c.	Absent

Chemical

Free and Saline Ammonia	0.858
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.4
Chlorine in Chlorides	114
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	1.0
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80°F. in four hours	2.52
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	540
Nitrite	0.001
pH	7.74
Free Chlorine	0.05
Appearance	Bright, few small particles

The above results show that, in its present condition, this water is in a safe condition for use in a public swimming pool.

(Signed) BOSTOCK HILL & RIGBY,

Public Analysts.

DISINFESTATION

During 1954, 55 visits were made to dirty and verminous premises, and disinfestation carried out by the Department where necessary.

Methods used vary from time to time according to the condition of the premises and the type of infestation, and include D.D.T. and Gammezane vapourisers and spraying with standard proprietary insecticides.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

During the year an order was placed for Swingfog apparatus which it is hoped to use in some of the infested areas of Sutton Park, in an effort to reduce the various types of mosquitoes and midges.

Undoubtedly, improved drainage of certain areas of the Park would reduce the heavy incidence of biting insects.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council provides a comprehensive service for the destruction of rats and mice.

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries a test baiting of the sewers was carried out during the year. This test baiting showed one infestation centre. All the houses of this area have been built since the war and it was somewhat disturbing to find new sewers infested. Steps were taken to eradicate the infestation.

Two full time rodent operators are employed, and made a total of 8,658 visits and inspections.

In addition, as is shown elsewhere, the sanitary inspectors made 944 inspections for this purpose.

A summary of the work carried out is set out below :—
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
Report for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1954

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling houses (2)	Agricultural (3)	All other (including Business Premises) (4)	Total (5)
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District (Note 1) ...	16	16,149	108	1,909	18,182
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during the 12 months ended 31st Dec. 1954 as a result of— (a) notification ; (b) survey under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ; (c) otherwise, e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose (Note 1).	(a) 4	230	3	45	282
	(b) 5	3,902	28	217	4,152
	(c) —	—	—	—	—
III. Number of properties inspected (see Section II) which were found to be infested by rats. (Note 1).	Major	—	1	4	6
	Minor	5	96	1	20	120
IV. Number of properties inspected (see Section II) which were found to be seriously infested by mice (Note 1) ...	—	5	—	2	7
V. Number of infested properties (see Sections III and IV) treated by the Local Authority (Note 1) ...	5	103	2	26	136
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4 (1) Treatment ... (2) Structural works, i.e., proofing ...	—	—	1	—	1
	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by the Local Authority following the issue of a notice under Section 4 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VIII. Legal Proceedings ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX. Number of "block" control schemes carried out ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note 1 : With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.

FACTORIES

The number of factories registered under the Factories Acts 1937-52 is 143.

The sanitary accommodation provided at building sites leaves much to be desired. Increased attention was given to secure improvement.

The general standard of hygiene maintained at factory premises is satisfactory, only minor infringements having been noted.

Factories are inspected as a matter of routine by the sanitary inspectors, and, in addition, infringements are brought to the notice of the Department by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

The number of notices served during the year was six, but it must be borne in mind that attention is often drawn verbally by the inspectors at the time of visit, where minor infringements are found.

Particulars of inspections are set out in the following Table :—

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. **Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by sanitary inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	Number on Register	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	112	80	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	16	44	3	—
Total ...	143	131	6	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	6	6	—	2	—

OUTWORKERS

14 persons were registered with the Local Authority as performing work of a registrable nature in their own homes.

The premises at which work is carried out are visited periodically and no contraventions of the Acts were noted during the year.

SCHOOLS

During 1954 visits of inspection were made by sanitary inspectors to the schools, and the school meals kitchens kept under observation.

Sanitary accommodation at schools was also regularly inspected and defects and lack of cleanliness attended to.

All schools within the Borough are provided with main water supplies and washing facilities, and are connected to the main drainage and these facilities are, on the whole, reasonably satisfactory.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

During 1954, no applications under S.47 were required. It has always been found possible to obtain the admission of any persons who might fall into the category of being in need of care and attention by other means, and there has been no difficulty in getting urgent cases admitted to suitable hospitals or other accommodation.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Housing Conditions

During 1954 the housing situation eased a little owing to the progress made by the Council in its building programme, 310 more houses were erected in 1954, compared with 1953, the bulk of the increase being private enterprise housing.

Dwellings handed over to the Corporation during 1954	193
Houses erected by private enterprise during 1954 ...	612
	805
Total houses erected in 1954 ...	805

Corporation Housing as at 31/12/54

Temporary houses completed	100
Permanent dwellings completed	1,769
Permanent dwellings under construction	194
Tenders approved by Ministry of Housing and Local Government	—
Tenders awaiting approval of Ministry of Housing and Local Government	—

Private Enterprise Housing as at 31/12/54

Number of houses completed since 1/8/45	1,486
Number of houses under construction	251

Council Houses

Number of houses erected prior to 1945	609
Number of houses erected 1945-54	1,769
Number of temporary dwellings	100
	2,478
Total houses erected by the Council to 31/12/54 ...	2,478
Total number of inhabited houses at 31/12/54 ...	16,387

Year	<i>Inhabited Houses Mid-year</i>	<i>Population Mid-year</i>	<i>Persons per Occupied House</i>
1947	13,618	45,280	3.325
1948	13,887	46,190	3.326
1949	14,155	46,580	3.291
1950	14,391	47,440	3.296
1951	14,871	47,790	3.214
1952	15,016	48,180	3.209
1953	15,446	48,670	3.151
1954	16,008	49,780	3.109

Housing Inspection

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	1,065
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	3,801
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) where inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	392
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	410
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	18
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	392
5. Remedy of defects during the year, without service of formal notices— Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence	287
6. 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 served requiring repairs ...	None
(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	None
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	None
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices served requiring defects to be remedied	287
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	95
(b) By Local Authority in default	39

7.	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936 :	
	(i) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	2
	(ii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ...	1
8.	Proceeding under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
	(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	None
9.	Proceedings under Section 25 of the Housing Act 1936 :	
	(i) Number of houses included in Clearance areas	5
	(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of Clearance Area procedure	None

**SURVEY OF SUBSTANDARD PROPERTIES
(IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSING REPAIRS AND
RENTS ACT, 1954)**

As mentioned previously in my preface, in view of the importance of the matter I now give details of the report submitted by me to the Health Committee and Town Council in connection with sub-standard property in the Town.

In the report I review all the work done before the war and also the slum clearance carried out by the Council to the end of 1954.

I would like to thank the Health Committee and the Council for the way in which they received the report and in particular the Housing Committee for their co-operation.

1. Historical

The Housing Act, 1925, was the first Act which gave Local Authorities an opportunity of tackling the problem effectively. At that time Housing was separated from the subject of Town Planning with which it was previously associated, the two items having become too large to remain within the compass of a single Act.

The Housing Act, 1925 remained the Principal Act until 1936 although the Housing Acts of 1930 and 1935 introduced a number of amendments in procedure.

In 1936 a new Housing Act was introduced which remains the principal driving force in slum clearance and repair and reconditioning of houses up to the present day.

2. The Outbreak of War

Up to the outbreak of the second World War, the work of the Local Authority in connection with housing could be summarised under four headings :—

- (i) The completion of the work of clearance of so-called slums being areas of insanitary houses in such condition as to be incapable of being brought up to a reasonable standard of fitness.
- (ii) The building of new houses for persons to be displaced from houses scheduled for demolition.
- (iii) The repair or recondition of houses in a state of disrepair or below standard.
- (iv) The abatement of overcrowding.

At the outbreak of war in 1939 the Ministry of Health communicated with all Local Authorities pointing out that in view of the changed circumstances postponement of the housing work was essential. No further inquiries in connection with clearance and compulsory purchase orders were to be held.

The Minister intimated that he would not be prepared to approve the erection of further houses unless under the most exceptional circumstances. This effectively stopped all slum clearance and demolition.

The following figures taken from the report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1940, give particulars of the action taken relative to unfit houses in the Borough up to the end of 1939.

Details of action taken in respect of unfit houses between the commencement of the Act and the end of 1939 are tabulated below : (the Act referred to is presumably the Housing Act, 1930),

Demolition orders approved by the Council	...	...	66
Demolition orders served	...	...	64
Demolition orders approved but not served	...	...	2
Demolition orders served but not complied with	...	...	14
Demolition orders rescinded by the Court	...	...	3
Number of houses demolished voluntarily	...	...	57
Number of houses demolished under demolition orders	...	...	47
		TOTAL	...
			104

Number of houses officially renovated	19
Number of houses reconditioned in pursuance of undertakings	2

3. Post-War Housing Demolition

Although the building of new houses was authorised from 1944 onwards the slum clearance and demolition of unfit property was not encouraged until the present Act of 1954.

In spite of these restrictions and general reluctance on the part of the Minister to authorise any clearance areas the Council was successful in obtaining confirmation of a number of clearance areas and in addition themselves dealt with many properties as individual unfit houses and under closing orders.

In this respect, and in comparison with other authorities of a similar size I feel certain that the Borough of Sutton Coldfield can justly claim to have been in the forefront of Post-war Housing Demolition.

I would at this stage like to thank the Housing Committee for the help and assistance given to the Health Committee by making an allotment of just over 100 houses to date for rehousing persons displaced by demolition.

The details of representations, clearance areas, and demolitions, made since the war to date are as follows :—

NUMBER OF HOUSES DEALT WITH BY :

	Clearance Areas S.25 Housing Act 1936		Individual Demolition S.11 Housing Act 1936		Closing Orders S.12 Housing Act 1936	Demolition by informal agreement		Closing by informal agreement	Undertaking accepted under S.11 Housing Act 1936
	Completed	Not completed	Completed	Not completed	Completed	Completed	Not completed	Completed	Completed
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
1951	17	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
1952	—	11	6	—	—	5	—	1	—
1953	—	5	4	—	—	4	1	—	3
1954	—	5	1	1	3	1	13	—	—
Under Considera- tion	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Pre-war Demolition orders outstanding	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	17	21	11	3	3	19	24	3	3

Note : "By informal agreement" refers to those properties dealt with by arrangement with the owners—the occupants being rehoused by the Local Authority by arrangement, without any formal action under the Housing Acts.
 "Completed" means that the whole of the action has been completed, e.g., demolition effected.
 "Not completed" refers to cases where demolition is not completed due to rehousing not being effected by the Council.

It must be realised that at the outbreak of war there was still a large number of unfit houses to be replaced by new dwellings. There also arose a demand for small and inexpensive dwellings for aged couples, single people and newly married couples. This demand has become increasingly urgent since the end of the war.

It must also be appreciated that not only was the building of new houses discontinued for a considerable period, but essential housing repairs and improvement were postponed. This was due, not only to the difficulty of getting work carried out, but also to high cost of repairs and the freezing of rents.

4. The 1954 Act and Proposal Thereunder

Up to now the paramount need for more houses has curtailed the repair and reconditioning, and Local Authorities have been encouraged to build primarily for abatement of overcrowding rather than for rehousing persons from their unfit properties.

Under the 1954 Act the Government have suggested that the emphasis should now be moved to clearance, reconditioning and improvement of old and substandard properties. A careful survey of the worst of the substandard property in the Borough has been carried out, under, I may say, some difficulty, in view of the limited number of sanitary inspectors employed by the Borough, and the amount of work expected of them in this and other directions.

Arising out of the survey there would appear to be about 200 houses which are unfit and incapable of being made fit. These under the terms of the 1954 Act, are, in my opinion, required to be dealt with within the next five years. Following on the above it would appear that the required form of proposal under the Housing Act, 1936, Parts II and III, and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, should be completed as follows :—

**HOUSING ACT, 1936 : PARTS II AND III
HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954 : SECTION 1
REQUIRED FORM OF PROPOSALS**

Local Authority : BOROUGH COUNCIL OF SUTTON COLDFIELD.

County : WARWICK.

Total number of permanent dwellings in the Local
Authority's area 16,387

Part 1. The Total Problem

- (i) Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and suitable for action under section 11 or section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 ... 207
- (ii) Period in years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all the houses in (i) ... 5 years

Part 2. Orders already made, etc.

(iii) Number of houses in (i), in clearance areas and already covered by operative clearance or compulsory purchase orders or owned by the local authority ...	16
(iv) Number of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders have been submitted to the Minister but have not yet become operative	5

Part 3. Action in the first five years

(v) Number of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders are to be made or which are to be purchased by agreement within the five years	None
(vi) Number of houses which are to be included in clearance areas still to be declared and which within the five years will be owned by the local authority or will have been included in a clearance order or a compulsory purchase order submitted to the Minister	138
(vii) Number of houses under (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) to be patched (if necessary) and retained within the five years under section 2 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for temporary accommodation ...	Nil
(viii) Number of houses under (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) to be demolished in the five years	159
(ix) Number of houses (including those already comprised in operative demolition orders) to be demolished in the five years as a result of action under section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	48

The figures shown in the form of proposal were collected and collated according to wards, and therefore it may be of interest to the Committee to see the position in relation to houses unfit for human habitation and incapable of being repaired at reasonable cost in each ward.

Ward	Number of Houses		Total
	Action not commenced	In process of being dealt with	
Hill Ward	39	6	45
Trinity Ward	37	6	43
Maney Ward	21	5	26
Wylde Green Ward	19	15	34
Walmley Ward	46	3	49
Boldmere East Ward	10	—	10
Boldmere West Ward	2	—	2
Total	174	35	209

5. Repair and Improvement of Houses which are Unfit but not Incapable of being made Fit

Apart from any consideration given to the question of houses completely unfit for human habitation, the Committee need to take into consideration the question of houses which do not fall into this category, but which could be made fit by improvement or by repair. These houses can be dealt with in one of three ways :—

- (i) By improvement grant.
- (ii) Under the terms of S.9 of the Housing Act, 1936.
- (iii) Under the nuisance sections of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The Committee must appreciate that the survey undertaken was in connection with what were thought to be the worst of the substandard houses only, and therefore it is not possible to give an exact figure for houses capable of repair.

I strongly recommend to the Committee that a programme of inspection of all houses considered to require improvement and repair be started in the near future and a proper plan formulated over five years to cover this problem. It must be clearly understood that this will involve the service of a large number of notices, with the possibility of the Council having to carry out work in default, and recover the cost from the owners. The programme may also involve the granting of a large number of improvement grants.

This question of improvement is clearly dealt with by the Minister and indeed it is recommended that the Local Authority make an approach to the owners. In fact, the Minister goes so far as to suggest in a circular of the 20th April, 1954 (Circular 36/54) that a direct approach to owners of suitable houses who might be induced by an invitation from their Local Council to think about improvement or converting their property would be welcomed.

To give the Committee some indication of the size of this problem it will be noted from the table following that out of 684 houses inspected in detail, 232 were capable of improvement at considerable cost, and a further 151 capable of repair at reasonable cost.

In my opinion, these figures will be greatly increased when a full survey is instituted.

It may be that some of the 232 referred to above will eventually fall into the category of those to be demolished if the owners fail to carry out works of improvement and if this is so, the original figure of 174 demolitions referred to previously may become increased.

The Committee will appreciate the work involved in a full survey, and I would not feel happy about tackling it with the present limited staff available, especially with so much increase in other work which must also go on.

6. The recent Survey carried out in the Borough

The survey already carried out involved the detailed inspection of approximately 700 of what were thought to be the worst of the houses, and these inspections have spotlighted the following facts, which I think would be of considerable interest to the members of the Committee.

SURVEY — 1954 — HOUSING

<i>Classifications</i>	<i>Detail</i>	<i>Houses included in survey</i>
Unfit Houses in Process of being dealt with	Demolition order made under S.11 Housing Act PRE-WAR not yet demolished	2
	Ditto POST-WAR not yet demolished ...	2
	Clearance Order made POST-WAR ditto	16
	Houses being dealt with by voluntary demolition—not yet demolished	10
	Houses included in Clearance Area but no order yet made	5
Houses Surveyed	UNFIT and not capable of being made fit ...	174
Classification of Fitness	UNFIT and only capable of being made fit by major structural repair and/or structural alterations and/or additions	232
	UNFIT but capable of being made fit by structural repair	151
	FIT apart from minor defects	70
	FIT in all respects	11
Other Unfit Houses dealt with	Houses subject to a voluntary undertaking to close whole or part of a house—complied with	8
	Houses subject to a closing order under S.12 Housing Act, 1936—complied with ...	2
	Houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under S.11 Housing Act, 1936 and complied with	1
	Total Houses Surveyed ...	684

ANCILLARY INFORMATION

		<i>Houses included in survey</i>	<i>Other houses (not necessarily sub-standard)*</i>
Back-to-Back Houses, etc.	TRUE Back-to-Back houses ...	5	—
	Other Back-to-Back type houses, i.e., blind rear wall, etc.	19	—
Water Supply	Houses with separate well supply	7	16
	Houses with shared well supply	26	—
	Houses on spring supply with ram pump	1	—
	Houses on spring supply with no ram pump	—	1
	Houses with no supply of their own and obtaining water from wells at other properties not immediately adjacent	2	—
	Houses on main supply but sharing tap in yard	10	—
	Houses on main supply but sharing a tap in an outhouse ...	4	4
	Houses not sharing water supply but with tap in an outhouse ...	15	1
	Houses which are not on main water but could be connected thereto	10	3
	Sanitary Accommodation	Houses with a separate privy closet	107	85
Houses with a privy closet which is shared with other house(s) ...		7	—
Houses with a separate water closet which is drained to a cesspool		7	80
Houses with a separate water closet which is drained to a Treatment Unit		3	8
Houses sharing a water closet with other house(s)		197	—
Drainage	Houses within 100 feet of sewer and not connected thereto ...	7	10

The filing system set up eighteen months ago has proved of inestimable value in the compilation of these figures and many hours of work have been saved by its use.

It is the first permanent filing system of housing records set up in the Health Department, and will stand for many years to come, and I would like to thank the Committee again for allowing the purchase of such an excellent system.

In conclusion I must refer to the problem of rehousing those displaced from houses declared unfit.

The Housing Committee is vitally interested in the number of houses to be provided and also in the age and family distribution of persons displaced. These will govern the number, type and situation of houses required.

*These figures, although not applying to houses classified as sub-standard have been included to give the Committee a true total figure opposite the items as far as known to the Department.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION WHICH WOULD APPEAR TO BE REQUIRED HAVING REGARD TO THE AGE AND FAMILY DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS PROPOSED TO BE DISPLACED.

Ward	Four-bedroomed house	Three-bedroomed house	Two-bedroomed house	Bungalow	Flatlet
HILL WARD	1	3	11	12	9
TRINITY WARD	1	5	10	7	10
MANEY	—	8	9	1	3
WYLDE GREEN	—	3	8	2	7
WALMLEY (a) Minworth Village and Walmley Village areas	—	3	14	5	5
(b) Remainder of Walmley Ward	—	6	6	—	7
BOLDMERE EAST	—	5	3	2	4
BOLDMERE WEST	—	—	1	1	—
Total	2	33	62	30	45

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The quality of food is adversely affected by chemical and bacteriological contamination. Excess preservatives, harmful chemical substances and dilution or other adulteration of the food is supervised by routine samples submitted to the Borough Analyst. Bacteriological contamination occurs in a variety of ways, particularly by means of mishandling or unsuitable storage. Food originally clean or pure is rendered harmful by unhygienic practices.

Food hygiene instruction and advice given by this Department attempts to minimize risks which occur this way.

Since the passing of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and more particularly since the rise in numbers of food poisoning outbreaks, a great deal more attention has been paid to the inspection and supervision of food premises. Every effort is made to bring registers of food premises up to date. With the limited staff available it is extremely difficult to complete work which is considered absolutely essential.

Classification of Food Premises

The number of food premises in the Borough by type of business is as follows :—

Bakers' Shops	18
Butchers' Shops	38
Chemists' Shops	22
Fish—Fried Fish Shops	6
Fish—Wet Fish Shops	11
Greengrocers' Shops	41
Grocers' Shops	113
Ice Cream Shops	3
Sweetshops	30
Wineshop/Beer-off	12
Bakehouses	14
Hotel/Restaurant/Canteen	50
Public Houses	31
Preserved Food Manufacturers	6
School Meals Centres	8
Public Halls	16
Food Factories/Warehouses	8

The classification is made on the principal trade of the premises.

Improvement of Food Premises

Premises cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	...	18
Washing facilities provided or improved	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	5
Equipment cleansed or improved	...	...	...	...	18
Structural repairs	...	...	...	...	4
Refuse storage improved	...	...	...	...	4
Drainage improved	...	...	...	...	2
Domestic animals removed	1
Mobile Food Vans cleansed or improved	3
Ventilation improved	1

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Ice Cream

There are 158 premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture or sale of ice cream in accordance with S.14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. These are :

- 1 registered for manufacture only.
- 16 registered for manufacture and sale.
- 141 registered for sale only.

Of those registered for manufacture or manufacture and sale, only three are at present manufacturing. Of these, one is producing a heat treated article, and two others are producing a complete cold mix article.

A high proportion of those registered for sale handle only a pre-packed article, and supplies, in the main, come from twelve different manufacturers. There is a preference among the small shopkeepers for prepacked ice cream on the grounds of ease of handling, and this greatly assists in the hygienic control of this commodity.

Attention is again drawn to the loophole which exists in current legislation by the exclusion of cafes, restaurants, hotels, clubs, etc., from the registration provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. Some form of supplementary licence controlling street traders who enter the Borough from outside to sell their commodity is also well worth consideration. This particularly applies in a Town of this nature, where the Park forms a major attraction to holiday-makers and visitors, with its consequent attraction for visiting ice cream vendors.

194 samples of ice cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, and the results are as shown in the following table.

Type	Number taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
From Manufacturers—Cold Mix	1	1			
From Manufacturers—Hot Mix	13	9	3	1	
From Retailers	180	158	17	3	2
Total	194	168	20	4	2

The total of unsatisfactory samples is low, but nevertheless shows the necessity of constant vigilance in the supervision of this product.

For the purpose of testing, the methylene blue reduction test, recommended by the Public Health Laboratory Service is used, and Grade 1 and 2 are normally considered as satisfactory, Grade 3 doubtful, and Grade 4 unsatisfactory.

Preserved Foods

49 premises in the Borough are registered under S.14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the manufacture of preserved foods.

Milk Supply

Dairies and Milk Shops

The number of Milk Distributors registered in the Borough is as follows :—

Resident in the Borough :

Distributors both producing and retailing	...	5
Distributors retailing only	... ..	7
Shopkeepers selling bottled milk only	... ..	23

Resident outside the Borough :

Distributors both producing and retailing	...	7
Distributors retailing only	... ..	11

The number of registered premises in the Borough is as under :

Pasteuriser's Establishment	... ..	1
Bottled Milk Depots	... ..	3
Dairies	... ..	4

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations

The following licences were granted :

Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk—

Pasteuriser's Licence	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers' Licences					
(a) Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	27
(b) Sterilised	...	...	...	...	37
Supplementary Licences					
(a) Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	17
(b) Sterilised	...	...	...	...	13

Raw Milk

Dealers' Licences					
(a) T.T.	...	...	...	...	16
(b) Accredited to 30th Sept., 1954	...				1
Supplementary Licences					
(a) T.T.	...	...	...	...	14
					126

Control and Distribution of Milk

Since 1st October 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has exercised control over the production of milk and the Local Authority has been responsible only for the supervision of treatment and distribution of milk.

This latter supervision is exercised by the inspection of premises, testing of plant, and frequent sampling of milk in the process of distribution to the customer.

During the year 51 inspections of premises were made and 249 samples of milk were taken of which 181 were taken for bacteriological examination and 68 for biological test.

Details of sampling and results are shown in the following table.

Grade of Milk	Number of Samples	Results of Tests								
		Phosphatase		Methylene Blue		Turbidity		T.B.		
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Neg.	Pos.	Inconclusive
Pasteurised ...	125	123	—	123	2	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	29	29	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. Raw ...	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	—
Sterilised ...	17	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	—	—
Ungraded ...	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	54	7	1
Total ...	181	152	1	179	2	17	—	60	7	*1

*Guinea Pig died from intercurrent infection.

Heat Treatment

On the 1st November, 1952, the Borough became part of a Specified Area in which it was obligatory that all milk sold should be of "special designation" standard, i.e.,

Pasteurised,
Sterilised,
Tuberculin Tested, or
Accredited.

It was permissible to sell Accredited milk only until 1954, and it is now necessary for the milk to conform to one of the better designation standards.

The Pasteuriser's premises previously licensed was licensed for the current year and samples were taken direct from the plant. This plant is operated on the Holder principle. Both T.T. and ungraded milk are pasteurised bottled and distributed from this Dairy.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

The decontrol of home killed meat came into effect in July.

The Sutton Coldfield Council approved the issue of four licences for slaughterhouses in this Borough. Two applications were refused. In one case the Council's decision was upheld by the Court of Summary Jurisdiction but at the end of the year an appeal against the decision was awaiting a hearing.

At the end of the year only one slaughterhouse was in regular use.

All animals slaughtered were inspected, the total being :—

10 Calves.
73 Pigs.
260 Sheep and Lambs.

Conditions rendering the meat unfit for human consumption were found as follows :—

Pigs

4 heads	...	Tuberculosis	...	28 lbs.
1 mesentery	...	Tuberculosis	...	1½ lbs.
1 liver	...	Parasitic disease	...	5 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs

9 livers	...	Parasitic disease	...	15 lbs.
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INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

Arising from the inspection of food in retail shops and the operation of a voluntary surrender scheme in the Borough the following foodstuffs were condemned and surrendered for destruction.

	lbs.	Number of tins.
Raw Meat	1,085	
Bacon	68	
Poultry	26	
Sausage and Meat Products	87	
Fish	94	
Fats	3	
Cheese	99	
Dried Fruit	140	
Flour and Cereals	141	
Jams and Preserves	33	
Confectionery	43	
Other Foods	6	
Tinned Foods	3,233	2,820
Total	5,058 lbs.	

(2 tons, 5 cwts., 18 lbs.)

Food Poisoning

There have been no cases of food poisoning notified during the year 1954, although if one refers to the number of visits paid by the staff on food poisoning investigations it will be noted that 195 such visits were carried out. This would appear inconsistent, but the facts are that of these 195 visits, a very large proportion, (186 visits) were made to foodshops in the Borough in connection with the investigation into a cream product which was alleged to have been contaminated with typhoid bacilli. A considerable number of tins of the product were sold to the public in Sutton Coldfield, and it was necessary to check all batch numbers concerned.

The other visits were caused by a complaint from visitors to the Town that food poisoning had arisen from a meal obtained in a cafe here, and the remaining visits were in connection with an enquiry into illness of children in a school, which turned out to be due to another cause.

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination of Food

Bacteriological

The Public Health Laboratory Service (Director, Dr. B. R. Sandiford) is in Great Charles Street, Birmingham, and foods are submitted to this laboratory as necessary. The service has proved extremely valuable in connection with the examination of milks, ice cream, water and food submitted for suspected food poisoning organisms. In all 704 samples and specimens were submitted during the year for bacteriological and microscopical examination, as detailed below :—

Milk	249
Ice Cream	194
Water (Drinking)	81
Water (Swimming Bath)	2
Miscellaneous	13
Dysentery Investigations	165
	<hr/>
	704
	<hr/>

Chemical

Analyses of samples of food and drugs taken under the Food and Drugs Act, are carried out by the Public Analysts for the Borough, Messrs. Bostock Hill & Rigby who carry out chemical examination of food, water, drugs, etc., as required by the Department.

Mr. F. G. D. Chalmers, of Messrs. Bostock Hill & Rigby comments on the year's work as follows :—

“The summary of another year's work in the examination of Food and Drugs Samples shows that a very wide range of foodstuffs has been covered in the course of sampling and analysis. About 10% of these were reported against, and, of 15 samples of Drugs, six were the subject of criticism.

“Only two samples of milk out of the 45 submitted failed to reach the required standard—one sample of Jersey Milk which contained only 3.7% of fat instead of at least 4%, and the other, a sample of ordinary milk which contained 4.2% of fat, a very high figure, but contained about 2% of extraneous water.

“No case occurred of what appeared to be deliberate adulteration, and most of the other offences could be said to be of a technical nature.

“A sample of cake mixture and one of self-raising flour showed obvious signs of infestation by mites and larvae, and were possibly old stock or had been badly stored, whilst the presence of a large mould growth in a bottle of Lime Juice could probably be attributed to faulty bottle cleaning.”

195 samples of food and drugs were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 by the inspectors, and forwarded to the Public Analyst for report. The following tables give details of samples, taken and the results of the analyses, with details of samples found to be unsatisfactory :—

<i>Samples of</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adul- terated</i>
FOOD					
Almonds, Ground	—	1	1	1	—
Beef Paste	—	1	1	1	—
Butter	—	1	1	1	—
Butter Drops	—	2	2	2	—
Butter Mints	1	—	1	1	—
Cake Mixture	—	2	2	1	1
Cheese and Celery Spread	—	1	1	1	—
Chicken and Ham Cutlets	—	1	1	1	—
Crab, Dressed	—	2	2	2	—
Cream, Sterilised	—	1	1	1	—
Cream Slices	—	2	2	2	—
Coconut, Dess.	—	1	1	1	—
Currants	—	1	1	1	—
Custard Powder	—	2	2	2	—
Dates	—	1	1	1	—
Dripping	—	1	1	1	—
Fish Paste	—	2	2	2	—
Flour	1	3	4	1	3
Fruit Dtops	—	2	2	2	—
Gin	3	—	3	3	—
Ham Savouries	—	1	1	1	—
Honey	—	2	2	2	—
Ice Cream	—	11	11	11	—
Jam	—	1	1	1	—
Jelly, Table	—	4	4	4	—
Lemon Cheese	—	1	1	1	—
Lime Juice	—	1	1	—	1
Margarine	—	7	7	7	—
Marmalade	—	1	1	1	—
Milk	45	2	47	45	2
Milk Cheese	—	1	1	—	1
Mincemeat	—	1	1	1	—
Orange	—	2	2	2	—
Oranges	—	1	1	1	—

<i>Samples of</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adul- terated</i>
Peas	—	1	1	1	—
Pork Pie	—	1	1	1	—
Preserve	—	1	1	1	—
Rum	1	—	1	1	—
Salmon, Potted	—	1	1	1	—
Salmon Spread	—	1	1	1	—
Sauce	—	3	3	3	—
Sausage	1	12	13	10	3
Squash	1	4	5	3	2
Stuffing	—	1	1	1	—
Stewed Steak	—	1	1	1	—
Sultanas	—	1	1	1	—
Soup, Cream of Tomato	—	1	1	—	1
Sugar, Barbados	—	1	1	1	—
Sweets	—	1	1	1	—
Tangerines	—	1	1	1	—
Toffees	—	1	1	1	—
Tomato, Ketchup	—	1	1	1	—
Veev, Wonder Food	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar, Malt	—	2	2	2	—
Water	—	1	1	—	1
Whiskey	26	—	26	26	—
Wine	—	1	1	1	—
	79	101	180	164	16
DRUGS, Etc.					
Balsam of Aniseed	1	—	1	1	—
Benzac Tablets	—	1	1	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	1	1	1	—
Bronchial Cough Mixture	—	1	1	—	1
Celery Pills	—	1	1	—	1
Codein Tablets	—	2	2	1	1
Cough Emulsion	—	1	1	1	—
Cough Syrup	—	1	1	1	—
Honey Cough Syrup	—	1	1	1	—
Indian Brandee	1	1	2	—	2
Lung Tonic	—	1	1	1	—
Vita Glucose	—	1	1	1	—
Vita Orange Tablets	—	1	1	—	1
Total ...	81	114	195	173	22

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AND FOUND TO BE IRREGULAR

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
8	Indian Brandee ...	I.	No spirit of aether nitros present.	Taken up with manufacturers.
11	Plain Flour ...	I.	Def. of calcium carb.	Taken up and dealt with by Ministry of Food.
14	Celery Pills ...	I.	No ingredients stated.	No formal sample obtainable.
34	Codein Tablets B.P.	I.	Deficient 4% phenacetin.	Formal sample taken and reported genuine.
35	Bronchial Cough Mixture.	I.	Name and address of manufacturer omitted.	Not subject to Labeling of Food Order.
41	Water ...	I.	Copper Content 0.6.	Consumer advised.
45	Pork Sausage ...	I.	Preservative not declared.	Vendor warned.
46	Pork Sausage ...	I.	6% below average meat content.	Formal sample taken Reported genuine.
47	Pork Sausage ...	I.	Preservative not declared.	Vendor warned.
48	Lime Juice ...	I.	Mould Growth.	Manufacturer advised Stocks withdrawn.
54	Plain Flour ...	F.	Calcium Carbonate Deficient.	See 11 above.
55	Indian Brandee ...	F.	No Sp. Aether Nit.	See 8 above.
80	Milk Cheese ...	I.	Made partially from skim milk.	No formal sample obtainable.
91	Orange Squash ...	F.	Unsatisfactorily labelled.	Firm went out of business before formal sample obtained.
98	Veev ...	I.	Deficient 70% calcium, 47% iron.	No formal sample obtained.
117	Milk ...	F.	Unsatisfactory.	Taken up with Ministry of Food.
121	Vit Orange ...	I.	Deficient 28% Vitamin C	Check sample following previous year's failures. Deterioration in storage.
122	Orange Squash ...	I.	Benzoic acid and Sulphur Diox present.	Taken up with manufacturers. No formal sample obtainable.
160	Cream of Tomato Soup.	I.	Deficient 66% fat.	No formal sample obtainable.
180	Milk ...	F.	Contained 2 to 3% added water.	Taken up with Producer. Defect remedied
188	Sweetened Cake Flour.	I.	Eggs and Mites present.	Vendor warned.
189	Self Raising Flour ...	I.	Larvae and Mites present.	Vendor warned.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Although infectious disease hospitals are divorced from Local Authorities, nevertheless the Medical Officer of Health still plays an important part in the prevention and control of infectious disease.

It is most important that all cases of infectious disease should be investigated and contacts properly traced, and this is especially true in the case of the more serious types of infectious disease such as Poliomyelitis, Typhoid and Paratyphoid, Fevers and Tuberculosis.

It is also most important that close liaison should be maintained by the Medical Officer of Health and the infectious disease hospitals.

It is now often the practice to admit cases of acute Poliomyelitis to general hospitals and in some instances these hospitals do not seem to be aware that the Medical Officer of Health has any interest in the matter.

It is essential that all hospitals should keep the Medical Officer of Health well informed about cases of infectious disease admitted.

Deaths

During the year there were no deaths from Diphtheria, Measles, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever and Dysentery.

Diphtheria

Once again there have been no cases of Diphtheria in the Borough during the year.

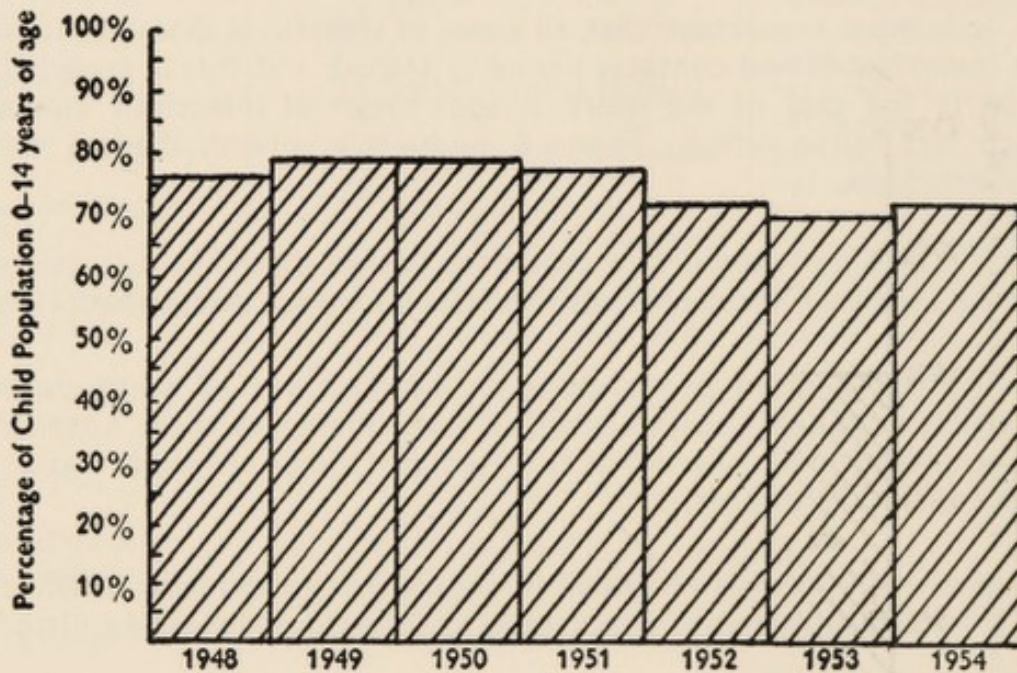
There has been a considerable increase in the number of children immunised this year and during 1954, 745 children completed primary courses of immunisation, 686 in the age group 0-4 years and 59 in the age group 5-14 years.

I am pleased to report that at the end of 1954 72% of the child population 0-14 years had been immunised.

The estimate of child population 0-14 years of age on which the above percentage is calculated, is now no longer supplied by the Registrar-General and therefore the percentage has been calculated on a local estimate.

Diphtheria Immunisation Complete Courses of Inoculation for the Past Seven Years

GRAPH No. 2



Scarlet Fever

The number of cases notified during the year showed a decrease on 1953 a total of 87 cases being registered. This disease has been of a mild type in recent years and the admission of cases to hospital has not been encouraged.

Whooping Cough

During this year 107 cases of whooping cough were notified, a decrease of 154 cases as compared with 1953, and no death occurred. 472 children were immunised during the year as against 240 in 1953.

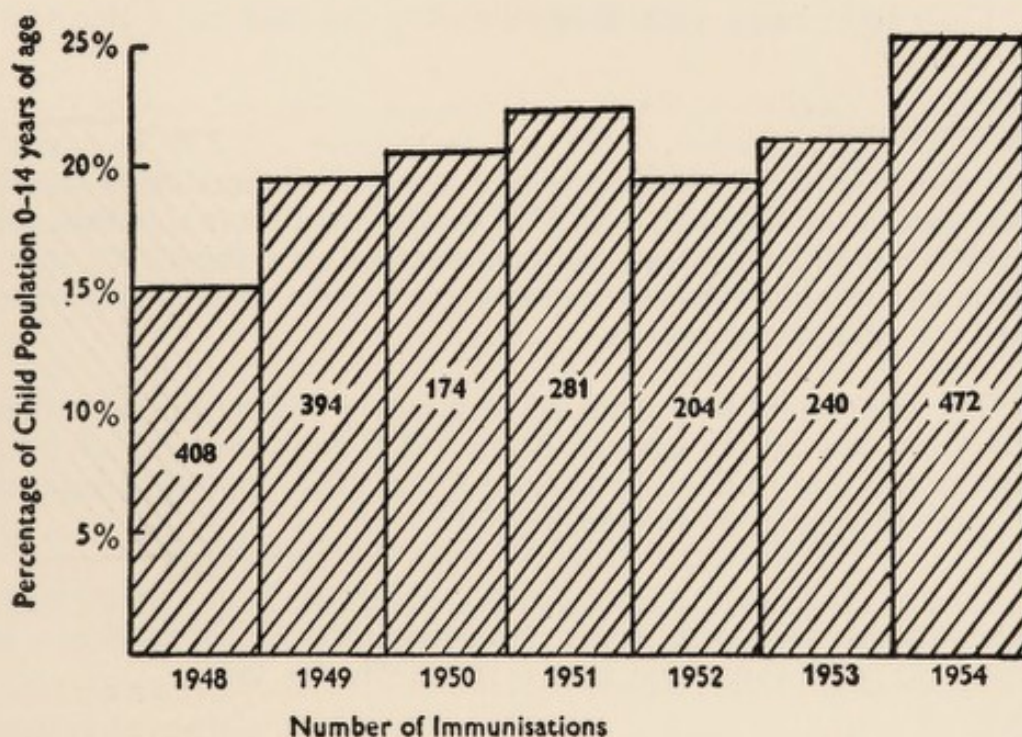
Since commencing whooping cough immunisation in 1942, I am pleased to report that 25% of the child population 0-14 years of age have been immunised.

Although only 107 cases of whooping cough were notified, there is no doubt that there must be a large number of cases which escape attention.

The amount of damage done by whooping cough is not fully appreciated and parents are particularly asked to have their children immunised, and this can be done at the same time as the child is being immunised against diphtheria. With the use of a combined agent the number of injections is reduced.

Whooping Cough Immunisation Number and Percentage of Cases Inoculated for the Past Seven Years

GRAPH No. 3



Pneumonia

There was a decrease in the cases of pneumonia notified during the year, there being 32 as compared with 41 for 1953, and 23 deaths occurred. Of these 17 occurred in the age group 65 years and over.

Poliomyelitis

During 1954 no cases were notified but there was however one death of a boy who contracted the disease in 1953.

Dysentery

21 cases of dysentery were notified during the year.

Nine cases were confirmed as being due to *Shigella Sonnei*. In the other cases no causative organism was isolated.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid

No cases occurred during 1954.

Measles

Only eight cases were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

From 1948-1950 the number of cases of Tuberculosis slowly increased in the Borough. In 1951 this advance came to a halt, and there was a slight drop in numbers notified, but since 1951 there has been a steady rise in the number of cases notified each year, until the year under review.

The number of new cases of respiratory Tuberculosis notified this year was 26, as against 28 in 1953, and one case of non-respiratory was notified as against six in 1953, making a total of 27 cases as against 34 for last year.

During the year three deaths occurred from Respiratory Tuberculosis and one from Non-respiratory Tuberculosis as compared with three and two respectively for 1953.

The total number of cases on the register shows a considerable increase, indeed there has been a steady increase in the last two years in the number of cases on the Tuberculosis register.

In 1948 there were 143 on the register and at the end of 1954 there were 224 cases on the Tuberculosis register, 193 being Pulmonary and 31 Non-pulmonary.

There is no doubt that there has been a considerable influx of Tuberculosis cases into the Town and I do not think that there is any great increase in the incidence of Tuberculosis in Sutton Coldfield as such. It must be remembered that there has been a considerable increase in population since 1948 (approximately 5,000) and with so many new houses being built and occupied by persons from other areas, it was inevitable that a number of Tuberculosis cases were transferred into this area.

With regard to the housing of patients suffering from Tuberculosis, in 1953 every effort was made to rehouse all the cases of Tuberculosis who were living in unsuitable accommodation, but, having done this, the Housing Committee decided that in future Tuberculosis cases would not be rehoused immediately, but would be given the extra points to advance them in their position in the ordinary list. In some ways this might be considered a retrograde step, but there is no doubt that the housing problem is a difficult one, and it can be argued that the Housing Committee are justified especially as they do give some priority to Tuberculosis patients.

The occupational therapy scheme is now running well and there are ample facilities for Tuberculosis cases.

The number of B.C.G. vaccinations has increased. 17 children received B.C.G. vaccination in 1954. Until July, the B.C.G. vaccination was carried out in Birmingham. A B.C.G. Clinic has now been opened in Sutton Coldfield, being held once a month and no doubt this will encourage more parents to take the opportunity of having their children vaccinated in suitable cases.

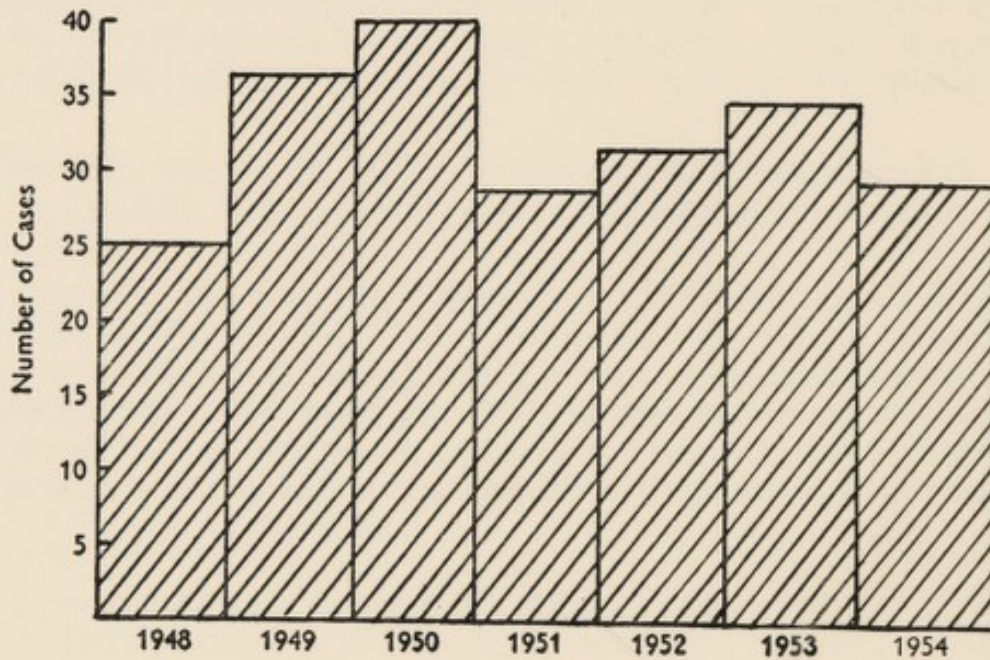
Tuberculosis New Cases and Mortality During 1954

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
65 and over ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals ...	17	9	1	—	1	2	1	—

Tuberculosis

Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary New Cases for the Past Seven Years

GRAPH No. 4



Quarterly Notifications of Infectious Diseases

Disease	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Totals
Scarlet Fever	40	16	9	22	87
Whooping Cough	14	25	55	13	107
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
" Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	5	2	8
Pneumonia	21	2	5	4	32
Dysentery	5	14	1	1	21
Erysipelas	—	1	—	1	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	3	—	2	6
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	6	8	7	5	26
" Non-Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—
" Meninges and C.N.S.	—	1	—	—	1
Totals ...	87	72	82	50	291

Notifiable Diseases

Analysis of Deaths

Diseases	CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR											DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR																			
	All Ages	Under 1		1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	All Ages	Under 1		1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over			
		13	17	20	30	13	129	4	8	19	9	17	12	28		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ...	87	—	1	2	8	2	70	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough ...	107	9	11	14	17	10	44	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Measles ...	8	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia ...	32	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	4	9	7	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery ...	21	2	2	3	2	—	9	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	26	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	4	6	2	6	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meninges & C.N.S. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	291	13	17	20	30	13	129	4	8	19	9	17	12	28	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

