

[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Sutton Coldfield Borough.

Contributors

Sutton Coldfield (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1958

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hknhf6ya>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.

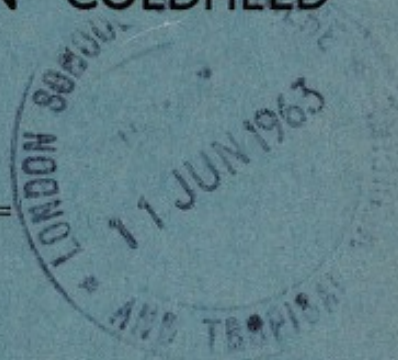


Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



THE ROYAL TOWN OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

BOROUGH OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

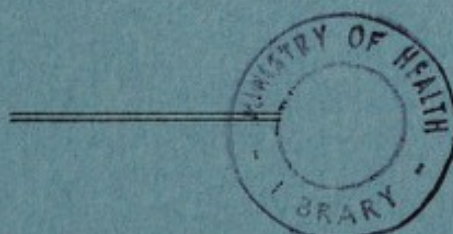


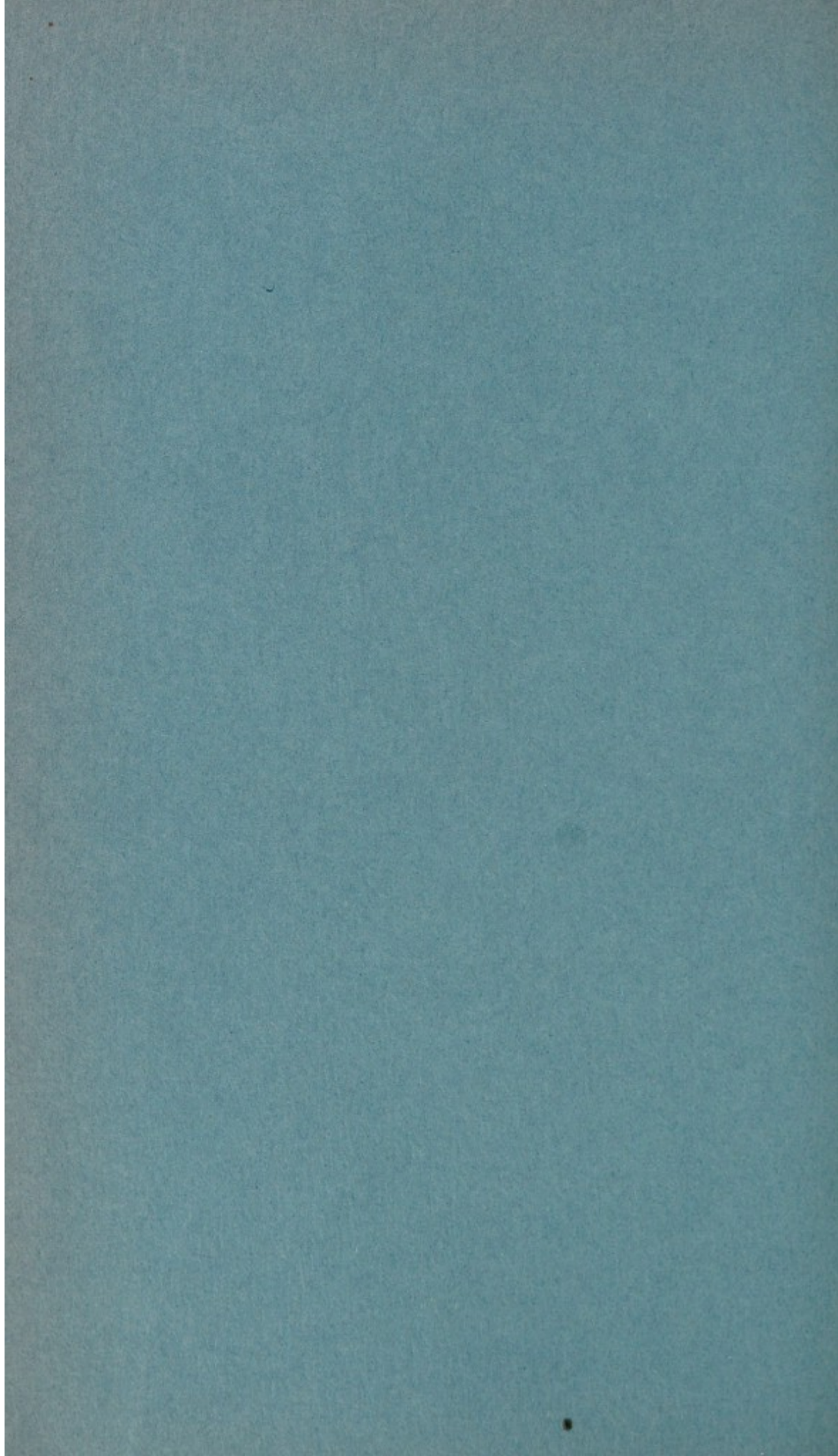
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1958







THE ROYAL TOWN OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

BOROUGH OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the


Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1958

JAMES R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.G.
Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department
Council House
Sutton Coldfield
Telephone No.: Sutton Coldfield 4401



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

<https://archive.org/details/b30149319>

C O N T E N T S

	<i>Page</i>
Ambulance	17
Atmospheric Pollution	34
Births	14, 15, 16
Caravans and Camping Sites	34
Clinics and Treatment Centres	18, 19
Day Nurseries	21
Deaths	10 to 16
Diphtheria	56, 57
Disinfestation	36
Drainage	26, 27, 28
Factories and Workshops	39, 40
Food	44 to 56
General Statistics	6
Health Services	16
Hospitals	20, 21
Housing	41, 42, 43
Ice Cream	46
Immunisation	57, 58
Infant Mortality	10 to 16
Infectious Diseases	56 to 63
Laboratory Facilities	16, 17
Maternity and Child Welfare	20, 21
Measles	59
Meat Infection	50 to 56
Meteorology	8, 9
Milk	48, 49, 50
Mosquito Control	36
Notification of Infectious Diseases	62, 63
Outworkers	40
Physical Features	7
Poliomyelitis	58, 59
Prevention of damage by Pests	38
Public Cleansing	28, 29
Rivers and Streams	29
Rodent Control	37
Sanitary Circumstances	22 to 28
Sanitary Inspections	28 to 33
Scarlet Fever	57
School Hygiene	40
Shops and Offices	34
Sutton Coldfield Population	7
Swimming Baths	35, 36
Tuberculosis	59, 60, 61
Vaccination	61
Vital Statistics	10 to 16
Water	22 to 28
Whooping Cough	57, 58

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE ROYAL TOWN OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

By Dr. J. R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.G.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It had been our intention to produce this annual report by the end of June, but, unfortunately, owing to circumstances beyond our control, namely the fact that the printers had temporarily closed down, this was not possible.

My last report covered the decade 1947/57 and on this occasion I deal only with the year 1958.

The Town continues to grow at an extremely rapid rate. House-building continues, and there is considerable immigration. There is also a greater natural increase. The actual figure for the birth rate for 1958 was 19.6 which is equal to that in the year 1944 and with the 1944 figure was the highest for 38 years. The total number of births was estimated last year as likely to be in the region of 1,200, in fact, during the year there were 1,150. The death rate for 1958 was 9.03 being second lowest since 1912—1957 being the lowest at 8.85. Whilst the Registrar General's estimate of the population for 1958 was 58,670, the local estimate was in the region of 61,000. There is still a sizeable building programme, particularly by private enterprise, in hand at the moment and there is little doubt that Sutton Coldfield will, in the next few years, reach the population figure of 70,000 which was recommended by the West Midlands Planning Authority.

Due to the continual increase in population three new wards were created during the year. The Hill and Walmley wards were each divided into two and a new Banners Gate ward was created from what was previously part of the Boldmere West Ward. A portion of Trinity ward was transferred to the Walmley North ward. The Town is now, therefore, divided into 10 wards as shown in the local estimate of population of the wards in the mid-year 1958.

I am glad to report there were no epidemics or high incidence of infectious disease. This, no doubt, is due to the effect of various immunisation and vaccination schemes and other general public

health measures. Under the Area Health Scheme, we are pressing on with the vaccination and immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Smallpox and Poliomyelitis. Diphtheria and Smallpox has already been practically eliminated in this Country and it is hoped that the same will happen to the others. However, it is unwise to be complacent and it is necessary that we continue to stress the importance of keeping a high proportion of the population vaccinated or immunised, otherwise, these diseases will once again gain a foot-hold.

Details of vaccination and immunisation can be seen in Section F on Infectious Diseases.

During the year it was decided that whilst the general standard of hygiene in the shops in Sutton Coldfield was reasonable it would be a good thing to hold a series of lectures on food hygiene and methods of clean handling of food. On approaching the food traders in the Town it was found that they were entirely in favour of such a scheme and were prepared to co-operate wholeheartedly. Arrangements were therefore made to hold courses in the centre of the Town and also on the outskirts.

In April the Council decided to proceed with drainage schemes for the Riland Road and Bedford Road areas and also the outfall sewer at Pype Hayes Park. Over the last few years there has been considerable flooding in these areas during heavy rainfall and it is hoped that these schemes will eliminate this.

During the year the Borough Surveyor submitted plans of the Boldmere area sewage and surface water drainage scheme. This scheme of which the estimated cost is £262,000 is one of major importance to the Borough and has been under consideration and discussion for a number of years. Naturally a scheme of this size will take some considerable time to implement but will bring the Boldmere area drainage up to modern standards and obviate any further flooding with sewage in that area.

In the interests of clean air and as another step in reducing atmospheric pollution, the Borough Council considered during the year the question of the introduction of a bye-law for the provision in all new houses of approved grates and fire-places for burning smokeless fuel. In the near future the Borough Council will be considering the introduction of smoke-control areas and it was wise to take this opportunity to introduce such a bye-law so that houses newly-constructed will be fitted with suitable appliances and fireplaces which will not need any alteration or money spent on them if the houses fall within any such smokeless areas.

No doubt it will be remembered that during the International Jubilee Jamboree it was found that spraying the park with

insecticide produced excellent results in reducing the insect nuisance and since then the Health Committee and Council have considered it wise to continue the spraying. During 1958 it was originally suggested that the areas giving rise to the breeding of insects should be sprayed three times but it was decided, for financial reasons that only one spraying should take place in the Spring. There is no doubt that this was unsatisfactory and in effect a waste of money because the effect was very little, if any.

I am sure that in future the Health Committee will be more inclined to have the job done more thoroughly so that results of the spraying can produce an effect comparable with that obtained during the Jamboree.

Apart from spraying it is essential that much drainage improvement, cleaning out of ditches and watercourses of the park is carried out continually.

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

At the end of 1958 there were 6 full-time midwives, 5 full-time district nurses, 3 part-time district nurses, 2 State Registered Nurses and 1 State Enrolled Assistant Nurse.

In view of the shortage of maternity beds in the Borough, there being only 14 beds at Oakhurst Maternity Unit, the Council's attention was drawn to this matter and discussions were held between the Borough Council and the Hospital Management Committee with a view to remedying this situation by provision of a modern maternity unit in Sutton Coldfield. It is understood that such a unit may be built at Good Hope Hospital in due course.

In 1947 a combined Library and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic was built by the Borough of Sutton Coldfield at Walmley and was handed over to the County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1948, and has been well used since. The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic which has been in existence at Minworth for many years was unfortunately burned down at the end of 1957. Early in January, it was suggested that as the Borough of Sutton Coldfield was building a new library at Minworth it would be appropriate to build a combined clinic and library instead of rebuilding a clinic separately.

In view of the fact that the total child population in Minworth area is relatively small this is the most economical way of providing clinic facilities there.

It has been the policy of the Ministry of Health to encourage councils to provide more housing for old people, and the Borough

of Sutton Coldfield now proposes to erect a number of grouped dwellings. During the year discussions were held between the Borough Council and the County Council so that a satisfactory scheme could be evolved. The County Council of course are interested in the welfare of old people and the grouped dwellings proposed at Cremorne Road are designed to meet the needs of both housing and welfare departments.

One of the difficulties of old people living alone is in calling for help in an emergency and one way of overcoming this difficulty is to install emergency bells in their rooms. It is useful to have a bell in the bedroom and if possible in the bathroom.

This year the Borough Council decided to install emergency bell systems in 31 ground floor one-bedroom flats occupied by old people at a cost of £100. This is a considerable step in the right direction and I must say that the Borough Council is extremely sympathetic to the needs of old people and the Housing Committee is only too glad to consider any suggestions which will improve or make safer their living conditions.

At the end of 1957 the Warwickshire Old People's Welfare Committee appealed to all the local authorities in Warwickshire to give the Committee some financial support and the Borough Council decided to make a grant of £17 12s. 0d.

The County Old People's Welfare Committee has held a number of County Conferences to stimulate interest in the old people of the County generally and has been developing Old People's Welfare Committees in various rural and semi-rural areas of the County. Members of the Sutton Coldfield Corporation attended the first County Conference on old people when special housing for old people, such as is now being provided by the Corporation at Cremorne Road in the form of group dwellings, and health problems, was discussed.

The Sutton Coldfield Old People's Welfare Committee also does a great deal for the welfare of old people in the Borough with their visiting service, holidays and entertainments, special coach and their support of the meals on wheels service run by the Women's Voluntary Service. Many specialised small services are given to old people and a very extensive chiropody service is run on a voluntary basis for ambulant and bed-ridden old people. The closest co-operation exists between the Borough Council and the Old People's Welfare Committee and many members of the Council take an active part in the Committee's work.

During the year the question of introducing an Organisation and Methods team to look at the work of the Borough Council Departments was considered but deferred pending the review of

Local Government. Our attention having been focussed on this, the opportunity was taken in the Public Health Department of reviewing the work of the Department as a whole and of the individual staff.

However, there is no doubt that the time is approaching when it will be necessary to appoint another Health Inspector. Authority was obtained in 1956 for the appointment of this Health Inspector but by allowing the Inspectors to have individual personal transport with car allowances it was possible to defer the matter.

Plans have now been approved for the Crematorium which is being built in the Sutton Coldfield area and meetings to settle various details are being held between the constituent local authorities of the proposed joint board for the Crematorium. Naturally it will take some time before the final scheme is settled but there are hopes that within a year or so there will be a crematorium to serve this area.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for all the help and encouragement they have given me during 1958. I find it a pleasure to work with them.

I would also like to thank the Public Health Office Staff for the diligent and happy way in which they have carried out their work during the year. I would particularly like to thank Mr. Impett, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his able assistance. Mr. Nicholls, Chief Clerk, with the great increase in clerical work, has carried an increased load without complaint and in a most efficient manner. I am indeed fortunate in having such a fine staff working in the Health Department.

JAMES R. PRESTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1958

<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 Public Health Inspector</i>	-	-	C. E. IMPETT, M.R.S.H.
<i>Senior Assistant Public Health Inspector</i>	-	-	H. T. MITCHELL, M.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspectors</i>	-	-	H. MEREDITH. S. J. MAYO, A.R.S.H.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspector</i>	-	-	T. R. NUTT.
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	-	-	G. W. T. NICHOLLS.
<i>Clerk</i>	-	-	R. M. HALL.
<i>Shorthand Typists</i>	-	-	Mrs. D. M. WARRILOW (resigned 24/6/58) Miss P. MOORHOUSE (commenced 21/7/58) Mrs. C. M. LEATHER Miss M. V. HILDICK
<i>Public Analyst</i>	-	-	F. G. D. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough	...	...	...	...	13,978 acres
Population—Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	29,928
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	47,590
As estimated by Registrar-General mid-year, 1958	...	...	...	...	58,670
Total number of inhabited houses—					
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
31st December, 1955	...	...	...	...	17,280
31st December, 1956	...	...	...	...	17,802
31st December, 1957	...	...	...	...	19,025
31st December, 1958	...	...	...	...	20,157
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1958	...	...	...	...	£982,216
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 1958/59	...	...	...	...	£3,950

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 $5\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

ESTIMATION OF POPULATION OF WARDS AT MID-YEAR 1958

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>
TRINITY	1,517	4,541
HILL (East)	1,945	5,822
HILL (West)	1,865	5,583
BOLDMERE (East) ...	1,818	5,442
BOLDMERE (West) ...	1,956	5,855
WYLDE GREEN	2,044	6,119
MANEY	1,838	5,502
WALMLEY (North) ...	2,644	7,914
WALMLEY (South) ...	2,029	6,073
BANNERS GATE	1,944	5,819
	19,600	58,670

METEOROLOGY

A general survey of the meteorological records for the year ended 31st December, 1958 shows that as compared with the previous year, there was less sunshine and a heavier rainfall.

Sunshine

The total hours of sunshine during this year amounted to 1,232.20 as against 1,338.10 hours in 1957. May was the brightest month with 189.40 hours and the dulllest month of the year was once again December with 12.20 hours.

Rainfall

The total rainfall during the year was 35.33 inches as compared with 29.41 inches during 1957. Rainfall was heaviest in July with 5.66 inches and April again was the driest month with 0.76 inches.

The heaviest rainfall experienced in one day occurred on the 1st July when 1.89 inches was recorded. During the year rain fell on 182 days as compared with 167 days in 1957.

Temperature

The highest temperature during the year occurred on 9th of July, when 80°F. in the shade was recorded. This was 7°F. less than the highest temperature recorded in 1957. The lowest temperature of the year occurred on 24th and 25th of January when 11°F. was recorded.

The mean temperature of the year was 50°F. this being 1°F. higher than 1957.

The following is a table of meterological observations taken at the Park Lodge and Council House during the year ended 31st December, 1958, by the Park Forester.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE PARK LODGE AND COUNCIL HOUSE
DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1958, 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		MONTH	
	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				
				Date	Depth	Date	Ins.	Date	Dgrs.	Date	Dgrs.	Date	Dgrs.	Date					
JANUARY	2.01	16	.42	1st	30.520	15/16	28.620	5th	54	28th	11	24/25	37.5	69	25th	7	24th	46	10
FEBRUARY	4.62	17	.59	24th	30.520	3rd	28.920	8th	57	15th	21	7th	39	91	27th	15	7th	62	30
MARCH	1.68	12	.34	25th	30.320	21st	29.370	28th	56	31st	20	9th	38	103	21st	15	21st	101	30
APRIL	.76	7	.45	25th	30.420	12/13	29.870	9/10	67	30th	24	13th	44.5	128	30th	19	13th	140	10
MAY	2.19	18	.40	23rd	30.420	1/2/3	29.620	16th	74	3/4	34	27th	52.5	124	2/3	28	27th	189	40
JUNE	4.77	21	1.07	2nd	30.320	13/14	29.370	26th	74	16/17	40	24/25	56	135	30th	35	25/26	127	40
JULY	5.66	16	1.89	1st	30.320	8th	29.470	28th	80	9th	43	25th	61.5	133	17th	39	25th	179	40
AUGUST	3.31	17	1.00	22nd	30.120	1st	29.570	20/21	79	11th	42	26th	60	135	18th	40	26th	154	20
SEPTEMBER	2.89	17	.73	14th	30.320	10/11/12th	29.420	29th	75	2/3	41	23/27	58.5	129	8th	36	26th	104	10
OCTOBER	2.74	16	.57	2nd	30.620	23/24	29.420	2nd	63	9th	31	31st	50	124	16th	28	31st	71	30
NOVEMBER	2.04	12	.55	2nd	30.570	21st	29.820	13th	56	3rd	29	11th	43	93	4th	23	11th	42	40
DECEMBER	2.66	13	.57	18th	30.370	1/2/3/4	28.870	15/16	54	29th	26	2nd	38.5	62	1/2	20	2nd	12	20
Totals ...	35.33	182							Mean for the year ...			50	Total ...			1,232	20		

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958

						Males	Females	Total
Live Births								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	574	547	1,121
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	29
Total registered	...	...	...	...	...	590	560	1,150
Still Births								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total registered	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15
Deaths								
Total registered	...	...	...	...	...	270	260	530
Maternal Mortality								
Deaths from puerperal causes:								
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Deaths from Special Causes								
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	48	39	87
Coronary disease	...	...	...	...	...	66	26	92
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	19	6	25
Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Infant Mortality								
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	19
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Total registered	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	21
Neo-Natal Deaths								
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Total registered	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	17

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958
(continued)

Birth-Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population, mid-1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.60
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.26
Death-Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.03
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births								
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Abortion with sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Abortion without sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death-Rate of Infants under 1 year of age								
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.9
Death-Rate per 1,000 estimated population								
Tuberculosis—pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03
„ non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.48
Coronary Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.07
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.27
Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9

CAUSES OF DEATH ASSIGNABLE TO THE BOROUGH

		Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—	2
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	1	2	3
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	—	2
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	4	3	7
11	„ „ lung, bronchus	14	2	16
12	„ „ breast	—	12	12
13	„ „ uterus	—	3	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	30	19	49
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2
16	Diabetes	1	4	5
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	30	47	77
18	Coronary disease, angina	66	26	92
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	7	8	15
20	Other heart disease	34	50	84
21	Other circulatory disease	10	11	21
22	Influenza	3	1	4
23	Pneumonia	3	13	16
24	Bronchitis	19	6	25
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	1	4
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	2	2	4
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	4
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	4	4	8
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	30	50
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34	All other accidents	5	9	14
35	Suicide	2	2	4
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	1	—	1
	ALL CAUSES	270	260	530

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH

Diseases	MALES							FEMALES												
	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over	All ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over	All ages
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" other
Syphilitic disease	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" lung and bronchus	6	7	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" breast
" uterus
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	...	...	...	14	8	30	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	12	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coronary disease, angina	1	...	28	18	19	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypertension with heart disease	2	4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other heart disease	7	3	24	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other circulatory disease	1	4	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	2	10	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital malformations	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defined and ill defined diseases	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other accidents	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide
Homicide and operations of war
Totals	12	...	...	2	...	5	74	83	94	270	9	1	3	...	...	12	49	47	139	260

MORTALITY BY AGE AND SEX

				Males	Females	Total	Death-Rate per 1,000 Population (Estimated R.-G.)
Under 1 year	...	...		12	9	21	.358
1 and under 2	...	...		—	1	1	.017
2 and under 5	...	...		—	3	3	.051
5 and under 15	...	...		2	—	2	.034
15 and under 25	...	...		—	—	—	.000
25 and under 45	...	...		5	12	17	.290
45 and under 65	...	...		74	49	123	2.097
65 and under 75	...	...		83	47	130	2.216
75 and over	...	...	...	94	139	233	3.971
Total—All Ages	...			270	260	530	9.034

VITAL STATISTICS—SUTTON COLDFIELD—1861 to 1958

Year	Population	Infant Mortality†	Birth- Rate†	Death- Rate†
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
1905	18,491	73	19.90	9.19
1906	19,347	90	20.62	9.71

*Census.

†Per 1,000 of population.

‡Per 1,000 births.

VITAL STATISTICS—SUTTON COLDFIELD—1861 to 1958—continued

Year				Population	Infant Mortality†	Birth- Rate†	Death- Rate†
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	48.0	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
1955	...	...	...	50,630	19.7	16	10.4
1956	...	...	...	52,510	15.5	17.2	10.2
1957	...	...	...	55,950	24.8	17.93	8.85
1958	...	...	...	58,670	18.3	19.60	9.03

*Census.

†Per 1,000 of population.

‡Per 1,000 births.

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Deaths

The death rate for 1958 was 9.03 which is, with the exception of last year, the lowest figure recorded for the last 46 years when the figure was 8.54 in 1912.

From the records available from 1892, or the last 67 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 1.13 it is found that the standardised death-rate for Sutton Coldfield in 1958 is 10.21. (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 for 1958 was 19.60 per 1,000 population and is the highest figure registered during the last 14 years. This increase of 142 live births, is again undoubtedly due to the influx of young married couples to the Town following on the building of a large number of private enterprise houses, particularly in the Hill and Four Oaks and Walmley areas.

The highest figure available was that of 1893, namely 24.28 and the lowest in 1933—that of 10.02. The comparability factor was 0.97 and the standardised birth-rate was therefore 19.01 for 1958.

In 1958 the live births exceeded the number of deaths by 620.

Infant Mortality

The Infant Mortality Rate in 1958 was 18.3 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.

Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service in the Borough is under the control of Warwickshire County Council, the service is centred at the Ambulance Depot in Boldmere Road.

At the end of 1958 there were 17 driver-attendants, 1 attendant, and 1 Superintendent.

During the year it was decided that as an economy measure all vehicles should be fitted with diesel engines and I understand that due to this there is nearly a 100% increase in miles per gallon over the petrol engine.

There are two ambulances, two sitting case cars and one dual purpose vehicle which are all fitted with radio and if used correctly is still a great benefit in vehicle economy.

The miles covered during the year were 90,849, an increase of 1,592, as compared with last year's mileage. The number of patients moved was 15,799, an increase over the previous year of 194.

District Nursing and Midwifery Services

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

At the end of 1958 there were six full-time midwives, five full-time district nurses, three part-time district nurses and two State Registered Nurses and one State Enrolled Assistant Nurse.

Due to the increase in midwifery it was found necessary to re-organise the nursing services and instead of the six midwives also doing district nursing, they were transferred wholly to midwifery.

The number of general visits carried out was 20,830 as compared with 21,050 for last year. The number of maternity and midwifery visits increased this year to 15,539 as compared with 10,152 for 1957.

Health Visiting

In this area nine Health Visitors were employed during the year and also five part-time trained nurses assist at all clinics.

Health Visitors paid 21,410 visits during the year as compared with 23,285 for 1957.

Clinics and Centres

SCHOOL CLINIC

9 HOLLAND STREET, SUTTON COLDFIELD

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

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-NATAL 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).
			A.M.	B.C.G. CLINIC (Children) (Fourth Thursday in month).
			P.M.	EXERCISE CLINIC (Children).
			Evening	LIP READING CLASS (Adults) (Commenced 9/10/58).
Friday	-	-	P.M.	PREPARATION FOR MOTHERHOOD CLINIC (alternate weeks).
			P.M.	MATERNITY BOOKINGS (alternate weeks).
			Evening	FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC.

WELFARE CENTRE

MERE GREEN ROAD, SUTTON COLDFIELD

Tuesday	-	-	A.M.	ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL, AND TODDLERS' CLINIC (alternate weeks).
			P.M.	CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.
Thursday	-	-	P.M.	PREPARATION FOR MOTHERHOOD CLINIC (alternate weeks).
			P.M.	MATERNITY BOOKINGS (alternate weeks).

WELFARE CENTRE

BOLDMERE ROAD, BOLDMERE, SUTTON COLDFIELD

Monday	-	-	A.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
			P.M.	CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC (alternate weeks).
Monday Evening	-			FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC.
Tuesday	-	-	A.M.	SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC.
			A.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
			P.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
Wednesday	-	-	P.M.	PSYCHIATRIC OUT-PATIENT CLINIC.
			A.M.	ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINIC
				(alternate weeks).
			A.M.	TODDLER CLINIC (alternate weeks).
			A.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
			P.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
Thursday	-	-	P.M.	CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.
			P.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
			P.M.	PREPARATION FOR MOTHERHOOD CLINIC
				(alternate weeks).
Friday	-	-	P.M.	MATERNITY BOOKINGS (alternate weeks).
			A.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
			P.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.

WELFARE CENTRE

THE GREEN, MINWORTH

Wednesday	-	P.M.	CHILD WELFARE, ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINIC AND MATERNITY BOOKINGS
			(Combined) (alternate weeks).

WELFARE CENTRE

WALMLEY ROAD, WALMLEY

Tuesday	-	-	P.M.	CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.
Wednesday	-	-	P.M.	PREPARATION FOR MOTHERHOOD CLINIC AND
				MATERNITY BOOKINGS (alternate weeks).
Thursday	-	-	P.M.	SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC.

WELFARE CENTRE

BANNERS GATE ROAD, BANNERS GATE

Tuesday	-	-	P.M.	PREPARATION FOR MOTHERHOOD CLINIC
				(alternate weeks).
			P.M.	MATERNITY BOOKINGS (alternate weeks).
Friday	-	-	A.M.	ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, AND TODDLER
				CLINIC (alternate weeks).
			P.M.	CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.

WELFARE CENTRE

CHURCHILL ROAD, FALCON LODGE

Monday	-	-	A.M.	SPEECH THERAPY.
			P.M.	SPEECH THERAPY.
Tuesday	-	-	P.M.	CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.
Wednesday	-	-	P.M.	PREPARATION FOR MOTHERHOOD CLINIC
				(alternate weeks).
			P.M.	MATERNITY BOOKINGS (alternate weeks).
Wednesday Evening	-	-		DENTAL CLINIC (Expectant Mothers).
Thursday	-	-	A.M.	TODDLERS AND ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.
			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 three part-time Medical Officers, 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. One is held weekly, and five fortnightly.

In 1958 approximately 62% of confinements took place in institutions. This is a decrease of 11% compared with 1957. Many of the institutions run their own clinics and this naturally causes a fall in numbers in local authority clinic attendances.

Maternal Mortality

I am very pleased to report that there were no maternal deaths in the Borough, although there were 1,150 live births in the Borough in 1958. This is an increase of 142 births over the 1957 figure. This is the second occasion on which there has been over 1,000 live births in Sutton Coldfield.

Infant Mortality

There were 21 deaths of infants under a year giving an infant mortality rate of 18.3 which is lower than the figure of 24.8 for 1957.

Hospital Accommodation for Maternity Cases

Sutton Coldfield Maternity Unit provided accommodation for 294 institutional confinements. Domiciliary confinements amounted to 432 which is an increase of 164 as compared with 1957. Birmingham Hospitals and private nursing homes provided for the remainder.

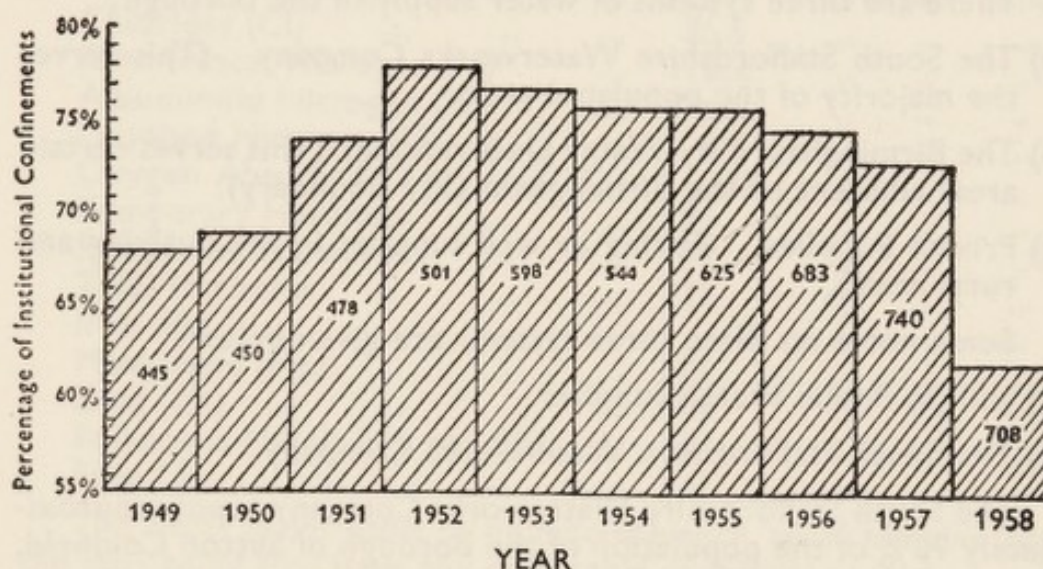
It will be seen from the above that the maternity accommodation and provision is in three parts.

- (1) That provided by the Hospital Management Committee in the shape of Sutton Coldfield Maternity Unit of 14 beds.
- (2) By the Domiciliary Midwifery Service provided by the County Council.
- (3) Other hospitals in the regions outside Sutton Coldfield.

Maternity Accommodation

Number and Percentage of Institutional Confinements for the Past Ten 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 Hospital Management Committee for admission to a maternity ward.

Home Help Service

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

The number of cases given help during the year was 387 and the number of hours increased by 5,942 to a total of 43,668 hours.

There were 210 short term cases the majority of which were maternity cases, and 177 long term cases, most of which were the aged and infirm.

The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 46 part time.

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).
- (b) The Birmingham City Water Undertaking. (This serves certain areas adjacent to the Birmingham City Boundary).
- (c) Private Supplies. (Spring or well supplies in the outlying and rural areas).

Some notes on these three systems are given below:

(a) and (b) Public Water Supplies

(a) The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

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

The supply to Sutton Coldfield during 1958 was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

The supply is derived from five underground sources and also from Blithfield Reservoir. Chlorination is practised as a precautionary measure at four of the supplying stations, while the supply from Blithfield Reservoir is filtered and chlorinated at Seedy Mill Purification Works. The sources of supply are examined regularly and frequently, both bacteriologically and chemically, and where chlorination is practised, bacteriological samples of the raw water are examined where possible.

During 1958, 267 samples of the water pumped to supply from the five underground sources were examined. Of these, only two contained coliform bacteria, one confirming non-faecal Bact. Coli. and the other intermediate bacteria. 162 samples of the water prior to chlorination were also examined of which six contained coliform bacteria, one confirming Bact. coli. 11 out of 307 samples of the chlorinated Blithfield water contained coliform bacteria, two confirming faecal Bact. coli, one non-faecal Bact. coli, five aerogenes and three intermediate bacteria. 251 samples of this water before treatment gave an approximate average coliform bacteria content of 30 per 100 ml.

Regular monthly tap samples were examined within the Borough from the Company's Depot, Coleshill Road, Sutton Coldfield, Sutton Coldfield Golf Club, Streetly, and 50 Four Oaks

Road, Four Oaks. 12 samples from each of these three points were all free from coliform bacteria.

The average chemical results for 1958 of the 12 samples from the Waterworks Depot were:

pH	...	...	...	...	7.6			
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	...	...	...	...	125	Parts per million		
Chlorides (Cl)	...	...	...	...	26.5	"	"	"
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	...	...	...	...	Trace	"	"	"
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	...	...	...	...	Trace	"	"	"
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	...	...	...	...	6.4	"	"	"
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hr. at 27°C.)	...	...	...	...	.12	"	"	"
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	121	"	"	"
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	100	"	"	"
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	221	"	"	"
Iron (Fe)	...	...	...	...	.03	"	"	"
Manganese (Mn)	...	...	...	...	Nil	"	"	"
Zinc (Zn)	...	...	...	...	Nil	"	"	"
Poisonous Metals (Cu and Pb)	...	...	...	...	Nil	"	"	"
Free Cl	...	...	...	...	Nil	"	"	"

The water is not liable to plumbo-solvency, all 36 samples from the taps being free from any detectable quantities of lead.

The following particulars are of the main extensions laid during 1958:

Location	Length in yards			
	3"	4"	6"	12"
Streetly Crescent	...	76		
Rectory Road	...	365		
Birmingham Road, Wylde Green...	...		120	
Knighton Road	...	293		
School Farm	...	599	114	
Bickley Avenue	...	122		
Coppice Farm	...	883		
Meadowside	...	129		
Hill Village Road	...	589		
Golf Links Estate	...	682		
Butlers Lane	...	660		
West View	...	93		
Barnard—Bedford Road site	...	191		
Clarence Road	...	341		
Moor Hall	...	538		381
Waylands	...	179		
Beech Road	28			
Marlpit Lane	...	65		
Total	...	5,805	234	381

Within the area of supply in the Borough 18,383 houses are supplied direct and seven by means of outside taps.

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

(b) The Birmingham City Water Undertaking

A small proportion of the Borough adjacent to the Birmingham boundary is supplied with water from the mains of the City of Birmingham Water Department. This is soft moorland water derived from the Department's gathering grounds in Wales, and is first treated by rapid gravity filters followed by treatment with hydrated lime to neutralise its natural acidity and, finally, chlorination before entering the Elan Aqueduct. After passing through storage reservoirs at the Birmingham end of the Aqueduct the water is further treated at the Frankley Works by rapid or slow sand filtration followed by chlorination, after which it remains underground until reaching the consumers.

Regular weekly bacteriological and monthly chemical examinations are made of the water before and after treatment at the Frankley Works and similar tests are regularly carried out on samples taken from different points in the Birmingham distribution system.

During 1958, 52 weekly bacteriological samples of the treated water passing into distribution at the Frankley Works contained an average of less than three organisms per 1 ml. in agar at 37°C. in 48 hours, the highest concentration in any sample being 13 per 1 ml. Coliform bacteria were absent in all these samples.

The chemical composition of the water was practically constant with an average hardness of 20 p.p.m.

The average results obtained by the City Analyst from routine monthly samples of the Elan water as distributed from Frankley during 1958 are set out in the following table:

Description					Elan water: (1)	Extremes of results in (1)	
						Minimum	Maximum
pH	...	...	...	...	6.9	6.8	7.2
Total Solid Matter	...	...	p.p.m.	42		37	46
Free Ammonia	...	...	„	.000		—	—
Albuminoid or Organic Ammonia	...	...	„	.039		.018	.066
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	„	.06		0	.13
Oxygen consumed in 4 hours at 27° (80°F.)	...	...	„	1.26		.77	2.17
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	„	8.5		8	9.0
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	...	...	„	20		18	23
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	...	...	„	8		7	10
Erosion—1 day	...	...	„	125		70	150

During 1958 Birmingham Water Undertaking laid the following main extensions in the Borough:

New Oscott Area:

Greenway Drive ... 214 yards of 4" main.
Parkwood Drive ... 156 yards of 4" main.

Minworth Area:

New roads off Eachelhurst Road ... 268 yards of 4" main.

A copy of the report of a sample of this 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

I am indebted to Mr. R. A. Robertson, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company and Mr. C. A. Risbridger, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer of the City of Birmingham Water Department for the information supplied with regard to their respective water undertakings and their comments on the analysis of the water supply.

(c) Private Water Supplies

In the rural parts of the Borough there are 36 houses on private supplies. This is a reduction of three since last year.

During the year 79 samples were taken from these supplies. 20 were unsatisfactory, 16 suspicious, 6 satisfactory and 37 excellent.

There is no recognised classification for this type of water supply but the classifications given above are based upon results received from the Laboratory and the conditions known to exist at and around the supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The main drainage of the town was undertaken in 1887 and runs by way of the valley of Plants Brook to the Tame and Rea District Drainage Board in an egg-shaped main sewer which is 4ft. 6in. \times 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 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, and 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 main extensions to the surface sewers and foul sewers were in the Reddicap Heath, the Queslett Road and in the Boldmere West area.

In 1955 the main extensions to surface water and foul sewers were in the Whitehouse Common area, Roughley and Butlers Lane area.

In 1956 the main extensions to surface water and foul sewers were in the Banners Gate, Boldmere and Walmley areas.

In 1957 the main extensions to surface water and foul sewers were in the Walmley, Boldmere, Banners Gate and Hill Wards.

In 1958 the sewers laid were as follows:

	Surface Water Sewers				Foul Water Sewers		
	Yards				Yards		
	6"	9"	12"	15"	6"	9"	12"
Devereux Road ...	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilkington Avenue ...	390	—	—	—	426	—	—
Ashfurlong Crescent ...	36	716	—	—	740	—	—
Whitehouse Crescent ...	—	560	—	—	560	—	—
White Farm Road (part) ...	—	66	—	—	—	66	—
Harcourt Drive ...	—	130	—	—	—	130	—
South Drive ...	103	60	—	—	—	—	—
Dower Road ...	50	173	—	—	—	52	—
Trinity Road ...	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moss Drive ...	—	267	—	—	—	108	—
Rednall Drive ...	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
Thornhill Park ...	—	—	—	147	—	—	—
Walmley Road (Service Road)	113	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homer Road ...	40	68	—	—	—	—	—
Bonner Drive ...	—	308	—	—	—	277	—
Maythorn Avenue ...	—	67	—	—	197	27	—
Orton Avenue ...	—	230	137	—	487	103	—
Plants Brook Road ...	—	290	—	270	997	65	—
Finch Drive ...	53	—	—	—	83	—	—
Knighton Road ...	497	—	—	—	430	—	—
Cartwright Road ...	—	143	—	—	—	—	—
Randle Drive ...	—	147	—	—	103	143	—
Westlands Road ...	—	113	—	—	—	—	—
Longdon Drive ...	123	127	—	—	—	210	—
Reddicap Trading Estate ...	—	133	227	87	—	450	—
Rectory Park Avenue ...	100	150	—	—	100	150	—
Rectory Park Close ...	65	—	—	—	65	—	—
Queslett Road East (Service Road) ...	—	450	—	—	—	—	—
Sutton Oak Road (Service Road) ...	—	160	—	—	—	—	—
Russell Bank Road ...	240	403	—	—	—	827	140
Total ...	1,980	4,811	364	504	4,188	2,608	140

HOUSES WITH SUB-STANDARD SANITATION

(a) Not connected to main drainage:

At the 31st December, 1958, 263 houses were not connected to main drainage, 154 having privy closets, two of this number sharing privy accommodation. 92 houses had a water closet connected to a cesspool and 15 houses were served by water closet connected to a treatment unit. 258 houses which were not connected to main

drainage are situated in 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. Cesspool and pail closets are primitive forms of sanitation, and every opportunity is taken to eliminate them. The treatment units which have been installed in a number of instances are an improvement in that if properly sited and constructed, 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:

161 houses have water closets used in common with another house. This is a reduction of eight, due to demolition of sub-standard properties included in the Five Year Slum Clearance Programme. A considerable number of the houses with shared water closet facilities 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

1958			Destroyed.			Tipped.		
			tons	cwts.	qrs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.
January	...	...	1,325	19	0	335	7	0
February	...	...	1,353	16	0			
March	...	...	1,572	2	0			
April	...	...	1,413	1	0			
May	...	...	944	4	0			
June	...	...	1,020	10	0			
July	...	...	1,166	8	0			
August	...	...	905	11	0	39	15	0
September	...	...	1,191	10	0			
October	...	...	1,365	6	0			
November	...	...	1,327	0	0			
December	...	...	1,507	0	0			
			15,092	7	0	375	2	0

Total: 15,467 tons, 9 cwts., 0 qrs.

Cwts. collected per 1,000 population per day ... 14.45 cwts.

Street Cleaning and Gulley Cleaning

There are 125 miles of roads in the Borough. The method of street cleaning includes the use of street orderly carts and two mechanical road sweepers.

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 subject to supervision from time to time.

For 1957 it was possible to report that little actual flooding had occurred. Unfortunately during 1958 there were a number of periods of heavy rainfall, and this resulted in flooding of various parts of the Borough, particularly in the Rectory Road, Coleshill Road area. The risk of flooding continues to increase with the addition of surface water from recent housing developments.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The establishment of the Department is fixed at five public health inspectors but despite increased work, due to greater population, four inspectors only were on the staff during the year.

The pupil inspector, who commenced duty in 1957, is proving of increasing value as knowledge and experience is gained.

As has already been said work continues to increase as the number of houses and population expand and the number of visits made by the inspectors rose from 10,333 in 1957 to 11,471 for the current year.

1,447 complaints were received and investigated. The classification of these complaints is set out below:

Animal Keeping	...	...	...	...	15
Food	...	...	...	...	106
Housing	...	...	...	...	251
Drains	...	...	...	...	185
Rodents	...	...	...	...	313
Air Pollution	...	...	...	...	9
Factories Act	...	...	...	...	5
Insects	...	...	...	...	113

Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	67
Infectious Disease ...	...	...	...	...	107
Dustbins ...	...	...	...	...	262
Refuse Collection ...	...	...	...	...	14
					<hr/>
					1,447
					<hr/>

A summary of the visits made by the Inspectors is given in the following tabular statement:

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' ANNUAL TABULAR STATEMENT

VISITS

Public Health Acts

Houses (Primary Visits) ...	...	...	...	...	419
Houses (Secondary Visits) ...	...	...	...	...	1,118
Movable Dwellings ...	...	...	...	...	146
Drainage: (a) Main ...	...	...	...	...	743
(b) Cesspools ...	...	...	...	...	110
(c) Privies ...	...	...	...	...	9
Water Supply: (a) Main ...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) Wells ...	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Others ...	...	...	...	...	3
Infectious Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	407
Infectious Diseases Disinfection ...	...	...	...	...	18
Dirty and Verminous Premises ...	...	...	...	...	221
Other Infested Premises ...	...	...	...	...	235
Animal Keeping: (a) Domestic ...	...	...	...	...	48
(b) Pigsties ...	...	...	...	...	93
(c) Horses ...	...	...	...	...	7
(d) Cattle ...	...	...	...	...	4
Accumulations and Deposits ...	...	...	...	...	81
Dustbins ...	...	...	...	...	622
Refuse Destructor ...	...	...	...	...	21
Tips ...	...	...	...	...	79
Ponds, Pools, Watercourses ...	...	...	...	...	106
Swimming Baths ...	...	...	...	...	4
Public Halls (without catering) ...	...	...	...	...	16

Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	582
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Sports Grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Noise Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	132

Housing Acts

Inspection of Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1,483
Housing Consolidated Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	17
Substandard Houses	...	...	...	...	...	805
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	21
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	268

Rent Act	372
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act

Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Other Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Factories Acts

Factories with Power	...	...	...	...	...	113
Factories without Power	...	...	...	...	...	7
Building Operations and Works Eng. Construction	...	...	...	...	...	48
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	26

Food and Drugs Act

Shops:

Baker	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Butcher	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Chemist	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fish (Fried)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fish (Wet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Greengrocer	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Grocer	...	...	...	...	...	...	411
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sweetshop	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Wines Shop/Beer Off	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

Other Premises:							
Bakehouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Hotel/Restaurant/Canteen	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Public House	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Preserved Food Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
School Meals Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Public Halls (with catering)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Food Factory/Warehouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Park Food Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Mobile Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Food Poisoning Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Food Inspection:							
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Other Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Milk and Dairies:							
Retailers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sampling:							
Food and Drugs Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	410
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Court Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Meetings and Exhibitions	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
							<u>11,471</u>

NOTICES under the Public Health Act, 1936

	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>				<i>Grand Total</i>
		<i>S.39</i>	<i>S.45</i>	<i>S.75</i>	<i>S.93</i>	
Outstanding 31/12/57	28	1	—	4	11	44
Served during 1958	157	—	1	52	25	230
Totals	180	1	1	56	36	274
Outstanding 31/12/58	21	—	—	4	6	31
Complied with during 1958 ...	159	1	1	52	30	243

WORK REQUIRED BY NOTICES

Drainage

Drains—unchoked or repaired	31
W.C.s—repaired or renewed	15

Water Supply

Service pipes repaired or renewed	9
Roofs —repaired	42
Rainwater Conduits —repaired	42
Walls —external, repaired	22
Chimneys —repaired	14
Doors —repaired or renewed	10
Windows —repaired or renewed	31
Ceiling and Internal Walls —repaired	41
Floors —repaired or renewed	11
Staircases —repaired	1
Sinks —repaired or renewed	8
Firegrates —repaired or renewed	13
Dustbins —provided (owner/occupied houses)	41
Paving —repaired	2
Houses —cleansed	2
Accumulations —removed	3

SHOPS AND OFFICES

Inspection of shops continues to be very largely carried out in conjunction with routine inspections under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

A gradual improvement in the conditions has been effected throughout the years, but there are still a number of premises which fail to attain a satisfactory standard. This is particularly true of the sanitary accommodation of some offices.

The legislation governing these premises is comparatively weak, but despite promises by successive governments, improved legislation has not yet been enacted.

CARAVANS AND CAMPING SITES

The Public Health control of camping sites falls into two categories:

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

At the end of the year there were 28 occupied caravans for which individual licences were held. All these licences terminate on the 31st December and are renewable annually.

For the second year in succession there has been a decline in the number of licences held. The figure for 1958 represents a decrease of ten.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The first major step towards the implementation of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was made during the year when the Borough Council became a member of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council. All Local Authorities in the geographical county, with the exception of Birmingham are members. These members have agreed to the installation and maintenance of pollution recording instruments throughout the county.

Apparatus in this Borough was set up as from the 1st July at Minworth, the Cemetery, Television Station, Boldmere Boys' High School and the Health Department. Each of the first three of these stations has both a deposit gauge and a lead peroxide gauge. The latter two are equipped with daily smoke filters and sulphur dioxide recording instruments.

Results obtained over a short period are of little real value but they are the first step towards the building up of a picture of the pollution problem. It is not, however, too early to say that a first indication shows a higher atmospheric pollution recording than was anticipated, especially towards the end of the year, the Minworth gauge results particularly giving some cause for concern.

It is hoped, during the year to come, to give some attention to the control of domestic smoke as is provided for by the provisions of the Clean Air Act.

The problem of industrial atmospheric pollution in the Minworth area continued to give concern to the Department. Most of the processes are now controlled by the Alkali Inspectorate and constant touch is being kept with that Department to secure improvement of the position to ensure that the improvements effected in the past by this Council should be at least maintained.

Smoke emission from the chimney at the hospital in Rectory Road has again given rise to complaint.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Since the installation of a breakpoint chlorination plant some years ago the water at Keepers Baths has been satisfactory.

Undoubtedly the reduction in 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 a considerable improvement in the bacterial condition of the water.

The baths attendant checks from time to time the residual chlorine of the water, and periodic checks and samples are taken by this Department. A copy of one of the bacteriological and chemical analyses made by the Public Analyst is given below:

Bacteriological

Number of colonies capable of growth on Agar-Agar in one day at 37°C. per ml.	...	...	...	...	1
Number of colonies capable of growth on Reibel-Agar in two days at 37°C. per ml.	...	...	...	...	1
Number of colonies capable of growth on Agar-Agar in three days at 20°C. per ml.	...	...	...	...	15
Presumptive B. Coli in 100 ml.	...	...	38 cols. per 100 ml.	Present in 2 ml.	

Chemical

Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.308
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.320
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	...	102.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	...	...	...	...	2.2
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80°F. in four hours	...	...	...	...	1.8
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	...	...	...	...	470
Nitrite	...	...	...	...	0.002
pH	...	...	...	...	7.73
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.15
Appearance	...	...	...	Slightly Turbid, few large particles.	

The above results show that, in its present condition, the bath-water is a reasonably satisfactory one for public use.

DIRTY PREMISES AND DISINFESTATION

During the year there was a sharp increase in the number of dirty houses visited. In the previous year 53 visits were made and during 1958 this rose to 221. Very little of a verminous nature was found. The increase is due in considerable part to the increased attention given to a number of unclean and poorly kept Corporation houses.

Where necessary disinfestation is carried out by the Department. The methods used from time to time vary according to the premises and the type of infestation.

PARK INSECT CONTROL

As was recorded in the 1957 report, due to the World Scout Jamboree the Boy Scouts Association financed the spraying of the major points of mosquito and midge infestation in the Park. This spraying, which was carried out on three occasions throughout the summer, was most successful and favourable comment was received from many quarters.

The Health Committee therefore decided, early in 1958, to contract with the same disinfestation company to spray the Park but limited the work to one operation only. It must be recorded

that this limitation rendered the insect control inadequate and many complaints were received throughout the summer, it being a very wet season.

It is hoped next year that a more substantial programme of control will be undertaken once again.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council provides a comprehensive service for the destruction of rats and mice. A flat rate charge is made for treatment at infested domestic premises, while a charge on time and materials basis is made for all business premises.

For some years past two full-time Rodent Operators have been employed but early in the year the Council decided to transfer one of them to other work and as from the 1st April one Operator only has carried out rodent control work.

A total of 5,151 inspections were made during the year and in addition, as is shown elsewhere, the Public Health Inspectors made 63 visits and inspections for this purpose.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (includ'g Council Houses)	(3) All other (includ'g Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	19	20,120	2,159	22,298	112
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification ...	—	238	57	295	5
(b) Survey under the Act ...	—	4,781	104	1,885	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose) ...	—	—	—	—	—
3. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections ...	—	4,293	858	5,151	32
4. Number of properties inspected (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats—Major ...	—	1	24	25	1
Minor ...	—	62	5	67	—
(b) Mice—Major ...	—	—	2	2	1
Minor ...	—	4	3	7	—
5. Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by the L.A. ...	—	67	34	101	2
6. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments ...	—	99	48	147	2
7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing) ...	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act ...	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings ...	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ...	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES

The number of factories registered under the Factories Acts, 1937-1952 is 209.

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 Public Health 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 eight, 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 Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	122	113	8	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	71	48	—	—
Total ...	209	168	8	—

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	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	6	6	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	5	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	10	11	—	1	—

OUTWORKERS

20 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. 26 visits were made.

SCHOOLS

60 visits of inspection were made to schools in addition to the visits made to school meals kitchens.

Sanitary accommodation was inspected and defects and lack of cleanliness were reported to the appropriate authority. All schools within the Borough are provided with mains water supply and washing facilities and are connected to the main drainage. These facilities are on the whole reasonably satisfactory.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

During 1958 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 1958 the housing situation eased a little owing to the progress made by the Council in its building programme, 913 houses were erected in 1958 as compared with 1,151 for 1957, the bulk being private enterprise housing.

Dwellings handed over to the Corporation during 1958	83
Houses and flats erected by private enterprise during 1958	830
Total houses erected in 1958	913

Corporation Housing as at 31/12/58

Temporary houses completed	100
Permanent dwellings completed 1945-58	2,267
Permanent dwellings erected prior to 1945	594
Total houses erected by Council to 31/12/58	2,961

Permanent dwellings under construction at 31/12/58, 50

Private Enterprise Housing as at 31/12/58

Number of houses and flats completed since 1/8/45	4,940
Number of houses under construction	400
Total number of inhabited houses at 31/12/58	20,157

Year	Inhabited Houses Mid-year	Population Mid-year	Persons per Occupied House
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
1955	16,801	50,630	3.014
1956	17,497	52,510	3.001
1957	18,485	55,950	3.028
1958	19,600	58,670	2.993

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) 1,170
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 5,773
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (1) above) where inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 17
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 17
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 38
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 274
5. Remedy of defects during the year, without service of formal notices—
 - Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence 159
6. Action under Statutory powers during the year:
 - (a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957:
 - (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 274
 - (ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—
 - (a) By owners 65
 - (b) By Local Authority in default 19

7.	Proceedings under Sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
	(i) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	4
	(ii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ...	2
8.	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
	(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	2
	(ii) Number of Closing Orders made	3
9.	Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
	(i) Number of houses included in Clearance Areas	31
	(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of Clearance Area procedure	6

SUB-STANDARD HOUSES

The five-year programme for clearance of sub-standard houses proceeded during the year and from the above figures it will be noted that 38 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation in their existing condition. One of these was made the subject of a Closing Order and, after the owner had made substantial improvement to the property, the order was rescinded.

As will be seen from the figures given elsewhere in this report 805 visits were made to properties falling within the sub-standard category.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

Gradually over the past few years there has been an increase in the number of houses let off in rooms or multiple small units of accommodation. These properties are known as houses let in lodgings.

It was considered that the problem had now reached such proportions as to warrant a special survey and investigation. This survey revealed 36 such houses in the Borough, containing 144 units of accommodation.

The Health Committee subsequently approved a minimum standard of requirement which the Department is now endeavouring to enforce.

RENT ACT, 1957

The full impact of the Rent Act was felt by the Department in the early months of the year and by the end of December 105 formal applications for Certificates of Disrepair had been received from tenants since the introduction of the Act.

As is well known the provisions of the Act are somewhat complicated to the layman and a considerable number of tenants and a few owners, other than those making formal application, sought advice and information.

In addition to many interviews 372 visits to property were made during the year.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The quality of food is adversely affected by chemical and bacteriological contamination. Excess preservatives, harmful chemical substances, 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 is given during routine visits to food premises and also by lectures and demonstrations given to a variety of organisations within the Borough.

In recent years increasing attention has been paid to the inspection and supervision of food premises and the Food Hygiene Regulations have proved most helpful as a means of securing a higher standard. It does, however, involve the spending of more time at each visit to food premises than was formerly the case. Due to the constant change in the personnel of food shops attention must be given to ensure the maintenance of a satisfactory standard of food hygiene practice. To assist in this matter it is hoped early in the new year to run courses of food hygiene lectures given by the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspectors.

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955/1956

Improvement of Food Premises

Much importance is placed on the periodic routine inspection of food premises, and by this means considerable improvement has been made through the post-war years in the hygienic standard of structures, fittings and equipment.

The introduction of the Regulations has led to a considerable increase in the number of improvements effected. The co-operation from the trade has been such that in no instance has it been found necessary for legal proceedings to be instituted. In 1955, 91 improvements were made and in 1956 there were 387, in 1957 there were 274, and in the current year 259 as listed below:

<i>Article of Regulations</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory condition remedied</i>	
5	Insanitary construction of premises ...	18
6	Cleansing of equipment required ...	13
	Improvement of equipment required ...	11
8	Open food unprotected ...	16
	Clothing stored in food room ...	5
	Food stored in staff room ...	1
	Contamination by domestic animals ...	1
9	Smoking whilst handling open food ...	1
14	Sanitary accommodation defective ...	14
	Offensive odours to food room ...	2
	Hand washing notices not fixed ...	8
16	Cold water supply absent ...	2
	Wash hand basins not provided ...	16
	Hot water supply not provided ...	13
	Towels not available ...	9
	Soap not available ...	11
	Nail brushes not available ...	15
17	First Aid material not provided ...	2
18	Clothing accommodation not provided ...	3
19	Sinks not provided ...	3
21	Ventilation deficient ...	2
23	Decoration of walls and ceilings required ...	29
	Cleansing of walls, ceilings, floors, doors, windows, etc. ...	16
	Cleansing of food stores required ...	11
	Walls and ceilings defective ...	6
	Floors defective ...	6
	Floor covering defective ...	3
	Cleansing of yards required ...	1
	Prevention of infestation recommended ...	1
24	Refuse removal required ...	2
	Refuse storage improvement needed ...	6
25	Temperature control of food by refrigeration, etc. ...	2
26	Mobile food vehicles defective ...	7
	No name and address on mobile vehicle ...	2
30	Protective overalls not provided ...	1

259

Classification of Food Premises

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

Bakers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	16
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	43
Chemists' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	20
Fish—Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fish—Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	8
Greengrocers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	40
Grocers' and General Shops	...	...	...	...	...	112
Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sweetshops	...	...	...	...	...	45
Wines Shop/Beer Off	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hotel/Restaurant/Canteen	...	...	...	...	...	63
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	28
Preserved Food Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	4
School Meals Centres	...	...	...	...	...	29
Public Halls	...	...	...	...	...	26
Food Factories/Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dairies and Milk Depots	...	...	...	...	...	3
Park Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	5
						467

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

Ice Cream

(a) Registered Premises

There are 184 premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream, in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. These are:

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

In addition, nine exempted premises such as hotels, clubs, etc. are known to sell the product and several mobile vehicles frequent the Borough.

Of those registered for manufacture or manufacture and sale, only one is at present doing so, the article produced being heat treated.

A high proportion of the premises registered for sale handle only a pre-packed article, and supplies in the main come from 12

manufacturers. There is preference for pre-packed ice cream on the grounds of ease of handling. This greatly assists the hygienic control of the commodity.

All registered premises are inspected as a routine and for record purposes such inspections are listed under the principal trade of the premises concerned.

(b) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations 1947/1952

159 samples of ice-cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, and the results are shown in the following table:

Type	Number Taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Not Tested
From Manufacturers: Hot Mix ...	7	6	1	—	—	—
From Retailers	152	147	4	—	—	1
Total ...	159	153	5	—	—	1

For the purpose of testing, the methylene blue reduction test recommended by the Laboratory Service is used. Grades one and two are normally considered satisfactory, grade three doubtful and grade four unsatisfactory.

Preserved Food

58 premises in the Borough are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale.

The primary business of the premises registered is as follows:

Butcher	30
Cooked meat shop	2
Bakehouse	6
Grocer	8
Fried fish shop	4
Premises not in use at present	8

All food premises are subject to regular routine inspection and premises registered under Section 16(b) are inspected for the purpose of the Section at the time of such routine visits. Details of visits to these premises can be found in the Public Health Inspector's Annual Tabular Statement of Visits.

Milk Supply

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

The number of Milk Distributors registered in the Borough at 31st December, 1958, is as follows:

Resident in the Borough:

Distributors both producing and retailing	...	3
Distributors retailing only	... ..	6
Shopkeepers selling bottled milk only	... ..	30

Resident outside the Borough:

Distributors both producing and retailing	...	5
Distributors retailing only	... ..	10

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

Bottled milk depots	... ..	1
Dairies	... ..	3

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954

The following licences were granted for 1958:

Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk:

Dealers' Licences—

(a) Pasteurised	... ..	32
(b) Sterilised	... ..	43

Supplementary Licences—

(a) Pasteurised	... ..	14
(b) Sterilised	... ..	13

Raw Milk:

Dealers' Licences—T.T.	... ..	18
Supplementary Licences—T.T.	... ..	12

132

Control and Distribution of Milk

Since the 1st October, 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food 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, and frequent sampling of milk in the process of distribution to the customer.

During the year, 87 inspections of premises were made, and 290 samples of milk were taken, of which 216 were taken for bacteriological examination and 74 for biological test.

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

RESULTS OF TESTS													
Grade of Milk	Number of Samples	Phosphatase			Methylene Blue			Turbidity		T.B.			
		Passed	Failed	Not Tested	Passed	Failed	Not Tested	Passed	Failed	No. of Samples	Neg.	Pos.	Incon- clusive
Pasteurised ...	139	138	1	—	136	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	42	42	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. Raw ...	12	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	50	48	1	1*
Sterilised ...	23	—	—	—	23	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Ungraded ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	—	—
Total ...	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	72	1	1*

*Guinea pig died from intercurrent infection.

Heat Treatment

As from the 1st November, 1952, the Borough became part of a specified area, and it is now obligatory for all milks sold to be of special designation standard, i.e., pasteurised, sterilised, or tuberculin tested.

INSPECTION OF FOOD

The inspection of food is divided between (a) the inspection of retail shops and wholesale warehouses and (b) the inspection of meat in slaughterhouses.

There is in operation a voluntary scheme of surrender, under which certificates are given by the inspector and the unsound food removed for destruction by incineration at the Corporation refuse destructor.

(a) Food found unfit at retail shops and warehouses

	lbs.	Number of tins
Raw meat	341	
Bacon	181	
Sausage and meat products	185	
Fish	135	
Fats	7	
Cheese	295	
Fruit	719	
Dried Fruit	2	
Flour and cereals	29	
Preserves	33	
Sweet confectionery	40	
Sugar	2	
Cordials	2	
Tinned food	1,970	1,705
	<hr/> 3,941	<hr/> 1,705
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Total: 1 ton, 15 cwts., 21 lbs.

(b) Inspection of Slaughterhouses

The decontrol of home killed meat came into effect in July, 1954. The Council approved the issue of four slaughterhouse licences, but only one has been in regular use during the year.

All animals slaughtered were inspected, the total being:

14 Calves.
199 Pigs.
755 Sheep and Lambs.

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

Pigs

6 heads ...	...	T.B.	...	...	...	72 lbs.
3 mesenteries ...	...	T.B.	...	...	...	4½ lbs.
1 pluck ...	...	Pleurisy	...	...	...	6 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs

26 livers ...	...	Distomatosis	...	...	39 lbs.
1 carcase	...	Febrile condition	...	...	60 lbs.

**CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND
CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART
During year ending 31st December, 1958**

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	—	—	14	755	199	—
Number inspected ...	—	—	14	755	199	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	27	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	—	—	—	3.3	0.5	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	6	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	3.0	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Food Poisoning

There were no cases notified during 1958.

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination of Food

Bacteriological

The Public Health Laboratory Service (Director: Dr. B. R. Sandiford), is in Great Charles Street, Birmingham, and food is submitted to this laboratory as necessary.

The service has proved extremely valuable in connection with the examination of milks, ice cream, water and food.

In all 592 samples and specimens were submitted during the year for bacteriological and microscopical examination as detailed below:

Food:	Milk—Bacteriological	...	...	216
	Biological	...	...	74
	Ice Cream	...	...	159
	Drinking Water	...	...	82
	Frozen Egg	...	...	1
	Soup	...	...	1
Other Specimens:	Stream Water	...	...	2
	Swimming Bath Water	...	...	4
	Faeces	...	...	52
				<hr/> 591 <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 and 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 and Rigby, comments on the year's work as follows:

"The year's sampling covered a wide range of foodstuffs, ranging from flavourings and colourings to staple foods. They were examined in detail, and expected to reach a high standard of composition, of purity and freedom from contamination, and of fairness of any claims.

Out of 166 samples of foodstuffs, 14 were unsatisfactory. Three samples contained foreign bodies, contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act; and one of tinned grapes contained crystals of natural origin but considered large enough to be a possible danger in the mouth, and the manufacturers were notified.

Three samples had unsatisfactory labels. In two cases there were relatively minor contraventions of the Labelling of Food Order; in the third case, Custard Powder, the label was considered to be misleading. The manufacturers were interviewed and agreed to amend the label. Cream cheese was falsely described.

Examination of two samples of Self-raising Flour showed that they were substantially below the Statutory standard for Vitamin B1, and revealed an error in processing.

An Orange Drink contravened the Preservatives Regulations, and three alcoholic drinks were below the declared strength, contrary to the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act.

32 Milk samples were of satisfactorily high quality. The average composition was 8.75% Solids-not-Fat, and 3.93% fat, both figures being slightly above the average for the previous year.

Ice Cream samples were also of a high standard, and again well above the minimum legal requirements. Sausages were all satisfactory in composition, and all complied with the Preservatives Regulations.

Five of the 27 samples of Drugs were unsatisfactory. In two cases the labels were considered unfair to the purchasers, and were amended. The other three samples showed deterioration due apparently to the sale of old stock, and these matters received attention.

Altogether the year's work revealed a surprising number of transgressions, ranging from the purely technical to the distinctly prejudicial and a good deal of value seems to have been achieved."

Samples of	Formal	Informal	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
FOOD					
Almonds	—	4	4	4	—
Baking Powder	—	3	3	3	—
Beer	—	1	1	1	—
Bread	—	1	1	—	1
Bread and Butter	—	1	1	1	—
Butter	—	3	3	3	—
Cheese	—	1	1	—	1
Coffee	—	3	3	3	—
Colouring, Flavours, Essences	—	4	4	4	—
Confectionery	—	2	2	2	—
Cream	—	2	2	2	—
Custard Powder	—	3	3	2	1
Flour	1	5	6	4	2
Fruit, Glace	—	3	3	3	—
Fruit, Tinned	—	1	1	—	1
Honey	—	1	1	1	—
Horse Radish	—	1	1	1	—
Ice Cream	—	8	8	8	—
Jams and Preserves	—	10	10	10	—
Jelly	—	3	3	3	—
Marzipan	—	3	3	2	1
Meat Products	—	1	1	1	—
Milk	30	3	33	32	1
Mustard	—	3	3	3	—
Paste, Fish	—	1	1	1	—
Paste, Meat	—	1	1	1	—
Pastry	—	2	2	1	1
Peel	—	2	2	2	—
Pepper	—	1	1	1	—
Potatoes	—	5	5	5	—
Pudding, Christmas	—	3	3	2	1
Rum	1	—	1	1	—
Salt	—	1	1	1	—
Sauce	—	3	3	3	—
Sausage	—	9	9	9	—
Sodium Bicarbonate	—	1	1	1	—
Soft Drinks	—	10	10	9	1
Soup	—	2	2	2	—
Spread Orange	—	1	1	1	—
Suet	—	1	1	1	—
Sweets and Toffees	—	6	6	6	—
Tablets, Saccharin	—	1	1	1	—
Tea	—	1	1	1	—
Vegetables, Tinned	—	1	1	1	—
Vinegar	—	2	2	2	—
Whisky	7	—	7	5	2
Wines	—	3	3	2	1
	39	127	166	152	14

<i>Samples of</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
DRUGS					
Cream	—	1	1	1	—
Foods, Medical, Various ...	—	3	3	3	—
Indian Brandee	1	2	3	—	3
Iodine	—	1	1	1	—
Lozenges, pastilles, pills, tablets, various	—	6	6	5	1
Mixtures, medicinal	—	9	9	8	1
Oil, Camphorated	—	1	1	1	—
Sal Volatile	—	1	1	1	—
Salts	—	1	1	1	—
Witch Hazel	—	1	1	1	—
	1	26	27	22	5

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND REPORTED UPON AS UNSATISFACTORY

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Formal or Informal</i>	<i>Nature of Deficiency</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
5	Self Raising Flour ...	I.	Deficient 25% Aneurine Hydrochloride.	See sample No. 51.
18	Bread	I.	Contained a wire staple.	Manufacturer warned
34	Chest Tonic	I.	Deficient in Chloroform	Retailers warned regarding old stock
37	Indian Brandee ...	I.	Deficient 90% Chloroform, 40% Nitrous Ether	Retailer warned regarding old stock
46	Whisky, 70° proof ...	F.	Contained 2.7% excess water.	Brewery warned.
51	Self Raising Flour ...	F.	Deficient 25% Aneurine Hydrochloride.	Manufacturers consulted and error in processing corrected.
58	Orange Drink ...	I.	Contained excessive preservative.	Manufacturer agreed to new limit of preservative.
73	Tinned Grapes ...	I.	Suspected glass, identified as pot. hydrogentartrate	Manufacturer notified.
93	Custard Powder with added Glucose.	I.	Unsatisfactory labelling.	Manufacturer agreed to amend label.

UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES (continued)

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Deficiency	Action Taken
100	Indian Brandee ...	I.	Unsatisfactory labelling.	Manufacturer agreed to amend label.
101	Pastry ...	I.	Contained fragments of dirty pastry.	Manufacturer warned.
102	Indian Brandee ...	F.	Unsatisfactory labelling.	Manufacturer agreed to amend label.
103	Pasteurised Milk ...	I.	Bottle contained brown mould.	Dairy warned.
108	Christmas Pudding ...	I.	Unsatisfactory labelling.	Manufacturer agreed to amend label.
122	LLC Lozenges ...	I.	Deficient 46.7% Chloroform.	Vendor warned regarding old stock.
128	Cream Cheese ...	I.	Deficient in fat.	Vendor warned regarding use of proper designation.
148	Marzipan Substitute ...	I.	Unsatisfactory label.	Manufacturer agreed to amend label.
181	Alcoholic Aniseed Cordial.	I.	Deficient 3% proof spirit.	Bottlers warned.
192	Scotch Whisky 70° Proof.	F.	69.5° proof spirit.	Brewery warned.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diphtheria

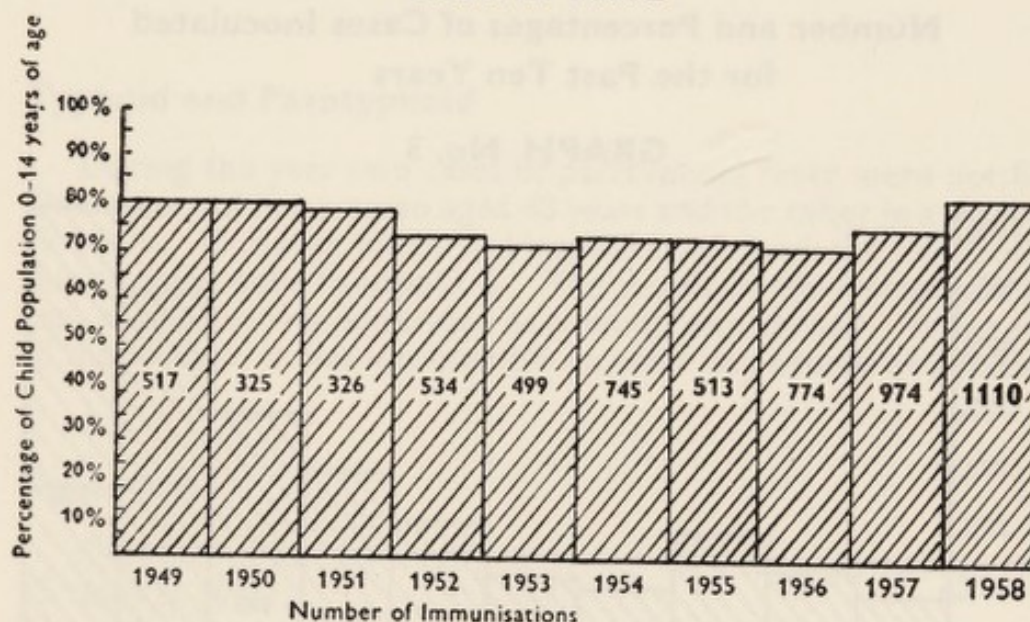
I am pleased to report that once again there have been no cases of Diphtheria in the Borough during the year and that for the first time in any one year over one thousand children were immunised against this disease. At the end of 1958, 81% of the child population under 15 years of age had been immunised. 1,110 children completed primary courses of immunisation, 1,095 in the age group 0—4 years and 15 in the age group 5—14 years. This shows the

ready response on the part of the parents to take advantage of the protection offered to their children against this disease which was once such a scourge.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Complete Courses of Inoculation for the Past Ten Years

GRAPH No. 2



Scarlet Fever

The number of cases notified during the year showed an increase of 55 cases over 1957, a total of 65 cases being registered. One case was admitted to Hospital with the complication of a discharging ear. The incidence of the disease is still very low so that it is not such a serious condition as 20 years ago when the virulence was so much higher. There is no guarantee that this will remain so however, so that notification is still important as an indication of the prevalence of the Haemolytic Streptococcus the causal organism, in the community.

Whooping Cough

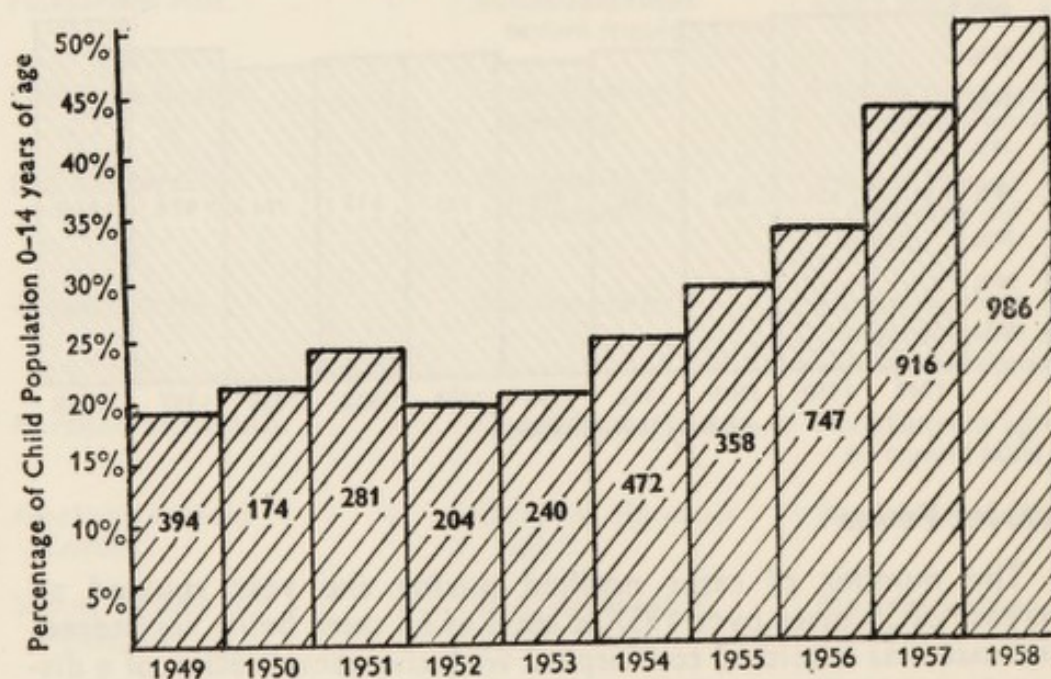
During the year 62 cases of Whooping Cough were notified—an increase of 29 as compared with 1957, and no death occurred. Although the complications of this disease, which often in the past caused permanent damage to the lungs, are now less often evident due to effective treatment with antibiotics, there is still a substantial mortality rate in babies under six months of age. Immunisation is effective either in preventing infection or modifying an attack if it

occurs, and certainly confers a large degree of immunity, which is more than adequate to justify the procedure.

During the year 986 children were immunised as against 916 in 1957 and 50% of the child population 0—14 years of age have now been immunised.

Whooping Cough Immunisation Number and Percentages of Cases Inoculated for the Past Ten Years

GRAPH No. 3



Pneumonia

There was a slight increase in the cases of pneumonia notified during the year, there being 28 as compared with 20 in 1957, and 16 deaths occurred the majority of which were in the age group 65 years and over.

Poliomyelitis

During 1958 two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were notified, in a man of 24 years and a girl aged 19 years. The man was left with only slight weakness of the right hand and arm, but the girl still has some considerable residual paralysis of the trunk muscles.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year 7,927 children, 340 expectant mothers and 471 other individuals received vaccination against Poliomyelitis. Since the scheme began 11,364 individuals have received two injections and of this total 10,553 were children born in the 1943-58 age group. Booster doses commenced in October, and by the end of the year 2,369 third injections had been given.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid

During the year two cases of paratyphoid fever were notified. One occurred in a woman aged 43 years and the other in a youth of 17 years. Cultures taken in Hospital confirmed the infection as due to *Salmonella Paratyphi B*. The source of the infection in the case of the boy was confirmed as coming from abroad. In the case of the woman, it was not possible to trace any source of infection.

Dysentery

Only two cases were notified during the year as compared with 15 cases in 1957.

Measles

There was a large decrease in cases notified this year, there being a total of 456 as compared with 840 cases for 1957. The majority occurred in the first and last quarter of the year. This is typical of the disease which has been regarded as showing biennial periodicity—epidemics recurring in alternate years. It is perhaps more correct however to regard the cycle of measles outbreaks as extending over two years with the major phase in one year and the minor phase in the following year.

Tuberculosis

This year there has been a slight drop in the number of notifications of tuberculosis, in spite of the fact that the population has increased considerably. The number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified this year was 22 as against 26 in 1957, and six cases of non-respiratory were notified as against two in 1957, making a total of 28 cases, the same as last year.

During the year two deaths occurred from respiratory tuberculosis as compared with no death in 1957.

In 1948 there were 143 on the register and at the end of 1958 there were 367 cases on the tuberculosis register, 327 being Pulmonary and 40 non-pulmonary.

The increase in the number of tuberculosis cases during these years on the Tuberculosis Register is to a large extent due to the growth of the town.

59 children received B.C.G. vaccination, most of these were done in Birmingham on school leavers attending schools in the city and two babies in Birmingham Hospitals, but 24 were done in Sutton Coldfield through the Area Health Services.

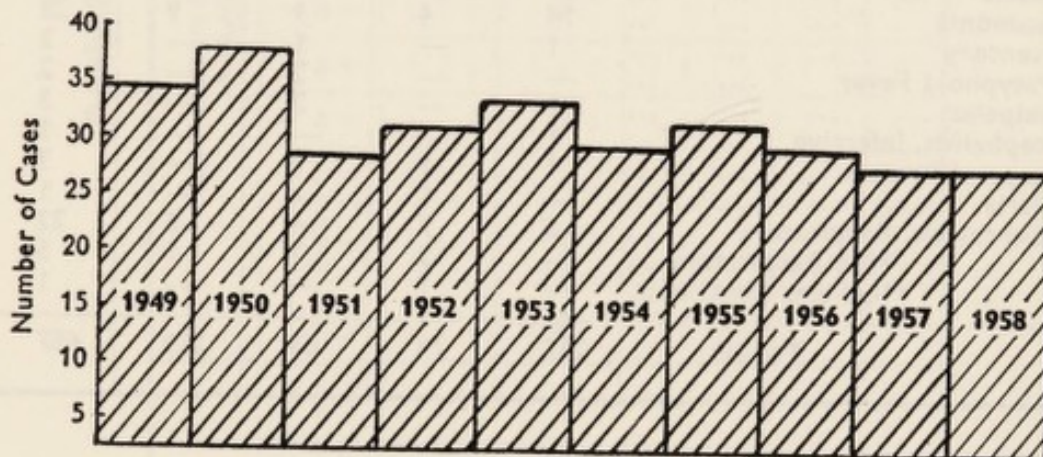
Tuberculosis

New Cases and Mortality during 1958

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 ...	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 ...	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 ...	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45-55 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 ...	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	12	10	5	1	2	—	—	—

Tuberculosis
Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary
New Cases for the Past Ten Years

GRAPH No. 4



Smallpox Vaccination

The vaccination of children under one year during 1958 was 82% of the live births during the twelve months ended June 1958.

During the year 895 children under one year were vaccinated.

There has been a decline since 1927 in the incidence of Smallpox in this country but from time to time a severe form is introduced from abroad by air or sea travel and there is usually a fatality rate of 10 to 30%.

There is a tendency amongst parents to think that as there are rarely any cases reported in this country it is therefore unnecessary to have their children vaccinated, especially as it has not been compulsory to have this done for a number of years now. However, it is still essential that all children should be vaccinated as soon as possible.

Quarterly Notifications of Infectious Diseases

Disease	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Totals
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	1	1	1	4
Scarlet Fever ...	29	13	8	15	65
Whooping Cough ...	8	5	23	26	62
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic ...	1	—	—	1	2
Measles ...	200	39	18	199	456
Pneumonia ...	14	4	1	9	28
Dysentery ...	1	—	1	—	2
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	2	—	2
Erysipelas ...	1	—	2	—	3
Encephalitis, Infective ...	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	1	1	—	3
Malaria ...	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	5	7	4	6	22
" Non-Respiratory ...	—	2	2	1	5
" Meninges and C.N.S. ...	—	1	—	—	1
Totals ...	262	74	63	258	657

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		
Meningococcal Infection	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Scarlet Fever	65	1	1	2	4	6	43	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough	62	7	1	4	5	8	34	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Measles	456	10	37	55	50	50	246	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia	28	1	2	1	1	—	3	—	1	3	4	9	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Paratyphoid Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Encephalitis, Infective	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	4	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Non-Respiratory	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Meninges and C.N.S.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Totals	657	20	41	62	60	64	328	13	6	26	12	17	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	

