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County Borough of Dudley



HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

1965





COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

CHIEF WELFARE OFFICER

G. M. REYNOLDS, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc., D.P.H.

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Constitution of Committees at 31st December, 1965

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman Dr. F. G. Lewis (*Chairman*)

The Deputy Mayor, Alderman F. T. Webb (*Vice-Chairman*)

The Mayor	Councillor C. Homer
Alderman T. E. Bennett	Councillor Miss M. E. Moss
Alderman C. N. Preedy	Councillor M. F. O'Shaughnessy
Councillor J. J. Curley	Councillor W. Smith
Councillor R. C. S. Fowler	Councillor Mrs. R. E. Wakeman
Councillor J. Glazebrook	Councillor Mrs. B. E. Vanes

(Members of the Council)

Dr. R. J. H. Guy	)	Appointed by Dudley Executive
Mr. S. Rowley	)	Council
Mrs. D. Chambers)	
Dr. W. N. Miller		Appointed by Local Medical Committee
Mrs. D. Crump		Appointed by Local Hospital Management Committee
Mrs. B. Duesbury		Mrs. D. Little

(Co-opted Members)

WELFARE COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. R. E. Wakeman (*Chairman*)

Councillor Mrs. B. E. Vanes (*Vice-Chairman*)

The Mayor	Councillor G. Beech
The Deputy Mayor	Councillor J. Marsh
Alderman Dr. F. G. Lewis	Councillor E. Morris
Alderman G. B. Norton	Councillor J. G. Rowley
Alderman C. N. Preedy	Councillor F. G. S. White

(Members of the Council)

Mrs. E. O. Allport	Mrs. F. M. Griffiths
Mrs. C. R. Butler	Mrs. D. Little
Mrs. B. Duesbury	Mrs. E. Moore

(Co-opted Members)

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Alderman J. L. Hillman (*Chairman*)

Alderman Dr. F. G. Lewis (*Vice-Chairman*)

The Mayor	Councillor Mrs. L. Hingley
The Deputy Mayor	Councillor J. W. R. Roe
Alderman T. E. Bennett	Councillor J. G. Rowley
Alderman J. C. Price	Councillor Mrs. B. M. Trigg
Councillor R. J. Allcock	Councillor Mrs. R. E. Wakeman
Councillor Mrs. B. M. Baker	Councillor F. G. S. White
Councillor G. Beech	Councillor F. J. Williams
(Members of the Council)	

Mrs. D. Chambers	Rev. R. C. Stevens
Mrs. G. B. Norton	Mr. A. Horridge
Rev. R. Berry	Mr. H. G. Groves
Rev. M. McManus	

(Co-opted Members)

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT & MEDICAL SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman Dr. F. G. Lewis (*Chairman*)

The Mayor	Councillor Mrs. R. E. Wakeman
The Deputy Mayor	Councillor F. J. Williams
Alderman T. E. Bennett	Councillor F. G. S. White
Alderman J. C. Price	Rev. R. Berry
Councillor Mrs. B. M. Baker	Rev. M. McManus
Councillor J. W. R. Roe	Rev. R. C. Stevens
Councillor Mrs. B. M. Trigg	Mr. A. Horridge
	Mrs. D. Chambers

STAFF AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and Chief Welfare Officer :

G. M. Reynolds, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

M. Kerrigan, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

*J. W. Waldron, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

*R. M. Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

*J. Vella, M.D., B.Sc., Ph.C., D.L.O., D.P.H.

Consultants (by arrangement with Regional Hospital Board):

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :

W. K. Hamilton, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Chest Physician :

A. W. B. Macdonald, B.Sc., M.D.

Child Psychiatrist :

D. T. Maclay, M.D., D.P.M.

Ophthalmologist :

L. H. G. Moore, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon :

J. A. O'Garra, M.Ch., Orthop., F.R.C.S.

Gynaecologist :

F. Selby Tait, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Chief Dental Officer :

Mrs. J. P. McEwan, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Senior Dental Officer :

Miss J. Caswell, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Officers :

*P. K. G. Fradgley, L.D.S., R.C.S.

*M. Duce, B.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

†W. Parker, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst. P.C., Cert. S.I.B.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

†W. H. Bowman, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.

Inspector in Charge of Housing :

†H. E. Hancox, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.

Inspector in Charge of Food Preparing Premises :

†J. R. W. Dodd, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.

Assistant Cleansing Superintendent :

G. Thomas, M.Inst. P.C., Cert. S.I.B.

District Public Health Inspectors :

†D. C. Clarke, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.

†R. R. Forrest, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.

†R. Drew, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Dip. P.H.I.E.B.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors :

H. E. Evans

S. J. Green

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent Home Nurse :

Mrs. M. Allen, S.R.N., Q.D.N.I., S.C.M., H.V.s Cert.

Superintendent Health Visitor :

Miss W. H. Bennett, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.s Cert.

Health Visitors/School Nurses :

Mrs. E. Aston, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.s Cert.

*Mrs. M. J. Astley, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V.s Cert.

*Mrs. D. A. Beech, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V.s Cert.

Miss V. J. Coulter, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V.s Cert.

Mrs. M. Gwinnell, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V.s Cert.

Mrs. M. H. Hinchliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V.s Cert.

Miss A. Lamb, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I., H.V.s Cert.

Miss O. R. Patience, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.s Cert.

Mrs. M. C. Perry, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.s Cert.

Mrs. E. E. Turner, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.s Cert.

Miss G. B. White, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V.s Cert.

Mrs. B. E. Blackburn, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.s Cert.

Miss S. B. Tighe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.s Cert.

Tuberculosis Visitor :

Mrs. E. M. Nash, S.R.N.

Domiciliary Midwives :

Mrs. A. Arnold, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. Atherley, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. F. Brightman, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. C. M. Cody, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss D. M. Hancox, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. P. M. Hill, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Plant, S.E.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. K. M. Walsh, S.C.M.

District Nurses :

Mrs. J. G. Handy, S.E.N.
 Mrs. M. J. Leatherbarrow, S.R.N.
 Mrs. V. Parres, S.R.N.
 Mrs. E. Woodhouse, S.E.N.
 Mrs. D. A. Smith, S.E.N.
 Mrs. Y. Evans, S.R.N.
 Mrs. M. Mountford, S.R.N.
 Mrs. W. Pagett, S.R.N.
 *Mrs. M. Skupien, S.E.N.
 *Mrs. G. A. Lee, S.R.N.
 *Mrs. J. B. Mason, S.R.N.
 *Mrs. A. J. Husson, S.R.N.
 *Mrs. G. E. Everton (Bathing Attendant).

Speech Therapist :

Miss A. F. Davidson.
 *Mrs. G. M. Stuffs.

Orthoptist :

*Mrs. A. M. Duggan.

Chiropodists :

*Miss J. Fraser.
 *R. Bailey.

Physiotherapist (by arrangement with Regional Hospital Board):

Mrs. K. Price.

Clinic Nurse :

Mrs. M. McHugh, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Nursing Auxiliaries :

Mrs. I. D. Wall.

Mrs. E. M. Webster, S.E.N.

Domestic Help Supervisor :

Mrs. E. H. Taylor.

Dental Surgery Assistants :

Mrs. E. M. Smith, S.E.N.

Mrs. I. H. Robinson, S.E.N.

*Miss D. B. Johnson.

Deputy Chief Welfare Officer :

J. Berry.

Senior Social and Mental Welfare Officer :

Mrs. P. J. Vincent, C.S.W.

Social and Mental Welfare Officers :

J. Houghton.

C. B. Bitson.

P. Hopkins.

J. Pearson.

A. Gilbert.

M. H. Swaithes.

Occupational Therapist/Handicraft Instructress :

Mrs. M. Ashen.

Home Teacher for the Blind :

K. Hancox.

Staff at Old Peoples' Homes :

Matron—Miss M. I. McLennan

"Albert House"

Assistant Matron—Mrs. A. Leishman :

Matron—Miss F. M. Cole

"The Woodlands"

Assistant Matron—Mrs. M. Rivers :

Matron—Miss E. E. Horton

"Primrose House"

General Assistant—Mrs. V. M. Martin :

Matron—Mrs. G. M. Coghlan

"Rose Cottage"

Matron—Miss E. E. Harris

"Lupin House"

Matron—Mrs. G. M. Moss : “Roseland House”
 Matron—Mrs. M. Naylor “Lawnwood House”
 Assistant Matron—Mrs. E. Curwen :

Special Training Centre Supervisor :

Mrs. I. M. Cooper.

Special Training Centre Assistants :

Miss P. H. Kear.
 Miss M. Robinson
 Mrs. M. Wood

Special Training Centre Trainee Assistants :

Miss J. H. Ball.
 Miss C. A. Merrick.

Clerical Staff :

Senior Administrative Assistant :

J. W. Trinder, A.R.S.H., A.R.I.P.H.H.

General Health :

K. Rawlings (Senior Clerk).
 Miss I. Richards (Senior Female Clerk).
 G. H. Darby.
 Mrs. D. Jones.
 Miss P. Garratt.

Welfare :

W. Ashworth (Administrative Assistant).
 Mrs. M. McCartney.
 A. Mason.
 Miss A. E. Hardcastle.
 Miss E. Whitehouse.
 *Mrs. D. Collins.
 *Mrs. M. N. Clarke.

School Health :

R. Woolley (Administrative Assistant).
 Miss M. Mayer.
 Mrs. O. Baker.
 Miss M. Bowen.
 Miss G. Hackett.
 Miss M. Robinson.
 Miss M. Walker.

Sanitary :

Mrs. M. Bennett.
Miss D. Fellows.
Miss M. Price.
G. W. Thomas.

Welfare Food Clerks :

*Mrs. G. Crew.
*Mrs. I. Lewis.
*Miss M. Richards.

* Part-time

† Certificate of the Royal Society of Health — Inspector of Meat
and Other Foods

The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Dudley.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the work of the Health, Welfare and School Health Services for the year 1965.

In 1903 Miss Badley and her sister, Miss L. E. Badley, in remembrance of their grandfather and father, Mr. John Badley and Mr. J. P. Badley, both Surgeons in Dudley for many years, and of their mother, Mrs. Laura Elizabeth Badley, instituted and endowed a Home in Dudley. The objects of the Home were to provide trained nurses for the sick poor living in their own homes irrespective of denomination and entirely free of charge providing they lived within three quarters of a mile of the Market Place. Later the Dudley Invalid Nourishment Fund was established in connection with the Nursing Home with the object of providing nourishment where urgently needed for such sick poor as were attended by the Badley Nurses as they became to be called. In March, 1960, the Local Authority considered that they should assume direct responsibility for the operation of the District Nursing Service, and in October of that year the staff of the Badley District Nursing Association transferred to the County Borough Council and detailed supervision and administration of the Home Nursing Service was carried out by the Superintendent of Home Nurses. The Charity Commissioners were asked whether they would be prepared to transfer to the Local Authority the funds of the Charity but they did not favour this and so the Charity remained in operation to provide supplementary benefits to sick poor persons. At the beginning of 1965 Mr. John Haden Badley, brother of the co-founders of the Badley District Nursing Home, wrote to say that he would like the family name preserved for the sake of his sisters who had given many years service to the community during their life time. The Health Committee agreed that the most appropriate way of doing this would be for the room used by the nurses at the Central Clinic to be called "The Badley Room". In addition a painting of Mr. John Haden Badley, which he had himself presented to the Authority, and a plaque giving information about the Badley Nursing Society was to be placed in the room.

The year has been a very busy one for the medical staff especially as there was not a full establishment of Medical Officers in post throughout the year. Dr. Vella resigned in August to enter general practice and despite a number of advertisements it was not found possible to replace him. There were also a number of changes in the dental staff although fortunately Miss J. Caswell who was originally appointed in a part-time capacity joined the full-time staff in September as a Senior Dental Officer.



In June the Minister of Housing and Local Government announced his decision on the Local Government Commission's Proposals for the West Midlands Special Review Area. He expressed the view that it would be of great advantage if the Re-organisation of Local Government could take place on 1st April, 1966, and with that in mind he directed that the preparation of the necessary Order should be resumed. The making of the Order and its laying before Parliament depended on the outcome of the appeal in the action brought against the Ministry by the Borough of Wednesbury and other Local Authorities. This appeal failed and the West Midland Order was then laid before Parliament on the 9th November and came into operation on the 17th December, 1965. By this Order the County Borough of Dudley on April 1st, 1966, would extend its boundary to include the area of the Urban District of Brierley Hill, the greater part of the Urban District of Sedgley, parts of the Boroughs of Rowley Regis and Tipton and the Urban Districts of Amblecote and Coseley, parts of the Parishes of Himley and Kinver, and part of the Borough of Stourbridge. The population would be increased from 62,000 to an estimated 172,000. Towards the end of the year under review, arrangements were therefore being made for the transfer of staff and also buildings which would include two Old Peoples' Homes, ten Clinics, an Adult Training Centre, a Home for Unmarried Mothers, an Ambulance Station and a number of other properties. In addition it was necessary to get in touch with a large number of Voluntary Organisations, especially those concerned with the welfare of the elderly, and the Physically Handicapped, to make arrangements for the smooth transfer of services.

I am grateful to the Council and all the Committees which I attend for their continued support and encouragement, the general practitioners of the Borough for the co-operation which they give so readily, and to the staff of the Department during a particularly busy year.

I have the honour to be Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. M. Reynolds.

Medical Officer of Health

Dudley House,
Stone Street,
Dudley,
Worcs.

Telephone No.: Dudley 55433

VITAL STATISTICS

Population—Registrar General's estimate, 1965	...	64,050
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1966)	...	£2,783,031
Estimated Product of 1d. Rate (1965/66)	...	£11,100

LIVE BIRTHS:

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate ...	512	549	1061	
Illegitimate ...	50	35	85	
	<hr/> 562	<hr/> 584	<hr/> 1146	
Rate per 1,000 population				17.6
				*(18.0)
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births				7.4

STILLBIRTHS:

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate ...	13	11	24	
Illegitimate ...	1	—	1	
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 25	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births				22.3
				*(15.7)

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
576	595	1171

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 year):

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate ...	13	9	22
Illegitimate ...	4	1	5
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 27

INFANT MORTALITY RATES:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	24.4
		*(19.0)
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	21.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	58.8
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	18.3
		*(13.0)
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	16.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	37.5
		*(27.3)
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		
Deaths	...	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	—

DEATHS:

	M.	F.	Total
	387	298	685
DEATH RATE per 1,000 population			15.90 °(11.5)

*The National Rates are shown in brackets.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

Table I

Cause of Death		M.	F.	Total
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	1	4	5
2	Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic Diseases ...	1	1	2
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 ...	8	10	18
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lungs, Bronchus	38	2	40
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	1	10	11
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	—	9	9
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	37	19	56
15	Leukaemia ...	—	1	1
16	Diabetes ...	2	3	5
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	39	50	89
18	Coronary Disease, Angina ...	86	49	135
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	10	8	18
20	Other Heart Diseases ...	24	43	67
21	Other Circulatory Diseases ...	13	15	28
22	Influenza ...	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia ...	19	19	38
24	Bronchitis ...	44	14	58
25	Other Diseases ...	2	1	3
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	5	1	6
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	2	—	2
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	2	—	2
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	6	—	6
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—
31	Congenital Malformations ...	3	2	5
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	28	27	55
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	7	5	12
34	All other Accidents ...	5	5	10
35	Suicide ...	3	—	3
36	Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—
		387	298	685

DEATHS

There were 685 deaths during the year giving a death rate of 15.90 compared with the national rate of 11.5.

The five most common causes of death were as follows:—

Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	135
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	89
Other Heart Diseases	...	...	...	67
Bronchitis	...	...	...	58
Malignant Neoplasms, Lung and Bronchus	...	...	...	40

Twelve deaths were due to motor vehicle and ten to other accidents. There were three suicides.

BIRTH RATE

There were 1,061 legitimate live births and 85 illegitimate live births compared with 1,076 and 77 for 1964.

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS

There were 27 infant deaths under one year giving an infant mortality rate of 24.4 compared with 18.2 for the previous year and 19.0 for the country generally. The stillbirth rate of 22.3 was slightly lower than for the previous year but was well above the national rate of 15.7.

PREMATURE INFANTS

During the year there were 114 premature live births and 15 premature stillbirths. Of the live births 14 were born and nursed entirely at home and 12 born at home were later transferred to hospital. Eight of the 114 died within 28 days, seven of them within 24 hours of birth.

One of the midwives continued to be responsible for the care of premature babies until they attained 6 lbs. in weight. The total number of visits made by her during the year was 391.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease notified during 1965:

				<i>Numbers Notified</i>		<i>Admitted to Hospital</i>
				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	6	8	—
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	...	...	79	76	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	6	1	2 ...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	5	8	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Food Poisoning ...	...	...	...	—	2	1
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	—	1	—

No outbreaks of food poisoning were brought to the notice of the Department.

No patient was notified as having poliomyelitis.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of notifications of tuberculosis received in the last five years was as follows:—

				<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non- Pulmonary</i>	<i>Total</i>
1965 ...	...	...	...	34	8	42
1964 ...	...	...	...	35	4	39
1963 ...	...	...	...	39	4	43
1962 ...	...	...	...	35	5	40
1961 ...	...	...	...	46	4	50

The following table gives details of new notifications:—

NEW CASES NOTIFIED

<i>Age Groups</i>	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	<i>Total (all ages)</i>
Pulmonary:							
Males	—	1	3	7	11	1	23
Females ..	—	3	3	3	2	—	11
Non-Pulmonary:							
Males	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Females ..	—	—	—	2	2	—	4

In 1965 there were, in addition to the 42 new cases, a further five notifications of tuberculosis occurring in patients diagnosed as having the disease in another area who then moved into the Borough to live. There were 16 outward transfers.

Of the new notifications 14 were of tuberculosis occurring in Asian immigrants as were two of the eight inward transferred notifications.

The number of persons on the register on the 31st December is given for the last five years:—

				<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non- Pulmonary</i>	<i>Total</i>
1965	...	...	...	389	48	437
1964	...	...	...	382	41	423
1963	...	...	...	430	38	468
1962	...	...	...	440	34	474
1961	...	...	...	488	63	551

The following is an analysis of deaths due to tuberculosis:

<i>Age Groups</i>	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	<i>Total (all ages)</i>
Pulmonary:							
Males	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Females ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Non-Pulmonary:							
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In addition nine patients on the register died from another cause. Fourteen patients were given free milk.

One Tuberculosis Visitor is now responsible for visiting all cases of tuberculosis and she works in very close co-operation with the Chest Physician's staff. Intensive follow-up and tracing of contacts is undertaken, including contacts at home, at the place of work, and at school. When necessary, arrangements are made with the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit for contacts to be X-rayed.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The number of new cases occurring during the last five years was as follows:—

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Syphilis	2	5	11	11	12
Gonorrhoea	25	27	18	22	28
Non-Venereal and undiagnosed conditions ...	92	86	111	96	110

These figures which were provided by Dr. Mayou, Venereologist, at the Treatment Centre, Guest Hospital, show that there was no appreciable change in the number of Dudley residents attending the Centre.

The Hospital Management Committee is responsible for making facilities available for treatment but the Local Health Authority's health visiting staff are from time to time asked to follow up defaulting females. Follow up of male defaulters is undertaken by hospital staff.

The Treatment Centre is at the Guest Hospital, Tipton Road, Dudley, which is open at the following times:

Monday	9.0 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Tuesday	9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 4.0 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Wednesday	9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 4.0 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Thursday	9.0 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.
Friday	9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 4.0 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Saturday	9.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Four clinics staffed by midwives were held weekly and mothers attended by appointment. This system is working very well and usually about 14 mothers attend for ante-natal care at each session. This allows the midwife to give her undivided attention to the mother and there is no need for rushing the service as the clinic is not over booked. After booking, arrangements are made for a home visit to be carried out by the midwife. The patient is then seen once a month for the first 28 weeks, every fortnight until the 36th week and after that weekly until the baby is born.

Attendances at the clinics were as follows:—

Number of expectant mothers	...	...	...	465
Total Attendances	...	...	...	1985
Number of clinic sessions	...	...	...	201

Vitamins were sold at all the clinics and 1279 bottles of orange juice and 409 packets of Vitamins A and D were distributed. All expectant mothers were given a co-operation card.

RELAXATION CLASSES

The number of mothers attending for mothercraft and relaxation classes again showed an increase. Midwives and health visitors share responsibility for the work. The following are the figures of attendances at the clinics:—

	1965	1964
Number of attendances	1220	1011
Number of mothers attending:		
(a) Hospital booked	150	98
(b) Domiciliary booked	122	125
Total	272	223

BLOOD TEST CLINICS

These clinics continued to be held once a week at the Central Clinic when 274 routine tests and 49 repeat tests were carried out.

X-RAYS

Appointments were made for 180 expectant mothers to attend the Chest Clinic for X-ray but 41 failed to attend. No patient was diagnosed as having tuberculosis.

MATERNITY PACKS

In addition to the standard maternity pack issued to mothers confined at home, a small pack is issued to mothers delivered in hospital and discharged home early. Maternity packs are also carried in all ambulances.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The Worcestershire Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work makes arrangements for the care of unmarried mothers. The Local Health Authority makes an annual grant and in addition helps with the maintenance of unmarried expectant mothers from the Borough. During 1965 the Authority was responsible for the maintenance of 9 expectant mothers in Mother and Baby Homes at a cost of £253.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

497 infant welfare sessions were held during the year and the total number of children up to the age of 5 years attending was 2,680. Attendances made by children showing the year of birth are set out below.

	<i>Total Attendances</i>
Born in 1965	8,439
Born in 1964	8,155
Born in 1960-63	3,316
	<hr/>
	19,910
	<hr/>

All five clinics in the Borough have two infant welfare sessions weekly. In two clinics both these sessions were attended by a medical officer but in the remaining clinics one session only was attended by a medical officer and the other by a health visitor.

WELFARE FOODS

Welfare foods were sold at all infant welfare clinics but the service at the Old Police Buildings on Friday and Saturday mornings was discontinued because of the small demand.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

Clinics were held every Thursday evening and the first and third Mondays of each month. In addition to providing these premises free of charge the Local Authority also makes a grant towards the Association's work.

DENTAL CARE

The arrangements described in previous reports were continued and expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age received dental treatment.

The following table gives a summary of the work done during 1965:—

*Expectant and
Nursing Mothers Children
under 5 years*

Numbers provided with dental care:			
(i)	Examined	153	259
(ii)	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year	165	177
(iii)	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year	95	140

Forms of dental treatment provided:			
(i)	Extractions	270	243
(ii)	Fillings	203	97
(iii)	Scalings and gum treatment	44	—
(iv)	Silver Nitrate Treatment	2	16
(v)	Dentures provided	38	—
Number of Dental X-rays		5	—
Total number of sessions — 80			

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Errors of Refraction (including squint)	122
External and other	20
	<hr/>
Total	142
	<hr/>
Spectacles prescribed	11

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

Massage:				
Number treated	...	...	...	46
Total treatments	...	...	...	189
Orthopaedic:				
Seen by Surgeon	...	...	...	132
New Cases	...	...	...	30
Total attendances	...	...	...	264

U.V.L. CLINIC

Children treated	...	...	...	4
Total attendances	...	...	...	19

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

Number seen by E.N.T. Consultant	...	...	3
Number referred for operative treatment	...	...	2

MIDWIFERY

Nine midwives, four of whom were teaching midwives, were in practice at the end of the year. Two members of the staff attended Refresher Courses approved by the Central Midwives Board. Since 1956 arrangements have been made for training midwives on the district and 13 pupils completed the second part of their training; all of them were successful in qualifying. The arrangements for training Part II midwifery pupils from Herefordshire County Hospital ceased because training facilities were made available to them locally.

The following table shows the number of children born to Dudley residents during the last five years.

<i>Year</i>			<i>At Home</i>	<i>In Hospital</i>	<i>Total</i>
1965	...	...	262	899	1161
1964	...	...	291	844	1135
1963	...	...	367	783	1150
1962	...	...	455	665	1120
1961	...	...	516	542	1058

The total number of mothers discharged from hospital in the early post-natal period was 820. The following table gives a summary of hospital discharges brought to the notice of the Department.

			1965	1964	1963
24 hours after delivery	...	...	14	22	12
2 days after delivery	...	...	63	25	33
3 days after delivery	...	...	69	20	33
4 days after delivery	...	...	49	31	29
5 days after delivery	...	...	115	66	17
6 days after delivery	...	...	226	140	47
7 days after delivery	...	...	178	250	123
8 days after delivery	...	...	68	45	193
9 days after delivery	...	...	29	20	54
10 days after delivery	...	...	9	15	8
			<hr/> 820	<hr/> 634	<hr/> 549

Co-operation between hospital and domiciliary staff when dealing with mothers in the early post-natal period has shown considerable improvement. To encourage the continuity of care of the patient a district nurse/midwife attended at the Rosemary Ednam Maternity Hospital on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week to meet the mothers who were ready for discharge home. This arrangement worked very successfully and was welcomed by both patients and hospital staff.

Because the appointment of a full-time midwife to undertake maternity nursings was so successful a second appointment was made during the year. This was found necessary because of the increased number of early discharges from hospital.

In addition to the 262 mothers who were delivered at home, 55 other expectant mothers received ante-natal care at the Local Authority Clinics but for a number of reasons they were admitted to hospital either during pregnancy or in labour.

The following table gives the cause for hospital admission:

(a) During Pregnancy

Toxaemia of Pregnancy	...	...	...	10
Post-maturity	...	...	...	7
Malpresentation	...	...	...	5
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	3
Multiple pregnancies	...	...	...	2
Other Causes	...	...	...	8

(b) During Labour

Difficult or prolonged labour	...	...	...	11
Foetal Distress	...	...	...	7
3rd degree perineal tear	...	...	...	2
Premature Labour	...	...	...	11

EMERGENCY CALLS

There are two emergency units which serve the Borough, one being in Wolverhampton and the other at Birmingham. During the year one call was made on this service, but in addition the domiciliary midwives received and dealt with 16 emergency calls through the Ambulance Station. Beds had been reserved in hospital for 14 of these mothers and midwives accompanied them during their transfer to hospital.

ANALGESICS AND DRUGS

132 mothers used Trilene Inhalers. The gas and air machines were all withdrawn during the year.

131 injections of Pethilorfan were given and ergometrine or syntometrine were given routinely after delivery.

MEDICAL AIDS

During the course of their work the midwives requested medical aid for mothers and babies on 256 occasions.

No meeting of the Maternity Liaison Committee was called during the year.

HEALTH VISITING

The establishment of Health Visitors was one Supervisor, three Group Advisors, one of whom has also been trained as a Field Work Supervisor, and 10 health visitors. It has only been possible to maintain the health visiting staff by training and during the year two nurses seconded by the Authority on the Birmingham Course successfully took their Health Visitor's examination and commenced full-time duty in July. The Tuberculosis Visitor appointed in 1964 left after six months with the Authority to take up work at the Chest Clinic. Another Visitor was appointed in her place and the close working arrangement developed with the Chest Clinic did not suffer because of the change.

A number of Health Visitor students from Birmingham visited the Department during the year and their work was supervised by the Field Work Supervisor. Because of the re-organisation of the Health Visitors Training Syllabus students will no longer be attending after 1965 because arrangements have been made in Birmingham for their training. Third year nurses from the Dudley Guest Hospital continued to attend the Department for information, observation and practical experience. One of the Group Advisors attended weekly at the Paediatric Clinic and this arrangement is now well established and appreciated both by health visitors and hospital staff.

Three Health Visitors attended Refresher Courses and in addition most members of the staff attended short courses arranged by the Birmingham Public Health Department on the Pre-school Child and on the Care of the Elderly.

An experienced Health Visitor was attached to the practice of two general practitioners on a trial basis. After six months the situation was reviewed and found to be most satisfactory so that the Health Committee recommended this as a general policy.

The routine screening of babies for phenylketonuria continued and two tests were carried out, one between the 10th and 14th day of life, and the second between the 4th and 6th week. 980 children were tested but no-one was found to have this rare error of metabolism. In addition children of about seven months were routinely tested by health visitors to see if they suffered from any degree of deafness. During the year 594 such tests were carried out, but no child was found to be deaf.

The health visitors work from one Central Clinic and four peripheral clinics, all purpose built except one at Netherton.

In recent years there has been an increased awareness of handicaps in young children so that treatment can be given at the most favourable time. Although some tests for the screening of diseases in the presymptomatic stage were carried out by

health visitors these tests covered only a few conditions and therefore it was decided to form a register of children at risk of developing handicapping conditions. At the end of the year 594 children were on the register and health visitors were expected to give more time to the supervision of these children than those not on the register. It is too early to see how successful this arrangement will be but eventually it is hoped to link up this scheme with the examination of toddlers and school children.

Visits made by health visitors during the year to children under 5 years of age were as follows:—

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Children born in 1965	1056	4579
Children born in 1964	1070	5715
Children born in 1961-63	2424	8334

NURSING SERVICE

At the end of the year there were eight full-time and five part-time nurses engaged on general nursing duties in the home. The employment of more part-time married nurses has been a great advantage as the hours of duty can be arranged to meet the needs of the service and so relieve pressure on the full-time nurses at particularly busy periods.

Mrs. Evans attended the West Midland District Nurse Training Course at Walsall and was successful in obtaining the National Certificate in District Nursing. In addition one nurse attended a Refresher Course at Leeds arranged by the Queens Institute of District Nursing.

MARIE CURIE DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

The Marie Curie Memorial Foundation for the welfare of those suffering from cancer was established in July, 1948, as an independent organisation. The Day and Night Nursing Service which was introduced in Dudley in September, 1963, to assist in the care of patients already being nursed in their own homes continued throughout the year. The purpose of the service is to assist relatives of patients to obtain adequate rest periods from the responsibility of nursing in addition to caring for those who are living at home. At the end of the year two nurses were employed on a part-time basis. One patient only received care and 14 visits were made.

BATH ATTENDANT SERVICE

Because of the shortage of nursing staff in 1964 it was decided to appoint a Bathing Attendant on a part-time basis. The number of patients visited during the year was 39 and 865 baths were carried out. Members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade continued to assist in the bathing of elderly people in the Netherton area.

LAUNDRY SERVICE

A laundry service was introduced in 1964 to meet the needs of incontinent patients under the care of the district nurses. During the year 27 patients used the service and 2,682 items were laundered compared with 258 items in 1964. In addition to the laundry service there was a small demand for incontinent pads, 500 of which were issued during the year.

EQUIPMENT

A further "ripple bed" was purchased by the Department as there was such a heavy demand on the only one in stock. In addition three other "ripple beds" were presented to the Department by Mrs. F. M. Griffiths in memory of her husband, and at the end of the year all of them were in constant use. The Dudley Round Table also presented two wheel chairs to the Department and these also were very much in demand especially during the summer months.

The following table gives further details of the work done during the year.

			1965	1964	1963
Medical Cases	...	...	18,997	14,637	15,670
Surgical Cases	...	...	3,580	2,664	2,035
Tuberculous Cases	...	...	603	932	713
Maternity Cases	...	...	73	32	45
Others	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	<u>23,253</u>	<u>18,265</u>	<u>18,463</u>

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox during the year was 362 of which 338 were children under school age and 24 school children. On the advice of the Ministry of Health primary vaccination against smallpox was offered during the second year of life.

The number of vaccinations carried out on children under 16 years of age for the last five years is shown in the following table.

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Pre-school children ...	338	195	57	895	496
School children ...	24	5	12	1383	3

WHOOPIING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS

During the year 911 children were immunised against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus and a further 389 received booster doses. This protection is usually at the third, fourth and fifth months with a reinforcing dose at eighteen months and again prior to school entry. A further 29 received full protection against tetanus, and 196 completed a course of immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus.

POLIOMYELITIS

1,375 children completed a course of vaccination against poliomyelitis. A further 728 received a reinforcing dose. 63% of the children under the age of 16 are fully protected against poliomyelitis.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. Vaccination against tuberculosis was carried out on 871 occasions. 736 school children of 13 years of age and over were vaccinated following Heaf testing at school, as well as 32 Asian babies and 103 contacts of cases of tuberculosis.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Chief Fire Officer is responsible for the day to day organisation of this service. The establishment of ambulance personnel is 24 men, four of whom are shift leaders, and two women whose work is mainly in connection with sitting case patients.

On appointment all recruits attended a week's course of basic inservice training and arrangements were also made for them to receive a course of first aid lectures. During the year two ambulance drivers attended a Revisionary Training Course at the Central Fire Station in Birmingham.

The ambulance fleet consists of nine vehicles, six being of a dual purpose type for sitting cases or stretcher patients.

The following table shows the mileage and number of patients carried during the past five years.

			<i>Ambulances</i>		<i>Sitting Case Cars</i>	
			<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1965	...	...	4,176	25,381	21,404	97,765
1964	...	...	4,143	25,511	20,871	95,124
1963	...	...	4,081	26,826	19,497	88,458
1962	...	...	3,421	21,254	17,562	83,522
1961	...	...	2,936	18,975	17,586	76,502

During the year 138 ambulance patients involving 925 miles and 1,898 sitting cases involving 4,302 miles were conveyed on behalf of adjoining Authorities. For this service a charge was made.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

HEALTH EDUCATION

Little change has taken place in the re-organisation of this service. The health visitor nominated as Group Advisor for Health Education continued to be responsible for co-ordination of poster and leaflet displays. Discussions and demonstrations were given in ante-natal and infant welfare clinics and health visitors and midwives were involved in this work and in special relaxation classes arranged for expectant mothers. Health education programmes carried out on a small scale are of limited value. During the year £75 was spent on this work, a very small sum for a Departmental activity which should have a high priority.

CHIROPODY

This service continued to be run on a day to day basis by the Old People's Welfare Association. Patients who were unable to travel to the clinic by public transport were provided with ambulance transport. During the year two part-time chiropodists were employed giving a full-time equivalent of 0.75. The Welfare Committee also employed a part-time chiropodist to carry out treatment at Old People's Homes. The total number of attendances at the clinics was 2,912 compared with 1,952 in 1964. The number of treatments given at Old People's Homes was 401 compared with 61 in 1964.

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS

As a result of recommendations received from general practitioners six patients were sent on recuperative holidays during the year.

REHABILITATION OF PROBLEM FAMILIES

Arrangements for the co-ordination of the various social agencies continued during 1965. The case worker employed to deal with problem families was transferred fully to the staff of the Children's Department. She was given only a small case load to enable her to carry out extensive work with selected families. The number of problem families in the Borough is about 60.

CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES OBSERVABLE AT BIRTH

At the request of the Ministry of Health all congenital abnormalities observable at birth were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. As almost without exception births taking place in the Borough are notified by the domiciliary midwife they were asked to notify details of any congenital malformation found. This procedure related to live and still births. Having obtained this initial information the general practitioners are then asked to provide further details. The congenital abnormality is then classified according to the Ministry's recommendation and during the year the following malformations were notified.

Hypospadias	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mongolism	...	...	...	...	...	1
Slight webbing and tapering of toes of both feet						1
Gross abnormalities of Spine and Exomphalos	...					1

DOMESTIC HELP

The demands on this service continued to grow as is illustrated by the increase for the last six years.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
No. of cases assisted during the year ...	220	287	315	355	392	439
Equivalent number of whole-time staff employed at end of year ...	25	26	29	32	33	36

It is becoming increasingly difficult to recruit the right type of women for this work and for the first time there were vacancies for domestic helps throughout the year. It was impossible especially during the peak holiday periods to provide all the applicants with a service which was necessary although no urgent cases were left unattended. The service still caters for the aged and chronic sick, and only 13 maternity cases were given the service.

HOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

The present points scheme allows for the recommendation of medical points in certain severe and chronic illnesses which are considered to be adversely affected by poor housing conditions.

A total of 242 certificates and letters were received in support of housing on medical grounds, and the number of cases in which medical points were recommended was 34.

The source of the correspondence is detailed in the following table:

Memoranda from:	Housing Manager	...	...	89
	Health Visitors	...	...	36
	General Practitioners	...	...	83
	Housing Applicants	...	...	15
	Others	...	...	19

When an application is received it is given the most careful consideration and where necessary further details are obtained on the housing and social conditions by Public Health Inspectors, Health Visitors or Welfare Officers.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

259 candidates for admission to the Superannuation Scheme were examined of whom 9 were rejected.

CLINIC SERVICES

Infant Welfare sessions were held each week as follows:—

Central Clinic, Hall Street, Dudley, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

Netherton Clinic, Brewster Street, Netherton, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

Holly Hall Clinic, Stourbridge Road, Holly Hall, on Monday and Thursday afternoons.

Priory Clinic, Cedar Road, Dudley, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoon.

Dudley Wood Clinic, Dudley Wood Road, Dudley Wood, on Monday and Friday afternoons.

Ante-natal Clinics were held each week as follows:—

Central Clinic on Thursday afternoon.

Priory Clinic on Wednesday afternoon.

Holly Hall Clinic on Tuesday afternoon.

Dudley Wood Clinic on Wednesday afternoon.

Minor Ailments Clinics were held as follows:—

Central Clinic: 9.0—9.45 a.m. daily (Medical Officer in attendance on Monday and Friday only).

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic on Saturday morning.

Ophthalmic Clinics on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings.

Physiotherapy Clinics daily.

Artificial Sunlight Clinics on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Orthopaedic Clinic on Friday.

Dental Clinics were held at Central, Priory, Holly Hall and

Dudley Wood Clinics.

Child Guidance Clinic on Monday morning.

Obstetric Clinic once monthly on Monday.

ANNUAL REPORT 1965

WELFARE SERVICES

The year 1964 was noteworthy from the staffing point of view in that the first Welfare Officer to hold the National Certificate in Social Work Training came to work in the department and this arrival was the beginning of a training programme that began in earnest in 1965. The Welfare Committee approved the seconding of staff for training and it is eventually hoped that most of the staff will hold the National Certificate and bring the fruits of their training into their work. The general picture of the welfare services is again one of continuing growth. Many more applications for the services of the department have been received than last year and it is obvious that they are still far from having reached their full potential.

As has been customary in the past the services of the department will be described under the following headings: mentally disordered, the elderly and the handicapped.

CARE OF THE MENTALLY DISORDERED

Mention has been made in the past of the number of elderly mentally ill patients brought to the notice of the department and of the need of considering this question from the point of view of their care both in the community and in hospital. With the co-operation of General Practitioners and Psychiatrists, the department has continued to foster its plan to restore to the community those elderly patients in hospital who have been receiving treatment for many years but are now ready for discharge. A considerable number of patients have remained in hospital largely because they have no where else to go and again this year, we have admitted many to our Old People's Homes. This practice has caused problems but in the main they have been solved satisfactorily. There have been one or two instances of relapses but after treatment the old people concerned have returned to the Home and settled extremely well.

The following table gives details of admission to mental hospitals. The figures shown refer to the status of the patient at the time of admission.

<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Male</i>			<i>Female</i>		
	<i>In-formal</i>	<i>Com-pulsory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In-formal</i>	<i>Com-pulsory</i>	<i>Total</i>
First Admissions	19	9	28	24	16	40
Re-admissions	15	10	25	20	12	32
Total	34	19	53	44	28	72

It is encouraging to notice a drop in the number of hospital admissions this year although it is difficult to suggest a reason for this. The comparison can best be drawn by showing the hospital admissions in the 5 years ending December, 1965, as shown in the following table:

ADMISSIONS TO MENTAL HOSPITALS

Year	Male			Female			Grand Total
	Informal	Compulsory	Total	Informal	Compulsory	Total	
1961	62	6	68	78	6	84	152
1962	88	5	93	87	1	88	181
1963	84	24	108	82	26	108	216
1964	90	32	122	113	27	140	262
1965	40	13	53	57	15	72	125

The reason for the drop in admissions to mental hospitals in 1965 may be that people are seeking admission informally, and the services of Psychiatrists in day centres, out-patient clinics, and the growth of community care may have had some influence.

There is no real evidence, however, to pin-point any specific cause for the drop in the number of admissions from the department.

The discharges from hospital for the corresponding period were as follows:

DISCHARGES

Year	Male			Female			Grand Total
	Discharges	Deaths	Total	Discharges	Deaths	Total	
1961	66	7	73	69	5	74	147
1962	86	3	89	94	5	99	188
1963	92	3	95	97	4	101	196
1964	109	7	116	126	10	136	252
1965	67	5	72	102	2	104	176

The total number of referrals to the department under the Mental Health Act during the year was as follows:

<i>Source</i>	<i>Mentally ill</i>	<i>Psycho-pathic</i>	<i>Sub-normal</i>	<i>Severely Sub-normal</i>	<i>Total</i>
General Practitioners ..	37	—	1	—	38
Hospital. On discharge from in-patient treatment ..	168	1	—	—	169
Hospital. After or during out-patient or day treatment ..	10	—	—	—	10
Local Education Authorities	—	—	26	3	29
Police and Courts	12	—	—	—	12
Other sources	1	—	—	—	1
Total	228	1	27	3	259

This total of 259 compares with 304 in 1964 but it is not possible again to attach any particular significance to this other than that the extension of the community services throughout the year may perhaps be showing their influence.

The services of the department for the mentally ill are run in conjunction with the hospital out-patient services which also at the Child Guidance Clinic throughout the year and this in itself connection with sub-normal children, the day centre at Barnsley Hall Hospital and the psychiatric social club. The department has continued to provide a Welfare Officer to the team working at the child guidance clinic throughout the year and this in itself has extended the work of the department.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS — THE ELDERLY MENTALLY ILL

Reference was made in last year's report to the special problem concerning the elderly mentally ill. The incidence of admission to hospital for people over 70 with figures for 1964 are shown in the table below:

<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Male</i>			<i>Female</i>		
	<i>In-formal</i>	<i>Com-pulsory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In-formal</i>	<i>Com-pulsory</i>	<i>Total</i>
1964	7	5	12	11	6	17
1965	3	—	3	9	4	13

These figures show a decrease which has generally been apparent throughout the year.

THE TRAINING CENTRE, DIXONS GREEN

The number of sub-normal children attending the Training Centre at the end of the year was 62, the average number on the roll throughout the year being 60. During the year three children were taken into hospital permanently whilst three others went there for short stays.

A number of people have visited the Centre during the year. These included 22 hospital nurses who visited the Centre as part of their Training Courses, two student Child Care Officers, five Welfare Officers, one student teacher and the tutor and students of the Bilston Course of Teachers for the Mentally Handicapped. In addition two students from the National Association of Mental Health Course attended the Centre and one of them did her 6 weeks teaching practice at the Centre.

The programme of socialisation continued again this year with weekly visits to the town and neighbouring districts. Some of the intermediate group are now also using the public library.

The Youth Group continues to flourish and both parents and children look forward to the monthly meeting.

As usual an Open Day was held in the summer and the Christmas party was held this year at the Station Hotel. The Mayor and Mayoress attended both these functions as did members of the Voluntary Committee; both functions were a great success.

The children also took part in the Harvest Festival in St. John's Church and each class made special offerings apart from the gifts to the Harvest Festival.

In October a Holiday Home was opened by His Worship the Mayor (Councillor C. E. Clarke) at Rhyl and it is intended this home will be used by sub-normal children and their parents. It is a most valuable addition to the facilities now available and marks the end of many years of work by the Voluntary Association. It will be appreciated that for parents with a sub-normal child a holiday can be quite a difficult thing to arrange and one of the first mothers to use this Holiday Home was having her first holiday away from Dudley for 60 years. Our very grateful thanks are due to all the voluntary workers who did so much to make this venture a great success.

The Centre has received help from many people throughout the year and this is always given readily and willingly.

CARE OF THE AGED

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

The number of places available in the Old People's Homes was not increased during the year. The Borough had the number of beds per thousand population suggested by the national averages in the Ministry of Health returns and in addition the foreshadowing of the changes in the Borough boundaries made planning difficult. That the Old People's Homes were used to the fullest extent will be seen from the following table which shows the number of admissions and discharges during the year. The rather high figure shown in the discharge column refers to people who were admitted to the Homes for a temporary stay. The need for this service continues to grow and the Welfare Committee are very anxious to afford every facility to those looking after elderly relatives to take over their responsibility for a short time so that they can have a holiday.

<i>Home</i>	<i>No. of Residents 1st January, 1965</i>	<i>Ad- missions</i>	<i>Dis- charges</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>No. of Residents 31st December, 1965</i>
Lawnwood House ..	41	29	26	2	42
Albert House ..	22	5	4	1	22
The Woodlands ..	23	11	9	2	23
Primrose House ..	10	3	4	—	9
Rose Cottage ..	9	4	3	—	10
Lupin House ..	8	8	6	2	8
Roseland House ..	10	4	3	1	10
Deaf Association Malvern	2	—	—	—	2
Church Army, Woking	1	—	—	—	1
R.N.I.D., Felixstowe	1	—	—	—	1
Cheshire Home, Penn	1	—	—	—	1
Fen Place, Sussex ..	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ..	129	64	55	8	130

During the year the full cost to the Borough for each resident in the Homes which were directly maintained was £8 11s. 6d. per week. According to the regulations those residents who can afford to pay this sum are asked to do so. Not many residents, of course, can pay this charge.

In 1964 for the first time a study was made of the physical and mental condition of people seeking admission to the Homes. A similar study was done in 1965 of those already resident. From these studies useful information emerged which will influence future plans when preparing residential accommodation for the aged. For example, from the sample of 35 admissions on a permanent basis during 1965 the following information was obtained:

AGE GROUPS

<i>Age Groups</i>						<i>Total</i>
65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 plus	
3	3	7	16	4	2	35

The civil status of the people concerned was as follows:

<i>Married</i>	<i>Widow/Widower</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Separated</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nil	23	12	Nil	Nil	35

Of the 35 admitted, 32 were offered a place after being on the waiting list for a short period and 3 were admitted in an emergency following upon some crisis.

In continuing this study the following factors were used to try and find out what prompted old people to ask for admission to a Home; these were:

- (a) physical deterioration
- (b) mental deterioration
- (c) unsuitable accommodation
- (d) loneliness
- (e) domestic friction

In the following table the principal cause for admission is shown:

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Living alone</i>	<i>With relatives</i>	<i>In lodgings</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Homeless</i>	<i>Total</i>
Physical deterioration ..	7	6	2	7	1	23
Mental deterioration ..	—	1	—	3	—	4
Unsuitable accommodation	—	2	4	—	—	6
Loneliness	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic friction	—	—	2	—	—	2

Of the 35 people concerned, 4 had been receiving meals on wheels and 6 had been receiving home help.

DUDLEY OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE ASSOCIATION

During the year this Association has continued its work among the old people of the Borough. It has extended the visiting service for the elderly, the organising and running of Old People's Clubs, the holding of an Annual Rally, a holiday at the seaside and the provision of Christmas parcels. The chiropody service for old people is also organised by the Association and 401 people have benefited from this service.

DUDLEY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

The Dudley Council of Social Service was brought into being to enable all voluntary associations in the Borough to carry out welfare work and discuss their aims and objects. It was hoped that this would prevent the duplication of services and stimulate interest in the Voluntary Services.

In conjunction with the Health and Welfare Department the Council of Social Service held a three day exhibition on the work of the Voluntary Organisations both National and Local. The exhibition was opened by the Countess of Dartmouth and was attended by some 2,000 people including visitors from the senior schools in the Borough.

CARE OF THE HANDICAPPED

BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

The Wolverhampton, Dudley and District Institute for the Blind continued this year as the Authority's agent in providing the services to the blind and the partially sighted. The number of blind and partially sighted persons in the Borough at the 31st December grouped according to age was as follows:

Age in years	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 to 15 ..	3	—	3	—	1	1
16 to 20 ..	—	1	1	1	—	1
21 to 39 ..	6	4	10	—	—	—
40 to 59 ..	9	4	13	2	1	3
60 to 64 ...	5	10	15	1	2	3
65 to 69 ..	1	8	9	1	—	1
70 to 79 ..	15	11	26	1	—	1
80 to 89 ..	13	30	43	—	1	1
90 and over ..	2	3	5	—	—	—
Total ..	54	71	125	6	5	11

DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

The Council deals with its duties towards the deaf and hard of hearing through the agency of the Worcestershire and Herefordshire Association for work among the deaf. The number of deaf and hard of hearing persons registered in the Borough at 31st December was as follows:—

	<i>Children under 16</i>		<i>Persons aged 16 to 64</i>		<i>Persons aged 65 and over</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Deaf persons with speech ..	2	3	12	9	—	2
Deaf persons without speech	4	—	11	6	3	4
Hard of hearing	—	1	2	9	16	18
Total	6	4	25	24	19	24

The Missioner for the Deaf, who through the Worcestershire and Herefordshire Association has been associated with this Borough for many years, continued throughout the year with his normal visiting and case work and with fortnightly church services and a social evening each Saturday night.

PERMANENTLY PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The figures for the substantially and permanently handicapped on the 31st December were as follows:—

	<i>Under 16 years</i>	<i>16 to 64 years</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Male	6	96	47	149
Female	6	80	50	136
Total	12	176	97	285

This year saw the first full trading year of the new sheltered workshops for the sighted disabled at Sedgley. These workshops are the responsibility of the County of Staffordshire and the County Boroughs of Wolverhampton and Dudley in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour. The workshops are now fully equipped to carry out most routine repetitive machine work in metal and it is hoped that it will be possible to take on contract work in competition with open industry and so enable the handicapped to earn themselves a place in the employment field which perhaps might otherwise never have been opened to them. It may even be possible for a small number of those in training to reach a point of competence and dexterity which will enable them to transfer from the workshops to open industry.

During the year there were 9 people from Dudley in the workshops and 8 managed very well although the one remaining person had to leave. It was an extremely difficult period both for the workshops since it was the first full year of work, and for the handicapped people themselves, some of whom had never worked before. Quite apart from their physical difficulties they had to contend for the first time with the discipline of a workshop which had to be competitive and kept to strict factory hours and regulations. From the workshop management side, there was some concern felt because until all the physically handicapped people were assembled together it was not known to what extent they would be capable both individually and as teams of carrying out the types of work thought suitable. The Management Committee were most fortunate in having the advice and active support of a number of industrialists. The settling down difficulties were eventually overcome and after much trial and error suitable work was obtained so that towards the end of the year the workshops began to show evidence of success. Considerable discussion took place as to whether the workshops should specialise but after many projects had been considered it was decided that over-specialisation was dangerous as the workshops were not in a position to compete with firms who had been doing specialised work for many years.

For those not capable of operating the complex machinery in the workshops light assembly work was started, some of which was on contract to other manufacturers.

There is now for the first time available in the Borough a stream of sheltered employment ranging from the work of the Handicraft Centre through the sheltered workshops and thence, it is hoped, for some people, to open industry. It is obvious that not many physically handicapped people will follow through this course but in any event many of them now have a chance that they never had before and show every intention of taking full advantage of it.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

In the following table the classification of the physically handicapped in the Borough is shown. In the table the code letters A, B, C, D and E have the following meanings:—

- A. Handicapped persons (other than children) who though possibly needing training for some new occupation are capable of work under ordinary industrial conditions.
- B. Handicapped persons (other than children) who are incapable of work under ordinary industrial conditions but who are mobile and capable of work in sheltered workshops.
- C. Handicapped persons (other than children) who are incapable of work under ordinary industrial conditions but who are insufficiently mobile for work in sheltered workshops but who are capable of work at home.

- D. Handicapped persons (other than children) who are incapable of or not available for work.
- E. Handicapped persons who are children under the age of 16 years and whose needs are likely to be met under other enactments but for whom the local authority have a general responsibility under Section 29 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

<i>Disability</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amputations	5	1	1	10	—	17
Arthritis and Rheumatism	3	6	9	30	—	48
Congenital malformations and deformations	3	1	3	7	5	19
Diseases of the Digestive and Genito-Urinary systems; of the Heart or Circulatory System, or the Respiratory System (other than Tuberculosis) and of the skin	17	9	10	24	1	61
Injuries of the Head, Face, Neck, Thorax, Abdomen, Pelvis or Trunk. Injuries or Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) of the upper and lower limbs and of the spine ..	15	4	6	16	2	43
Organic Nervous Diseases—Epilepsy, Disseminated Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Hemiplegia, Sciatica, etc... ..	12	7	11	27	4	61
Neuroses, Psychoses and other Nervous and Mental Diseases not included in Organic Nervous Diseases	3	3	3	7	—	16
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	2	1	3	1	—	7
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	2	2	2	3	—	9
Disease and Injuries not specified above	2	—	—	2	—	4
Totals	64	34	48	127	12	285

It will be noted that the highest figure in the various categories is under Section D, that is those who are incapable of or not available for work. A considerable number are classified under this heading mainly because of their age.

REMEDIAL AIDS AND ADAPTATIONS

During the year the department has carried out its duties to help physically handicapped people to manage in their homes by the provision of special aids and adaptations. In addition, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, the department has carried out several major works in providing garages for invalid tricycles. The cost of this service during the year was £211.

OTHER SERVICES

THE PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

Under Section 48 of the National Assistance Act, the local authority has a duty to protect the property of a person admitted to an Old People's Home or to hospital whether this be general or mental hospital where it appears there is a risk of loss or damage to the property and that no other suitable arrangements could be made by a relative or friend. This duty in conjunction with the obligation to look after the valuables and property of the resident of the Old People's Home involves the department in a good deal of work as it means dealing with solicitors, the Crown solicitors, the Court of Protection and the setting up of Receiverships. There were 7 major cases of protection of property during the year and as usual, the Police gave the most valuable assistance.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

There are no special premises for use as temporary accommodation within the Borough but during the year the department has given all the help it can to people in need of temporary accommodation and in many of the problems arising, the Housing Manager and his staff have been most helpful and co-operative.

BURIALS

The County Borough has a duty under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act to make arrangements for the burial or cremation of the body of a person who has died within the Borough where it appears that no other suitable arrangements have been made for the disposal of the body. There were 4 applications during the year for the local authority to help in this matter. In 3 cases it was possible to make other arrangements but in the remaining case there was no other alternative but to arrange the funeral.

MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service are responsible for carrying out the meals on wheels scheme and they do this efficiently and most willingly. During the year 12,246 meals were supplied and I am pleased to be able to report that the 5 day week service initiated at the end of 1964 was carried on throughout the year.

ANNUAL HOLIDAY FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The annual holiday for physically handicapped people was held again this year when 100 people including the handicapped, staff and escorts went to the Derbyshire Miners' Holiday Centre at Skegness.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION AND ATTENDANCE

Education is provided in 24 primary schools, 9 secondary modern schools and 3 grammar schools (one for boys, one for girls and 1 mixed school). In addition there is a day school for educationally subnormal children and 2 nursery schools. Average numbers in attendance and on roll at the end of the year were as follows:—

			Average No. on Roll	Average No. in Attendance	
INFANTS' SCHOOLS:					
Dudley Wood	...	...	126	115	
Holly Hall	...	...	172	153	
Kate's Hill	...	...	120	110	
Priory	...	...	204	185	
Saltwells	...	...	92	86	
St. James's C.E.	...	...	155	144	
Wren's Nest	...	...	164	139	
Yew Tree Hills	...	...	127	115	
INFANTS' AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS:					
Blowers Green	...	...	246	233	
Northfield Road	...	...	200	184	
Park	...	...	282	264	
Sledmere	...	...	314	287	
St. Edmund's C.E.	...	...	231	192	
St. John's C.E.	...	...	226	211	
St. Joseph's R.C.	...	...	292	272	
St. Thomas's C.E.	...	...	90	84	
Sycamore Green	...	...	257	241	
JUNIOR SCHOOLS:					
Bowling Green	...	...	425	404	
Jessons C.E.	...	...	164	155	
Kate's Hill	...	...	219	210	
Netherton C.E.	...	...	193	182	
Priory	...	...	373	347	
Woodside	...	...	320	304	
Wren's Nest	...	...	330	306	
Sutton Special E.S.N. (Mixed) School	...	...	119	110	
Total	...	...	5441	5033	% of Average Attendance 92.5

*Average
No. on
Roll* *Average
No. in
Attendance*

SECONDARY MODERN:

Bishop Milner R.C.	...	542	488	
Blue Coat	...	285	260	
Hillcrest	...	463	427	
Holly Hall	...	321	293	
Park Boys	...	266	248	
Park Girls	...	311	278	
Rosland	...	248	230	
Saltwells	...	258	246	
Wren's Nest	...	530	479	
<hr/>				
Total	...	3224	2949	<i>% of Average Attendance 91.5</i>
<hr/>				

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS:

Dudley Grammar School	...	508	484	
Dudley High School	...	498	474	
Sir Gilbert Cloughton Grammar/Technical	...	474	443	
<hr/>				
Total	...	1480	1401	<i>% of Average Attendance 94.6</i>
<hr/>				

NURSERY SCHOOLS:

Netherton Park Nursery	...	40	34	
Priory Nursery	...	105	89	
<hr/>				
Total	...	145	123	<i>% of Average Attendance 84.8</i>
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ARRANGEMENTS FOR PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

As in previous years children attending schools in the Borough were medically examined:—

1. During the first year at school.
2. Between the ages of 9 and 10.
3. Between the ages of 14 and 15.

Children absent at the time of the inspection were given another appointment soon after they returned to school.

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS:

The following table shows the number of children examined by years of birth and the number of individual pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental disease and infestation with vermin).

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		Pupils found to require treatment (excluding Dental Disease and Infestation with Vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	For any other Condition	Total Individual Pupils
1961 and later ..	107	107	—	—	3	3
1960 ..	347	342	5	4	21	25
1959 ..	350	340	10	11	21	32
1958 ..	54	50	4	—	3	3
1957 ..	13	1	1	1	—	1
1956 ..	8	8	—	—	—	—
1955 ..	238	238	—	13	15	28
1954 ..	113	113	—	5	6	11
1953 ..	17	16	1	—	1	1
1952 ..	18	16	2	1	1	2
1951 ..	75	74	1	10	2	12
1950 and earlier ..	945	942	3	64	22	86
Total ..	2286	2259	27	109	95	204

The total number of children examined decreased by 146 to 2286. Of these 27 (1.18%) were considered to be of unsatisfactory general condition compared with 59 for the previous year. These pupils were seen frequently and in addition to advice given to the parents concerning their medical and social care arrangements were made with the family doctor for them to receive any treatment thought to be necessary.

PRESENCE OF PARENTS AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Group Inspected	No. of Pupils Inspected	Percentage of Parents Present
Entrants	764	87.04
Leavers	1029	4.9
Other Periodics	493	74.8

The attendance of parents at the initial examination at the Infants School was good as the figures above indicate. The parents seemed to appreciate the opportunity of discussing not only matters concerning the health of their children but also social and family matters with the examining medical officer. Co-operation in completing the questions sent to all parents prior

to the routine medical inspection, requesting information of any past medical history of their child, was very good. The information received proved time saving at the routine medical inspection in school. Despite the fact that many parents are at work and pupils at the age of 15 prefer to be unaccompanied it is surprising that so few parents take the opportunity to be present for this important medical inspection which may be the last comprehensive medical examination that many will have.

Year	No. of children examined	No. of children referred to hospital	No. of children referred to hospital by		No. of children referred to hospital by other means
			General Practitioner	Other	
1950-51	107	107	107	—	—
1951-52	147	147	147	—	—
1952-53	150	150	150	—	—
1953-54	154	154	154	—	—
1954-55	151	151	151	—	—
1955-56	158	158	158	—	—
1956-57	153	153	153	—	—
1957-58	153	153	153	—	—
1958-59	153	153	153	—	—
1959-60	153	153	153	—	—
1960-61	153	153	153	—	—
1961-62	153	153	153	—	—
1962-63	153	153	153	—	—
1963-64	153	153	153	—	—
1964-65	153	153	153	—	—
1965-66	153	153	153	—	—
1966-67	153	153	153	—	—
1967-68	153	153	153	—	—
1968-69	153	153	153	—	—
1969-70	153	153	153	—	—
1970-71	153	153	153	—	—
1971-72	153	153	153	—	—
1972-73	153	153	153	—	—
1973-74	153	153	153	—	—
1974-75	153	153	153	—	—
1975-76	153	153	153	—	—
1976-77	153	153	153	—	—
1977-78	153	153	153	—	—
1978-79	153	153	153	—	—
1979-80	153	153	153	—	—
1980-81	153	153	153	—	—
1981-82	153	153	153	—	—
1982-83	153	153	153	—	—
1983-84	153	153	153	—	—
1984-85	153	153	153	—	—
1985-86	153	153	153	—	—
1986-87	153	153	153	—	—
1987-88	153	153	153	—	—
1988-89	153	153	153	—	—
1989-90	153	153	153	—	—
1990-91	153	153	153	—	—
1991-92	153	153	153	—	—
1992-93	153	153	153	—	—
1993-94	153	153	153	—	—
1994-95	153	153	153	—	—
1995-96	153	153	153	—	—
1996-97	153	153	153	—	—
1997-98	153	153	153	—	—
1998-99	153	153	153	—	—
1999-00	153	153	153	—	—
2000-01	153	153	153	—	—
2001-02	153	153	153	—	—
2002-03	153	153	153	—	—
2003-04	153	153	153	—	—
2004-05	153	153	153	—	—
2005-06	153	153	153	—	—
2006-07	153	153	153	—	—
2007-08	153	153	153	—	—
2008-09	153	153	153	—	—
2009-10	153	153	153	—	—
2010-11	153	153	153	—	—
2011-12	153	153	153	—	—
2012-13	153	153	153	—	—
2013-14	153	153	153	—	—
2014-15	153	153	153	—	—
2015-16	153	153	153	—	—
2016-17	153	153	153	—	—
2017-18	153	153	153	—	—
2018-19	153	153	153	—	—
2019-20	153	153	153	—	—
2020-21	153	153	153	—	—
2021-22	153	153	153	—	—
2022-23	153	153	153	—	—
2023-24	153	153	153	—	—
2024-25	153	153	153	—	—
2025-26	153	153	153	—	—
2026-27	153	153	153	—	—
2027-28	153	153	153	—	—
2028-29	153	153	153	—	—
2029-30	153	153	153	—	—
2030-31	153	153	153	—	—
2031-32	153	153	153	—	—
2032-33	153	153	153	—	—
2033-34	153	153	153	—	—
2034-35	153	153	153	—	—
2035-36	153	153	153	—	—
2036-37	153	153	153	—	—
2037-38	153	153	153	—	—
2038-39	153	153	153	—	—
2039-40	153	153	153	—	—
2040-41	153	153	153	—	—
2041-42	153	153	153	—	—
2042-43	153	153	153	—	—
2043-44	153	153	153	—	—
2044-45	153	153	153	—	—
2045-46	153	153	153	—	—
2046-47	153	153	153	—	—
2047-48	153	153	153	—	—
2048-49	153	153	153	—	—
2049-50	153	153	153	—	—
2050-51	153	153	153	—	—
2051-52	153	153	153	—	—
2052-53	153	153	153	—	—
2053-54	153	153	153	—	—
2054-55	153	153	153	—	—
2055-56	153	153	153	—	—
2056-57	153	153	153	—	—
2057-58	153	153	153	—	—
2058-59	153	153	153	—	—
2059-60	153	153	153	—	—
2060-61	153	153	153	—	—
2061-62	153	153	153	—	—
2062-63	153	153	153	—	—
2063-64	153	153	153	—	—
2064-65	153	153	153	—	—
2065-66	153	153	153	—	—
2066-67	153	153	153	—	—
2067-68	153	153	153	—	—
2068-69	153	153	153	—	—
2069-70	153	153	153	—	—
2070-71	153	153	153	—	—
2071-72	153	153	153	—	—
2072-73	153	153	153	—	—
2073-74	153	153	153	—	—
2074-75	153	153	153	—	—
2075-76	153	153	153	—	—
2076-77	153	153	153	—	—
2077-78	153	153	153	—	—
2078-79	153	153	153	—	—
2079-80	153	153	153	—	—
2080-81	153	153	153	—	—
2081-82	153	153	153	—	—
2082-83	153	153	153	—	—
2083-84	153	153	153	—	—
2084-85	153	153	153	—	—
2085-86	153	153	153	—	—
2086-87	153	153	153	—	—
2087-88	153	153	153	—	—
2088-89	153	153	153	—	—
2089-90	153	153	153	—	—
2090-91	153	153	153	—	—
2091-92	153	153	153	—	—
2092-93	153	153	153	—	—
2093-94	153	153	153	—	—
2094-95	153	153	153	—	—
2095-96	153	153	153	—	—
2096-97	153	153	153	—	—
2097-98	153	153	153	—	—
2098-99	153	153	153	—	—
2099-00	153	153	153	—	—
2100-01	153	153	153	—	—
2101-02	153	153	153	—	—
2102-03	153	153	153	—	—
2103-04	153	153	153	—	—
2104-05	153	153	153	—	—
2105-06	153	153	153	—	—
2106-07	153	153	153	—	—
2107-08	153	153	153	—	—
2108-09	153	153	153	—	—
2109-10	153	153	153	—	—
2110-11	153	153	153	—	—
2111-12	153	153	153	—	—
2112-13	153	153	153	—	—
2113-14	153	153	153	—	—
2114-15	153	153	153	—	—
2115-16	153	153	153	—	—
2116-17	153	153	153	—	—
2117-18	153	153	153	—	—
2118-19	153	153	153	—	—
2119-20	153	153	153	—	—
2120-21	153	153	153	—	—
2121-22	153	153	153	—	—
2122-23	153	153	153	—	—
2123-24	153	153	153	—	—
2124-25	153	153	153	—	—
2125-26	153	153	153	—	—
2126-27	153	153	153	—	—
2127-28	153	153	153	—	—
2128-29	153	153	153	—	—
2129-30	153	153	153	—	—
2130-31	153	153	153	—	—
2131-32	153	153	153	—	—
2132-33	153	153	153	—	—
2133-34	153	153	153	—	—
2134-35	153	153	153	—	—
2135-36	153	153	153	—	—
2136-37	153	153	153	—	—
2137-38	153	153	153	—	—
2138-39	153	153	153	—	—
2139-40	153	153	153	—	—
2140-41	153	153	153	—	—
2141-42	153	153	153	—	—
2142-43	153	153	153	—	—
2143-44	153	153	153	—	—
2144-45	153	153	153	—	—
2145-46	153	153	153	—	—
2146-47	153	153	153	—	—
2147-48	153	153	153	—	—
2148-49	153	153	153	—	—
2149-50	153	153	153	—	—
2150-51	153	153	153	—	—
2151-52	153	153	153	—	—
2152-53	153	153	153	—	—
2153-54	153	153	153	—	—
2154-55	153	153	153	—	—
2155-56	153	153	153	—	—
2156-57	153	153	153	—	—
2157-58	153	153	153	—	—
2158-59	153	153	153	—	—
2159-60	153	153	153	—	—
2160-61	153	153	153	—	—
2161-62	153	153	153	—	—
2162-63	153	153	153	—	—
2163-64	153	153	153	—	—
2164-65	153	153	153	—	—
2165-66	153	153	153	—	—
2166-67	153	153	153	—	—
2167-68	153	153	153	—	—
2168-69	153	153	153	—	—
2169-70	153	153	153	—	—
2170-71	153	153	153	—	—
2171-72	153	153	153	—	—
2172-73	153	153	153</		

DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin	119	8
5	Eyes:		
	(a) Vision	67	20
	(b) Squint	3	3
	(c) Other	6	3
6	Ears:		
	(a) Hearing	16	12
	(b) Otitis Media	12	6
	(c) Other	7	—
7	Nose and Throat	8	20
8	Speech	6	3
9	Lymphatic Glands	2	6
10	Heart	—	9
11	Lungs	4	20
12	Development:		
	(a) Hernia	1	—
	(b) Other	5	11
13	Orthopaedic:		
	(a) Posture	7	9
	(b) Feet	2	9
	(c) Other	6	9
14	Nervous System:		
	(a) Epilepsy	1	5
	(b) Other	4	6
15	Psychological:		
	(a) Development	5	2
	(b) Stability	4	5
16	Abdomen	4	1
17	Other	48	10

T—Defect requiring treatment.

O—Defect requiring observation.

It is not possible to draw any general conclusion from these figures as the definition "requiring treatment" and "requiring observation" varies with different school medical officers. Those under observation include many defects which may be corrected spontaneously, never require treatment and are kept under observation as a precautionary measure.

OTHER INSPECTIONS

		1965	1964
Number of Special Inspections ...	...	783	1304
Number of Re-Inspections ...	...	485	1082
		<u>1268</u>	<u>2386</u>

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND AT THE FOREGOING INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
4	Skin	1	20	—	49	2	8	3	77
5	Eyes:								
	(a) Vision	16	47	74	106	19	25	109	178
	(b) Squint	7	16	1	4	2	9	10	29
	(c) Other	—	8	2	5	1	2	3	15
6	Ears:								
	(a) Hearing	5	22	3	8	3	7	11	37
	(b) Otitis Media ..	4	30	4	25	—	4	8	59
	(c) Other	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	9
7	Nose and Throat ..	—	83	4	19	—	18	4	120
8	Speech	7	16	—	6	2	6	9	28
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	—	59	1	18	—	9	1	86
10	Heart	—	5	—	7	1	12	1	24
11	Lungs	3	34	—	8	2	17	5	59
12	Development:								
	(a) Hernia	—	8	1	5	1	2	2	15
	(b) Other	1	76	—	10	6	18	7	104
13	Orthopaedic:								
	(a) Posture	4	30	5	32	2	4	11	66
	(b) Feet	9	43	1	43	—	12	10	98
	(c) Other	6	54	5	146	4	18	15	218
14	Nervous System:								
	(a) Epilepsy	1	7	—	4	1	4	2	15
	(b) Other	—	6	—	5	—	5	—	16
15	Psychological:								
	(a) Development ..	—	2	—	3	—	10	—	13
	(b) Stability	—	20	—	2	—	10	—	32
16	Abdomen	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	13
17	Other	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	6

T — Defect requiring treatment.

O — Defect requiring observation.

A total of 1268 children were seen at these special inspections, 783 of these at the various clinics at the requests of parents, general practitioners, head teachers, school nurses or education welfare officers. The majority of children calling for this continued supervision were those with defects of skin, vision, ear, nose, throat and lungs. Parents were advised and their children referred to their general practitioner or the appropriate specialist after discussion with the general practitioner. The remaining 485 pupils were seen at re-inspections in all schools in the Borough. These children were noted at previous periodic medical inspections to be in need of further observation, treatment or advice. These inspections are found to be of particular value in bringing to light children who, owing to one cause or another, have failed to attend either the specialist clinic or their general practitioner.

MINOR AILMENT CLINIC

Minor ailment and school clinics continued throughout the year at the Central Clinic which was open for treatment between 9 and 10 a.m. each day, with a doctor in attendance on Monday and Fridays only.

During 1965 a total of 100 pupils were treated at Minor Ailment Clinics compared with 409 in the previous year.

SCHOOL ABSENCES

The following figures give details of medical examinations carried out at the request of the Chief Education Officer. In each case special appointments at the clinic or home visits were made:—

Unfit for school	...	...	...	8
Fit for school	...	...	...	46
				—
Total	...			54
				—

RECOMMENDATIONS:

<i>Unfit for School:</i> General Practitioners			
informed and cases kept under review			8
<i>Fit for School:</i>			
To attend ordinary school	...	...	31
To attend school with provision of			
transport	...	...	4
For Malvern Open Air School	...		8
Transferred to another school	...		1
To have school dinners	...		1
Physical activities to be limited	...		1
			—
			46
			—
			54
			—

WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES

The majority of the nurses doing school work are also health visitors and, since they know the child's background before he enters school, they are well qualified to direct and lead the child and also to advise the mother and teacher on matters relating to physical and mental health.

SCHOOL VISITS:

Routine Inspections (with Medical Officer)	...	199
Cleanliness Surveys	...	220
Other reasons (including Vision Inspections, Diphtheria Immunisation, B.C.G. Vaccination and miscellaneous sessions)	...	417

HOME VISITS:

Cases of uncleanness	...	...	...	...	111
Other reasons	...	...	...	...	421

IN ATTENDANCE AT CLINICAL SESSIONS

...	695
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

HEALTH EDUCATION

In March it was found possible to start a series of Health Education talks by health visitors in the senior schools of the Borough. At first one school only was involved but the arrangements were so successful that requests for a similar course of talks and discussion were made by other headteachers and by the end of the year ten senior schools were being visited. It is hoped that there will be a further expansion of this service.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION**HEAF TESTS - SCHOOL ENTRANTS**

A Heaf Test was offered to 764 school entrants and carried out in 694 cases, 70 parents either having failed to give their consent or to present the child for the application or reading of the test. The 694 tests applied yielded 75 positive results. In 57 of these cases no action was required, the child either having had B.C.G. previously or being already known at the Chest Clinic. The remaining 18 cases were X-rayed and examined clinically at the Chest Clinic but no child was found to be suffering from active tuberculosis. The children were later

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Ministry of Health Circular 19/64 received in December consolidated and brought up to date all the information and recommendations on vaccination against tuberculosis.

The arrangement, as well as providing for the vaccination of contacts of cases of tuberculosis, included the vaccination of children of 13 years and over. In addition children between 10 and 13 were offered vaccination at the discretion of the Local Authority as well as pupils over 14 years of age, and students at Universities, Teachers' Training Colleges, Technical Colleges, or other Establishments of Further Education.

In accordance with the Ministry policy all children in their second and subsequent years at a secondary school were offered B.C.G. vaccination and students attending the Teachers' Training College were offered Heaf test and where necessary vaccination or chest X-ray. The figures below indicate the work undertaken during the year.

SCHOOL CHILDREN

	1965	1964
Number offered skin test ...	1165	1364
Number of consents received	964	1149
Number skin tested (first time)	897	963
Number retested (absentees and doubtfuls)	109	160
	— 1006	— 1123
Number with positive reaction	140	237
None of these showed any abnormality.		
Number with negative reaction	810	736
All of these were B.C.G. Vaccinated.		

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

In Circular 11/64 the Ministry of Health drew attention to the Report of the Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation in which it was recommended that re-vaccination against small-pox during school life should be encouraged.

As the whole question of vaccination and immunisation procedures in the Department was being reviewed no change was made in the existing arrangements during the year.

DIPHTHERIA

Routine work in connection with immunisation and re-immunisation continued throughout the year. The numbers involved were, however, comparatively low. This was due largely to the apathy of parents in the absence of any serious outbreak during the year.

During the year 94 reinforcing doses were given to school children and 207 children who had not previously been protected were given initial immunisation when they entered school.

POLIOMYELITIS

Every effort was made to persuade parents to agree to their children receiving a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine when they first entered school. During the year some 703 reinforcing doses were given and in addition 390 children who had not previously been vaccinated received protection.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

During the year three families were referred to the Central Clinic as being in need of treatment for scabies. These families included 5 adults and 8 children.

During January an outbreak of verucas was reported at Sycamore Green School. This was investigated by a medical officer who carried out a foot inspection and found ten verucas and two cases of tinea pedis, all of which were referred for treatment to the family doctor. Barefoot exercises were suspended in the school and no further trouble was reported.

						<i>Number of Cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm:						
(a) Scalp	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Body	..	..	..	..	..	—
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	13
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..	..	41
						56

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of cases notified in school children is shown in the table below:—

DISEASE

	1965	1964	1963	1962
Scarlet Fever	5	12	8	6
Whooping Cough	—	34	11	—
Measles	65	97	323	1
Dysentery	3	3	2	—
Meningitis	—	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	4	1	—
Pneumonia	—	2	—	—

There were no cases of either poliomyelitis or diphtheria, and no deaths were recorded as the result of infectious disease.

TUBERCULOSIS

In July, a girl attending Priory Junior School was notified as having pulmonary tuberculosis. In addition to investigating all the home contacts, 85 pupils from the school she attended were offered Heaf test. Two positive re-actors were given an X-Ray, which was also offered to all the teaching staff. No-one was found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

SPECIALISTS' CLINICS

The service continues to be indebted to the Regional Hospital Board and local Hospital Management Committee for providing consultant services on our own premises. This offers advantages to both patients and parents. It is also a great help and time-saver to consultants to have medical records available. The up-to-date facilities and accommodation provided in the Central Clinic continue to prove their worth to both patients and staff.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Routine medical inspections at schools revealed 76 children requiring treatment for eye conditions (67 for errors of refraction and 9 for squint and other conditions) and 26 were noted for future observation.

Dr. L. H. G. Moore continued his special ophthalmic clinics. A total of 115 sessions were carried out during the year, when 230 children were examined for the first time and 737 children, previously examined, were reviewed. Spectacles were provided for 495 children.

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	5
Errors of refraction including squint	962
	967
Number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed	495

During the year testing for colour-blindness, using the Ishihara charts, which was commenced in 1963, continued in the 10-11 age group and school leaving age group. As outlined in my report for the year ended 31st December, 1964, the testing of children in the senior schools will be continued for the next two years, to ensure that all will have a colour-blindness test before leaving school, and thereafter this test will be restricted to the 10-11 age group.

During the year under review the test yielded the following results:—

	<i>10-11 age group</i>	<i>School leaving age group</i>
Children found colour-blind	NIL	11 (all boys)

In all cases where the examining medical officer considered it advisable, these children were referred to Dr. L. H. G. Moore, Consultant Ophthalmologist, and the Youth Employment Officer was informed concerning all children of school age.

OPHTHALMIC INSPECTIONS BY SCHOOL NURSES

These inspections are continuing to prove their value in detecting defects of vision which may develop in the years between the three routine medical inspections and also in ensuring treatment for those children who, for a variety of reasons,

fail to attend for periodic review by the eye specialist.

The following table gives a summary of the work done:—

Number of children inspected	1859
Number found to have visual defect	252
Of this number (252):	
Number referred to Eye Clinic	126
Number already given appointments	16
Noted for observation	92
Seen previously and discharged	4
Left district, made own arrangements or did not attend	14
	<hr/> 252

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

Throughout the year the visiting orthoptist continued to carry out six sessions monthly at the Central Clinic and the following are details of the work done:—

New Cases	102
Old Cases:	
For treatment	66
For occlusion	53
For tests and observation	19
For periodic check-up	17
Miscellaneous Visits	22
	<hr/> 177
Total attendances	279

Discharges:

Cured by Orthoptic treatment	28
Cured by Orthoptic and operative treatment	7
Attendance discontinued before completion of treatment	2
Transferred to hospital for operative treatment	9
Good cosmetic result	9
Failed to attend	32

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

During 1965 Mr. J. A. O'Gara, F.R.C.S., continued his fortnightly visits, the Orthopaedic Clinic remaining under the direction of the Dudley, Stourbridge and District Hospital Group.

The number of treatments given, 314, was rather less than in preceding years. The 418 children noted at routine medical inspections as having orthopaedic defects included 36 who required treatment and they are included in the total of 314 referred to above. The remaining 382 were kept under observation.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

This Clinic has remained under the direction of the Dudley, Stourbridge and District Hospital Group, with a trained physiotherapist holding sessions each working day. As in previous years, postural defects, pes planus and genu valgum of varying degrees of severity have accounted for the great majority of cases. The number of cases referred for breathing exercises more than doubled compared with the previous year and progress was made with children attending for treatment over long periods.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

This remained under the direction of Mr. W. K. Hamilton, F.R.C.S., Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant. The number of children receiving operative treatment for the removal of tonsils and adenoids showed a slight decrease—133 as against 149 in the previous year. In addition one child received operative treatment for diseases of the ear and one for other nose and throat conditions, while three children received other forms of treatment. In this connection it is pleasing to note that there is practically no waiting period for tonsillectomy at the Guest Hospital.

During the year at medical inspections 23 children were noted as requiring treatment and 225 were kept under observation. These figures showed quite appreciable decreases compared with 1964.

TREATMENT

	<i>Number of Cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment:	
(a) for diseases of the ear	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	133
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	1
Received other forms of treatment	3
	138

Total number of pupils known to have been provided with hearing aids:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|----|
| (a) In 1965 | 11 |
| (b) In previous years | 47 |

PURE TONE AUDIOMETER TESTING FOR SUSPECTED DEAFNESS

Mrs. Crellin, of the Worcestershire and Herefordshire Association for the Deaf, continued to test the hearing of children of 6 years of age. The number of children of this age tested was 1508 as against 794 tested in the previous year. Of the 1508

tested by pure-tone audiometer 174 were referred for further audiometer testing and clinical examination by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. M. Kerrigan, and a further 33 were also referred by Medical Officers at school or clinic.

Details of audiometry carried out at Central Clinic were as follows:—

First attendances	...	...	...	...	130)
Re-examinations	...	...	...	...	122	) 293
Failed to attend	...	...	...	...	41)

In 1964, 38 parents failed to bring their children for audiometer testing. In the year under review this number rose to 41 and this figure is still much too high, even allowing for the fact that the number of children invited had also risen from 255 to 412. Even a minor degree of deafness which can pass unnoticed at home or at school can be a severe handicap to a pupil and it is unfortunate that not all parents realise this.

Of the 252 seen at Central Clinic 30 children were referred to Mr. Hamilton and in eleven of these cases hearing aids were prescribed.

Mrs. Crellin continued with weekly classes in lip-reading and special classes to train children in the use of their hearing aids.

Teachers are encouraged to bring forward children of other age groups who show speech defect, backwardness, emotional disturbance or other features which conceivably might be caused by partial hearing loss.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Dr. D. T. Maclay, Consultant Child Psychiatrist, continued his weekly session at the Central Clinic and reports as follows:—

"There was little change in the circumstances or work of the Clinic during the year. Dr. H. Dam, Senior Registrar, was with us for six months as part of his training and it is pleasant to hear that he has since achieved a good appointment in New Zealand.

In the later part of the year I had the opportunity, along with my wife, to re-visit South Africa and to see something of what was being done in Child Guidance there. It has also fallen, during this year, to Mrs. Vincent and myself to be Secretary and Chairman respectively of the Midland Child Guidance Group; and the material of the South African visit provided the substance of a talk to the members of this Group. Also during the year Mr. K. Kavanagh, Probation Officer, visited the United States of America where he was interested in the parole system. He was also able to address the Midland Child Guidance Group on this subject, although the actual meeting of the Group did not take place until early in 1966.

Finally, an impression of my own has been that during 1965 our relationships with the Children's Department have been further cemented and I hope that this will augur well for the demand that possibly this Department may wish to make on our, admittedly very limited, services now that the town is going to be so greatly enlarged."

Miss Meyerhof, the Educational Psychologist, also continued to attend this clinic for one session weekly and gave valuable assistance in screening educationally subnormal children for referral to the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer. The sources of referral were as follows:—

School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	5
General Practitioner	...	...	...	...	...	31
Probation Officer	...	...	...	...	...	4
Children's Officer	...	...	...	...	...	2
Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	...	3
Juvenile Court	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hospital Consultant	...	...	...	...	...	6
Head Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	4
Parents	...	...	...	...	...	4
						<hr/> 64

The following figures show the work carried out during the year:—

Soiling	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bedwetting	...	...	...	...	...	4
Behaviour Disorder	...	...	...	...	...	18
Anxiety	...	...	...	...	...	10
Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	9
Backwardness	...	...	...	...	...	4
School phobia	...	...	...	...	...	5
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	6
Psychosomatic Disorder	...	...	...	...	...	7
						<hr/> 64

REMAND HOME

During the year 64 children admitted to the new Remand Home at Saltwells House, which was opened towards the end of 1962, were referred to Dr. Maclay by the Court. Figures of the work carried out in this respect were as follows and they are in addition to the figures quoted above:—

NEW CASES:

Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	52
Breaking and entering	...	...	...	...	...	3
Truancy	...	...	...	...	...	4
Assault	...	...	...	...	...	2
Threatening behaviour	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inadequacy	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 64

Total number of interviews:

(a) Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	...	298
(b) Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	76

REPORT OF THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

The Chief Dental Officer (Mrs. J. P. McEwan) reports:—

"The authorised establishment of Dental Officers is 3.5. The average number of dentists employed during the year was 2.2, ending in December with 2.7. Miss J. Caswell, who had been working on a sessional basis until August, was appointed to the newly created post of Senior Dental Officer as from September, 1965. It was also arranged for Miss Caswell to attend the Orthodontic Department at the Corbett Hospital six sessions per month for a few months so that she could gain experience in this field of work.

Mr. Turner who joined the staff on a sessional basis in 1963, doing two sessions per week, resigned in August to take up duties as an Area Dental Officer in Wales.

Mr. Brickett, who had worked one session per week for over four years resigned in June after having opened up a branch practice in Tamworth.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of:—

DENTAL SURGEONS

Mrs. J. P. McEwan,	Chief Dental Officer.
— Miss J. Caswell,	Senior Dental Officer.
Mr. K. Fradgley,	Six sessions per week.
Mr. M. Duce,	One session per week.

DENTAL SURGERY ASSISTANTS

Mrs. Robinson,	Full time.
Mrs. Smith,	Full time.
Miss Johnson,	Part time.
Mrs. Everton,	Sessional.

DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

Again, Ministry of Health pamphlets (Sound Teeth and Good Health) were distributed to children at school inspections. Posters were given to Head Teachers.

In one or two senior schools, a short talk was given to each class using the Oral Hygiene Service poster 'Your Teeth and How They Decay' and a selection of Oral Hygiene Service films were shown. A copy of the Unilever catalogue of films was sent to each Head Teacher.

The Health Visitors also gave talks on oral hygiene as part of the General Health Education programme to most of the secondary modern schools in the Borough.

When carrots were in good condition, raw slices were served to the children after school meals as a cleansing food. The school 'tuck shops' were restricted to the sale of savouries and nuts rather than sweetmeats and biscuits. The condition of the childrens' mouths have greatly improved through the years and the Chief Dental Officer attributes this to:—

1. The children being made more teeth conscious due to more regular dental inspections and propaganda at school.
2. More regular dental treatment from all branches of the dental service.
3. A more affluent and enlightened society.
4. Television advertisements.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Due to shortage of staff there were fewer children inspected than in 1964. 6,108 were inspected at school and 710 at the clinics. Of the 6,818 examined, 4,699 required treatment, 3,810 were offered treatment and 2,656 were actually treated during 5,573 attendances. 5,781 fillings and 2,855 extractions were done and 31 orthodontic cases completed, 30 crowns, 4 inlays and 19 dentures fitted.

The following table gives a summary of the work done:—

Attendances and Treatment:							
First visit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,656
Subsequent visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,997
Total visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,653
Additional courses of treatment commenced .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Fillings in permanent teeth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,008
Fillings in deciduous teeth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	773
Permanent teeth filled .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,348
Deciduous teeth filled .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	692
Permanent teeth extracted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	693
Deciduous teeth extracted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,162
General anaesthetics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	760
Emergencies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	294
Number of pupils X-rayed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Prophylaxis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	253
Teeth otherwise conserved .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Number of teeth root filled .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Inlays .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Crowns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Courses of treatment completed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,897
Orthodontics:							
Cases remaining from previous year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
New cases commenced during the year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Cases completed during the year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Cases discontinued during the year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of removable appliances fitted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Number of fixed appliances fitted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Prosthetics:							
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Number of dentures supplied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Anaesthetics:							
General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Inspections:							
(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,108
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	710
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,699
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,810
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Number of (c) found to require treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Sessions:							
Sessions devoted to treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	875.15
Sessions devoted to inspection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.75
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.1

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The trend of opinion on the care of the handicapped child has been to emphasise the need for early diagnosis and skilled treatment, for the instruction and guidance of parents; the attendance at an ordinary school whenever possible and for the development of the closest co-operation between doctors, nurses, teachers and parents.

Special Schools or home teaching will always be required for children who cannot be educated satisfactorily in an ordinary school. Many handicapped children will need some form of community care all their lives and the care and consideration shown for such children throughout their school life must be made available when they leave school.

Handicapped children are seen on every visit to the school by the medical officers and at the clinics during school holidays. In this way supervision is maintained throughout the child's school life.

By special examination prior to leaving school arrangements are made for the handicapped child to receive care or guidance through the direction of the Health and Welfare Department and the Youth Employment Service.

- (a) *Blind Pupils*.—"That is to say, pupils who have no sight or whose sight is or is likely to become so defective that they require education by methods not involving the use of sight."

The child who was mentioned in the previous year's report as having been ascertained blind (retrolental fibro-plasia) was still awaiting a vacancy for permanent care at the end of the year. This child, who is now six years of age, has multiple handicaps.

Another pupil (blind and physically handicapped) attained school-leaving age during the year but remained at Condover Hall, Shrewsbury, and was still there at the end of the year. His future will be safe-guarded by the Welfare Services.

Another child, who was recommended for a school for Blind/Partially Blind pupils, was admitted during the year to the Royal National Institute for the Blind, Leamington Spa.

- (b) *Partially-Sighted Pupils*.—"That is to say, pupils who, by reason of defective vision, cannot follow the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to their sight or to their educational development but can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight."

One child continued at the George Auden School and another was admitted there during the year after ascertainment as partially sighted.

- (c) *Deaf Pupils*.—"That is to say, pupils who have no hearing or whose hearing is so defective that they require education by methods used for deaf pupils without naturally acquired speech or language."

Throughout the year four pupils were attending the following schools:—

Longwill School, Northfield, Birmingham	...	...	1
North Staffordshire School for the Deaf	...	...	1
Royal School for the Deaf, Birmingham	...	...	2

Four pupils left school during the year, having been referred to the care of the Welfare Services.

- (d) *Partially Deaf Pupils*.—"That is to say, pupils who have some naturally acquired speech and language but whose hearing is so defective that they require for their education special arrangements or facilities, though not necessarily all the educational methods used for deaf pupils."

Throughout the year four pupils were attending the following schools:—

Longwill School, Northfeld, Birmingham	...	...	2
North Staffordshire School for the Deaf	...	...	1
Hamilton Lodge, Brighton	...	...	1

One child left school during the year and was referred to the care of the Welfare Services.

- (e) *Educationally Sub-normal Pupils*.—"That is to say, pupils who by reason of limited ability or other conditions resulting in educational retardation require some specialised form of education wholly or partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools."

At the end of the year nine children were attending the following schools:—

St. Francis, Birmingham	...	...	...	...	1
High Close, Wokingham, Surrey	...	...	...	...	1
Beacon, Lichfield	...	...	...	...	1
Besford Court, Worcester	...	...	...	...	1
Crowthorn, Edgworth, Near Bolton	...	...	...	...	4
Thingwall, Liverpool	...	...	...	...	1

Two of these children were classified as educationally sub-normal and maladjusted and one as educationally subnormal and delicate.

The child at High Close School was maladjusted owing to school phobia and one child classified as Partially Deaf and Educationally Subnormal is at North Staffordshire School for the Deaf, Stoke-on-Trent.

Miss Meyerhof, Educational Psychologist, continued the screening of children referred by teachers on account of backwardness. Pupils who were severely retarded were referred for further testing by Dr. M. Kerrigan, Senior Assistant Medical Officer. During the year Drs. J. Vella and J. Waldron were formally recognised as being qualified to undertake E.S.N. ascertainment. Dr. Vella attended the prescribed course in May 1965 in London, but left the employ of this Authority soon after formal recognition, to enter general practice in Dudley. Dr. Waldron attended a similar course in September 1964 in London.

141 examinations were carried out by approved medical officers during the year. Most of these examinations were held at the Clinics but some were carried out in schools and, in special cases, home visits were made. Of these, 36 were ascertained as educationally subnormal and the following recommendations made:—

To remain in Ordinary School	2
To attend Day Special School	33
To attend Residential Special School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	1
	<hr/>
	36
	<hr/>

In the case of 30 children it was recommended that they should receive care or guidance after leaving school.

75 children received other examinations which resulted in the following recommendations:—

Re-ascertainment examinations (children in ordinary schools). No special recommendation after leaving school	2
Unsuitable for education in ordinary school (for admission to Training Centre)	5
Deferred for re-ascertainment under Section 34 or 57, Education Act, 1944	9
Not Educationally Subnormal	1
Re-ascertained — to remain in Day Special School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	55
For admission to residential school for maladjusted pupils	2
To transfer to another school	1
	<hr/>
	75
	<hr/>

As at the end of the year there were 248 ascertained educationally subnormal pupils in the Borough. Of these 120 were attending the day special school for educationally subnormal pupils, 119 were receiving special educational treatment in ordinary schools and 9 were attending residential special schools.

(f) *Epileptic Pupils*.—"That is to say, pupils who by reason of epilepsy cannot be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to themselves or other pupils."

No pupil was ascertained as requiring special educational treatment under this category during the year.

(g) *Maladjusted Pupils*.—"That is to say, pupils who show evidence of emotional instability or psychological disturbance and require special educational treatment in order to effect their personal, social or educational re-adjustment."

As at the end of the year nine children were attending the following schools:—

St. George's, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire	...	...	...	...	1
Pittsburgh House, Longton	...	...	...	...	1
River House, Henley in Arden	...	...	...	...	1
Potterspury Lodge, Towcester	...	...	...	...	1
St. Hilliards, Mickleton Manor	...	...	...	...	1
St. Thomas Moore's, Totnes	...	...	...	...	1
Uplands, Hereford	...	...	...	...	1
Shenstone Lodge, Lichfield	...	...	...	...	1
Pitt House, Torquay	...	...	...	...	1

Of the two children ascertained as maladjusted during the year, one was admitted to Pitt House, Torquay, (which accounts for the increase of one in the list above as compared with last year) and in the other case arrangements were made by the parents for the child's accommodation in a private school.

- (h) *Physically Handicapped Pupils*.—"That is to say, pupils not suffering from a defect of sight or hearing who by reason of disease or crippling defect cannot, without detriment to their health or educational development, be satisfactorily educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools."

Children who are physically handicapped are ascertained at an early age and if it is considered that their disability makes it advisable that they should not attend an ordinary school, they are admitted to a school for physically handicapped children. In cases of any doubt a trial period at an ordinary school is recommended.

Throughout the year two children were attending Bethesda Hospital School, Cheadle, Cheshire, and one child (also classified as educationally subnormal) was attending Beacon House, Lichfield.

Of the four children ascertained physically handicapped during the year, one was admitted to Corby Residential Open-Air School and from there to Gulson Hospital, Coventry, on account of bronchial pneumonia. She was subsequently discharged to her home and it was later recommended that home tuition be provided in this case.

Three other children were recommended home tuition during the year, one on account of fibrocystic disease of the pancreas, another who was in full spica plaster and the remaining one because she was wearing a leather jacket and full calipers.

- (i) *Pupils suffering from Speech Defects*.—"That is to say, pupils who on account of defect or lack of speech not due to deafness require special educational treatment."

No pupils were ascertained in this category but there were many who had speech defects and were given treatment at the schools and at the various clinics by the speech therapist.

Details of the work done in the Speech Therapy Clinic for the year are as follows:—

Number of attendances for treatment ...	2583
Number of attendances for interview ...	69
Number of attendances for review ...	207
	<hr/>
	2859

Number of new referrals during the year ...	77
---	----

Reasons for referral :

Dyslalia ...	57
Alalia ...	3
Stammer ...	9
Others ...	8
	<hr/>
	77

Sources of Referral :

Head Teachers ...	56
School Medical Officers ...	12
Others ...	9
	<hr/>
	77

Number discharged during the year :

Cured ...	76
Maximum improvement ...	7
	<hr/>
	83

Number of cases on waiting list at end of year ...	50
--	----

Miss Davidson comments on her work—

"The main problem of the last few years has been the large numbers of children forced to wait for treatment. However, this last year's figures show that the measures taken during previous years have been effective and the number of children awaiting treatment in December 1965 was 50 as compared with 144 in December 1964. This number is still high for seven working clinics but compared with previous years it is a considerable improvement. The most effective measure in bringing about this change has been the establishment of a further, part-time post which Mrs. Stuffins continued to fill on a permanent basis. This has allowed the establishment of two working clinics in two infants' schools. We found a large concentration of speech defective children in the Yew Tree and Wren's Nest area, and so the clinics went to the children, which has proved very successful."

- (j) *Delicate Pupils*.—"That is to say, pupils not falling under any other category who, by reason of impaired physical condition, need a change of environment or cannot, without risk to their health or educational development, be educated under the normal regime of an ordinary school."

West Malvern Open Air School continues to provide accommodation for 10 delicate pupils per term from Dudley, the Worcestershire County Council being the local authority responsible for this school. Admissions are on a three-month basis but recommendations for a further term are made in some cases to the Authority at the end of the term by the responsible medical officer at Malvern Open Air School. This was done during the year under review in respect of two sisters where, in addition, the home background was very poor. Admissions during the year were as follows:—

Subnormal nutrition and debility	...	...	18
Recurrent bronchitis	...	...	2
Frequent coughs, colds and sore throats	...	...	6
Underweight for age	...	...	4
			<hr/> 30 <hr/>

One child, whose brother was at Beacon House Residential School, was recommended for admission to the same school as his brother and was still awaiting a place at the end of the year. The background is that of a problem family in very poor circumstances with an invalid mother.

CHILDREN UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION IN SCHOOL

A few children are so severely subnormal that school attendance is never considered but the majority enter an infants' school for a trial period and are kept under observation. Only when it is apparent to parent, teacher and examining medical officer that the child is unsuitable for education at school is exclusion recommended.

During the year five children were ascertained as being unsuitable for education in school and attendance at the Junior Training Centre was recommended. These cases were all reported to the appropriate Committee of the Local Education Authority and in no case was any objection made by the parents to the action taken.

CONDITIONS REQUIRING HOSPITAL TREATMENT OR INVESTIGATION

	1965	1964
Rheumatic Conditions	4	2
Chest Conditions	12	15
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions	101	132
Ophthalmic Conditions	10	14
Orthopaedic Conditions	9	12
Skin Conditions	3	2
Surgical Treatment	40	48
Investigations General	97	104
Accidents and Casualties	23	29

I am grateful for the continued co-operation of hospitals in sending details of admissions and discharges of school-children. This improves liaison between the General Practitioner and the Health and Welfare Department, assists in the maintenance of complete school medical records and facilitates the visiting of children upon discharge from the hospital when necessary.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Each term hygiene inspections are carried out in schools by the nurses. If a child is found to be verminous or infested with nits a letter is sent to the parents informing them of the condition together with cleansing instructions. If for any reason the cleansing regime cannot be carried out at home arrangements are made for this to be done at one of the clinics, but in most cases when the child is re-examined the school nurse finds no evidence of infestation. If, however, infestation is still present a cleansing notice is issued to the parent giving an appointment at the school clinic and the school medical officer may issue a compulsory cleansing order, in which case the child will be compulsorily cleansed. Those children heavily infested and excluded from school are re-admitted as soon as their condition is found to be satisfactory.

27,163 inspections were carried out during the year and arrangements made to ensure that the 946 pupils found to be infested were cleansed.

The following table shows the number of children found to be infested over the past three years, from which it will be seen that, despite continuing efforts, the position is still far from satisfactory and indeed deteriorated slightly during 1965.

1965	...	...	946
1964	...	...	637
1963	...	...	539

TUITION IN HOSPITAL

46 Dudley children between the ages of 5-15 years were given tuition in Dudley Guest Hospital under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944, and there were several pupils in hospitals in other parts of the country.

A teacher is employed by this Authority to visit the Dudley Guest Hospital for two hours on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays in each week.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

1,029 children were examined as school leavers and forms Y.9 or Y.10 were completed when necessary and sent to the Youth Employment Officer indicating the types of work for which the medical officer considered the child to be unsuited.

It was found necessary to exclude 76 children from one or more of the following categories of work:—

<i>Number of Children excluded</i>	1. Heavy manual work	2. Sedentary work	3. Indoor work	4. Prolonged standing, etc.	5. Exposure to bad weather	6. Wide changes in temperature	7. Work in damp atmosphere	8. Work in dusty atmosphere	9. Much stooping	10. Work near moving machinery or moving vehicles	11. Work at heights	12. Normally acute vision	13. Normal colour vision	14. Normal use of hands	15. Handling or preparing food	16. Work requiring freedom from damp hands or skin	17. Normal hearing
6										+	+	+					
33												+					
12													+				
1					+		+			+			+				+
1							+	+									+
1												+	+				
3	+									+	+	+					
3										+	+						
1										+	+		+				
1	+										+						
1	+			+	+	+	+	+	+								
2				+													
1				+			+	+			+						+
1	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						
4																	+
2	+									+	+			+	+		
1												+					
1	+				+			+									
1																+	

76 TOTAL CHILDREN

In addition children were also examined in accordance with the Bye-Laws made under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, as amended by the Education Act, 1944, to undertake employment outside school hours. The number examined during the year was 109 and all the children were found to be medically fit to carry out the following occupations:—

Shop Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	107
News Delivery	...	...	...	...	...	44
Errand Boy	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bakery Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hairdressers' Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<hr/> 169 <hr/>

ASTLEY BURF CAMP

As in previous years 60 pupils went to this Camp each week from Monday to Friday throughout the Summer months, boys and girls alternating weekly. They were accompanied by teachers and their classes were held in the open air.

The Camp, which is under the control of the Education Committee, is situated in open country not far from the River Severn near Stourport.

Where necessary children are medically examined at school or clinic before going to the Camp School.

The curriculum allows the children attending the camp school to take full advantage of the surrounding countryside and they are taken on visits to places of local interest. Special recreational activities are arranged in the evening by the teachers in charge of these parties.

ROTARY BOYS' HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE

We are again indebted to Dudley Rotary Club for providing a free fortnight's holiday for 16 boys at Weston-Super-Mare.

The boys eligible are convalescent or debilitated children or those whose parents would not be able to provide them with a recuperative holiday by the sea. The increasing difficulty experienced over the last year or two in finding boys coming within this category has made it very apparent that the reasons for selecting these children are now more social than medical and this reflects favourably on the health of the school children in Dudley.

DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Three deaths occurred in children attending schools maintained by the Authority. The following are brief details:—

Case 1. A boy aged 9 years.

Cause of death: Asphyxia due to drowning.

Verdict at Inquest: Misadventure.

Case 2. A girl aged 7 years.

Cause of death: Defect of ventricular septum and recent surgical repairs. Cerebral air embolism.

Case 3. A girl aged 5 years.

Cause of death: Multiple injuries received in road accident.

It is sad to note that of the three deaths among Dudley school children this year, two were accidental.

SURVEY

During the year we co-operated in a survey of the Health and Development of the School-Child. The survey included an audiometry test in each case.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO COURSES OF TRAINING FOR TEACHERS

During the year 40 candidates were examined for admission to Training College and a medical report completed in each case and forwarded with form 4 RTC to the appropriate college authority. Each candidate agreed to X-ray examination and it was possible to pass all as fit for admission to a course of training.

Entrants to the teaching profession completing an approved course of training continue to be examined by the college doctor but in other cases the medical examination is arranged by the Principal School Medical Officer of the appointing Authority. These examinations require the completion and forwarding of form 28 RQ together with a medical report to the Ministry of Education and an X-ray examination is compulsory. During the year 21 medical reports were completed and all candidates were successful in passing the medical and X-ray examinations.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965**

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Dudley.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is my last last report concerning environmental health services in the County Borough before extension. It is also the twenty-first report which I have presented and I hope it shows adequate progress.

There have been many changes over this period, brought about by additional legislation and different emphasis upon the varying aspects of environmental conditions.

Amendments have been made to the Housing Acts particularly in the direction of improvement to houses and to attempt to deal with the difficulties of houses in multi occupation. Requirements for clean air, clean food and reductions in noise levels have also come forward. There has been a demand for inspections of offices and shops both for environmental conditions and also aspects of safety. Meat inspection standards have become more rigid.

All these things have been brought within the scope of the department and only by a rigorous overhaul of methods and ideas has it been possible to deal with them without any increase in staff establishment.

During the latter half of the year a tremendous amount of work has been done in the collection and collation of information in connection with pending boundary extensions. This was essential in laying down a basis of organisation to enable a smooth and efficient continuation of work in the future.

Whatever may have been achieved is the result of good team work involving every member of the staff. It has also needed the co-operation of other departments and this has been freely given.

Mr. Bowman, my deputy, has, as always, given every assistance.

The support of health committee has been continuous and I gratefully acknowledge all the help I have received.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. PARKER

*Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent*

INSPECTION AND SAMPLING OF FOOD AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

Meat inspection to the full standard laid down by the Ministry has been carried out in all slaughterhouses in the borough in respect of all animals killed for food. The frequency of inspections has been high due to the variations in times of slaughtering. The demand on the Inspectors time is heavy but nevertheless a 100% inspection service has been maintained.

Attention must be drawn to the low percentage of animals in which evidence of tuberculosis has been found which is a striking tribute to the improvement of animal health brought about largely by the efforts of the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It is also worthy of note that no evidence of cysticercosis was found.

Another, and highly satisfactory situation, is the completely clear results of all milk samples.

Unfortunately the same cannot be said of other foods. Much attention is given to the unfitness of foods and complaints about 'foreign bodies' which from time to time are found in food. Complaints are not always justified, but careful attention is given in respect of every one of them. I might add at this stage that it is very gratifying nowadays to have requests from food manufacturers for assistance in helping them when certain difficulties arise. Co-operation between the local authority and traders is extremely helpful.

Food sampling continues to require careful selection and vigilance. The sophistication of manufactured foods, and the continued trend towards pre-packing and labelling are the reasons for this. Pre-packing of food also results in the labelling of the packs and presentation for sales pressure results in certain claims by food manufacturers. These claims are carefully examined and compared with the food analyses.

The importance of food hygiene can never be overstressed and a large proportion of Inspectors' time is devoted to this work. There are 997 premises in the borough in respect of which Food Hygiene Regulations apply.

People working in the food trade are no different to other people. Many of them frequently change their job, and many of them are careless in their approach to food hygiene. Continual vigilance must be exercised and follow-up visits at regular intervals is the only way of gradual improvement.

There were six prosecutions during the year resulting in total fines of £210.

During the year plans were submitted to the local authority in respect of new buildings to be used as food premises and also in respect of alterations to existing premises. All such plans are carefully examined and the attention of architects and owners is drawn to any amendments considered necessary. In this way improvements are often agreed to at the design stage.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

The following tables give particulars of carcasses and organs unfit for consumption and tabulate causes for condemnation.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	1,182	30	—	10,343	8,404
Number inspected	1,182	30	—	10,343	8,404
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	10	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	97	4	—	305	1,865
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8.2%	13.3%	—	3.05%	22.2%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	194
% of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.3%
Cysticercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

MEAT CONDEMNED

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carcasses	—	—	10	4	14
Livers	63	3	216	410	692
Lungs	33	1	80	1,143	1,257
Plucks	—	—	3	115	118
Heads	7	—	—	207	214
Kidneys	2	—	—	67	69
Hearts	1	—	—	52	53
Hocks	—	—	—	49	49
Spleens	—	1	—	5	6
Collars	—	—	—	1	1
Udders	—	1	—	—	1
Hindquarters	—	—	—	1	1
Loins and Flank	—	—	—	1	1
Hock and part leg	—	—	—	1	1
Head and part shoulder ..	—	—	—	1	1
Forequarters	—	—	—	2	2
Legs	—	—	1	3	4
Rinds	—	—	—	4	4
Ribs, Neck and Breast ..	—	—	1	—	1
Sides	—	—	—	1	1
Loins	—	—	—	1	1
Stomachs and Intestines ..	—	—	2	56	58

DISEASES

	<i>Cattle lbs.</i>	<i>Cows lbs.</i>	<i>Pigs lbs.</i>	<i>Sheep lbs.</i>	<i>Total lbs.</i>
Distomatosis	144	12	—	139	295
Echinococcus	74	35	—	—	109
Abscess	516	—	235	—	751
Telangiectasis	48	—	—	—	48
Pleurisy	240	—	10	19	269
Pneumonia	40	—	332	2	374
Tuberculosis	—	—	2,256	—	2,256
Actinomycosis	175	—	—	—	175
Bruising	—	—	16	—	16
Peritonitis	24	—	222	78	324
Mastitis	—	10	—	—	10
Milk Spot	—	—	400	—	400
Pleurisy, Peritonitis and Pericarditis	—	—	112	4	116
Pleurisy, Pneumonia and Congestion	—	—	312	4	316
Pleurisy, Pneumonia and Peritonitis	—	—	21	—	21
Pleurisy and Peritonitis ..	—	—	287	—	287
Hydronephrosis	—	—	46	—	46
Fractures	—	—	5	5	10
Acute Septic Pleurisy ..	—	—	—	58	58
Arthritis	—	—	65	—	65
Emaciation	—	—	50	106	156
Emaciation and Oedema ..	—	—	—	124	124
Pericarditis	2	—	52	—	54
Sarcocystosis (Systemic) ..	—	—	—	48	48
Parasites	—	—	78	159	237
Petechia	—	—	11	—	11
Nephritis	—	—	10	—	10
Gangrene	—	—	64	—	64
Pneumonia and Congestion	—	—	589	—	589
Haemorrhage	—	—	2	—	2
Melanosis	—	—	8	—	8
Septic Pleurisy and Peritonitis	—	—	60	—	60
Infarcts	2	—	9	—	11
Urticaria	—	—	10	—	10

Total weight of meat condemned:—

3 tons 5 cwts. 1 qt. 22 lbs.

Visits to slaughterhouses — 1,193.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

During the year the District Inspectors have made 101 visits to food premises for the purpose of food inspection, other than meat inspection.

	<i>Total</i>		<i>Total</i>
Almonds (ozs.) ...	4	Marmalade (tins) ...	2
Apples (lbs.) ...	6	Meat (tins) ...	706
Apple Sauce (tin) ...	1	Meat (lbs.) ...	205½
Apricot Pulp (lbs.) ...	20	Meat Pies ...	13
Baby Food (tins) ...	18	Minerals (tins) ...	58
Bacon (lbs.) ...	585	Mint Sauce (jars) ...	3
Baked Beans (tins) ...	217	Miscellaneous (tins) ...	619
Beans & Savouries (tins) ...	6	Mixed Seasoning (pkts.) ...	40
Beef Hungaria (pkt.) ...	1	Mock Caviar (tins) ...	5
Beer (tins) ...	2	Mushrooms (tins) ...	2
Beetroot (jars) ...	20	Mustard (tube) ...	1
Beverages (jars) ...	3	Mustard (tins) ...	12
Biscuits (lbs.) ...	80	Onions (tins) ...	9
Black Pudding ...	1	Pepper (drums) ...	3
Butter (lbs.) ...	12½	Pickles (jars) ...	173
Cake Mixes (pkts.) ...	62	Pie Fillings (tins) ...	22
Calves Foot Jelly (jars) ...	10	Polony (lbs.) ...	2
Caraway Seeds (pkts.) ...	19	Pork Pie (lbs.) ...	75
Cereals (pkts.) ...	48	Pork Pies (individual) ...	17
Cheese (lbs.) ...	178	Potato Cakes ...	40
Cheeseburgers (pkt.) ...	1	Potatoes, chipped, frozen (pkts.) ...	89
Chicken (tins) ...	22	Potatoes, mashed (pkt.) ...	1
Chicken Portion ...	1	Puff Pastry (pkt.) ...	1
Chicken & Mushroom Pie ...	1	Ravioli (tins) ...	4
Chicken & Veal Pie ...	1	Ready Dinners (tins) ...	17
Coffee (tins) ...	3	Rice (tins) ...	152
Cranberry Sauce (jars) ...	17	Rissoles (pkts.) ...	6
Cream (tins) ...	69	Tapioca (tins) ...	10
Crisps (pkts.) ...	25	Tea (lbs.) ...	5
Croquettes ...	845	Tomatoes (tins) ...	836
Curry Powder ...	19	Tomatoes (lbs.) ...	376
Custard Powder (tins) ...	13	Tomato Juice (tins) ...	9
Dates (pkts.) ...	3	Tripe & Onions (tin) ...	1
Dripping (pkts.) ...	2	Sago (pkts.) ...	2
Duck (tins) ...	3	Sago (tins) ...	29
Essence of Beef ...	5	Salad Cream (bottle) ...	1
Evaporated Milk (tins) ...	152	Salt (pkt.) ...	1
Faggots ...	42	Sauce (bottles) ...	7
Figs (pkt.) ...	1	Sausage (lbs.) ...	269
Fish (tins) ...	375	Sausage, Cocktail (jars) ...	5
Fish, frozen (pkts.) ...	83	Savoury Spreads (jars) ...	112
Fish Cakes ...	228	Scotch Eggs ...	21
Fish Paste (jars) ...	9	Semolina (tins) ...	21
Flour (bags) ...	9	Shandy (tins) ...	78
Fruit (tins) ...	1002	Shepherds Pie ...	1
Fruit Juices (tins) ...	76	Soup (tins) ...	346
Fruit Puddings (tins) ...	45	Soup (pkts.) ...	3
Ginger (drums) ...	8	Spaghetti (tins) ...	118
Ginger Ale (tins) ...	24	Spanish Rice (tin) ...	1
Grapefruit (boxes) ...	6		

Gravy Powder (pkts.) ...	10	Sponge Mixture (pkts.) .	26
Ham (lbs.) ...	172½	Sponge Puddings (tins) .	43
Ham (tins) ...	141	Steak & Kidney Pies ...	28
Hamburgers (tins) ...	30	Stew (tins) ...	94
Honey (jars) ...	16	Stewed Steak (tins) ...	17
Instant Possum ...	11	Suet (pkts.) ...	4
Jam (jars) ...	20	Sugar (lbs.) ...	8
Jam (tins) ...	12	Sultanas (pkts.) ...	30
Jelly ...	1	Sweet Topping (pkts.) ...	6
Kippers (pkts.) ...	22	Syrup (tins) ...	6
Lard (lbs.) ...	10	Vegetables, frozen (pkts.)	181
Macaroni (tins) ...	13	Vegetables (tins) ...	1013
Margarine (lb.) ...	1	Yorkshire Puddings ...	37
Marmalade (jars) ...	14		

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Meat offal and tinned foods are disposed of by incineration at Lister Road Depot.

Carcase meat, after staining, is sold to a firm of fertiliser manufacturers.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

The following visits were made to food establishments during the year:

General Food Shops ...	101
Food preparing premises subject to registration ...	159
Canteens ...	92
Restaurants ...	115
Fried Fish premises ...	64
Butchers ...	26
Licensed premises ...	22
Licensed premises with catering facilities ...	19
Bakehouses ...	88
Food vehicles and stalls ...	65
Other food preparing premises ...	1

As a result of these visits 36 premises which were found not to be of the standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, were brought up to that standard.

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:

Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausage only ...	1
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of potted, pickled or preserved food ...	15*
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and potted, pickled or preserved food ...	5

* This figure includes 5 domestic premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation of onions.

216 premises are registered under Section 16 (1) (b) and are classified as follows:—

Premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream	4
Premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream	212

During the year 119 visits were made by Inspectors to registered ice cream premises for inspection purposes or the procuring of samples for bacteriological examination or for chemical analysis.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1963

Three dairies remain on the register but are so registered by reason of the fact that milk is stored prior to distribution to customers.

Eleven visits were made during the year.

Dealers' licences in force under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963, were as follows:—

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	13
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	112

At the end of 1965 there were 112 milk distributors registered with the local authority.

The number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations at the end of 1965 was 3.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation	Total Number of samples taken	Methylene Blue Tests		Phosphatase Tests		Turbidity Tests	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised ..	34	—	—	—	—	34	—
Pasteurised ..	25	25	—	25	—	—	—
Pasteurised (Channel Isles)	26	26	—	26	—	—	—
Pasteurised (Homogenised)	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Totals ..	93	59	—	59	—	34	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The number of premises in the Borough affected by these regulations are as follows:—

Premises	Number	Wash-hand basins provided in accordance with Regulation 16	Premises to which Regulation 19 applies	Premises provided with sinks in accordance with Regulation 19
Butchers ...	62	61	29	29
Grocers ...	218	218	130	130
Greengrocers ...	74	74	32	32
Cakes and Confectionery ...	24	24	21	21
Sweets ...	86	86	51	51

Fried Fish	23	23	23	23
Wet Fish	13	13	9	9
Stores with large re- tailing areas	6	6	6	6
Cooked Meat Sand- wiches	1	1	1	1
Restaurants, Cafes & Snack Bars	19	19	19	19
Licensed Premises — Full Catering	7	7	7	7
Large Canteens and Clubs	60	60	60	60
Registered Ice Cream Manufacturers	4	4	4	4
Registered Ice Cream Sellers	212	212		
Registered Sausage Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Registered Sausage and Potted and Preserved Meat Manufacturers	5	5	5	5
Registered Potted, Pickled or Pre- served Food Manu- facturers	15	15	15	15
Bakehouses	9	9	9	9
Licensed Premises ...	155	155	155	155
Slaughterhouses	3	3	3	3

During the year one bakery has ceased production and a firm has commenced production of pies and pastry sundries.

Discussions with a firm trading with "Hot Dog" mobile stalls resulted in the introduction in this area of a better designed stall.

The year has also seen major alterations achieved in seven food preparing premises. Comments made on plans submitted had the desired result. Unfortunately, however, in one catering establishment persuasion did not effect alteration to the kitchen, even though a large amount of money was expended in the facade and providing amenities for customers. One regrets that there is no legal standard for the size of kitchens, based on the number of employees, because an overworked, overcrowded, kitchen is often the cause of unhygienic practises.

It was found possible to assist a firm investigating the reason for meat pies deteriorating prematurely. The causative agent was a spore bearing organism which—

1. should have been destroyed during cooking;
2. had been introduced into the pies from the pie glaze.

It was suggested that—

1. the temperature of the ovens be lowered and the cooking time prolonged;
2. the pie glaze be mixed with water at 200°F instead of the practise of mixing with warm water.

Since this advice was accepted no further instances of premature deterioration have been reported.

During the year legal proceedings were instituted as follows :

1. Repeatedly smoking in a food shop, regardless of warnings, resulted in fines of £10, £15 and £50.
2. Contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, Etc.) Regulations, 1959, resulted in fines totalling £100.
3. Two cases were brought to Court for the sale of food not of the nature demanded, Sec.(2) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, resulting in fines of £20 and £15.

SAMPLING FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

During the year 6 formal and 143 informal samples were taken and adverse reports were made on 11 samples. Details of action taken are given below.

<i>Name of Article</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Remarks and action taken</i>
Cream Doughnut.	Contaminated with fish bone	Cautionary letter sent Manufacturer.
Buttered Toast.	Unsatisfactory. At least 95% of "butter" margarine.	Formal sample taken.* Unsatisfactory.
Buttered Toast.	Unsatisfactory. At least 95% of "butter" margarine.	Cautionary letter sent. Formal sample taken.* Unsatisfactory.
Buttered Toast.	Unsatisfactory. At least 33% of "butter" margarine.	Cautionary letter sent. Formal sample not obtainable.
Buttered Toast.	Unsatisfactory. At least 97% of "butter" margarine.	Formal sample taken. Satisfactory.
Loaf.	Unsatisfactory. Contained dirty dough.	Legal action taken. Penalty £20.
Pork and Chicken Sausage.	Unsatisfactory. Contained excess of 500 ppm Sulphur Dioxide.	Formal sample taken. Genuine.
Buttered Toast.	Unsatisfactory. Fat foreign to butter 16.7% Butter portion: 22 parts. Toast portion: 78 parts. At least 95% of "butter" margarine.	Cautionary letter sent.*
Buttered Toast.	Unsatisfactory. Fat foreign to butter 14.8% Butter portion: 18 parts. Toast portion: 82 parts. At least 98% of "butter" margarine.	Cautionary letter sent.*
Orange Drink.	Unsatisfactory. Contained saccharine but not declared.	Formal sample to be taken if obtainable.
Beef Sausage.	Unsatisfactory. Slightly low in lean meat.	Matter taken up with Manufacturer. Further samples will be taken.

* It was found by informal sampling that certain cafe/snack bars in the Borough were selling margarine on toast as buttered toast. Further samples taken after publicity in the local newspapers were satisfactory.

The actual samples taken during the year were as follows:—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>In- formal</i>	<i>For- mal</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>In- formal</i>	<i>For- mal</i>
Adults Bronchial Elixir	1	—	Ice Cream Mix ..	2	—
Ale	4	—	Jelly Marmalade ..	1	—
American Lard ..	1	—	Lager	1	—
Apples	1	—	Leeks	1	—
Apricots	1	—	Lemon Cheese ..	1	—
Aspirin	1	—	Lemon Drink with glucose	1	—
Baby's Blackcurrant Cough Syrup ..	1	—	Lentils	1	—
Balsam of Glycerin Honey and Lemon ..	1	—	Lime Cordial and Lager	1	—
Beef Sausage	1	—	Linseed Compound ..	1	—
Beer	1	—	Magnesia	1	—
Biscuits	1	—	Meat and Potato Pie ..	1	—
Bismuth Soda & Pepsin Mixture	1	—	Meat Tenderiser ..	1	—
Blackcurrant Health Drink	2	—	Mentholated Balsam ..	1	—
Black Grape Jelly ..	1	—	Milk	5	—
Brandy	—	1	Milk, dried	1	—
Bread	2	—	Milk Shake Syrup ..	1	—
Bread Sauce	1	—	Minced Beef	1	—
Bronchial Emulsion ..	1	—	Orange Drink	3	—
Buttered Toast ..	5	3	Parsnips	1	—
Cabbage	2	—	Pate-de-Foie	1	—
Carrots	1	—	Pears	1	—
Catarrh Pastilles ..	1	—	Pickling Spice	1	—
Cheese Spread with Tomato	1	—	Pie Glaze	1	—
Chemical Food BPC ..	1	—	Pork and Chicken Sausage	1	1
Children's Cherry Cough Syrup ..	1	—	Pork Pie	1	—
China Tea	1	—	Pork Sausage	5	—
Chipped Potatoes ..	1	—	Potatoes	2	—
Christmas Pudding ..	1	—	Protein Tenderised Beef	1	—
Cocktail Sausages ..	3	—	Raisins	1	—
Cola and Rum	1	—	Rheumatic Tablets ..	1	—
Corned Beef	4	—	Rice	3	—
Cough Candy	1	—	Salmon Paste	1	—
Cough Mixture	2	—	Sausage Rolls	1	—
Cream Doughnuts ..	2	—	Seiditz Powder BPC ..	1	—
Creamed Rice	1	—	Semolina	1	—
Currants	1	—	Sennapod Granules ..	1	—
Dandelion Coffee Essence	1	—	Siam Patna Rice ..	1	—
Dessicated Coconut ..	1	—	Soya Bean Powder ..	1	—
Digestive Syrup ..	1	—	Split Peas	1	—
Dried Marrowfat Peas	1	—	Steak and Kidney Pie ..	1	—
Epsom Salts	1	—	Steak and Onion Pie ..	1	—
Flour	5	—	Sweets	9	—
Frosting Mix	1	—	Tapioca	1	—
Fruit Lollie	1	—	Throat Lozenges ..	1	—
Garlic Flavoured Vinegar	1	—	Tonic Preparation ..	1	—
Glacé Cherries ..	1	—	Vitaminised Iron Tonic Tablets with yeast ..	1	—
Ground Almonds ..	1	—	Wheat Germ Oil Capsules	2	—
Ice Cream	5	—	Whiskey	—	1
			Yoghurt	1	—

ICE CREAM AND ICED LOLLIPOPS

During 1965 ninety-one samples of ice cream and twenty-two samples of ice lollipops were submitted for bacteriological examination. Twelve of the ice cream samples were unsatisfactory. Eight Grade 4 and one Grade 3 results were obtained from a manufacturer's plant, and after receiving each adverse report the plant was stripped and inspected. There was sufficient evidence to suggest that the plant had not been thoroughly cleansed and the homogenizer not dismantled. Court proceedings were instituted which resulted in total fines of £100.

The remaining two Grade 4 and one Grade 3 samples were taken from different soft mix ice cream machines, "follow up" samples in each case being graded 1. Although there was no evidence to show that these machines had not been sterilised properly, carelessness in routine cleansing and sterilisation or the use of an old mix can result in unsatisfactory grading.

Bacteriological Examination of Ice Cream

<i>Where produced</i>	<i>No. of samples taken</i>	<i>Grade 1</i>	<i>Grade 2</i>	<i>Grade 3</i>	<i>Grade 4</i>
In Dudley	81	58	11	2	10
Outside Dudley ..	10	9	1	—	—
Totals	91	67	12	2	10

Bacteriological Examination of Ice Lollipops

<i>Where produced</i>	<i>No. of samples taken</i>	<i>Colony count per ml. after 48 hours at 37°C.</i>				<i>B. Coli Type 1 in lollie</i>	
		<i>Nil</i>	<i>0-10</i>	<i>10-50</i>	<i>50+</i>	<i>Absent</i>	<i>Present</i>
In Dudley	17	5	11	1	—	17	—
Outside Dudley	5	—	3	2	—	5	—
Totals ..	22	5	14	3	—	22	—

COMPLAINTS REGARDING UNFIT OR CONTAMINATED FOOD

During the year forty-six visits were made to premises in connection with twenty complaints of unfit or contaminated food. In two instances it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings. A bakery was fined £20 for dirt found in a loaf of bread and a retailer was fined £15 for the sale of a mouldy pie. Both cases were prosecuted under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The number of complaints received were considerably reduced in comparison with last year's figures, and as in previous years a number could not be substantiated. In each case, however, a thorough investigation was carried out and manufacturers and/or retailers contacted.

In view of the large amount of tinned products consumed it is satisfying to note that only three complaints were received, one of which was due to a probable leaking tin, the second a wasp in a tin of guavas and the third a tin of corned beef. It was alleged that the corned beef had a peculiar taste, but samples sent to the Analyst were reported as quite satisfactory. The stock which was temporarily withdrawn from sale by the retailer was allowed to be sold following receipt of the Analyst's report.

There were some instances where the cause of complaint was probably faulty turn-over of stock. This can be serious when associated with perishable foodstuff, e.g. pies which although delivered fresh daily to the shop are sometimes unsold and presented for sale with the following day's produce. If care is not taken to mark such pies or keep them separate from the fresh ones these may again appear for sale. At the moment most manufacturers mark the wrapping of their pies with a code which can be interpreted by them only. It certainly seems to be in the interests of the consumer, to safeguard against the sale of stale pies, to incorporate the date of manufacture or other such date, as has been adopted in the sale of wrapped sliced bacon.

Foreign objects found in food, e.g., a metal clip in a sausage, a piece of metal in a sliced loaf, must be attributable to carelessness. Systems must be laid down by manufacturers to prevent such instances, but responsibility must also rest with the employees who may too often see no danger in carrying into the food room objects which should be left with their outdoor clothes outside. Some manufacturers have provided their staff with protective clothing without pockets to reduce this temptation.

Not all complaints of strange objects found in food were as serious as those mentioned. In one instance a piece of rock with an alleged piece of coke inside was found to be burnt sugar.

IMITATION CREAM

Regular sampling of imitation cream has shown a general improvement throughout the year. On no occasion has an unsatisfactory result been obtained from the plant or the stored product. Unfortunately, after whipping and piping takes place one is not able to report such good results. A marked improvement was, however, obtained in the latter months of this year by all piping bags being kept soaking in sterilant, wrung out and used in the wet state. The operator before commencing work has to immerse his or her hands into the sterilant to obtain the piping bag. This leaves a residue of sterilant on both hands and bag. It is too soon to state that this method will always produce satisfactory results, for the production of a satisfactory product depends on attention being given by everyone to all hygienic practises. But since this system has been in operation the B.Coli count has, with the exception of one sample, been nil.

No. of samples taken	No. of colonies per 1 ml. of cream after 48 hours at 37°C.				No. of B. Coli Type 1 per 1 ml. of cream		
	Nil	1-50	50-1000	1000+	Nil	1-50	50+
49	11	8	15	15	37	7	5

HOUSING

I shall take the opportunity in the report of reviewing the work which has been done in the County Borough since the end of the second world war.

At the end of 1939 the announcement of the war brought to a close the drive to clear the slums but by the end of 1945 a fresh start was made.

One of the earliest areas to be cleared was a collection of 64 dreadful houses in Low Town. This mild start was followed very quickly by larger areas and the first of these was the area adjacent to the Gas Works. I am including some photographs to show some of the conditions which existed in these early post-war areas. The photographs are quite revealing, but they can never adequately portray the extremely bad living conditions which had to be endured by the tenants.

The Gas Works area was followed by areas in Woodside and Harts Hill. Then came Sweet Turf in Netherton, The Old Dock, The New Dock and Pitman Street. Since then there has been King Edmund Street, Brewery Street, Kates Hill, Eve Hill, School Street, Simms Lane areas, Kates Hill areas and lately the Abberley Street area. These were quite large areas and in some instances the number of unfit houses exceeded 500.

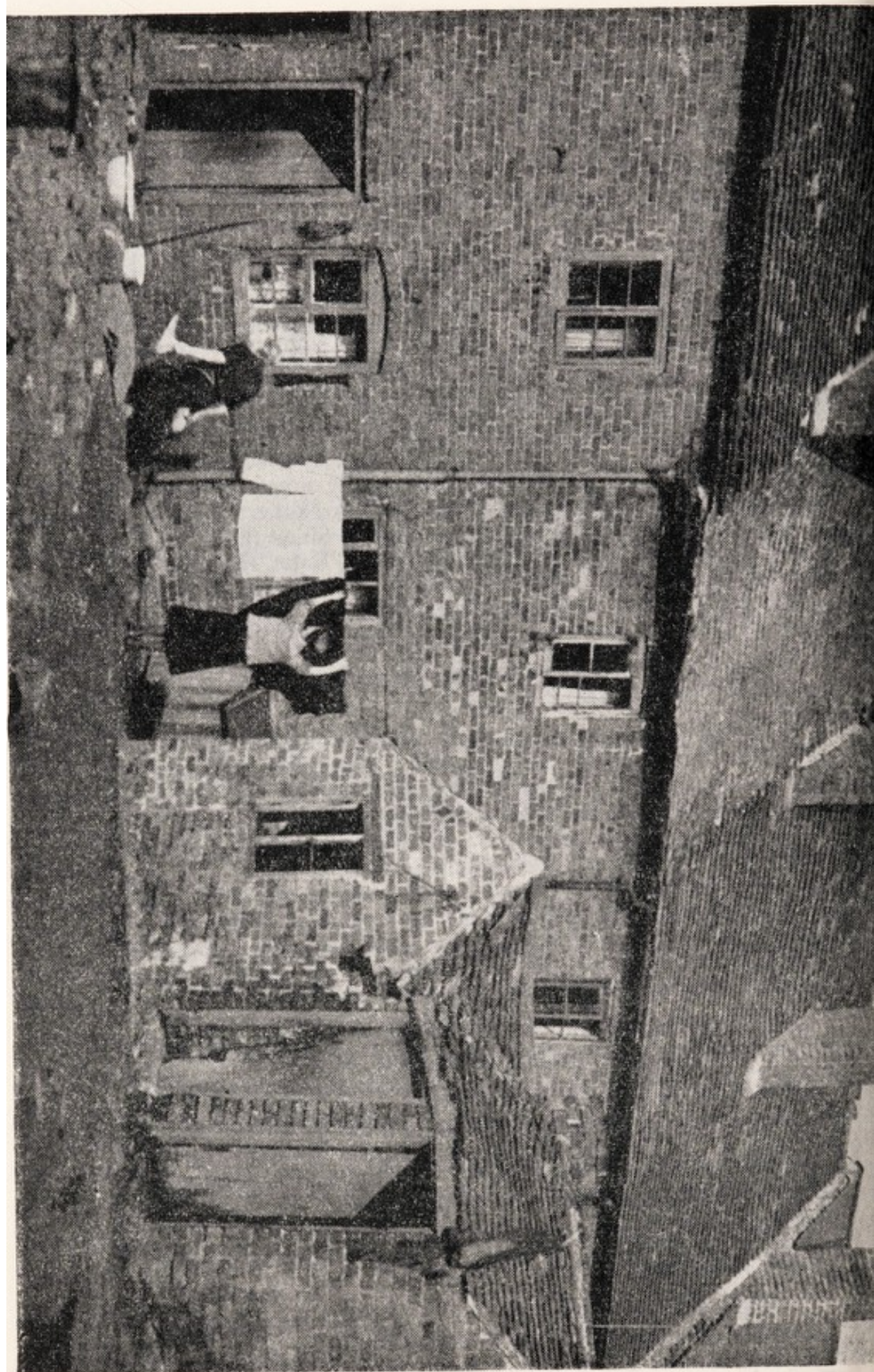
In addition there have been many small areas and groups of individual unfit houses.

During the post-war years to date 71 houses which were unfit but not capable of demolition have been closed, 978 individual unfit houses have been condemned and made the subject of demolition orders and 2,308 unfit houses have been confirmed from clearance areas. Many of these areas have been confirmed as Compulsory Purchase Orders, about which I will say more later. The total number of unfit houses dealt with is 3,357. So far a total of 3,327 families have been re-housed from these unfit houses showing that the authority has not only been active in the condemnation of houses but also in clearing the people from bad houses into new accommodation.

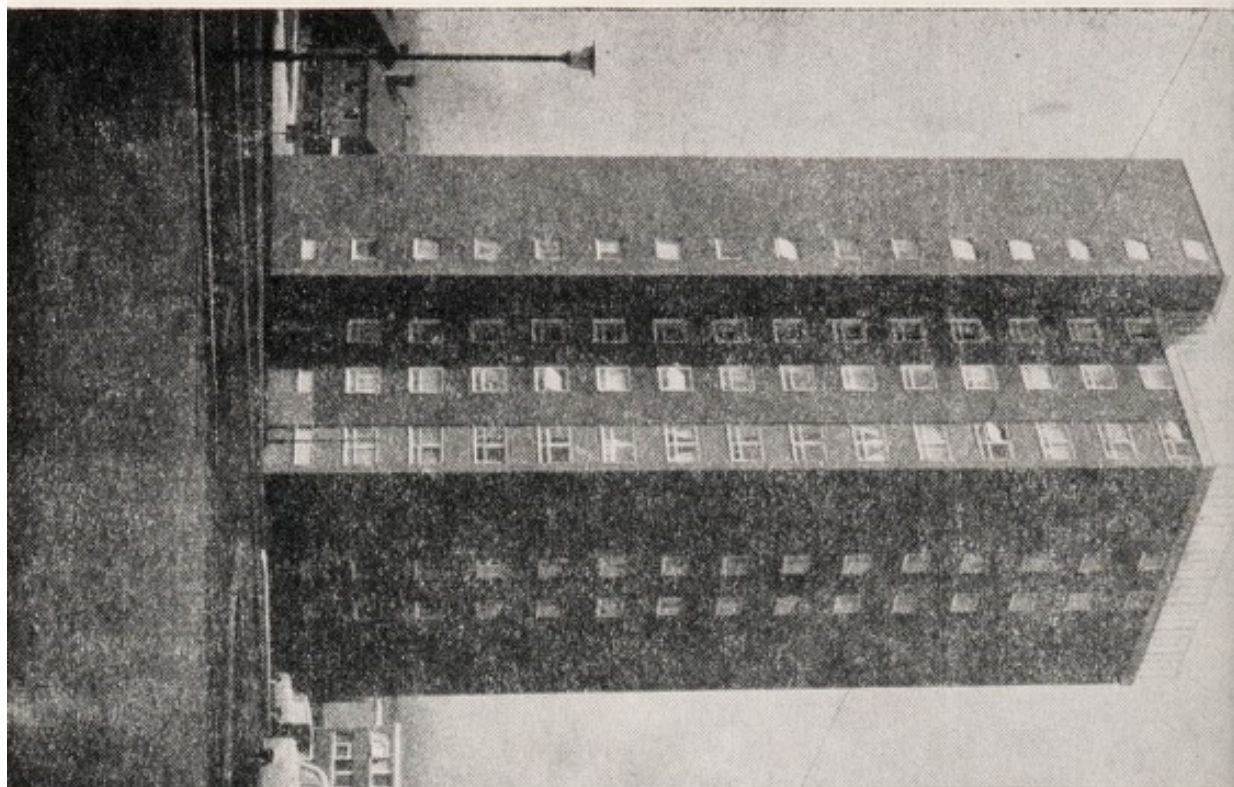
On the basis of an average occupation of three persons per house almost 10,000 people have been transferred from unfit houses and surroundings to good houses, mainly new estates.

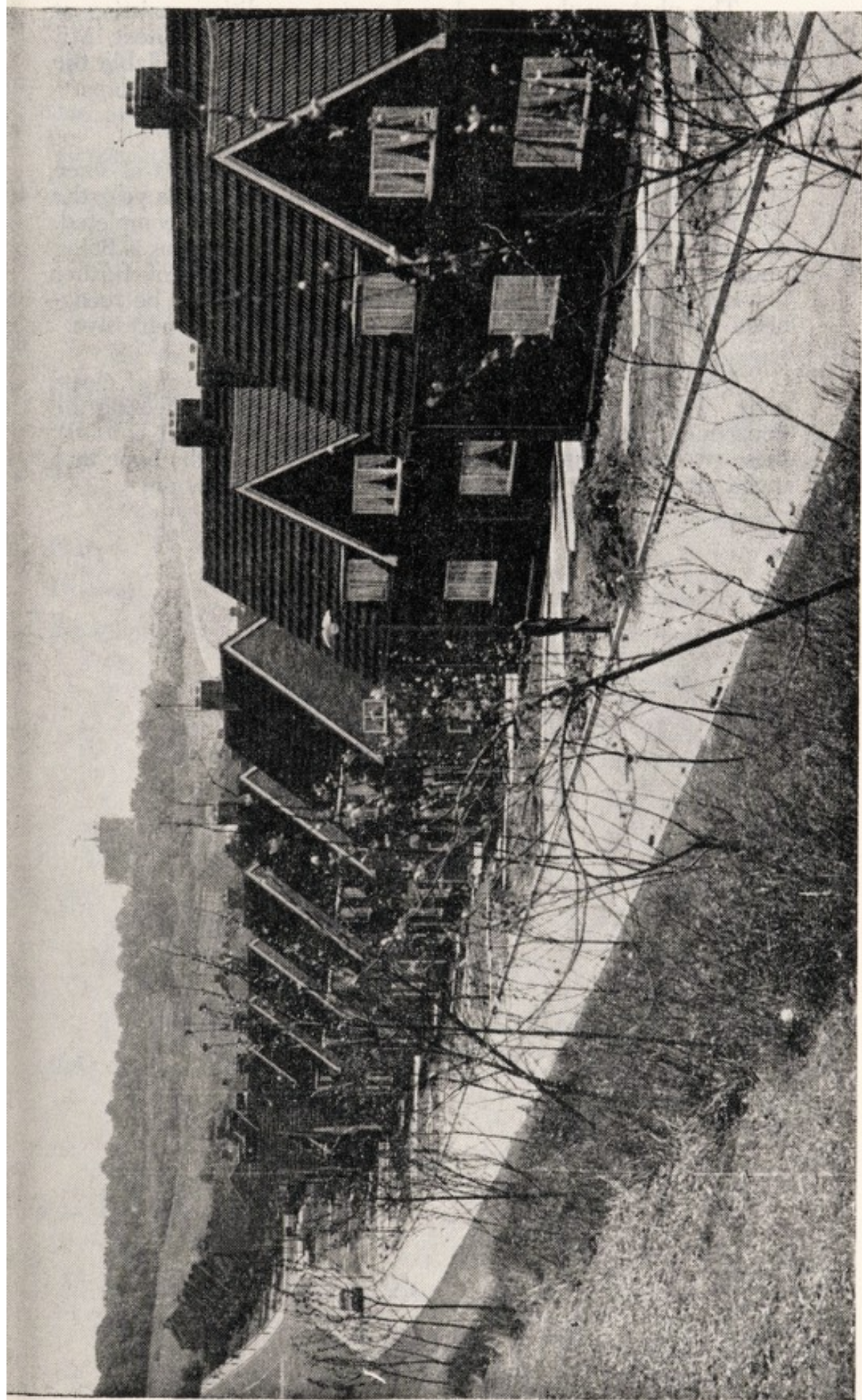
Of the areas cleared there are those which have been re-developed including Woodside, Oak Street, Brewery Street and parts of the Old and New Docks. These are new developments of a high standard carried out by the Housing Committee whilst there are other areas where private houses have been built on cleared sites such as Meeting Street, Stourbridge Road and Hadleys Fold etc.

There are other areas in course of redevelopment such as Central Netherton and part of the New Dock area, and preliminary work is being done for the areas in Simms Lane and Eve Hill.









The photographs also show housing conditions existing at the end of the post-war period. The Borough Architect, Mr. J. T. Lewis, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.A., has kindly made available the photographs of some of the new development which his department has carried out.

These photographs depict quite clearly the results of some of the efforts of the local authority. By the end of this year the declared programme of slum clearance was almost completed. As I write this report a new survey of housing conditions is being undertaken because there have been twenty years of further deterioration since the previous survey. It must also be recognised that improved standards of housing must be progressive.

I have written much about housing in the context of clearance. There are two other major aspects of housing affecting the department and these are improvement and repair. I consider these two matters go together and I would express the hope that much more realistic progress will be made from now on.

RENT ACT, 1956

No. of applications for certificates of disrepair	...	...	Nil
No. of notices of intention to issue a certificate served	...	...	Nil
Certificates of disrepair issued	...	...	Nil
Certificates of disrepair cancelled	...	...	Nil

REHOUSING

The following table of available lettings has been provided by the Housing Manager:—

AVAILABLE LETTINGS DURING 1965

<i>New</i>				<i>Re-lets</i>	
Flats	...	...	316	Houses: post-war...	58
Houses	...	...	140	pre-war ...	100
Bungalows	...	...	1	Flats: post-war...	58
				pre-war ...	1
				Bungalows: post-war...	5
				pre-war ...	3
				Pre-fabs: post-war...	5
<hr/> 457 <hr/>				<hr/> 230 <hr/>	
Total 687					

Mutual exchanges are not included.

The total number of visits made for housing purposes during the year was 1,275.

Table 1 Housing Progress from 1st July 1945 to 31st. December, 1965

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Total
Demolition Orders made	—	15	20	34	110	57	10	41	118	43	52	36	100	55	19	27	58	36	50	37	60	978
Closing Orders made	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	3	—	4	5	2	8	11	3	3	8	5	2	6	6	71
Houses confirmed in Clearance Areas ..	—	—	63	102	—	—	—	—	429	—	—	111	599	41	21	160	376	96	—	239	71	2308
Houses demolished—Section 17	18	34	19	34	30	88	57	57	46	71	35	42	120	93	34	18	56	57	45	55	32	1041
Houses demolished—Clearance Areas ..	—	90	11	104	44	35	22	6	3	102	86	105	101	87	210	259	298	217	115	128	187	2210
Rehousing—Section 17	3	17	18	52	57	88	37	34	68	60	74	69	122	43	51	24	60	40	36	65	49	1067
Rehousing—Slum Clearance Areas ..	—	8	39	112	15	3	2	2	41	184	139	119	197	313	110	99	318	95	147	149	168	2260

Table II The following table shows the number of lettings to families from unfit houses compared with the total available lettings throughout the year.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Families rehoused from houses affected by demolition or closing orders	3	17	18	52	57	88	37	34	68	60	74	69	122	43	51	24	60	40	36	65	49
Families rehoused from Clearance Areas ..	—	8	39	112	15	3	2	2	41	184	139	119	197	313	110	99	318	95	147	149	168
Total	3	25	57	164	72	91	39	36	109	244	213	188	319	356	161	123	378	135	183	214	217
Total available lettings	39	204	195	520	444	272	358	445	389	462	380	464	419	476	332	362	501	267	297	469	687
% let to families from unfit houses ..	7.9	12.2	29.2	31.5	16.2	33.5	11.7	8.0	28.0	52.7	56.0	40.5	76.1	72.7	48.5	39.8	77.0	50.5	61.6	45.6	31.6

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

STANDARD GRANTS

(1) Number of applications—

(a) Owner-occupiers	... 21	Approved	... 21
(b) Tenanted houses	... 8	Approved	... 8

(2) Number of dwellings—

(a) Owner-occupiers	... 19
(b) Tenanted	... 2

(3) Amount paid in grants for above ... £1999 10 11

(4) Average grant per house ... £95 4 4

(5) Amenities provided—

(a) Fixed bath	... 16
(b) Wash-hand basin	... 16
(c) Hot water supply (to any fittings)	... 15
(d) Water closet—	

(1) within the dwelling ... 18

(2) accessible from the dwelling ... Nil

(e) Foodstore ... 9

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

(1) Number of applications approved ... 11

(2) Number of applications refused ... Nil

(3) Amount paid in grants ... £3477 2 5

(4) Number of dwellings improved—

Owner-occupied	... 14
Tenanted	... 3

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS

Routine work continued under the Public Health Act, 1936, and during the year 193 inspections and 352 re-inspections were made.

The number of preliminary notices served was 33, and the number complied with was 14. Statutory notices numbered 21 and 13 notices were compiled with.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

It is very difficult to keep a true record of houses being used in multi-occupation. Even so, it is evident that the number of such places is increasing. The legislation dealing with them is cumbersome, time wasting and in many respects quite negative in operation. The fact that there are houses in multi-occupation is another indication of house shortage. It is not an indication of inability to pay reasonable rent because the majority of 'lets' comprise a single room only and a rent of £2. 2s. 0d. per week is quite common.

Not very much statutory overcrowding is found, but there is a great lack of such standard amenities as washing and cooking facilities, adequate food storage accommodation, and sufficient sanitary accommodation.

Overcrowding is likely to become a difficulty because more and more couples are found living in single rooms and children will come along with no hope of additional rooms.

The day is not far off when this type of dwelling must be dealt with in a far different way and a positive approach towards reasonable housing is the only ultimate solution.

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	87
Total number of visits to houses in multiple occupation	...	...	...	356
Number of Direction Orders made	...	...	...	84
Number of Notices to abate overcrowding	...	...	...	15
Number of Notices served under Management Orders	...	...	...	20

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

The supply to the County Borough of Dudley is derived from seven pumping stations situated outside the boundaries of the Authority. Chlorination is practised in all cases.

During 1965, 703 samples of the chlorinated water were examined, of which 696 were free from coliform bacteria.

Samples of the raw water are not obtainable at two of the stations, but of the 373 examined from the remainder, 367 were free from all forms of coliform bacteria.

365 samples of a supply of surface origin were also examined before treatment, and these gave an average coliform bacteria content of 9 per 100 ml.

Samples were examined within the County Borough from :—

Cawney Hill Reservoirs Nos. 1 and 2
 Shavers End Reservoirs Nos. 1 and 2
 Shavers End Repumping Station
 Waterman's House, Dudley
 Waterman's House, Netherton

53 out of 58 samples from the reservoirs were free from coliform bacteria as were 13 samples from Shavers End Repumping Station and 12 from each of the Watermen's houses.

The average chemical results of the tap samples from Dudley and Netherton for 1965 were:—

	<i>Dudley</i>	<i>Netherton</i>
pH	6.8	7.0
	expressed in parts per million	
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	90	103
Chlorides (Cl)	41.1	43.2
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	Trace	Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	Trace	Trace
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	4.7	5.7
Oxygen absorbed (3 hrs at 27°C)	0.12	0.12
Temporary Hardness	84	98
Permanent Hardness	81	92
Total Hardness	165	190
Iron (Fe)	0.03	0.03
Manganese (Mn)	Nil	Nil
Lead (Pb)	Nil	Nil
Fluoride (F)	0.05	0.08

The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, the 24 samples from the taps in Dudley and Netherton being all free from any measureable quantities of lead.

MAINS WATER

Only one serious complaint of an unsatisfactory water supply was received during the year. This was water which was found to contain *Gammarus Pulex* (freshwater shrimp). Its presence indicated some fault on filtration but there was no evidence that the water was not of a satisfactory quality.

WATER SUPPLY

No. of premises (excluding Council Houses having a private water supply) (estimated)	9576
No. of Council Houses	10689
No. of premises having common water supplies (estimated)	650

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

No major changes have occurred during the year and there is nothing of special interest to report.

The number of cesspools in the Borough is 59. There are also 76 pail closets.



INFECTIOUS DISEASE

186 visits were made during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

Two sewer treatments were carried out during the year by private contractors acting on the instructions of the Department, and there is no doubt that the results obtained have been extremely effective.

The following is a table of work carried out under this heading during the year.

	Type of Property				Agri- cultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	1 Local Authority	2 Dwelling houses (incl. Council houses)	3 All others including business premises	4 Total of Cols. 1, 2 and 3	
No. of properties in Local Authority's district	45	19221	4053	23319	2
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notifications	39	327	77	443	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
 Common rat					
Major	3	2	5	10	—
Minor	28	249	54	331	—
 House mouse					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	8	65	18	91	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act ..	7	12	1	20	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat					
Major	2	—	—	2	—
Minor	5	9	—	14	—
House mouse					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	3	1	4	—
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	10	10	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	10	10	—
Number of infested properties (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by Local Authority ..	46	328	78	452	—
Total inspections carried out —including re-inspections ..	143	1149	273	1565	—
Total treatments carried out —including re-treatments ..	46	339	78	463	—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>In-spections</i> (3)	<i>Written notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	8	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	271	47	8	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	279	47	8	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found :

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

<i>Particulars</i> (1)	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i> (6)
	<i>Found</i> (2)	<i>Remedied</i> (3)	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i> (4)	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i> (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.8) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	8	—	6	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	11	8	—	6	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel { Making, etc.	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and Washing ..	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
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. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Continued)
Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(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 unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	1	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons etc.	110	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	111	—	—	—	—	—

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

23 observations were made during the year but it was only necessary to pay 6 visits to industrial premises for excessive smoke emission.

Approval was given in 9 instances for new chimney stacks.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Number of Smoke Control Areas in operation at 31st December, 1965 ... 7.

(a) Number of dwellings	...	...	...	...	6096
(b) Acreage covered	...	...	...	...	1290

The Dudley Central Order which was deferred by Council on 1st December, 1964, was reconsidered on the 6th July, 1965, when the order was made. The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Order on the 17th December, 1965, and it becomes operative on the 1st October, 1966.

A small area of private development, consisting of 144 dwellings, was considered as an area and the Order — Spring Parklands — was made by the Council on the 30th March, 1965. Confirmation from the Minister was received on the 22nd July, 1965. The Order became operative on the 1st February, 1966.

A survey of an area on the northern side of Himley Road was commenced at the end of the year.

During the year warning letters were sent to 30 householders contravening Smoke Control Orders by burning bituminous coal.

<i>Stage reached in Smoke Control procedure</i>	<i>Total No. of Orders</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>		<i>No. of other premises</i>	<i>Acres covered</i>	<i>Estimated annual tonnage of coal replaced</i>	<i>Total cost of adaptations, etc.</i>	<i>No. of objections received</i>	<i>No. of Public Enquiries held</i>
		<i>Council</i>	<i>Private</i>						
(a)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Orders in operation	7	4743	1353	136	1290	18,761	£114,026	1	Nil
Orders confirmed but not in operation	2	43	430	424	136	2,158	£14,553	Nil	Nil
Orders submitted to Ministry for confirmation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	9	4786	1783	560	1426	20,919	£128,579	1	Nil
(b)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Smoke Control Areas in course of active preparation ..	1	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known		

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registration and General Inspections.

	<i>Number of premises registered during the year.</i>	<i>Number of registered premises at end of year.</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.</i>
Offices	25	178	45
Retail Shops	64	407	177
Wholesale Shops, Ware- houses	7	43	6
Catering establishments open to the public — canteens	12	136	36
Fuel storage depots ...	—	1	—
Totals ...	108	765	264

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act 466

In spite of staff difficulties good progress was made during the year in general inspections and it is anticipated that the initial inspections will be completed in 1966.

During the year 497 notices were served and 336 complied with.

Notices served and complied with under individual sections of the Act were:—

			<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Section 4—Cleanliness	...	...	19	19
Section 5—Overcrowding	...	...	3	—
Section 6—Temperature	...	...	125	82
Section 7—Ventilation	...	...	2	—
Section 8—Lighting	...	...	7	4
Section 9—Sanitary Conveniences...			64	49
Section 10—Washing Facilities	...		58	35
Section 11—Supply of Drinking Water			2	2
Section 12—Accommodation for Clothing	...	...	21	7
Section 13—Sitting Facilities	...		2	2
Section 15—Eating Facilities	...		1	1
Section 16—Floors, Passages & Stairs			33	29
Section 17—Fencing of Machinery	...		16	6
Section 24—First Aid	...	...	128	96
Section 50—Information for Employees	...	...	16	4

In addition preliminary notifications of deficiencies under the Sanitary Accommodation and Washing Facilities Regulations were given in 15 and 11 instances respectively.

It was obvious during the year that in many cases the advance publicity given to the requirements of the Act had not been fully understood or appreciated by a considerable number of employers. It can, however, be fairly stated that when contraventions were pointed out to employers there was, in general, a willingness to comply with the Act. In a number of cases the larger premises in the Borough when receiving notice of contraventions submitted improvement schemes which went far beyond the minimum required by the Act, and in such cases this Authority quite properly agreed to defer enforcement of the notices served in so far as structural items were concerned pending the completion of the improvements.

The arrangement between the Surveyor's and Health Departments of this Authority, under which plans submitted to the Borough Surveyor are examined by Public Health Inspectors before approval is given, has done much to ensure that new and reconstructed premises comply with the requirements of the Act from the outset, and Architects generally have been willing to accept suggestions made by the Health Department.

Only eleven accidents were reported during 1965 and in view of the considerable number of employees affected by the Act the accident rate would appear to be abnormally low. It is the opinion of this Authority that consideration should be given by the Ministry to further publicity with a view to ensuring that employers are fully aware of their statutory duty to report accidents.

LIGHTING STANDARDS IN OFFICES AND SHOPS

Generally, shop illumination is satisfactory. The multiple shop invariably utilises high intensity lighting as an attraction to customers. The stock room and corridors, however, of these places does not receive such good illumination and appears dark when entering from the shop area.

It has been accepted as satisfactory lighting in stock rooms if one can read with reasonable ease the stock cards. This is attainable if the lighting reading is 10 lm/ft².

In small shops where W.C. accommodation is external access lighting is often deficient. In offices the re-positioning of desks or of lighting fixtures often accomplishes a satisfactory standard of lighting without alteration to the light fixtures. 20 lm/ft² has been accepted as satisfactory for normal office work; 40/50 lm/ft² for close work, e.g. plans, drawings, architectural work.

No standards have been used in assessing excessive glare.

LIGHTING STANDARDS IN OFFICE PREMISES IN NOVEMBER, 1965

Lm/ft ² :	(a) Less than 5;	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) more than 5 but less than 10;	...	...	...	...	4
	(c) more than 10 but less than 15;	...	...	...	...	1
	(d) more than 15 but less than 25;	...	...	...	...	10
	(e) more than 25.	...	...	...	...	8

**LIGHTING STANDARDS IN Lm/Ft² FOUND IN SHOPS DURING THE
MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1965**

<i>Selling Area</i>	<i>Stockrooms</i>	<i>Packing</i>	<i>Preparation Rooms</i>
12	—	—	10-18
4	18	—	10
10	—	—	25
10	2	—	10
8	—	—	9
10	—	—	10
10	—	—	50
10	—	—	10
10	—	—	10
10	—	—	10
5	—	—	20
10	—	—	10
25	20	—	20
100	10	10	20
30	5	5	20
30	5	—	—
15	—	—	10
20	10	—	—
60	10	—	25
50	10	—	10
20	10	—	20
30	5	—	15
50	5	—	20
25	15	—	—
90	—	—	50
60	10	—	10
35	—	—	25

CARAVANS

There was again a considerable influx of caravan dwellers at various times throughout the year, and it was necessary for Inspectors to make 233 visits to ensure the removal of caravans. On 29 occasions it was necessary for Corporation vehicles to be used to pull caravans off land.

One could easily pass over this problem by allowing the above statement to remain as the only factual information worth recording. To do so would be to minimise a growing social difficulty.

The occupiers of the majority of these caravans are people without social conscience. They do not belong to any community and earn their living in peculiar fashion. Sites are occupied illegally and when occupied have no reasonable basic facilities for toilet accommodation, water supply, drainage or refuse facilities.

When it is necessary to pull caravans off occupied sites, staff, workmen, police and vehicles are needed and the time involved can be a whole day on each occasion.

The vacated site is usually filthy and there are accumulations of rubbish of all descriptions. There are increasing numbers of these itinerants and I suggest careful thought and study of this problem is needed.

MISCELLANEOUS NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

70 visits were made during the year under the above Act, but in no case was a notice justified.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT

The number of licensed slaughtermen at the end of the year was eight.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

One application for entry on the poisons list was made.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

13 formal samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs have been taken and were reported upon by the Public Analyst as genuine, with the exception of one sample of fertiliser which exceeded the limit of variation allowed by the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations. A letter received from the Manufacturers stated that this commodity had been discontinued.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Regular visits have been made to the swimming baths in Dudley and readings taken of the P.H. and chlorine content. 18 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratories. 2 samples were unsatisfactory, taken from two school baths. Increased use of the baths had resulted in low chlorine content which was immediately remedied.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER

No. of samples taken	B. Coli		B. Coli Type 1		Total Count					
	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Nil	1	2	3	8	10+
18	16	2	16	2	6	7	1	1	1	2

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No samples were taken under this Act during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

5 premises are licensed under this enactment.

