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THE ROYAL TOWN OF SUTTON COLDFIELD



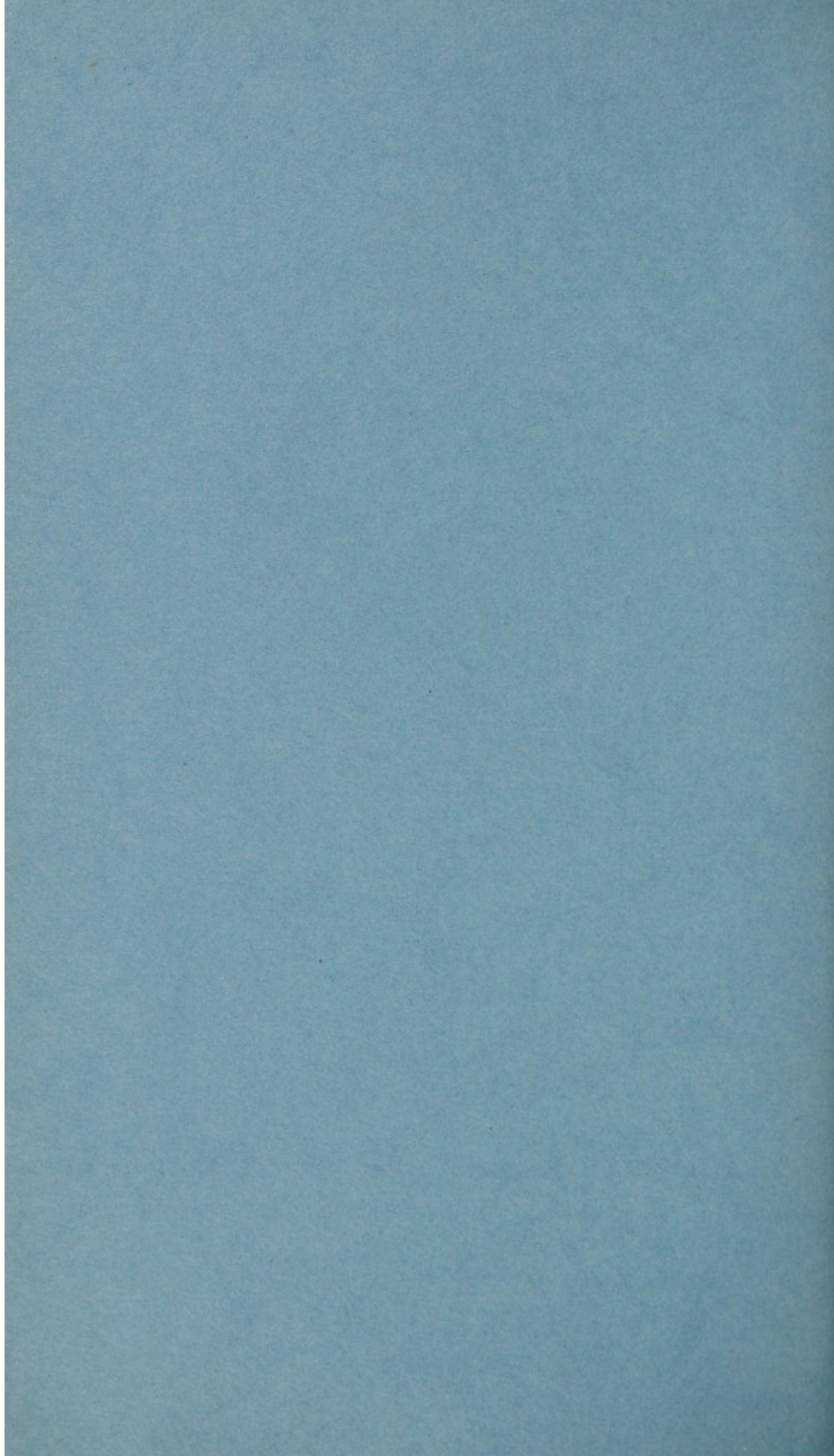
BOROUGH OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1960





THE ROYAL TOWN OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR
1960


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

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

By 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,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the Health of the Borough of Sutton Coldfield and of the work of the Health Department of the Council during 1960.

I would particularly like to draw attention to the fact that 1960 could be considered a record year. The number of births in the Borough was the highest ever recorded at 1,369 and the birth rate of 21.14 was the highest for 57 years. In regard to deaths the death rate was 8.40 and also the lowest yet recorded here. As far as the infant mortality rate is concerned the figure of 11.7 recorded this year is by far the lowest the Town has had. I feel that these figures speak for themselves.

During the year preliminary discussions were held in connection with the possible Delegation of Health and Welfare to the Borough of Sutton Coldfield. It will be remembered that Sutton Coldfield Corporation prior to the National Health Service was in fact a Maternity and Child Welfare Authority and was responsible for provision of clinics and certain nursing services and there is no doubt that where the administrative structure and size of the Town is adequate for the purpose, it is beneficial to have such personal health services administered on a local basis. In such a case the contact between those responsible for the services and those who benefit from them is much closer and more personal. I am sure nothing but good can arise from Delegation of Health and Welfare Services to the Borough Council.

During the year the question of office accommodation for the Health Department and also for other Departments in the Council House was considered. There is no doubt that with the very rapid increase in the population the provision of more and better office accommodation is becoming a matter of urgency, if the Borough Council wish to retain staff and wish to allow the staff to give of their best. No doubt in the near future legislation will be available to improve the standards, but I feel it is for Local Authorities to set a reasonable standard in these matters now.

In some Towns the provision of Public Conveniences is considered to be a service of little importance and often in a rapidly growing Town no extra provision is made for the increased population. Of course when conveniences are provided in many areas abuse by those using them is such as to make their use objectionable to normal civilised human beings. There seems to be in every area people of low mentality who enjoy tearing fittings from walls in public conveniences and otherwise breaking them up. In Sutton Coldfield, where in the centre of the area particularly, there is a large influx of visitors going to the Park, this kind of conduct can be aggravated by individuals who have come for a day's outing and consequently seem to be in their most destructive mood. However, I think it is a pity that the general public should suffer for the sins of a few. In order to combat this difficulty to some extent, the Council have appointed attendants to work on a shift system in the central ladies' conveniences to enable the full facilities to be available.

I think it is essential that this question of provision of adequate and hygienic conveniences be kept before the Committee responsible, and every effort made to provide adequate washing facilities wherever possible. It is also essential that the conveniences at the entrance to Sutton Park should be particularly well looked after, for here especially there is a risk of danger from the large number of people who congregate in this area.

During the year the Health Department prepared a report for the Health and Housing Committees on problem families. The Health Department classifies these families into four groups:—

1. Problem Families.
2. Families which are below average and need regular and systematic supervision.
3. Families who get into difficulties occasionally and then need supervision and advice.
4. Those who have had temporary financial or other difficulties and have now recovered and need no further visits.

In dealing with these different types of families it is most important that the various social workers and agencies involved in looking after their well-being should work in close co-operation, and with this end in view, a regular system of meetings was instituted between the officers of the various departments concerned including Health and Welfare, Housing and Surveyors' Department.

From these meetings considerable progress was made in helping and understanding these families.

Whilst in Sutton Coldfield the proportion of such families is very low, nevertheless each family can present a difficult and individual problem.

A number of mothers in such families have been sent away on domestic training courses and this has been found of considerable use and reasonably satisfactory results have been achieved.

In connection with the problem of payment of rent and the danger of eviction, on account of non-payment, this has been considerably alleviated by the County Council agreeing to pay the rent of families under threat of eviction for non-payment of rent, pending any further help that can be given by social services.

In this way the eviction and consequent breaking up of a number of families has been prevented. I feel this is a system which has considerable merit.

The Slaughterhouse Act 1958 required every Local Authority to carry out a review on Slaughterhouse facilities in their area and during the year under review the report for the Borough of Sutton Coldfield was submitted to the Council and to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The report covered:

- (a) The existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities and of other persons and
- (b) the slaughterhouse facilities which are or are likely to become available to meet those requirements.

All interested parties, Trade organisations and adjoining Local Authorities were consulted prior to the completion of the report in regard to their views and facilities. The Minister accepted the report.

The one slaughterhouse which will be in operation after 1st January 1961, the operative date, will conform with the required standards.

Once again the matter of Houses Let in Lodgings has been under consideration by the Health Committee. Quite high standards were laid down in 1959 and it was found possible to enforce these in most cases, with the exception of the houses with many small single units. In these cases it was found the standards set were so high that the landlords found it difficult to install the necessary fittings suggested. The Committee therefore found it necessary to review the position and slightly lower the standard of certain facilities. It was decided that the standards be retained

in respect of all types of houses let in lodgings except single bed-sitting room accommodation and that in the case of single bedroom accommodation each case be taken on its merits, but as a general rule a kitchen be provided for every three bed-sitting rooms. In this way the difficulty which had arisen was overcome.

During the year the programme of five-year slum clearance which was introduced in 1955 was reviewed and it was decided to complete as far as possible that programme. 52 houses outstanding were therefore represented.

During the five years concerned, the number of houses demolished were as follows:

In Clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	129
By individual demolitions under the Housing Act	...					37
Demolished without formal action	...	...	...			30

In addition 18 houses were closed by formal action and two informally. 18 houses were removed from the programme having been improved to the standard required and it was considered reasonable to transfer 22 houses to the 1961/66 programme. In this way the complete 1955/60 programme was fulfilled.

Once again the question of fouling of footpaths by dogs was discussed. Byelaws are now in force for the prevention of this, but of course it is a very difficult thing to administer such Byelaws and unless people are prepared to report these matters no action can be taken by the Police.

As you know, we are members of Warwickshire Clean Air Council and the amount paid to them for the year 1960 by Sutton Coldfield Corporation amounted to £235. This on the face of it seems a large amount, but it must be realised that the Warwickshire Clean Air Council provides not only information and carries out analyses on behalf of the Corporation, but also provides much equipment.

The Police Mortuary at the Old Police Station in Station Street was a very poor affair and totally inadequate for the purpose. A new mortuary is being built at Good Hope Hospital, but it appears that there is going to be some delay in the provision of this mortuary. In the meantime temporary arrangements have had to be made with the Police to use a small mortuary at the New Police Station. However, it is essential that a Town such as Sutton Coldfield should be provided with a proper Mortuary and I hope that financial restrictions and delays will not stop the building of the new Mortuary quickly.

It is sometime now since the idea of providing a Crematorium for this area was first mooted, but steady progress is being made

in the planning of it. In view of the growth of the population and therefore the number of deaths it is hoped that progress will be speeded up and the Crematorium provided soon.

Early in the year the question of Pharmaceutical Services at Minworth was considered by the Health Committee. Because of the fact there was no Chemist's shop in that area it was very difficult for patients to obtain medicines. The matter was taken up with the Local Chemists' Association and the suggestion was put forward that a Dispensary might be included in the new Minworth Clinic which was being planned at that time. However, it was not possible to incorporate a Dispensary in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic and no progress was made in the matter.

During the year Civil Defence (Disease) Regulations 1960 were introduced. These provided that it shall be the duty of the Local Authority when so desired by the Minister:

- (a) To make plans for the provision and maintenance of a service in their area for the prevention of disease, or of the spread of disease, in circumstances arising out of hostile action or a threat of hostile action.
- (b) To train the members of their staff in duties in the prevention of disease, or of the spread of disease, to be performed in circumstances arising out of hostile action or of a threat of hostile action.

In view of this the Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector attended special courses on this subject which were found to be most instructive.

The National Old People's Welfare Committee have for a number of years now held Conferences Bi-Annually and in 1960 this Local Authority was represented for the first time from the Health and Housing Committee.

One of the main themes of the Conference was that Committees should re-assess the needs and requirements of old people in the area. They should study what is actually being done by the Local Authority and Voluntary Organisations in the various fields on health care, domiciliary services, housing, occupation and leisure time interests and should ask themselves what more could be done in the light of that review. The question of housing for old people was also comprehensively studied at the Conference and much was said in favour of the group dwelling schemes, two of which are now in operation in this Town. It was suggested there was a great deal to be said for Architects and Council Members studying what other Authorities are doing and it was suggested they should get round and see how other Authorities are tackling the problem of housing for the aged.

One matter which is of interest in group dwellings is the question of wardens. As these group dwelling schemes are relatively new in concept there is no clear cut idea of what wardens should do and what their duties should involve. In some areas wardens act as glorified caretakers, in other areas they do a great deal for the welfare of the old people and in some instances help considerably when the residents are ill. There is no doubt that some form of training should be offered on a Regional Basis for those who are going to take up the duties as Wardens of Group Dwellings and this will become more essential as more and more group dwellings come into operation.

Some areas are now providing day centres for old people and there is no doubt that a suitable day centre should be an advantage in this area. One of the difficulties of course in a growing Town is acquisition of suitable sites, but it is hoped something can be done to provide such a centre here.

There is no doubt that attendance at the National Conference for old people was of value because it focused the attention of the Committees once more on the problem of the aged, a problem which is becoming more pressing every year.

In many parts of the Country various warning devices are fitted in Old People's Dwellings to enable the old people to call for help. Often bells are fitted which ring alarms outside the dwellings or flash warning lights. The only point I would make is that often the bell pushes are quite high up on the wall in the bedroom and I think it is useful to remember that often old people collapse on the floor and cannot reach such a bell-push easily. I am sure a better arrangement is to have a bell-pull which comes down near the floor so any old people who collapse but who are able to move round on the floor could reach the bell-pull in this fashion and call for help.

Whilst on the subject of the work for old people, I must commend the work of the Old People's Welfare Committee who do a great deal for the old people of this Town, with their voluntary visiting system, arrangements for holidays and entertainments, chiropody and special old people's coach for outings. Without their help the work in old people's welfare would be greatly restricted.

I am glad to report that the Borough Council have allocated a site off Clarence Road for an Old People's Home. At the moment the only Old People's Home in this area is Deerwood Grange, which caters for just over 20 old people. When the proposed home for about 40 old people is completed by Warwickshire

County Council it will be of the utmost value and will be complimentary to the Old People's Bungalows, Flatlets and Group Dwelling schemes already being provided by the Borough Council.

All the Staff of the Public Health Department have worked magnificently during the year and I am extremely grateful to them.

I have also had excellent co-operation from other departments of the Corporation.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman of the Health Committee for his advice and support during the year and I would also thank the members of the Committee for the interest they have taken in the work of the Department.

JAMES R. PRESTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1960

Medical Officer of Health	-	-	JAMES R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.G.
Chief Public Health Inspector	-	-	C. E. IMPETT, M.R.S.H.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	-	-	H. T. MITCHELL, M.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	-	-	H. MEREDITH. S. J. MAYO, A.R.S.H. F. J. SHAW (commenced 13/6/1960). T. R. NUTT (resigned 16/4/1960).
Pupil Public Health Inspector	-	-	G. W. T. NICHOLLS.
Chief Clerk	-	-	R. M. HALL.
Senior Clerk	-	-	Miss P. MOORHOUSE (resigned 29/4/1960). Mrs. C. M. STOTT (commenced 30/4/1960). Mrs. M. EASTLAND (commenced 28/3/1960). Mrs. C. M. LEATHER. Miss M. V. HILDICK (resigned 25/3/1960).
Shorthand Typists	-	-	R. K. CHALMERS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Public Analyst	-	-	F. TROTT.
Rodent Operative	-	-	

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, 1960	...	...	...	...	64,760
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
31st December, 1959	...	...	...	...	21,457
31st December, 1960	...	...	...	...	22,449
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1960	...	...	...	...	£1,125,693
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 1960/61, £4,725.					

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Municipal Borough and Royal Town of Sutton Coldfield is situated in the North-West Corner of the County of Warwick and has an area of 13,978 acres. Part of the area is agricultural but the Town is a pleasant residential area which is still developing rapidly.

ESTIMATION OF POPULATION OF WARDS AT MID-YEAR 1960

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>
TRINITY	1,847	5,427
HILL (East)	2,375	6,978
HILL (West)	2,240	6,581
BOLDMERE (East)	1,855	5,450
BOLDMERE (West)	2,027	5,956
WYLDE GREEN	2,542	7,469
MANEY	1,872	5,500
WALMLEY (North)	2,997	8,806
WALMLEY (South)	2,262	6,646
BANNERS GATE	2,024	5,947
Total	22,041	64,760

METEOROLOGY

A general survey of the meteorological records for the year ended 31st December, 1960, 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 1,338.30 as against 1,674.50 hours in 1959. June was again the brightest month with 270.00 hours and the dullerest month of the year was January with 20.10 hours.

Rainfall

The total rainfall during the year was 37.17 inches as compared with 24.05 inches during 1959. Rainfall was heaviest in January with 5.84 inches and April was the driest month with 0.79 inches.

The heaviest rainfall experienced in one day occurred on the 24th January when 1.72 inches was recorded. During the year rain fell on 171 days as compared with 134 days in 1959.

Temperature

The highest temperature during the year occurred on 6th and 19th of June, when 84°F. in the shade was recorded. This was 3°F. less than the highest temperature recorded in 1959. The lowest temperature of the year occurred on 18th February when 20°F. was recorded.

The mean temperature of the year was 49.3°F. this being 0.7°F. less than last year.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

						Males	Females	Total
Live Births								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	658	681	1,339
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	30
Total registered	...	...	...	...	...	673	696	1,369
Still Births								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	27
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total registered	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	27
Deaths								
Total registered	...	...	...	...	...	273	271	544
Infant Mortality								
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total registered	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
Neo-Natal Deaths								
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total registered	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
Peri-Natal Deaths								
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age:								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total registered	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Maternal Mortality								
Deaths from puerperal causes:								
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Deaths from Special Causes								
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	54	62	116
Coronary disease	...	...	...	...	...	62	36	98

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

(continued)

Birth-Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population, mid-1960 ... 21.14

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 population ... 0.42

Death-Rate per 1,000 population ... 8.40

Death-Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births ... 11.7

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 11.9

Death-Rate of Infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 live births ... 8.8

Death-Rate of Infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live births ... 7.3

Death-Rate per 1,000 estimated population:

Cancer ... 1.79

Coronary Disease ... 1.51

CAUSES OF DEATH ASSIGNABLE TO THE BOROUGH

		Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	2	3	5
11	„ „ lung, bronchus	23	5	28
12	„ „ breast	1	18	19
13	„ „ uterus	—	5	5
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	28	31	59
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—
16	Diabetes	1	1	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	37	53	90
18	Coronary disease, angina	62	36	98
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	4	5	9
20	Other heart disease	18	33	51
21	Other circulatory disease	16	15	31
22	Influenza	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	7	11	18
24	Bronchitis	17	5	22
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	7	—	7
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	6	3	9
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	3	2	5
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	2	2
31	Congenital malformations	3	4	7
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	28	46
33	Motor vehicle accidents	9	2	11
34	All other accidents	3	7	10
35	Suicide	3	2	5
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
	ALL CAUSES	273	271	544

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" other
Syphilitic disease
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" lung and bronchus	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" breast	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" uterus
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms...
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia
Diabetes
Vascular lesions of nervous system
Coronary disease, angina
Hypertension with heart disease
Other heart disease
Other circulatory disease
Influenza
Pneumonia
Bronchitis
Other diseases of respiratory system
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea
Nephritis and nephrosis
Hyperplasia of prostate
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion
Congenital malformations
Other defined and ill defined diseases
Motor vehicle accidents
All other accidents
Suicide
Homicide and operations of war
TOTALS	8	1	—	4	1	15	74	80	90	273	8	—	1	1	—	9	56	64	132	271

MORTALITY BY AGE AND SEX

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Death-Rate per 1,000 Population (Estimated R.-G.)</i>
Under 1 year	8	8	16	0.247
1 and under 2	1	—	1	0.015
2 and under 5	—	1	1	0.015
5 and under 15	4	1	5	0.077
15 and under 25	1	—	1	0.015
25 and under 45	15	9	24	0.371
45 and under 65	74	56	130	2.008
65 and under 75	80	64	144	2.224
75 and over	90	132	222	3.428
TOTAL—All Ages ...	273	271	544	8.400

VITAL STATISTICS — SUTTON COLDFIELD — 1861 to 1960

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Infant Mortality‡</i>	<i>Birth- Rate†</i>	<i>Death- Rate†</i>
1861	*4,662			
1871	*5,938			
1881	*7,737			
1891	*8,686			
1892	8,950	131	21.22	13.40
1893	9,100	131	24.28	15.71
1894	10,000	90	20.00	11.50
1895	10,500	114	19.90	11.04
1896	10,800	123	19.53	13.50
1897	11,641	103	19.15	11.59
1898	12,619	91	17.35	11.64
1899	13,800	96	22.46	12.18
1900	14,517	93	22.18	11.57
1901	*14,264	97	23.61	11.87
1902	15,635	103	24.02	11.79
1903	16,619	101	21.90	11.97
1904	17,521	136	20.54	10.44
1905	18,491	73	19.90	9.19
1906	19,347	90	20.62	9.71
1907	20,391	65	19.71	8.97
1908	20,952	95	17.74	9.50

*Census.

†Per 1,000 of population.

‡Per 1,000 births.

VITAL STATISTICS — SUTTON COLDFIELD — 1861 to 1960—continued

Year				Population	Infant Mortality‡	Birth- Rate†	Death- Rate†
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
1959	...	...	...	61,980	15.4	19.88	10.31
1960	...	...	...	64,760	11.7	21.14	8.40

*Census.

†Per 1,000 of population.

‡Per 1,000 births.

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Deaths

The death rate for 1960 was 8.40 and is the lowest rate ever recorded in Sutton Coldfield. This year there was a decrease of 95 deaths as compared with 1959.

Birth-Rate

The birth rate for 1960 was 21.14 per 1,000 population and is the highest figure registered during the last 57 years. This increase of 137 live births as compared with last year is again undoubtedly due to the influx of young married couples to the Town.

In 1960 the live births exceeded the number of deaths by 825.

Infant Mortality

The Infant Mortality Rate in 1960 was 11.7 per 1,000 live births and this is the lowest rate ever recorded in Sutton Coldfield.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

The Public Health Laboratory

The Public Health Laboratory under the direction of Dr. Sandiford undertakes bacteriological investigations on behalf of the Public Health Department and is always most helpful in giving advice. No charge is made to the local authority for this service.

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 1960 there were 18 driver-attendants, 1 attendant, and 1 Superintendent.

There are two ambulances, two sitting case cars and two dual purpose vehicles which can be used to carry nine sitting cases or one stretcher case and four sitting cases—all vehicles are radio controlled.

The miles covered during the year were 95,961, an increase of 2,040, as compared with last year's mileage. The number of patients moved was 16,219, an increase over the previous year of 674.

District Nursing and Midwifery Services

At the end of 1960 there were eight full-time midwives, six full-time district nurses and two part-time district nurses.

The number of general visits carried out increased to 23,826 as compared with 21,032 for last year. The number of maternity and midwifery visits also increased to 19,074 as compared with 17,282 for 1959.

Health Visiting

In this area a maximum of nine health visitors was employed during the year and also five part-time trained nurses assist at all clinics.

At the end of the year there were eight health visitors.

Health visitors paid 15,360 visits during the year as compared with 19,450 for 1959.

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	-	P.M.	EYE CLINIC.
		A.M.	EYE CLINIC.
		A.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
Thursday	-	P.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
		A.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
		A.M.	B.C.G. CLINIC (4th Thursday in month).
Friday	-	P.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
		P.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
		P.M.	CONSULTATION CLINIC.
Saturday	-	A.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
		A.M.	CONSULTATION CLINIC (as required).

WELFARE CENTRE

49 HOLLAND STREET, SUTTON COLDFIELD

Monday	-	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.	CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.
Thursday	-	P.M.	EXERCISE CLINIC (Children).
		Evening	LIP READING CLASS (Adults).
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.
Wednesday	-	P.M.	CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.
Thursday	-	A.M.	PREPARATION FOR MOTHERHOOD CLINIC (alternate weeks).
		P.M.	MATERNITY BOOKINGS (alternate weeks).
		P.M.	PREPARATION FOR MOTHERHOOD CLINIC (alternate weeks).

WELFARE CENTRE

BOLDMERE ROAD, BOLDMERE, SUTTON COLDFIELD

Monday	-	A.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
		P.M.	CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC (alternate weeks).
		Evening	FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC.
Tuesday	-	A.M.	SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC.
		A.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
		P.M.	PSYCHIATRIC OUT-PATIENT CLINIC.
Wednesday	-	A.M.	ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINIC (alternate weeks).
		A.M.	TODDLER CLINIC (alternate weeks).
		A.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
		P.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
		P.M.	CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.
Thursday	-	A.M.	DENTAL CLINIC.
		P.M.	PREPARATION FOR MOTHERHOOD CLINIC (alternate weeks).
		P.M.	SPEECH THERAPY (except 3rd Thursday in month).
		P.M.	MATERNITY BOOKINGS (alternate weeks).
Friday	-	A.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).
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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 (3rd Thursday in month).

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).
Thursday	-	A.M.	TODDLERS AND ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.
		P.M.	CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

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.

Maternal Mortality

I have to report that there were two maternal deaths in the Borough in 1960. One, aged 39, caused by Air Embolism following attempted self-abortion with a syringe, and one, aged 32, by shock due to abdominal haemorrhage, Ruptured Ectopic (Tubal) pregnancy.

Infant Mortality

There were 16 deaths of infants under a year giving an infant mortality rate of 11.7 which is considerably lower than the figure of 15.4 for 1959.

Hospital Accommodation for Maternity Cases

Sutton Coldfield Maternity Unit provided accommodation for 329 institutional confinements. Domiciliary confinements amounted to 549 which is an increase of 88 as compared with 1959. Other Hospitals outside Sutton Coldfield and private nursing homes provided for the remainder, namely 498.

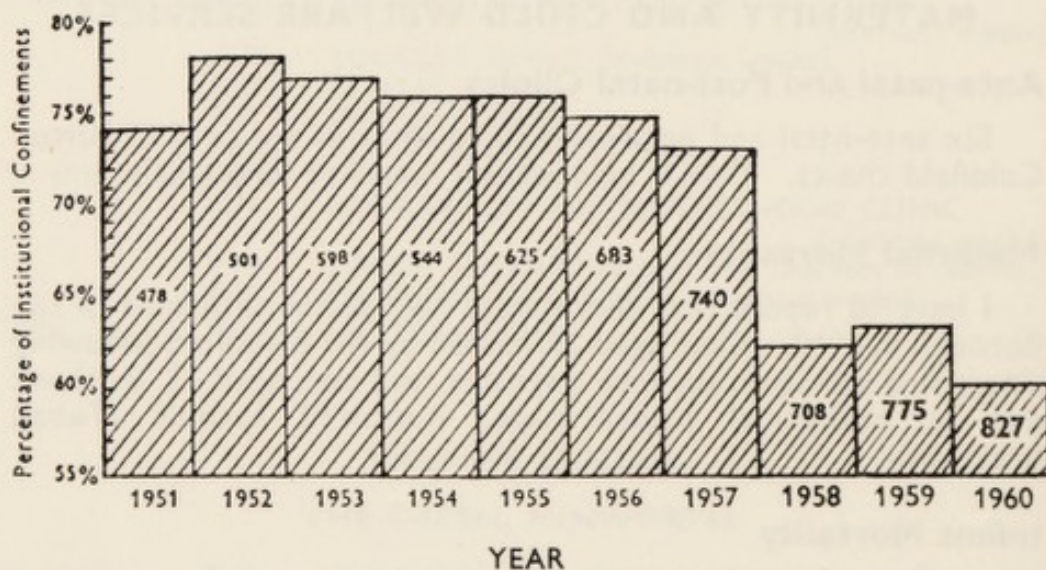
In 1960 approximately 60% of confinements took place in institutions. This is a decrease of 3% compared with 1959. Many of the institutions run their own clinics and this naturally causes a fall in numbers in local authority clinic attendances. Whilst the total percentage of confinements in hospital was lower the total number was in fact increased by 52 over last year.

There has been a steady drop in the percentage of institutional confinements in Sutton Coldfield since 1952 and there is no doubt that there is a relative shortage of beds, but as has already been mentioned steps are being taken by the Hospital Management Committee to provide more beds which will probably be available in a few years time.

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.

Compared with last year the number of cases given help during the year increased by 51 to 491 and the number of hours increased by 5,396 to a total of 44,301 hours.

There were 320 short term cases the majority of which were maternity cases, and 171 long term cases, most of which were the aged and infirm.

The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 44 part time, working on an average of 4-6 hours/day.

Day Nurseries

There are no Day Nurseries 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) The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

The supply is derived from five underground sources and also from the Blithfield Reservoir. Chlorination is practised as a precautionary measure at four of the supplying stations, while the supply from the 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 1960, of 257 samples of the water pumped to supply 254 were entirely satisfactory. 160 samples of the water prior to chlorination were examined of which 157 were entirely satisfactory. Of 313 samples of the chlorinated Blithe water 308 were entirely satisfactory.

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.

Twelve samples from the Company's Depot and eleven each from Streetly and Four Oaks were all entirely satisfactory. The chemical composition was fairly constant, hardness averaging 230 p.p.m.

The average chemical results for 1960 of the twelve samples from the Waterworks Depot were:—

pH	...	...	...	...	7.4			
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	...	...	...	...	125	Parts per million		
Chlorides (Cl)	...	...	...	...	27.6	"	"	"
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	...	...	...	...	Trace	"	"	"
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	...	...	...	...	.006	"	"	"
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	...	...	...	...	6.4	"	"	"
Oxygen absorbed (3 hr. at 27°C.)	...	...	...	...	.13	"	"	"
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	121	"	"	"
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	109	"	"	"
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	230	"	"	"
Iron (Fe)	...	...	...	...	Trace	"	"	"
Manganese (Mn)	...	...	...	...	Nil	"	"	"
Zinc (Zn)	...	...	...	...	Nil	"	"	"
Poisonous Metals (Cu and Pb)	...	...	...	...	Nil	"	"	"
Free Cl	...	...	...	...	Nil	"	"	"

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

The following particulars are of the main extensions laid during 1960:

Location	Length in yards			
	3"	4"	6"	9"
Grange Lane		223		
Rectory Road	32	101		
Birmingham Road site ...		741	128	
Mulroy Road/Midland Road ...		124		
Marlpit Lane		420		
Harcourt Drive		373		
Bedford Drive... ..		79		
Moor Hall site		882	28	
Wylde Green Road		7	54	
Cremorne Road		121		
Sara Close		52		
Somerville Estate		1,013		
Coppice Farm		74		
Clarence Road		381	171	
Falcon Lodge		138	270	
Butlers Lane			388	
Maney Hill Road			263	
Birch Croft Road		317		
Wiggins Hill		1,388		
Falcon Lodge		145		
Walmley Road			168	
Brooks Road	10	228		
School Farm site		272		
Station Road	83			
Penns Lane site	65	322		
Watford Gap				4
Butlers Lane			3	
Walmley Estate		4		
TOTAL ...	190	7,405	1,473	4

Within the area of supply in the Borough 20,119 houses are supplied direct and seven by means of outside taps.

A copy of the result 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. 11

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 Elan and Claerwen gathering grounds in mid-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.

During 1960, 51 weekly bacteriological samples of the treated water passing into distribution at the Frankley works contained an average of four organisms per ml. after 48 hours incubation in agar at 37°C., the highest concentration in any sample being 17 per ml. Coliform bacteria were absent from all these samples.

The average results obtained by the City Analyst from his routine samples of water as distributed in the area of supply during 1960, together with the range of variation are as shown in the following table:

Description	Elan Water: (1)	Extremes of results in (1)	
		Minimum	Maximum
pH	6.9	6.6	7.3
Total Solid Matter	p.p.m. 40	36	46
Free Ammonia ... ..	.. 0.000	0.000	0.000
Albuminoid or Organic Ammonia ... ..	.. 0.014	0.006	0.036
Nitrogen in Nitrates ... ..	.. 0	0	0
Oxygen consumed in 4 hours at 27°C. (80°F.) ... ..	.. 0.89	0.30	1.50
Chlorine in Chlorides ... ..	.. 9	8	10
Hardness (as CaCO ₃) ... ..	.. 19	16	22
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) ... ..	.. 7	5	8
Erosion — 1 day (arbitrary units) ... ..	.. 104	80	130

The following particulars are of the main extensions laid during 1960:

Location	Length in yards
Greenway Drive	104

Bacteriological

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

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

I am indebted to Mr. R. H. Taylor, 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 20 houses on private supplies. This is a reduction of 14 since last year, mainly due to the provision of piped supply in the Wiggins Hill area.

During the year 66 samples were taken from these supplies. 20 were unsatisfactory, 12 suspicious, 12 satisfactory and 22 excellent. There is no recognised classification for this type of water supply but the classifications given above are based upon results 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.

At the moment very large schemes for improving the sewerage systems in the Boldmere and the Outfall area are contemplated, nevertheless there are still 251 houses not connected to the main drainage. These are almost exclusively situated within the Hill and Walmley Wards.

During the year sewers were laid as follows:—

	Storm Water Sewers			Foul Water Sewers	
	YARDS			YARDS	
	6"	9"	12"	6"	9"
Ashford Drive	—	—	—	127	60
Bedford Drive	—	120	—	—	—
Birch Drive	—	160	—	—	40
Chester Road (Service Road) ...	—	—	—	180	—
Cotysmore Road	80	293	123	80	420
Dalkeith Road	—	167	—	—	107
Deakin Road	28	—	—	—	—
Dower Road	123	—	193	93	112
Dower Road	90	—	—	93	—
Falstone Road	—	347	—	—	347
Greenway Drive	—	—	—	23	—
The Greenway	—	210	60	—	—
Haycroft Drive	100	—	—	20	—
Honeyborne Road	63	—	—	60	—
Jerrard Drive	37	—	—	230	—
Keyse Road	137	130	—	—	127
Ley Hill Road	—	240	—	—	240
Lichfield Road	13	—	—	13	—
Mayland Drive	67	—	—	—	83
Parkwood Drive	77	—	—	47	—
Penns Wood Drive	—	120	—	—	140
Reddicap Heath Road	—	—	—	17	—
Romilly Close	93	—	—	—	—
Sadler Road	40	117	—	67	—
Stephens Road	—	290	—	33	233
Stirling Road	—	67	—	—	—
Springfield Crescent	120	—	—	—	113
Springfield Road	17	—	—	—	—
Tamworth Road	230	—	—	—	—
(Service Road)	—	—	—	220	—
Trinity Road	—	—	—	120	80
Vincent Road	247	—	—	167	—
West Rise	67	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1,629	2,261	376	1,593	2,102

HOUSES WITH SUB-STANDARD SANITATION

(a) Not connected to main drainage:

At the 31st December, 1960, 251 houses were not connected to main drainage, 114 having privy closets, 111 houses had a water closet connected to a cesspool and 26 were served by water closet connected to a treatment unit.

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 the rural areas. The contents are emptied by the occupiers and buried.

(b) Shared Water Closets connected to main sewer:

152 houses have water closets used in common with another house. A considerable proportion 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

1960	Destroyed			Tipped		
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.
January ...	1,724	7	0	29	15	0
February ...	1,637	7	0	34	10	0
March ...	1,706	14	0	53	12	0
April ...	1,316	7	0	174	19	0
May ...	1,276	8	0	54	2	0
June ...	989	17	0	108	5	0
July ...	1,050	7	0	18	15	0
August ...	1,088	4	0	40	19	0
September ...	1,179	18	0	64	2	0
October ...	1,085	4	0	344	8	0
November ...	1,468	16	0	259	14	0
December ...	1,662	5	0	126	3	0
	<u>16,185</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,309</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

Total: 17,494 tons, 18 cwts., 0 qrs.

Cwts. collected per 1,000 population per day ... 14.8 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 one Dennis and 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.

As previously reported the continued increase in housing and street development has rendered the streams increasingly liable to surcharge during and immediately after heavy rainfall. Plants Brook has been particularly affected in this way and in order to improve conditions it has been necessary to promote a Parliamentary Bill to enable the necessary work to be done. Towards the end of the year pollution became apparent in the stream arising in the Marlpit Lane area and steps were taken to obviate the pollution.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The establishment of the Department is fixed at five Public Health Inspectors, one Pupil Public Health Inspector and one Shorthand Typist/Clerk. During 1960 it had not been found possible to fill one of the vacancies but in June, Mr. F. J. Shaw joined the Staff. Unfortunately the Pupil Public Health Inspector left the service after two years of the prescribed four-year training course to take up a post in industry. The work of the Department continues to expand with the increase in population, houses, flats, shops and factories.

During the year 1,633 complaints were received and investigated, the classification of these complaints is set out below:

Animal Keeping	...	...	...	...	13
Food	...	...	...	...	96
Housing	...	...	...	...	217
Drains	...	...	...	...	197
Rodents	...	...	...	...	403
Air Pollution	...	...	...	...	29
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	2
Factories Act	...	...	...	...	18
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	235
Insects	...	...	...	...	250
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	46
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	84
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	43
					<hr/>
					1,633
					<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	...	...	...	...	395
Secondary Visits	...	...	...	...	769
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	255
Drainage: (a) Main	...	...	...	...	987
(b) Cesspools	...	...	...	...	127
(c) Privies	...	...	...	...	64
Water Supply: (a) Main	...	...	...	...	50
(b) Wells	...	...	...	...	3
(c) Others	...	...	...	...	2
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	373
Infectious Diseases Disinfection	...	...	...	...	9
Dirty and Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	32
Insect Pests (not food premises)	...	...	...	...	746
Animal Keeping: (a) Domestic	...	...	...	...	35
(b) Pigsties	...	...	...	...	30
(c) Horses	...	...	...	...	2
(d) Cattle	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations and Deposits	...	...	...	...	79
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	514
Refuse Destructor	...	...	...	...	34
Tips	...	...	...	...	79
Ponds, Pools, Watercourses	...	...	...	...	124
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	15
Public Halls (without catering)	...	...	...	...	13
Schools	...	...	...	...	45
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	35
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	841
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	36
Sports Grounds	...	...	...	...	20
Noise Complaints	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	167
					— 5,891

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act

Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	97
Other Pests in food premises	...	...	...	...	...	2
						99

Factories Acts

Factories with Power	...	...	...	...	...	84
Factories without Power	...	...	...	...	...	6
Building Operations and Works Eng. Construction						33
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	18
						141

Food and Drugs Act

Shops:

Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	50
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	106
Chemist	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fish (Fried)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fish (Wet)	...	...	...	...	...	20
Greengrocer	...	...	...	...	...	117
Grocer	...	...	...	...	...	307
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sweetshop	...	...	...	...	...	78
Wines Shop/Beer Off	...	...	...	...	...	16

Other Premises:

Bakehouse	...	...	...	...	...	40
Hotel/Restaurant/Canteen	...	...	...	...	...	144
Public House	...	...	...	...	...	46
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	24
Preserved Food Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	10
Schools Meals Centre	...	...	...	...	...	57
Public Halls (with catering)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food Factory/Warehouse	...	...	...	...	...	10
Park Food Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	8
Mobile Food Vehicles	44
Other Premises	1

Food Poisoning Investigations	6
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Food Inspection:

Meat	158
Other Foods	169

Milk and Dairies:

Retailers' Premises	76
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	1

Sampling:

Food and Drugs Authority	...	...	...	118
Milk	...	...	...	346
Water	...	...	...	101
Ice Cream	...	...	...	192
Other Samples	...	...	...	7
Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	100

— 2,379

Housing Act, 1957

Inspection of Council Houses	...	...	...	835
Housing Consolidated Regulations	...	...	...	113
Substandard Houses	...	...	...	1,754
Overcrowding	...	...	...	45
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	153
Housing ex District Enquiries	...	...	...	3
Unsatisfactory Council House Tenants	...	...	...	135
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	24

— 3,062

Rent Act ... 43

Shops Act ... 87

Agricultural Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions Act ... 49

Court Proceedings ... 1

Meetings and Exhibitions ... 120

11,872

REPAIR NOTICES under the Public Health and Housing Acts

	<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>	<i>S.9 H.A.</i>	
Outstanding 31/12/59 ...	15	3	—	1	4	—	23
Served during 1960 ...	127	4	1	30	19	2	183
Totals ...	142	7	1	31	23	2	206
Outstanding 31/12/60 ...	30	2	1	2	5	—	40
Complied with during 1960 ...	112	5	—	29	18	2	166

SHOPS AND OFFICES

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

More effective and comprehensive legislation than at present in force has been promised by the Government for some years. In the absence of this a Private Members Bill was introduced and passed by the House of Commons during the year but it is now understood that the Government propose to supersede this with a comprehensive measure of their own.

CARAVANS AND CAMPING SITES

32 caravan licences for 1960 were issued under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936 but in August the provisions of the Public Health Act were superseded by those contained in the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

At the end of the year no licences under the latter Act had been issued.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year the Council continued its membership of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council and through that body carried out the measurement of atmospheric pollution within the Borough.

Gauges are sited as follows:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Volumetric Gauges Site No.</i>	<i>Lead Peroxide Gauges Site No.</i>	<i>Deposit Gauges Site No.</i>
Television Station	—	L.P.13	D.G.13
Cemetery	—	L.P.32	D.G.23
Ash Farm, Minworth	—	L.P.33	D.G.24
Council House... ..	V.28	—	—
Boldmere High School	V.6	L.P.69	D.G.52
Ley Hill School	V.34	—	—

At the commencement of 1960 an additional lead peroxide gauge and an additional deposit gauge were sited at Boldmere High School. Results obtained from the gauges during 1960 are as follows:

	RAINFALL IN INCHES				TONS PER SQUARE MILE												mg/100 sq. cm/day			
					Total water insoluble matter				Total water soluble matter				Total solids							
	Site Number				Site Number				Site Number				Site Number				Site Number			
	13	23	24	52	13	23	24	52	13	23	24	52	13	23	24	52	13	32	33	69
1960	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold
January ...	4.69	4.61	4.33	—	3.05	4.09	6.33	—	9.35	8.99	9.07	—	12.40	13.08	15.40	—	2.06	1.78	3.34	—
February ...	1.38	1.34	1.06	1.62	1.99	2.38	4.17	6.24	4.18	4.06	3.28	11.24	6.17	6.44	7.45	17.48	2.71	2.22	4.16	3.69
March ...	1.67	1.44	1.29	1.53	6.06	3.46	4.87	8.39	5.37	3.96	3.71	4.20	11.43	7.42	8.58	12.59	1.73	1.94	3.11	1.87
April ...	0.91	0.71	N.R.	0.87	5.20	4.30	N.R.	6.07	3.12	2.21	N.R.	3.32	8.32	6.51	N.R.	9.39	1.26	1.23	2.32	2.02
May ...	1.22	1.02	0.83	0.91	7.66	3.62	7.19	9.06	4.28	2.75	3.31	3.39	11.94	6.37	10.50	12.45	1.19	0.83	2.12	1.45
June ...	2.60	2.56	2.60	2.36	5.24	6.85	7.65	7.25	4.34	4.40	4.34	3.66	9.58	11.25	11.99	10.91	0.79	0.74	1.63	1.11
July ...	3.30	2.65	2.63	3.01	2.98	N.R.	3.12	4.03	3.48	N.R.	4.37	3.19	6.46	N.R.	7.49	7.22	0.68	0.61	1.85	1.09
August ...	4.57	3.43	3.43	3.39	3.11	2.52	4.87	2.77	5.90	5.37	5.40	5.30	9.01	7.89	10.27	8.07	0.72	0.58	0.98	0.89
September ...	4.89	5.04	4.88	4.86	2.75	3.32	2.09	5.34	7.32	7.25	6.99	8.52	10.07	10.57	9.08	13.86	0.95	0.85	0.77	1.22
October ...	5.05	4.73	4.81	4.72	4.51	3.19	7.82	8.52	9.88	4.30	8.45	9.53	14.39	7.49	16.27	18.05	1.54	1.53	0.76	2.19
November ...	3.17	2.98	3.05	2.99	3.28	3.86	7.19	4.40	6.99	6.75	5.93	8.49	10.27	10.61	13.12	12.89	2.26	2.34	1.93	3.69
December ...	3.53	2.42	2.95	2.77	2.58	2.11	4.97	5.24	7.19	5.84	6.09	7.81	9.77	7.95	11.06	13.05	2.72	2.69	1.85	3.37

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR AND SMOKE CONCENTRATION BY THE VOLUMETRIC METHOD

1960			Monthly Averages of Daily Concentrations					
			Smoke m/gm/100m ₃			Sulphur Dioxide pp 100m		
			Site Number			Site Number		
			V.6	V.28	V.34	V.6	V.28	V.34
January	...	...	7.5	7.0	5.6	10.9	10.0	6.9
February	...	...	9.4	9.0	7.8	12.1	11.6	8.66
March	...	...	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.3	6.7	5.9
April	...	...	8.4	7.8	6.3	6.9	7.1	5.7
May	...	...	N.R.	5.5	4.5	N.R.	5.1	4.3
June	...	...	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.9	2.9	3.4
July	...	...	2.9	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.0
August	...	...	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.8	2.5
September	...	...	4.9	5.5	4.8	3.7	4.4	3.8
October	...	...	10.1	10.1	9.0	4.8	7.3	5.6
November	...	...	13.0	12.0	11.0	7.8	8.5	5.1
December	...	...	18.0	17.0	15.0	10.5	10.0	7.2

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is an open-air public swimming bath at Keeper's Pool within Sutton Park, with accommodation for adult swimmers in the large bath and for children in the smaller one.

The bath normally operates from Whitsuntide until the end of August according to weather conditions and during the holiday season is very popular with visitors to the Park.

At the commencement of the season the baths are normally filled with a supply from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company main and are kept topped up during the season from the same supply. The water is treated by chlorination and sand filtration, the former by the break point method and the latter by means of two pressure filters.

In addition appropriate chemicals are added to the water for the control of pH value and to assist in sedimentation. Since the installation of the break point chlorination plant some years ago, the water at these baths has been satisfactory, apart from one or two very rare occasions and at these times the difficulties have been promptly resolved.

Pumping apparatus ensures a turnover of the bath water at about six hours frequency.

The bath's attendant tests the water regularly for chlorine content and periodic checks are made by the Health Inspectors and samples taken.

A recently constructed swimming bath at Bishop Vesey's Grammar School is in use but the work is not yet completed. Also in occasional use is the bath at Princess Alice School. In addition, several of the schools are contemplating the erection and use of fibre-glass or plastic baths. The control of purification of the water presents certain problems and it has accordingly been arranged that regular inspection and testing will be carried out by the Public Health Department.

The water for each of the swimming baths in the Borough is taken from the mains supply of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

DIRTY PREMISES AND DISINFESTATION

167 visits were made to dirty or unkempt houses. Very little of a verminous nature was found but where necessary disinfestation was carried out by the Department.

INSECT CONTROL

(a) Individual Properties

746 visits were made in respect of complaints regarding infestation by a variety of creatures, including woodworm, ants, wasps, earwigs, etc. The number of visits this year for this type of complaint is double that of the previous year. This is almost entirely due to the demand for the services of the Department in the destruction of wasps nests. A charge of 10/- is made for this service.

(b) Sutton Park

Once again extensive disinfestation work was carried out by a contractor. Two treatments were given, principally to those sections of the Park considered to be the main breeding grounds.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council provides a comprehensive service for the destruction of rats and mice, infestation at domestic premises being treated without cost to the owner or occupier. A charge is, however, made in respect of all business premises at which treatment is carried out.

Throughout the year one operator only has been employed but it has become increasingly obvious during the course of 1960 that owing to the increased number of complaints and infestations it will be necessary to engage a second operator.

A total of 3,788 inspections were made during the year and in addition, as shown elsewhere, the Public Health Inspectors made 97 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	28	22,012	2,397	24,437	111
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	5	286	79	370	11
(b) Survey under the Act ...	5	548	89	642	1
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
3. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections ...	52	2,970	668	3,690	98
4. Number of properties inspected (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats — Major	—	2	1	3	1
Minor	—	78	36	114	10
(b) Mice — Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	6	2	8	—
5. Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by the L.A.	—	86	39	125	11
6. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments ...	7	140	49	196	11
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 186.

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

Particulars of inspections are set out in the following Table:

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by 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	12	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	133	84	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	41	33	1	—
TOTAL ...	186	123	6	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	6	6	—	—	—

OUTWORKERS

20 persons were registered with the Local Authority as performing work of a registerable 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. 18 visits were made.

Nature of Work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel: Making, etc. ...	16	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linen...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furni- ture hangings ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Nature of Work</i> (1)	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)</i>	<i>Notices served (6)</i>	<i>Prose- cutions (7)</i>
Artificial flowers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other recep- tacles or parts thereof made wholly or par- tially of paper ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	20	—	—	—	—	—

SCHOOLS

45 visits of inspection were made to schools in addition to the 57 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, have hand washing facilities and are connected to the main drainage. The facilities are on the whole reasonably satisfactory.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

During 1960 no applications under S.47 were required.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Housing Conditions

During 1960 the housing situation eased once again owing to the progress made by the Council in its building programme. 839 houses were erected in 1960 as compared with 1,019 for 1959, the bulk being private enterprise housing.

Dwellings handed over to the Corporation during 1960...	61
Houses and flats erected by private enterprise during 1960	778
Total houses erected in 1960	<u>839</u>

Corporation Housing as at 31/12/1960

Temporary houses completed	100
Permanent dwellings completed 1945-60	2,398
Permanent dwellings erected prior to 1945	594
Total houses erected by Council to 31/12/1960 ...	<u>3,092</u>
Permanent dwellings under construction at 31/12/1960 ...	148

Private Enterprise Housing as at 31/12/1960

Number of houses and flats completed since 1/8/1945 ...	6,667
Number of houses under construction	375
Total number of inhabited houses at 31/12/1960 ...	22,449

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
1959	20,912	61,980	2.964
1960	22,041	64,760	2.938

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) ... 2,172
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 6,268
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (1) above) where inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ... 113
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 113
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 52
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:

Privately owned	...	389
Local Authority owned	...	269
		658
5. Remedy of defects during the year, without service of formal notices:

Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence	...	112
--	-----	-----

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 2
 - (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 54
 - (ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
 - (a) By owners 46
 - (b) By Local Authority in default 8
7. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:
 - (i) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders 7
 - (ii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made 6
 - (iii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made 2
 - (iv) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were determined None
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 None
 - (ii) Number of Closing Orders made None
9. Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957:
 - (i) Number of houses included in Clearance Areas... 40
 - (ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of Clearance Area procedure 18

SUB-STANDARD HOUSES

In this the final year of the original five-year programme for the clearance of sub-standard houses an effort was made to carry out detailed inspections and representations of the remainder of the houses in the programme drawn up in 1955 and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. This led to the representation of 52 houses as unfit for human habitation. A further review of houses known to be sub-standard was made during the course of the year and for this purpose 319 houses were inspected, 219 of which were considered to be so far sub-standard as to be seriously considered for representation. A further five-year programme was drawn up and will be presented for the approval of the Council early in 1961.

As will be seen from the figures given earlier in this Report, the Public Health Inspectors made 1,754 visits to properties in the sub-standard category.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

During the year steady progress was made in enforcing a standard for houses let in lodgings approved by the Council.

153 visits were made to the 36 houses let in lodgings known to the Department. Whilst this number remains comparatively low there has been a tendency towards an increase over the past few years. Whilst in the main owners have been co-operative in making the improvements recommended by the Department there remained a small number of houses which do not conform to the Council's standard and it is proposed, early in the New Year, to serve formal notices in respect of these premises.

RENT ACT, 1957

There was again a considerable reduction during the year in the number of applications for certificates under this Act. Only five formal applications were received.

A number of informal enquiries continued to be made, and in addition to this interviews and 43 visits to properties were made.

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 organisations within the Borough.

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.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955/1956/1960

Improvement of Food Premises

Much importance is placed on the periodic routine inspections 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 Regulations continue to be of value in the securing of necessary improvements. 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, in 1958 there were 259, in 1959 there were 304 and in the current year 289, as listed below:

Unsatisfactory condition remedied

Insanitary construction of premises	...	...	...	25
Sanitary accommodation defective	...	...	...	28
Decoration and/or cleansing of walls, ceilings, floors, doors, windows, etc.	...	...	...	87
Cleansing and improvement of equipment required	...	...	...	19
Open food unprotected	...	...	...	13
Unsatisfactory food store	...	...	...	8
Smoking whilst handling open food	...	...	...	3
Hand washing notices not fixed	...	...	...	20
Wash hand basins not provided	...	...	...	18
Sinks not provided	...	...	...	2
Hot water supply not provided	...	...	...	20
Soap, towels and nail brushes not available	...	...	...	15
First Aid material not provided	...	...	...	14
Clothing accommodation not provided	...	...	...	1
Protective overalls not provided	...	...	...	1
Refuse storage improvement needed	12
Mobile food vehicle defective	1
No name and address on mobile vehicle	2

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CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD PREMISES

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

Bakers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	18
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	46
Chemists' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	22
Fish — Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fish — Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	9
Greengrocers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	46
Grocers' and General Shops	...	...	...	...	...	109
Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweetshops	...	...	...	...	...	50
Wines Shop/Beer Off	...	...	...	...	...	20
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	9
Hotel/Restaurant/Canteen	...	...	...	...	...	65
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	30
Preserved Food Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	7
School Meals Centres	...	...	...	...	...	33
Public Halls	...	...	...	...	...	22
Food Factories/Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dairies and Milk Depots	...	...	...	...	...	4
Park Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	9
						<hr/> 514 <hr/>

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

ICE CREAM

(a) Registered Premises

There are 193 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 consist of:

- 1 registered for manufacture only
- 16 registered for manufacture and sale
- 176 registered for sale only

In addition, 12 exempted premises such as hotels, clubs, schools, 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 ice cream 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. The retailers show a preference for pre-packed ice cream on the grounds of ease of handling, and 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 1959

163 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
From Manufacturers: Hot Mix ...	3	3	—	—	—
From Retailers	160	141	19	—	—
TOTAL	163	144	19	—	—

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

PRESERVED FOOD

60 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	29
Cooked Meat Shop	5
Bakehouse	6
Grocer	7
Fried Fish Shop	4
Premises not in use at present	9

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 (General) Regulations, 1959

The number of Milk Distributors registered in the Borough at 31st December, 1960, is as follows:

Resident in the Borough:

Distributors both producing and retailing...	2
Distributors retailing only	6
Shopkeepers selling bottled milk only ...	35

Resident outside the Borough:

Distributors both producing and retailing...	—
Distributors retailing only	13
Registered premises in use in the Borough ...	3

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The following licences were granted for 1960:

Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk:

Dealers' Licences—			
(a) Pasteurised	...	...	44
(b) Sterilised	...	...	51
Supplementary Licences—			
(a) Pasteurised	...	...	13
(b) Sterilised	...	...	13

Raw Milk:

Dealers' Licences—T.T.	...	...	32
Supplementary Licences—T.T.	...	...	11
			164
			164

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 77 inspections of premises were made and 292 samples of milk were taken, of which 246 were for bacteriological examination and 46 for biological test.

Grade of Milk	Number of Samples	RESULTS OF TESTS											
		Phosphatase				Methylene Blue			Turbidity		T.B.		
		Passed	Failed	Not Tested	Passed	Failed	Not Tested	Passed	Failed	No. of Samples	Neg.	Pos.	Inconclusive
Pasteurised ...	146	143	2	1	142	3	1	—	—	3	3	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	37	37	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. Raw ...	16	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	47	—	—	—	47	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Milk ...	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	42	—	4
TOTAL ...	292	180	2	1	237	8	1	47	—	45	45	—	4

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.	Ozs.	Number of Tins.
Raw Meat	228	10	
Bacon	202	2	
Sausages and Meat Products...	156	12	
Fats	18	8	
Cheese	76	8	
Fruit	22	4	
Flour and Cereals	31	2	
Preserves	19	0	
Confectionery	39	10	
Frozen Food	85	14	
Tinned Food	2,397	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,093
Poultry	9	10	
Fish	222	2	
Sugar	24	0	
Beverages	10	0	7
Greengrocery	384	0	
	<hr/> 3,927	<hr/> 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	<hr/> 2,100 <hr/>

Total: 1 ton, 15 cwts., 7 lbs., 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

(b) Inspection of Slaughterhouses

Under the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 the Council approved the issue of a licence to one slaughterhouse in the Borough. The slaughterhouse concerned had been renovated to comply with the regulations made under the Act.

All animals slaughtered were inspected during the year, the total being:

11 Calves
133 Pigs
661 Sheep and Lambs

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

<i>Pigs:</i>	5 heads	...	T.B.	...	...	60 lbs.
	8 livers	...	Parasitic	...	...	32 lbs.
	1 mesentery	...	T.B.	...	...	1½ lbs.
<i>Sheep and Lambs:</i>	16 livers	...	Parasitic	...	...	24 lbs.
	1 kidney	...	Parasitic	...	...	¼ lb.
	1 heart	...	Pericarditis	...	...	½ lb.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART During year ending 31st December, 1960

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed	—	—	11	661	133	—
Number inspected	—	—	11	661	133	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	17	6	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	—	—	—	2.6	4.5	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	5	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	3.8	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD POISONING

One case of food poisoning was notified to the Department during 1960. The case was admitted to hospital. It was not possible to obtain full follow-up details. One case of food poisoning was referred by the Public Health Department of another authority and the necessary follow-up carried out.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS

Bacteriological

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

In all 691 samples or specimens were submitted during the year for bacteriological and microscopical examination as detailed below:

<i>Food</i>	...	...	Milk — Bacteriological	...	...	...	246
			Biological	...	...	...	46
			Drinking Water	...	...	...	74
			Ice Cream	...	...	...	163
			Coconut	...	...	...	13
			Cream	...	...	...	2
			Pork Pie Portion	...	...	...	1
			Ice Cream for special examination			...	1
<i>Other Specimens</i>	...		Swimming Bath Water	...	...	...	1
			Faeces submitted by Public Health Dept.				128
			Faeces submitted by local practitioner	...			16
							<hr/> 691 <hr/>

Chemical

Analyses of samples of food and drugs taken under the Food and Drugs Act, are carried out by the Public Analyst for the Borough (Mr. R. K. Chalmers of Messrs. Bostock Hill and Rigby) who also carry out additional chemical examinations as required by the Department.

Mr. R. K. Chalmers comments on the year's work as follows:

"A carefully planned sampling programme produced the customary wide range of foodstuffs submitted for examination.

10 of the 171 samples of foodstuffs were reported upon adversely. The percentage of unsatisfactory samples was 5.9%, which shows some reduction on the last two years.

A surprising number of foreign bodies are still found in foods. In these samples were: a Biscuit containing Rodent excreta; a bottled milk containing a significant growth of mould attached to the side of the bottle and clearly present before the bottle was filled; a Pastry containing a portion of used adhesive plaster that had been cooked with the pastry; and a chocolate marshmallow containing a fragment of glass.

All of these accidental and objectionable contaminations could have been avoided, and there appears to be a need for continued vigilance and education in these matters.

Complaints from consumers are always carefully investigated, and the findings explained. It is fair to say that not all complaints are justified, although these are at present in the minority. It is a pleasure to record that a quite proper complaint that a sample of cheese spread contained particles of glass was found to be due to the presence of small crystals of sodium phosphate, probably derived from the emulsifying agent. The "glass" was water-soluble and quite harmless. A sample of Yoghourt submitted was found to be of good quality.

Three samples transgressed the labelling regulations, two of them in minor ways, but one listed its ingredients in almost reverse order to the descending order of magnitude required by the Labelling of Food Order.

A sample of Alcoholic Peppermint Cordial contained 8% Proof Spirit instead of 10% declared. The manufacturers were astonished and pleaded strict scientific control, but protracted investigations showed that there was a variation in the strength of the product.

A sample of Lemon Juice was found to be fermenting and the manufacturers readily agreed that one batch was faulty, and all the offending bottles were withdrawn from sale.

A sample of Guernsey milk was deficient of fat. The average composition of all milks, however, was satisfactory at 3.82% fat and 8.77% solids-not-fat.

All of the samples of Ice Cream and Soft Drinks were well above the Standards required, and this year the 12 drug samples examined were found to be satisfactory.

Once again a number of errors ranging from the purely technical to the distinctly prejudicial have been detected and corrected with the usually ready co-operation of the manufacturers".

Samples of	Formal	Informal	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
FOOD					
Ale... ..	—	1	1	1	—
Almonds, Ground	—	1	1	1	—
Arrowroot	—	1	1	1	—
Batter Mix	—	1	1	1	—
Biscuit	—	1	1	—	1
Butter	—	3	3	3	—
Caviar, Mock	—	1	1	1	—
Cheese, Creamed	—	1	1	1	—
Cider	—	1	1	1	—
Coffee and Coffee Mixtures	—	3	3	3	—
Colouring	—	1	1	1	—
Cordial, Alcoholic	—	3	3	1	2
Cream	—	4	4	4	—
Curd	—	1	1	1	—
Drinks, Chocolate	—	1	1	1	—
Drinks, Soft	—	10	10	10	—
Fish Cakes	—	1	1	1	—
Flavouring	—	2	2	2	—
Flour, Corn	—	1	1	1	—
Flour, Various	—	5	5	5	—
Fruit, Dried	—	3	3	3	—
Fruit, Fresh	—	4	4	4	—
Fruit, Glace	—	1	1	1	—
Gelatine	—	1	1	1	—
Herbs, Various	—	2	2	2	—
Ice Cream... ..	—	7	7	7	—
Jams, etc., Various	—	6	6	6	—
Jellies, Various	—	3	3	3	—
Juice, Fruit	—	2	2	1	1
Marmalade	—	3	3	3	—
Marzipan	—	2	2	2	—
Meat, Extract	—	1	1	1	—
Meat, Potted	—	1	1	1	—
Milk, Bottled	15	1	16	14	2
Milk, Tinned	—	2	2	2	—
Mincemeat	—	2	2	2	—
Mix-a-shake	—	1	1	1	—
Mixtures, Cake, etc., Various	—	3	3	3	—
Mustard	—	3	3	2	1
Paste, Fish	—	4	4	4	—
Pastry	—	1	1	—	1
Pectin	—	1	1	1	—
Pepper	—	2	2	2	—
Potatoes	—	1	1	1	—
Powder, Baking	—	1	1	1	—
Powder, Custard... ..	—	1	1	1	—
Powder, Ice Cream	—	1	1	1	—
Pudding, Christmas	—	2	2	2	—
Pudding, Meat	—	1	1	1	—
Sauces, Various	—	7	7	6	1
Sausage	—	6	6	6	—
Soup	—	2	2	2	—
Spread, Cheese	—	4	4	4	—

<i>Samples of</i>				<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
FOOD (continued)								
Spread, Chocolate	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Spread, Meat	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Suet	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Sweets and Confectionery	...	...	...	—	10	10	9	1
Syrup	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Tea	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Vinegar	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Whisky	...	...	...	6	—	6	6	—
Wines, Various	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Yeast	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Yoghourt	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
DRUGS								
Glycerin	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Mixtures, Medicinal	...	...	...	—	4	4	4	—
Pills, Miscellaneous	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Soda, Bicarbonate	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Tablets, Miscellaneous	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Tartar, Cream of	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
TOTAL				21	162	183	173	10

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

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Deficiency	Action Taken
51	Pastry	I.	Contained portion of bandage.	Manufacturers warned.
69	Mustard	I.	Unsatisfactory Label.	Commodity re-labelled.
70	Spaghetti Sauce Mix ...	I.	Unsatisfactory Label.	Importer changed. New Importer to seek proper labelling.
90	T.T. Guernsey Milk ...	F.	Deficient at least 5% Fat.	Explanation accepted by Committee.
116	T.T. Past. Milk ...	I.	Mould growth on inside of bottle.	Bottlers warned.
121	Peppermint Cordial ...	I.	Deficient in proof spirit.	Bottlers warned.
126	Pure Lemon Juice ...	I.	Alcoholic fermentation present.	Manufacturers warned.
137	Portion of Chocolate	I.	Contained particles of glass.	Manufacturers warned.
138	Biscuit	I.	Contained mouse excreta.	Manufacturers warned.
182	Aniseed Cordial ...	I.	Unsatisfactory Label.	Merchants agreed to amend label.

SECTION F

PREVALANCE 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.

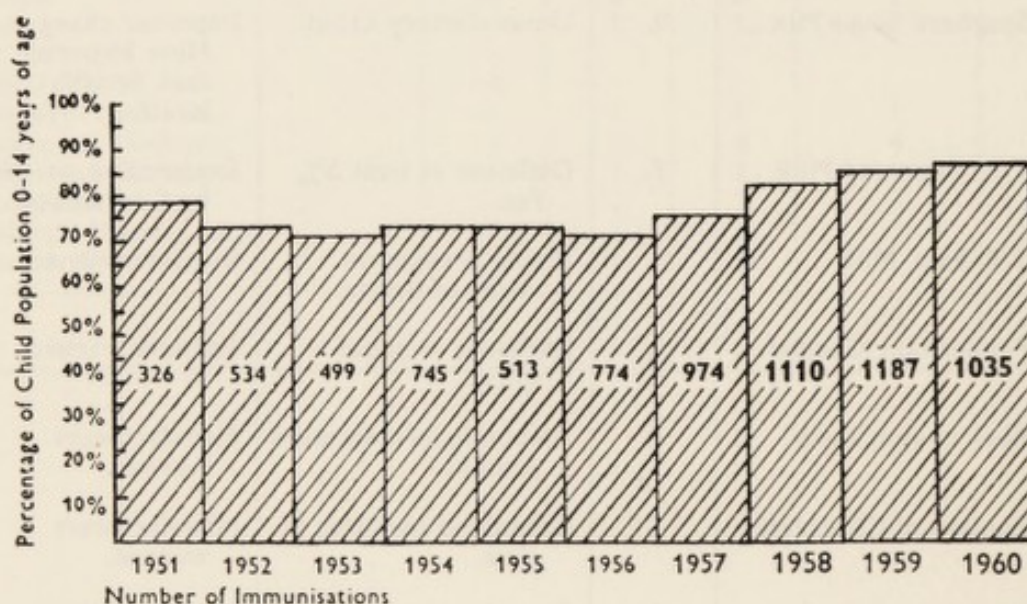
At the end of 1960, 84% of the child population under 15 years of age had been immunised. 1,035 children completed primary

courses of immunisation, 1,033 in the age group 0-4 years and 2 in the age group 5-14 years.

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 a decrease there being 25 cases as against 50 for 1959.

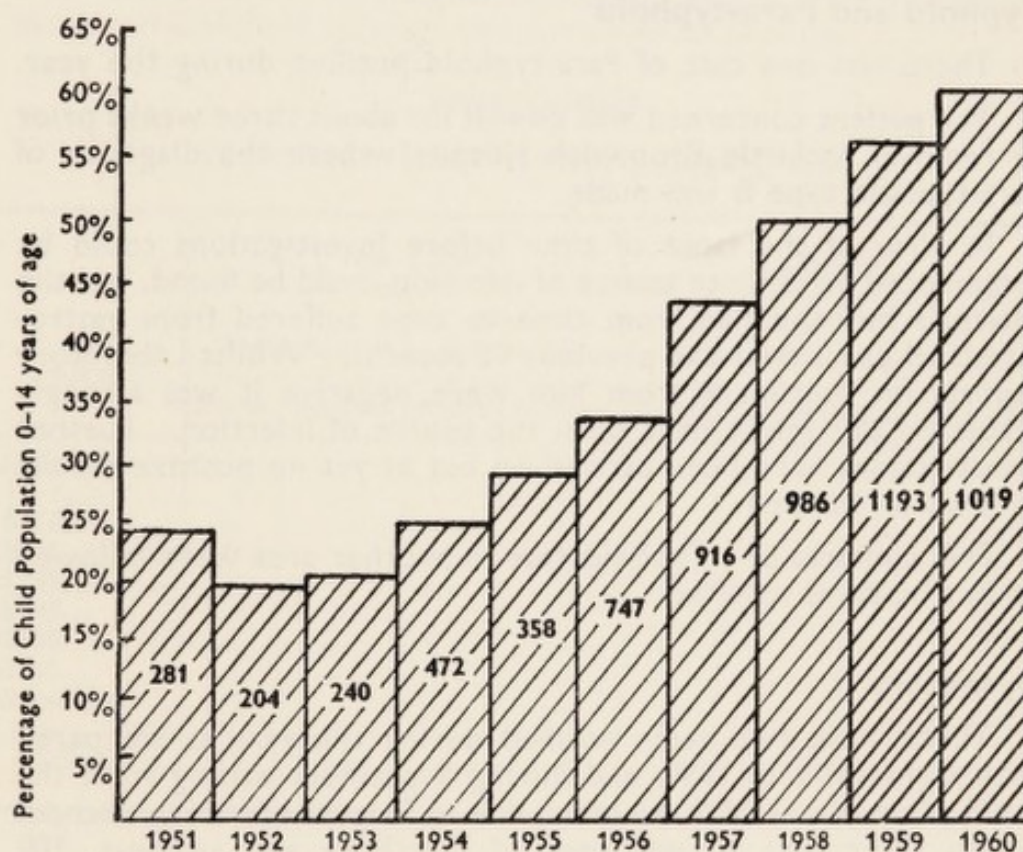
Whooping Cough

During the year 36 cases of Whooping Cough were notified—a decrease of 8 as compared with 1959, and no death occurred.

During the year 1,019 children were immunised as against 1,193 in 1959 and 61% 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 decrease in the cases of pneumonia notified during the year, there being 6 as compared with 23 in 1959, and 18 deaths occurred.

Poliomyelitis

During 1960 I am pleased to say no case of poliomyelitis was notified to the department.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

This programme was extended in 1960 to include individuals in the 25-40 years age group.

During the year, 1,702 children, 373 expectant mothers and 2,830 persons in the age group 15-40 years received the first two

injections, and 7,687 booster doses were given. Since the scheme began 23,413 individuals have received two injections and of this total 15,151 were children 0-15 years of age. So far 23,270 individuals have received their booster doses.

Typhoid and Para-typhoid

There was one case of Para-typhoid notified during the year.

The patient concerned was unwell for about three weeks prior to removal to Little Bromwich Hospital where the diagnosis of Para-typhoid type B was made.

In view of the lapse of time before investigations could be commenced no definite source of infection could be found, but the patient's husband had from time to time suffered from gastrointestinal upset over the previous 12 months. Whilst Laboratory reports on specimens from him were negative it was strongly suspected this might have been the source of infection. Further investigations have been carried on but as yet no positive results have been obtained.

Five contacts of a Typhoid case in another area were followed up but no cases resulted.

Dysentery

There were two cases notified during the year as compared with eight cases in 1959, and during September arising from the notification of one of these cases, due to *Shigella sonnei* in a school where there was an outbreak of diarrhoea and sickness, 102 specimens were submitted to the Laboratory necessitating 200 visits by the Public Health Inspectors. Following on these investigations 10 families were found to be infected.

Measles

There was a large decrease in cases notified this year, there being only 30 as compared with 941 cases for 1959.

Tuberculosis

This year there has been a decrease in the number of notifications of tuberculosis. The number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified this year was 16 as against 25 in 1959 and two cases of non-respiratory were notified, as against six in 1959, making a total of 18 cases, 15 less than last year.

During the year one death occurred from respiratory tuberculosis, the same as last year.

In 1948 there were 143 on the register and at the end of 1960 there were 391 cases on the tuberculosis register, 351 being pulmonary and 40 non-pulmonary.

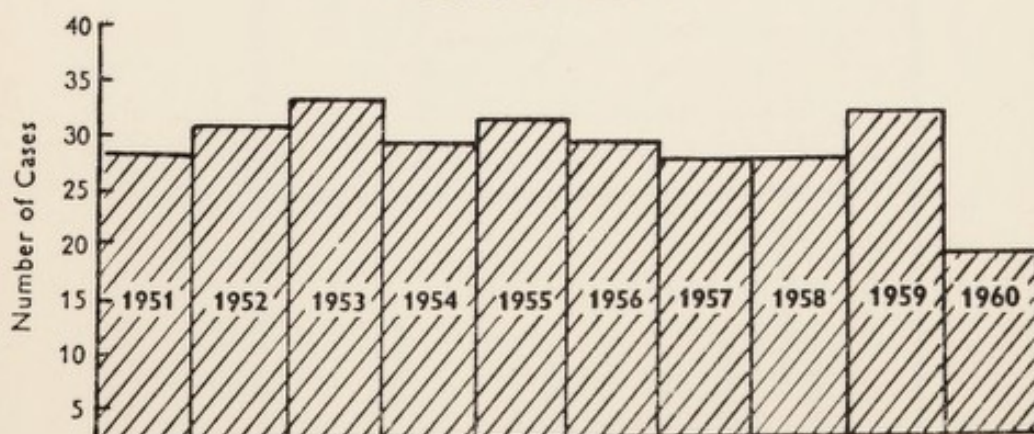
103 children received B.C.G. vaccination, most of these were done in Birmingham on school leavers attending schools in the city and three babies in Birmingham Hospitals, but 50 were vaccinated in Sutton Coldfield through the Area Health Services.

Tuberculosis New Cases and Mortality during 1960

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25...	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-35...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	13	3	—	2	1	—	—	—

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 1960 was 85% of the live births during the twelve months ended June 1960.

During the year 1,071 children under one year were vaccinated.

International Certificates of Vaccination

During 1960 under the International Sanitary Regulations 1952, 302 International Certificates of Vaccination against Smallpox, Cholera, Typhoid and Para-typhoid, were checked, stamped and countersigned.

Quarterly Notifications of Infectious Diseases

Disease	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Totals
Scarlet Fever	10	8	4	3	25
Whooping Cough	25	4	4	3	36
Measles	1	2	13	14	30
Dysentery	—	1	—	1	2
Pneumonia	4	1	—	1	6
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	2	1	3
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	5	1	7	3	16
" Non-Respiratory	—	1	1	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	47	19	32	28	126

Notifiable Diseases

Analysis of Deaths

Diseases	CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR														DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR													
	All Ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	All Ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65		
			to 2	to 3	to 4	to 5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 35	to 45	to 65	to and over			to 2	to 3	to 4	to 5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 35	to 45	to 65	to and over		
Scarlet Fever ...	25	—	—	—	1	1	21	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough ...	36	1	3	7	5	6	10	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Measles ...	30	—	5	4	8	6	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Paratyphoid Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Erysipelas ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	6	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Non-Respiratory ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTALS ...	126	1	8	11	14	14	39	4	3	15	5	5	7	19	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15		

No. of plants		No. of seeds	
1	10	10	10
2	20	20	20
3	30	30	30
4	40	40	40
5	50	50	50
6	60	60	60
7	70	70	70
8	80	80	80
9	90	90	90
10	100	100	100
11	110	110	110
12	120	120	120
13	130	130	130
14	140	140	140
15	150	150	150
16	160	160	160
17	170	170	170
18	180	180	180
19	190	190	190
20	200	200	200
21	210	210	210
22	220	220	220
23	230	230	230
24	240	240	240
25	250	250	250
26	260	260	260
27	270	270	270
28	280	280	280
29	290	290	290
30	300	300	300
31	310	310	310
32	320	320	320
33	330	330	330
34	340	340	340
35	350	350	350
36	360	360	360
37	370	370	370
38	380	380	380
39	390	390	390
40	400	400	400
41	410	410	410
42	420	420	420
43	430	430	430
44	440	440	440
45	450	450	450
46	460	460	460
47	470	470	470
48	480	480	480
49	490	490	490
50	500	500	500
51	510	510	510
52	520	520	520
53	530	530	530
54	540	540	540
55	550	550	550
56	560	560	560
57	570	570	570
58	580	580	580
59	590	590	590
60	600	600	600
61	610	610	610
62	620	620	620
63	630	630	630
64	640	640	640
65	650	650	650
66	660	660	660
67	670	670	670
68	680	680	680
69	690	690	690
70	700	700	700
71	710	710	710
72	720	720	720
73	730	730	730
74	740	740	740
75	750	750	750
76	760	760	760
77	770	770	770
78	780	780	780
79	790	790	790
80	800	800	800
81	810	810	810
82	820	820	820
83	830	830	830
84	840	840	840
85	850	850	850
86	860	860	860
87	870	870	870
88	880	880	880
89	890	890	890
90	900	900	900
91	910	910	910
92	920	920	920
93	930	930	930
94	940	940	940
95	950	950	950
96	960	960	960
97	970	970	970
98	980	980	980
99	990	990	990
100	1000	1000	1000