

[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Tamworth R.D.C.

Contributors

Tamworth (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1960

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RURAL DISTRICT OF TAMWORTH
Warwickshire



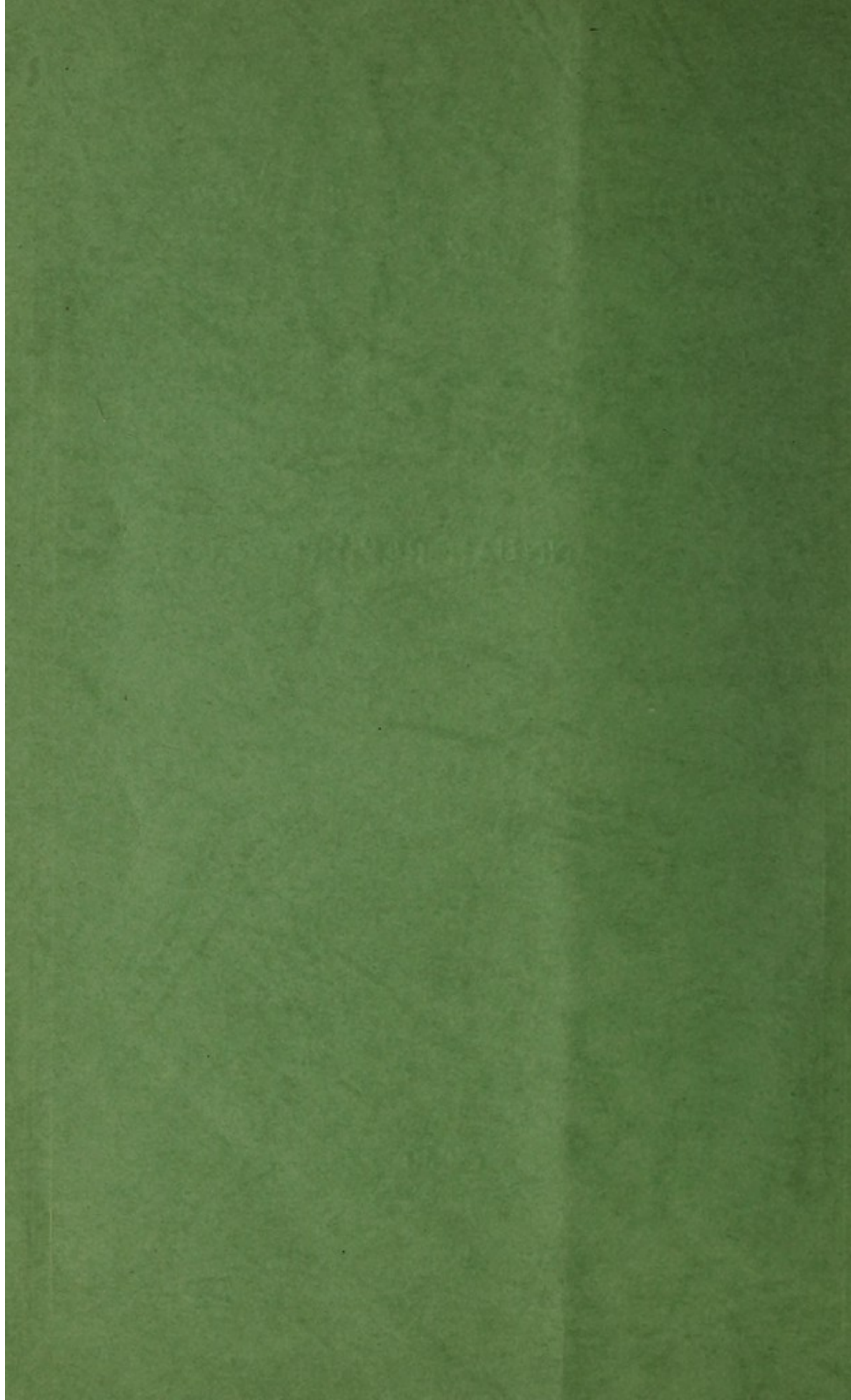
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1960



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RURAL DISTRICT OF TAMWORTH

Warwickshire

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1960

ROYAL DISTRICT OF LONDON

ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Tamworth Rural
District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to furnish the Annual Report on the state of the public health of the District for the year 1960. In accordance with the usual agreed practice I have omitted any special reference to the valuable social services provided by the Warwickshire County Council because the relevant information regarding them—school medical work, maternity and child welfare, immunisations, mental welfare, domestic help, care and after-care, ambulance services—is included in the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer for the year under review.

The population of the District increased by 90 to 17,750 but the provisional total indicated by the Census in April, 1961 is appreciably higher at 19,036.

On the whole, the general health of the community was satisfactory and no serious outbreaks of notifiable infectious diseases occurred. The incidence of Measles increased from 134 to 171 almost equally distributed between the 1-5 and 5-15 age-year groups although, unlike the previous year, four infants under 1 year were affected; once again no persons over 15 years of age were recorded. Whooping Cough increased from 4 to 8 cases—a very low incidence towards which it is reasonable to attribute the undoubted protection afforded by the triple inoculation in infancy.

Pneumonia occurred at the same level as in 1959 with only 9 cases, non under the age of 15 years, but still unfortunately with 7 deaths. Reports of Scarlet Fever fell from 27 to 9—all of the prevalent mild type and treated at home. Only 4 cases of Dysentery came to light.

The incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis further declined to 3 cases while no reports of the non-pulmonary type were received. Once again it is pleasing to relate the absence of any form of Poliomyelitis for the third successive year and there is little doubt that the vaccination campaign whereby 8 out of every 10 children have now been inoculated has contributed to this very satisfactory state of affairs. No cases of Food Poisoning or of Meningitis were notified.

By and large, water supplies throughout the District were ample and wholesome with only a few households not connected to a mains supply.

In connection with drainage and sewerage, good progress continued to be made with four schemes while a fifth was completed and work commenced on a sixth project—ample, gratifying evidence of the Council's efforts to provide modern amenities in a predominantly rural area.

As noted in my 1959 Report owing to a state of almost full employment, local authorities in the "Midlands" continued to experience difficulties in recruiting suitable labour for refuse collection and disposal. Nevertheless, despite set-backs on this account and also due to illness, a reasonably satisfactory service was provided. On the other hand, the problem of securing refuse tipping space compelled your Engineer/Surveyor to explore alternative methods of disposal—pulverisation—with his colleagues in adjoining areas with a view to formulating a joint scheme.

Recording of atmospheric pollution continued on a regular basis throughout the District and the results are given in Tabular form in the body of this Report. Rainfall was heavier in 1960 than in 1959 and this is reflected in the much higher figures for water soluble matter usually held to originate for the most part from domestic chimneys. Atmospheric pollution from this last-mentioned source now greatly exceeds all others thereby calling for greater efforts on the part of the whole community towards, at least, partial implementation of the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Supplies of smokeless fuels are now ample and shortages on this account no longer constitute a valid reason for further delay. In the Report for 1959 mention was made of a nuisance arising from emissions at a factory in the Wilnecote area where the erection of two new steel chimney stacks each 125 feet high has greatly reduced the amount of discomfort caused to the local inhabitants. At the close of the year alterations to the sole remaining source of a dense dark smoke emitted at a low level had only partly solved the problem by the fitting of an "after-burner" the increased heat from which was beyond the capacity of the refractory lining which tended to disintegrate too rapidly. Nevertheless, it is not unlikely that this difficulty will be overcome in 1961.

Membership of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council again enabled problems common to all the participating local authorities to be discussed and the collection of information regarding atmospheric pollution on a country-wide basis continued. During the year the writer vacated the chairmanship of the Technical Committee of the Council in favour of the Vice-Chairman, an officer of a neighbouring authority with which he is closely connected.

Regarding housing, 48 dwellings were completed under your auspices leaving none under-way. On the other hand, 131 dwellings were erected and 222 partially completed by private enterprise. Despite this the number of applicants on the Council's Waiting List increased from 421 to 539 of which nearly half were living in rooms.

The appointment of an Additional Public Health Inspector at the beginning of the year again enabled meat inspection to be carried out on a 100 per cent. basis. Although the proportion of meat found unfit for human consumption was never large, it is, nevertheless worthy of mention that the ratio further declined by over one third.

In the compilation of this Report the Sections dealing with the sanitary circumstances of the area, general inspections, nuisances housing, water supply, inspection of meat and other foods as well as statistics of air pollution have been contributed by your Senior Public Health Inspector to whom I am especially grateful.

Information concerning water supplies, drainage, sewerage and refuse collection has been kindly supplied by Mr. Shaw your Engineer and Surveyor and details regarding housing by Mr. Wall, your Housing Manager.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of your encouragement and support and express my gratitude for the ready co-operation and assistance from the staff and also from the other Departments of your Council.

R. S. McELROY,
Medical Officer of Health.

Park Road,
Coleshill.

September, 1961.

TAMWORTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1960

Chairman of the Council :
WILLIAM HENRY KING

Vice-Chairman of the Council :
JAMES WILSON

Clerk of the Council :
S. W. DEWES

Public Health Committee :
All the Members of the Council
Chairman : A. H. COGGINS

Housing Committee :
All the Members of the Council
Chairman : C. DAWE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1960

Medical Officer of Health :
R. S. McELROY, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.T.M.
(also Medical Officer of Health, Meriden Rural District Council,
and Area Medical Officer, North Western Area, Warwickshire
County Council)

Senior Public Health Inspector :
G. J. WATTS, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., Cert. Meat and Foods

Additional Public Health Inspector :
Tudor G. EVANS, Cert. S.I.B.

Chief Clerk :
J. D. MYNARD, A.R.S.H.

Council Offices :
92, Lichfield Street,
TAMWORTH,
Staffs.
Tel. : Tamworth 695-6.

Office of Medical Officer of Health :
Area Health Office,
Park Road, COLESHILL,
Nr. Birmingham.
Tel. : Coleshill 2331-2.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in Acres	22,032
Population (Registrar General's estimate Mid-1960)	17,750
" (1951 Census)	16,118
" (1931 ")	14,151
Number of inhabited premises (March 1960)—	
Houses	5,654
Shops	143
Public Houses	26
Rateable Value (1st April, 1960)	£176,223
Sum represented by a penny rate	£759

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births.

Comparability Factor: 1.00 Births.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	168	157	325
Illegitimate	6	5	11
Totals	174	157	336

Crude Birth Rate.

18.92 per 1,000 estimated population.

1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
18.92	17.32	17.3	16.9	19.0	16.0	16.5	17.0	16.6	16.6

Still Births.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	4	1	5

Still Birth Rate.

14.66 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
14.66	34.7	28.7	24.2	18.3	25.1	14.5	34.8	41.8	22.5

Deaths.

Comparability Factor: 1.21 deaths.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths from all causes ..	82	81	163

Crude Death Rate.

9.18 per 1,000 estimated population.

1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
9.18	9.3	9.8	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.4	7.5	10.0	11.9

Classified Causes of Death.

	Cause of Death	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 disease	—	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	3	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	4	1	5
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	7	10
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—	2
16.	Diabetes	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	14	31
18.	Coronary disease, angina	12	10	22
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	—	3	3
20.	Other heart disease	8	18	26
21.	Other circulatory disease	5	5	10
22.	Influenza	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	6	1	7
24.	Bronchitis	6	1	7
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system ..	—	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	1	—	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	6	7	13
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5
34.	All other accidents	1	1	2
35.	Suicide	—	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
37.	All causes	82	81	163

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	2	2	4

Infant Mortality Rate 11.9 per 1,000 births.

1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
11.9	35.9	23.0	9.8	37.3	33.1	22.1	25.3	37.5	45.0

Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	1	2	3

Neo-natal Mortality Rate, 1960 : 8.92 per 1,000 live births.

(Compared with 16.4 per 1,000 live births in 1958 and 49.0 per 1,000 live births in 1959).

Maternal Deaths .. Nil.

Deaths due to Malignant Disease.

	Males	Females	Total
All Causes	11	15	26

Cancer Death Rate : 1.46 per 1,000 population.

GENERAL COMMENT

Population

The mid-year figure of 17,750 supplied by the Registrar General reveals a small increase of 90 over the 1959 estimate. However, the provisional total population of the rural district revealed by the Census in April, 1961 is higher at 19,036.

Births

At 18.92 per 1,000 population the Crude Birth Rate increased over the figures for the previous years. The Comparability Factor for the year is 1.00 leaving the Crude Rate the same as the Standardised or adjusted rate and which compares very favourably with that of 17.1 for England and Wales.

Deaths

Once again the maternal mortality rate was NIL and this satisfactory state of affairs reflects the care and skill of all concerned whether domiciliary or institutional. There were 82 male and 81 female deaths from all causes—a total of 163 for the year—with an increase in female and an almost similar decrease in male mortality over the 1959 figures. This gives a Crude Death Rate of 9.18 per 1,000 estimated population and a Standardised or adjusted rate of 11.10 per 1,000 slightly lower than the corresponding figure of 11.5 for England and Wales.

As will be seen on a preceding page the chief causes of death continued to be diseases of the heart and circulation. Fatal cases of all forms of cancer decreased from 35 to 26. New growths of the stomach rose from 1 to 5 while those of the lung and bronchus fell by half to the last mentioned figure and fortunately the reverse of the countrywide level which still continues to rise.

Only one person died from influenza compared with 7 in 1959 when the last major epidemic occurred, but 7 out of 9 cases of pneumonia succumbed to this malady which, despite the advent of many new drugs, takes its high toll. Motor vehicle accidents claimed 5 compared with 1 victim in the previous year, further emphasising the need for safer driving, better highways and also more careful pedestrians.

The standardised or adjusted rate for births and deaths is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by the Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General. By this means, allowance is made in the particular area for the difference in age and sex distribution of the population in the various zones throughout England and Wales. Consideration is also given to boundary changes as well as rapid increase or decrease in the sex and age groups of the inhabitants of certain localities including those in residential institutions and sterile population in homes for sub-normal or severely sub-normal people.

SECTION B.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Total number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1960
(Giving age groups, deaths and admissions to hospital).

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified							65 and up-w'ds.	Total cases removed to Hospital	Total deaths
	At all ages	Under 1	At Ages-years							
			1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65			
Measles	171	4	88	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough..	8	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	9	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	—	7
Scarlet Fever	9	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	206	5	94	91	2	5	6	3	1	8

Total Cases of Infectious Disease notified during previous years.

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Measles	171	134	25	227	4	410	13	197	155	298
Whooping Cough ..	8	4	24	7	76	8	19	63	34	206
Pneumonia	9	9	10	11	7	12	4	21	13	19
Scarlet Fever ..	9	27	15	8	5	8	27	37	27	13
Erysipelas	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	3	3	1
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-
Non-paralytic....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	5
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	7	7	8	9	8	9	13	9	8
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	3	1	2	-	2	1	2	1	4
Food Poisoning....	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	8	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	206	186	84	269	105	453	75	337	256	557

Distribution of Cases of Infectious Disease

Area	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Dysentery
Seckington	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilnecote	—	152	3	3	1	1	—
Glascote	1	3	—	2	2	—	—
Amington	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Newton Regis	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Kingsbury	—	24	3	2	—	2	5
Middleton	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Austrey	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Totals	2	180	8	9	9	3	5

Infectious Disease

Compared with 1959 when 186 cases were notified, the total rose to 206 largely due to the continuing increase in the incidence of measles which had not reverted to the usual bi-ennial pattern following the epidemic in 1959.

Whooping Cough

Although cases reported rose to 8 from 4 in the previous year, the incidence may well be regarded as negligible compared with the situation over the past ten years recorded on the preceding page. This satisfactory state of affairs is due in no small measure to the inoculation campaign particulars of which are as follows:—

	Age at Date of Injection					Total
	Under 1	1—2	3—4	5—9	10—14	
Primary	219	21	4	2	—	246
Reinforcing	—	—	6	17	1	24
Totals	219	21	10	19	1	270

Scarlet Fever

Notifications fell sharply to 9 cases all of the prevalent mild nature treated at home. In some quarters it has been suggested that in view of the low incidence and mildness of this erstwhile serious malady, the need for notification no longer exists thereby eliminating investigation and follow-up of cases and contacts. However, although, on occasions, time and energy may seem to be wasted, in view of the fact, that the causative organism—a streptococcus—usually recovered from throat swabs may also be found in contacts handling raw milk and milk products which are good culture media for its growth, it is felt that the present procedure should continue.

Acute Poliomyelitis

It is gratifying to state that no cases of this dread disease have been recorded since 1957. In fact, only 4 notifications have been made over the 10 year period 1951-1960.

The inoculation campaign continued to operate satisfactorily and some 3,348 persons were vaccinated in the Tamworth and Meriden Rural District comprising the North West Area of the County administered by me in my capacity as Area Medical Officer. In addition 7,199 persons were given "booster" doses.

The following table sets out the complete Poliomyelitis injections carried out in the North Western Area from the commencement of the scheme up to the 31st December, 1960, and I am including this as I thought it would be of interest.

Completed Poliomyelitis Injections as at 31st December, 1960

	Primary	Booster	Totals
0-15 years	16,731	14,131	30,862
15-25 years	3,824	3,021	6,845
25-40 years	1,172	866	2,038
Expectant Mothers	967	835	1,802
Others	460	400	860
Totals	23,154	19,253	42,407

Tuberculosis

At the close of the year 72 names were registered of which 61 were pulmonary and 11 of the non-pulmonary type. Three new cases were listed with no inward transfers while 10 names were removed from the register. Only two deaths—both male—and from the pulmonary type occurred. It is noteworthy that although the total case incidence in England and Wales is still sizeable, the death rate shows

a steep decline. The modern drugs are very effective in either curing or controlling the disease. The majority of cases are now rendered fit for early discharge from hospital to their own homes where treatment can be continued usually, still unfortunately, for a period of 2-3 years but, nevertheless, at a great financial saving to the general community. In some instances resumption of work is feasible while continuing treatment.

Age and Sex Distribution of New Cases and Deaths notified during 1960.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—

Total number of Tuberculous persons remaining on Register at 31st December, 1960.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
1. Total on register at 31st December, 1959	42	25	7	5
2. New Cases	2	1	—	—
3. Inward Transfers	—	—	—	—
4. Removals	5	4	—	1
5. Total on register at 31st December, 1960	39	22	7	4

Sampling of milk supplies is done by the County Health Department and I give below the usual table which summarizes the investigations in respect of the Tamworth Rural District.

Tuberculous Milk Investigations—Routine Milk Samples for Biological Examination during the year 1960.

Designation of Milk	Total No. of Samples	No. Positive
Pasteurised	6	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).....	6	Nil
Tuberculin Tested	10	Nil
Non-designated	12	Nil

Diphtheria

For the thirteenth successive year no case of diphtheria came to light. Immunisations continued to be given by family doctors and at Child Welfare Centres and schools. Protection is recommended and usually accepted combined with whooping cough and in the second half of the year tetanus was also included in a triple vaccine. By this combined method, the number of attendances and injections has been greatly reduced and it is not too much to hope for the addition of poliomyelitis—a fourfold combination—in the near future.

Total number of Immunisations against Diphtheria during 1960.

	Age at Date of Injection					Total
	Under 1	1—2	3—4	5—9	10—14	
Primary	221	23	6	16	3	269
Reinforcing	—	—	19	197	128	344
Totals	221	23	25	213	131	613

Smallpox

Vaccination is carried out at Child Welfare Centres and by family doctors.

Total number of vaccinations during 1960.

	Age at Date of Injection					Total
	Under 1	1 year	2—4	5—14	15 or over	
Vaccinated	87	4	8	5	3	107
Re-vaccinated ..	—	—	—	2	7	9
Totals	87	4	8	7	10	116

National Assistance Act, 1948

Cases continued to be referred by General Practitioners for investigation and assessment for institutional care—chronic sick or Part III accommodation—but, in no instance, was statutory action on my part necessary under Section 47 of the Act.

Senior Public Health Inspector's Report.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

WATER

Water continued to be supplied to the district by the following authorities :—

1. Tamworth Waterworks Joint Committee.
2. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.
3. The City of Birmingham Water Department.

During the year the quality of water supplied continued to be satisfactory and there was no evidence of plumbo-solvency. Occasional power cuts still interrupted the supply to the Parish of Kingsbury and the Council continued its pressure on the company to carry out works to prevent this especially as much of the affected area was a milk producing one.

All mains water is chlorinated and regularly sampled.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During the year work continued on the following schemes.

- (a) Glascote and Wilnecote Sewerage Scheme (Contract No. 1).
- (b) Glascote and Wilnecote Sewerage Scheme (Contract No. 2).
- (c) Hurley Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.
- (d) Two Gates Surface Water Sewer.

Work was commenced on the Quarry Hill Wilnecote Scheme and completed on the Alvecote Scheme.

EXISTING SEWERAGE FACILITIES

Austrey

Sewage from the village drains to Warton Lane from where it is pumped to the Newton Regis works.

Newton Regis

Sewage from the Hamlet of Noman's Heath and the village of Newton Regis drains to the Newton Regis works.

Seckington

Sewage from the village drains to the Newton Regis works.

Shuttington

Sewage from Shuttington village is pumped to the Newton Regis works.

Amington

With the exception of a few outlying houses and farms the parish is fully sewered draining to the Amington works.

Glascote

Glascote drains to the sewers of the Tamworth Joint Sewage Committee.

Dosthill

Dosthill with the exception of the Hamlet of Whateley, which is not sewered drains to the Dosthill works.

Wilnecote

Kettlebrook, Belgrave, Two Gates and Wilnecote, except parts of Hockley, are drained to the Tamworth Joint Sewage Committee's sewers, the remaining part to the Dosthill works.

Kingsbury

Drained to the Cliff Works with a pumping station at Coventry Road, Kingsbury, to pump sewage from the lower end into the gravity sewers.

Wood End

Drained to an overloaded small sewage works. This will be closed on the completion of the Hurley Scheme.

Hurley

Drained to works at Old Rail Farm with the exception of the lower end of the village which drains to a small works at Rockingham. These works will be closed on the completion of the Hurley Scheme.

Middleton

The village of Middleton is drained to the works at Church Lane, Middleton.

Bassetts Pole is drained to works at Hill Lane, Bassetts Pole.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Little work was necessitated owing to the continued low incidence of disease and was confined to enquiries concerning Scarlet Fever, one case of suspected Diphtheria and one case of suspected food poisoning.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The system of collecting refuse by direct labour under the control of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor continued to give a regular collection throughout the district.

There were no serious infestations of crickets flies or rats on the Council's Tip. The problem of disposal is still a worry and the Council at present due to their inability to secure tipping space is looking into the question of disposal by pulverisation.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	13	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	40	9	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authorities (excluding out-workers premises)	20	—	—	—
Totals	73	11	—	—

Cases in which defects were found—Nil.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

1960 showed a second complete year's operation of gauges in connection with the Warwickshire Clean Air Council of which the authority is a member. There are now in use five lead peroxide gauges, one deposit gauge and two daily smoke and volumetric instruments. The latter two are installed in schools and are operated by the senior pupils under the guidance of the science master. Unfortunately there is not a complete record of the one which was installed in the Wilnecote Secondary Modern School as with the erection of the new Wilnecote High School it was necessary to dismantle it and re-site it in the new school. This re-siting, through no fault of the headmaster of the school was unable to be done before the end of the year. The other one at Kingsbury High School was in operation continuously. I am grateful to the headmaster, members of their staff and scholars for their co-operation and way they have carried out their task.

Although two years cannot be regarded as sufficient length of time to form a correct average picture of conditions in the district it is of interest to note that from the deposit gauge the water insoluble matter collected which is usually associated with industry was almost the same as the previous year but that the water soluble matter—usually associated with domestic chimneys was some 30 per cent. up.

A comparison of the lead peroxide gauges show on average very slight reductions at Amington and Wood End but no change at Wilnecote and Newton Regis.

Taking a look at the results for the County for the year our average deposit as recorded was the same as the average for the County as a whole and the sulphur reading slightly lower than the County average. The gauge at Wilnecote Schools figured amongst the worst six on five occasions during the year whereas in 1959 Wood End and Amington also appeared in the list. In 1959 the deposit gauge also figured on three occasions but in this year it did not obtain that 'pride of place'.

Deposit Gauge

	<i>Rain collected in inches</i>	<i>Water insoluble matter</i>	<i>Water soluble matter</i>	<i>Total Solids Tons per sq. mile</i>
January	5.00	8.51	13.02	21.53
February	1.38	5.17	4.87	10.04
March	1.46	7.65	4.77	12.42
April	0.75	6.62	3.78	10.40
May	1.38	10.80	3.91	14.71
June	2.72	14.67	4.64	19.31
July	3.04	6.92	4.90	11.82
August	2.92	7.39	6.02	13.41
September	4.86	8.02	8.54	16.56
October	3.98	8.31	8.41	16.72
November	2.81	7.82	7.58	15.40
December	3.48	10.86	8.18	19.04
Totals	33.78	102.74	78.62	181.36
Average Winter months	3.01	8.05	7.80	15.86
Summer months	2.61	9.07	5.25	14.37
Monthly	2.81	8.56	6.55	15.11

LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES

<i>Month</i>	wt of SO ₂ collected mg/100 sq cm/day				
	<i>Amington</i>	<i>Newton</i>		<i>Wood End</i>	<i>Wilnecote</i>
		<i>Regis</i>	<i>Wilnecote</i>		<i>School</i>
January	2.08	1.46	2.01	1.91	2.64
February	2.18	1.55	2.03	1.80	2.41
March	1.54	1.19	1.58	1.41	2.49
April	1.43	0.93	1.36	1.53	1.62
May	0.98	0.66	0.94	0.95	1.21
June	0.88	0.56	0.82	0.45	0.94
July	0.65	0.43	0.69	0.49	0.86
August	0.62	0.36	0.72	0.72	0.82
September.....	0.76	0.53	0.95	0.77	1.35
October	1.30	0.83	1.48	1.19	2.15
November.....	2.20	1.13	1.97	1.13	2.71
December	2.08	1.64	2.07	1.88	2.66
Average Summer months	0.88	0.58	0.91	0.81	1.13
Winter months..	1.89	1.30	1.85	1.55	2.51
Monthly	1.39	0.94	1.38	1.19	1.82

RODENT CONTROL

The rodent operative continued to give very satisfactory service and very few serious infestations were found.

Work on farms and business premises on a contract basis continued but, although the number of contracts increased, the percentage of farms in particular availing themselves of this service continued to be disappointing.

The sewers were given their usual treatment and were not found to be seriously infested.

The relationship between the operator and the public maintained its high standard. No notices were served during the year.

HOUSING

During the year 48 houses were completed by the Local Authority but there were none under construction at the end of the year.

Private enterprise were responsible for the erection of 131 dwellings and had 222 houses under construction at the end of the year.

Applications for Improvement Grants were received in respect of 51 properties and of those considered by the end of the year 8 were approved.

78 applications were received in respect of Standard Grants and 71 were approved. As a result 36 Baths, 37 wash basins, 41 hot water supplies, 27 water closets and 10 food stores were provided.

During the year 12 houses were demolished as a result of demolition orders made.

7 Closing Orders and 1 Demolition Order was made during the year.

The number of applicants on the Council's Housing list at the end of the year was 539, of those 222 were living in rooms.

Under the Rent Act 1957 4 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received.

Undertakings were given by the landlords in respect of 3 and in the other case work was completed.

Two applications for cancellation of Certificates were received and granted.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Licences.

The number of licences issued during the year was :—

Dealers (sterilised)	7
Dealers (pasteurised)	14
Dealers (Tuberculin Tested)	10
Supplementary (sterilised)	1
Supplementary (pasteurised)	2
Supplementary (Tuberculin Tested)	2
	—
	36
	—

FOOD PREMISES AND VEHICLES

During the year one new butchers shop was brought into use, and the number of premises installing refrigerated show-cabinets continued to increase. A survey of vehicles used in connection with the sale of food was carried out and the general standard was satisfactory.

One firm only in the district manufactures ice-cream. Four samples were taken and 3 were placed in Grade 1 and 1 in Grade 2.

MEAT INSPECTION

In May the Council issued their report on the Slaughtering facilities in the district under The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and the Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959, showing that it was recommending 3 slaughterhouses in the area. Work on modernisation, etc., of these was put in hand.

With the appointment of Mr. T. G. Evans at the beginning of the year it was possible to revert back to 100 per cent. meat inspection.

The number of animals inspected and the amounts found unfit are shown in the tables but it is of note that the number of animals killed showed an increase of 6½ per cent. over 1959 the amount found unfit showed a reduction of nearly 39 per cent. against the 1959 figures.

Condemned meat is disposed of to the licensed hide and skin dealers who also clear all hides, gut, etc. daily.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	1,338	30	107	5,597	3,338
Number inspected	1,338	30	107	5,597	3,338
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerous Bovis. Whole carcasses con- demned	1	2	—	5	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	156	—	—	10	5
% of number inspect- ed affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerous Bovis.....	11.7	6.6	—	.26	.17
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	5	—	—	37
% affected with T.B.....	.37	16.6	—	—	1.1
Cysticerous Bovis cases found.	—	—	—	—	—

Diseased Meat and Offals.

All diseases except T.B

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Cattle	Carcase meat	—	15	1	5
	Offals.....	1	2	1	24
Calves	Carcase meat	—	—	—	—
	Offals	—	2	2	15
Sheep	Carcase meat	—	—	—	—
	Offals	—	—	—	13
Pigs	Carcase meat	—	—	1	12
	Offals	—	—	—	7

Tuberculosis only.

Cattle	Carcase meat	—	2	1	18
	Offals.....	—	—	—	—
Calves	Carcase meat	—	1	1	9
	Offals.....	—	—	—	—
Sheep	Carcase meat	—	—	—	—
	Offals	—	—	—	—
Pigs	Carcase meat	—	4	1	5
	Offals.....	—	—	—	19

Totals.....	2	9	—	15
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WORK DONE AT PREMISES DURING THE YEAR 1960

Housing

Roof repaired or renewed	10
Chimney stack repaired or renewed.....	7
Gutters repaired or renewed	7
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	3
External walls repaired or repointed	2
Dampness abated :—	
(a) repairs to roof	1
(b) repairs to gutters or rain water pipes	7
(c) repairs to external walls	1
(d) water proofing internal walls	1
Walls plastered	12
Ceilings plastered	6
Windows repaired or renewed	7
Sashcords provided.....	1
Doors repaired or renewed	8
Floors repaired or renewed	8
Stairs repaired or renewed.....	1
Fire grates or Ranges repaired or renewed..	5
New sink provided	2
Separate water supply provided	1
Washing copper repaired or renewed	3
Pantry provided or repaired	1
Verminous rooms disinfested	9

Sanitary Conveniences

New water closets provided	2
Water closet cistern repaired or renewed ..	2

Drainage

Drains cleansed	20
Drains repaired or reconstructed	13
Inspection chambers provided	1

Food Premises

Hot water provided	2
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Visits

Water Supplies	8
Drainage	110
Piggeries	16
Offensive Trades	2
Moveable dwellings	13
Factories	11
Refuse	11
Rodent Control	20
Atmospheric Pollution	300
Food Premises and samples	126
Petrol	21
Knackers Yards	4
Housing	614
Infectious Diseases	17
Meat Inspection	695
Street Vendors	36
Licensed Premises	5
Sewage Sampling	15
Miscellaneous	26



