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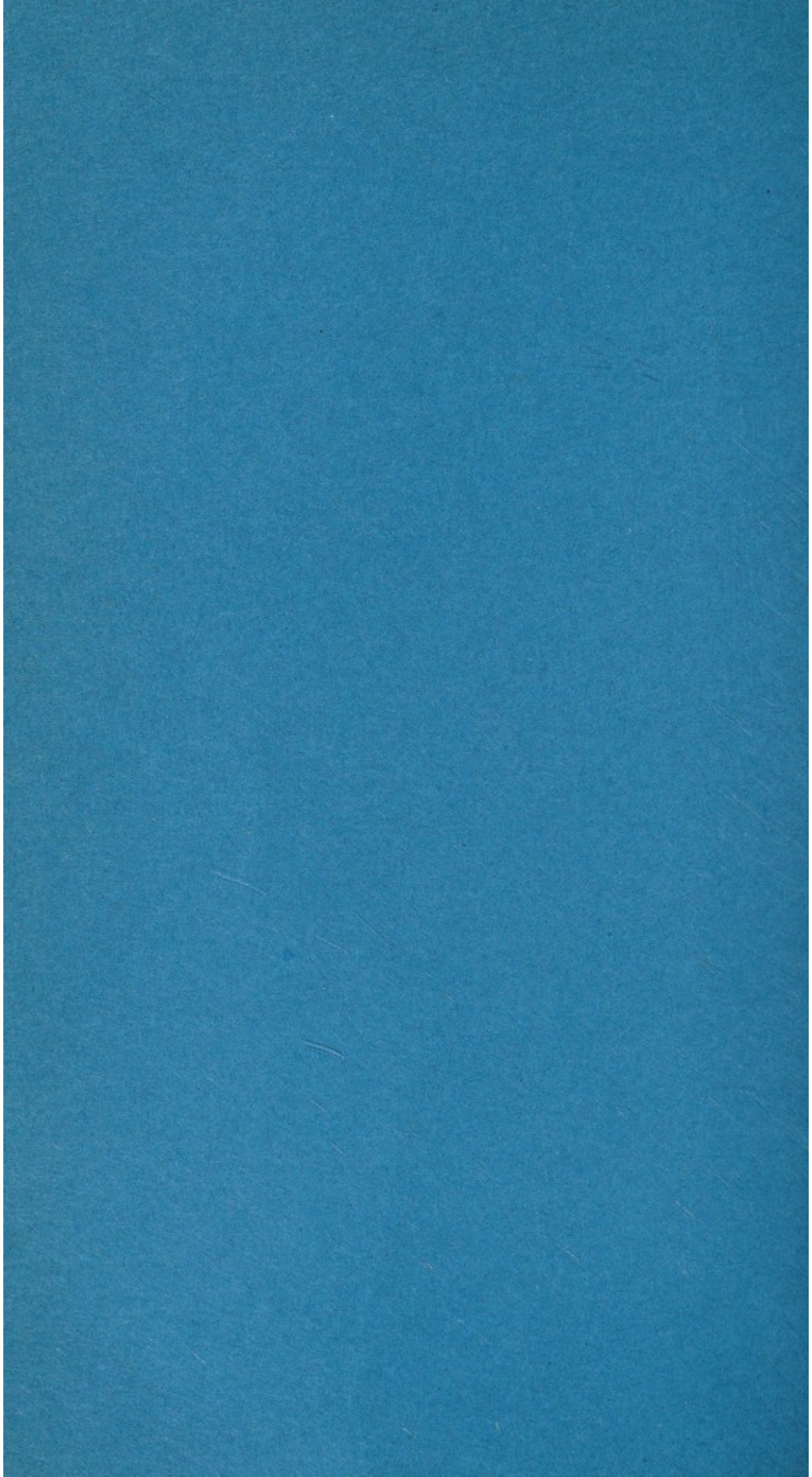
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County Borough of Dudley

HEALTH AND WELFARE
SERVICES

1966





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 for the year 1966/67

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor Dr. K. C. Rogers (*Chairman*)

Councillor Dr. C. R. Kenchington (*Vice-Chairman*)

The Mayor	Councillor B. A. Meredith
The Deputy Mayor	Councillor J. Roberts
Alderman J. C. Price	Councillor J. W. R. Roe
Councillor R. J. Alcock	Councillor J. D. Skelding
Councillor G. W. Beswick	Councillor H. O. Smith
Councillor J. D. Davies	Councillor F. G. S. White
Councillor S. Fairfold	Councillor F. J. Williams
Councillor C. Homer	

(Members of the Council)

Dr. R. H. J. Guy) Appointed by Dudley Executive Council
Dr. F. G. Lewis	
Mrs. D. Chambers	

Mrs. D. Crump	Appointed by Local Hospital Management Committee
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Mrs. A. M. Hughes	Mrs. E. Welch
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(Co-opted Members)

WELFARE COMMITTEE

Alderman J. L. Billingham (*Chairman*)

Councillor Mrs. O. M. Holland (*Vice-Chairman*)

The Mayor	Councillor F. Hadden
The Deputy Mayor	Councillor H. N. Hayden
Alderman G. B. Norton	Councillor B. A. Meredith
Alderman Mrs. M. Pargeter	Councillor E. N. Sifford
Councillor R. Adams	Councillor G. E. Sneyd
Councillor Mrs. B. M. Baker	Councillor F. Taylor
Councillor J. P. Fithern	Councillor Mrs. B. E. Vanes
Councillor G. H. Grealey	

(Members of the Council)

Mrs. A. Hughes	Miss Ashton
Mrs. E. Moore	Miss Holder

Mrs. J. T. Wilson

(Co-opted Members)

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Alderman J. T. Wilson (*Chairman*)

Councillor E. Morris (*Vice-Chairman*)

The Mayor	Councillor F. Hadden
The Deputy Mayor	Councilor D. Harty
Alderman W. G. K. Griffiths	Councillor H. N. Hayden
Alderman J. Jones	Councillor R. G. Lees
Alderman Mrs. M. Pargeter	Councillor L. Pugh
Councillor Mrs. C. Adams	Councillor J. G. Rowley
Councillor J. Glazebrook	Councillor F. G. S. White
Councillor W. R. Goode	

(Members of the Council)

Mrs. D. Chambers	Mr. D. Crowe
Rev. D. Lea	Mr. A. Horridge
Rev. M. McManus	Mr. R. G. Hough
Rev. R. C. Stevens	

(Co-opted Members)

EDUCATION SPECIAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman J. Jones (*Chairman*)

Alderman Mrs. M. Pargeter (*Vice-Chairman*)

The Mayor	Councilor J. Glazebrook
The Deputy Mayor	Councillor E. Morris
Alderman J. T. Wilson	Councillor R. G. Lees
Councillor Mrs. C. Adams	Councillor H. N. Hayden
Councillor F. G. S. White	

(Members of the Council)

Rev. M. McManus	Mr. Horridge
Rev. D. Lea	Mr. Crowe

(Co-opted Members)

STAFF

Medical and Dental Staff:

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer
and Director of Welfare Services

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Principal School
Medical Officer and Deputy Director of Welfare Services

J. A. McKINNON, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers

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

J. W. WALDRON, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

1 Vacancy

Assistant Medical Officers

D. E. GEORGE, M.B., Ch.B.

R. WILSON, B.A., B.Chir.

*M. PASSI, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*J. R. B. GIBSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

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

Consultants (by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board)

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

G. O. CLARKE, F.R.C.S.

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

D. T. MACLAY, M.D., D.P.M.

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

J. A. COX, M.B., B.S., D.O.

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

F. SELBY TAIT, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

J. A. NAGLE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Dental Officer

MRS. J. P. McEWAN, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Senior Dental Officers

MISS J. CASWELL, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

1 Vacancy

Dental Officers

*C. PLANT, B.D.S., L.D.S.

*A. W. PARKES, M.B., Ch.B., B.D.S.

4 Vacancies

Dental Auxiliary

Vacant

6 Dental Surgery Assistants

4 Vacancies

* Part-time

Nursing and Allied Staffs:

Principal Nursing Officer
MISS M. LEMANQUAIS,
S.R.N., R.S.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.Vs Cert.

Superintendent Health Visitor
MISS W. H. BENNETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.Vs Cert.

- 20 Combined Health Visitors and School Nurses (Full-time)
- 11 Combined Health Visitors and School Nurses (Part-time)
- 11 School/Clinic Nurses (Full-time)
- 1 Tuberculosis Health Visitor

5 Vacancies
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent
Home Nurse
Vacant

- 15 Domiciliary Midwives (Full-time)
- 5 Domiciliary Midwives (Part-time)
- 7 Vacancies

- 24 District Nurses (Full-time)
- 7 District Nurses (Part-time)
- 3 Bathing Attendants (Part-time)
- 2 Vacancies

Domestic Help Organiser
MISS D. CASSERE

Assistant Domestic Help Organiser
MRS. E. TAYLOR

Domestic Helps — the equivalent of 76 full-time

Chiropody Service
Chief Chiropodist
R. G. MATTHEWS

- 4 Chiropodists (Part-time)
- Speech Therapist
- *MRS. A. SHEPPERSON
- 1 Vacancy

Orthoptist
*MRS. A. DUGGAN
Audiology Technician
MRS. S. A. CRELLIN

Chief Welfare Officer
J. BERRY

- 2 Senior Social and Mental Welfare Officers
- 1 Vacancy

- 10 Social and Mental Welfare Officers
- 2 Welfare Officers for the Blind
- 1 Welfare Officer for the Deaf
- 2 Trainee Welfare Officers
- 2 Welfare Assistants
- 1 Occupational Therapist/Handicraft Instructress

Old People's Homes
Residential Staff

"Albert House"

Matron: MISS I. MCLENNAN
Assistant Matron: MRS. A. LEISHMAN

"Primrose House"

Matron: MISS E. E. HORTON
General Assistant: MRS. V. M. MARTIN

"Lupin House"

Matron: MISS E. E. HARRIS

"Roseland House"

Matron: MRS. G. M. MOSS

"The Woodlands"

Matron: MISS F. M. COLE
Assistant Matron: MRS. M. RIVERS

"Lawnwood House"

Matron: MRS. M. NAYLOR
Assistant Matron: MRS. E. CURWEN

New Bradley Hall

Matron: MISS I. WELCH
Assistant Matron: MRS. A. McGEE

"Dibdale"

Matron: MRS. E. GRIFFIN
Assistant Matron: MRS. E. EVANS

Broadfield House Hostel

Matron: MRS. P. M. GRAY

Training Centre Supervisors

DIXONS GREEN — MRS. I. M. COOPER

AUDNAM — Vacancy.

12 Assistants and Instructors

Administrative and Clerical Staff:

Principal Administrative Assistant

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

Deputy Principal Administrative Assistant

N. F. COOKSON

Senior Administrative Assistants

R. WOOLLEY, A.M.R.S.H.

W. ASHWORTH

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary

MISS I. J. E. RICHARDS

Other Administrative and Clerical Staff

25 (Full-time)

13 (Part-time)

5 Vacancies

Chief Veterinary Officer

D. HOWIE, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

Veterinary Officer

E. B. DAVIES, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

6 Meat Inspectors

Chief Public Health Inspector

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.

Assistant Chief Public Health Inspector

C. H. CRAWFORD, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Divisional Public Health Inspector

H. R. FRY, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.C.I.S.

3 Divisional Inspectors

6 District Inspectors

3 Housing Inspectors

3 Food Inspectors

1 Additional Inspector

1 Meat Inspector

1 Technical Assistant

6 Pupil Public Health Inspectors

Clerical Staff

Secretary/Chief Clerk

MRS. M. BENNETT

4 Shorthand Typists

6 General Clerks

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 1966.

This has been a year of change as a result of the extension of the Borough boundaries to include the Urban District of Brierley Hill, most of the Urban Districts of Sedgley and Coseley and small parts of Amblecote Urban District and Tipton Borough. This major re-organisation took place on 1st April under the West Midland Order when five enlarged County Boroughs were created in the West Midlands. The population of Dudley increased from 64,000 to 176,000 and the acreage from 4,328 to 14,900 acres. Because of the increase in the size of all the Council's Departments it was unfortunately necessary to leave the Council House. Excellent accommodation was found for most of the Health and Welfare Department at Dudley House in the centre of the town, the environmental health services were moved to "The Limes", Dudley Road, Sedgley, some three miles away. The day to day administration of the School Health Service continued from the Central Clinic under the direction of a Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

At a meeting held on Sunday, 1st May, 1966, at the offices of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board those present representing Local Health Authorities, the Regional Hospital Board, the Public Health Laboratory Service, the Ministry of Health, Birmingham University and Smallpox Consultants were told of an outbreak of suspected smallpox of the variola minor type which had developed in the West Midlands. A meeting such as this is invaluable not only because everyone is kept well informed but also because after discussion it is possible to come to a decision regarding the distribution of vaccine, surveillance, communications, the disinfection of ambulances and their crews and many other matters of common interest. In addition a press statement was issued at the end of the meeting stating that the risk to the public was quite remote and certainly did not require any clamour for vaccination. The public were also re-assured that the supplies of vaccine were sufficient for those who were at risk or had been in contact, and that this policy would be adequate to prevent the spread of this mild disease. Throughout the period general practitioners were kept informed of developments and because of the thoroughness of the preparations and the mildness of the disease they were not on this occasion overwhelmed with requests for vaccination as in 1962. In May and June other cases were notified in Pontypool and again in Solihull and Salford, but no connection was ever established between

these four outbreaks. No cases occurred in the country after mid-July and all those known to have had the disease had by August fully recovered. In Dudley there were fortunately no cases, although at the request of hospital staff and general practitioners many patients were seen with a variety of conditions mainly chicken pox. The opinion of the consultant in smallpox was requested on one occasion. In addition many contacts of cases were vaccinated and visited for a period of 21 days after the last date of contact. The office staff were also kept busy during the period as many countries insisted on an International Certificate of Vaccination for travellers from the West Midlands. Over 2,000 International Certificates were authenticated in the Department. Because of the heavy demand on these certificates the Ministry of Health in May agreed to supply Health Departments, on request, with stocks for issue to the general public. Dr. T. H. Flewett of the Regional Virus Laboratory made available for the first time a rapid diagnosis of Pox Virus by Electron Microscopy. By this method it was possible to make a positive diagnosis of a Pox Virus Infection of the skin by direct microscopy of material from the lesion. The method enabled a distinction to be made with certainty between the Pox Group (Smallpox Vaccinia) and the Herpes Group (Herpes Simplex) Varicella-Zoster, but not between Vaccinia and Smallpox. The first line hospital was initially the Witton Smallpox Hospital, Birmingham, but in May for various reasons the Regional Hospital Board decided that the Catherine De Barnes Hospital, Solihull, Warwickshire, would replace Witton Hospital.

As the water supplied by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company was deficient in natural fluoride the Council in December, 1962 resolved to request the Company to add fluoride to the water supply so as to secure the improvement in dental health which fluoridation would bring about. In the following year the Minister of Health gave general approval to all Local Health Authorities in this matter and accordingly he approved under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the making by the Council of arrangements with the Statutory Water Undertakers. In June, 1965, the Authority confirmed its previous decision and authorised the Town Clerk to enter into the appropriate agreement with the Company but following the boundary changes it was necessary to reconsider this matter and although the Health Committee resolved in June, 1966, to inform the Water Company that they were still in favour of fluoridation to the public water supply this resolution was rejected by the Council in the following September. The position at present is that of the nine Local Health Authorities with a total population of 3,118,410 which are supplied with water by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, Dudley is the only one to have rejected fluoridation.

In 1941 Gregg and others in Australia noticed that there was an increased incidence of stillbirths and congenital malformations when expectant mothers developed rubella in the first three months of pregnancy. There is also evidence to suggest that some

drugs taken early in pregnancy can cause malformations in the foetus, and in 1962 there was considerable public anxiety following an increase in the incidence of children with limb abnormalities after their mothers had been treated with thalidomide. To gain further information Medical Officers of Health have been asked to notify the Registrar General of all known cases of congenital malformation. As almost all births in the Borough are notified by the midwife they were asked to give details of any abnormality observed in births, live or still, and then the general practitioners were asked for more detailed clinical information. This system worked well and in 1966 23 children were reported and kept under observation. In addition there were three stillbirths in which congenital abnormalities existed.

Despite staffing upheavals and shortages, co-operation with general practitioners and the hospital services has continued to improve. This improvement has in the main been the result of personal contact with doctors, nurses, welfare officers and administrators, but in addition arrangements have been made for the attachment of two health visitors and a district nurse to general practitioners, and a Group Advisor continued to attend the Paediatric Out-patient Department at the Dudley Guest Hospital with a Senior Assistant Medical Officer. Barnsley Hall Hospital also arranged weekly case conferences which were attended by a Senior Assistant Medical Officer and Social and Mental Welfare Officers. The Health Committee in July, 1966, agreed to allow general practitioners to hold surgeries in some of the purpose built clinics in the Borough and at the end of the year the legal arrangements had almost been completed for three general practitioners to work from two clinics. In these circumstances attachment between doctors and nurses should be easier to arrange and it is hoped that this will grow naturally out of a common interest in the work.

I am grateful to the Chairmen and Members of the Health, Welfare and Education Committees and their Sub-Committees for their continued support, interest and encouragement. The staff of the Department have shown a devotion to duty beyond that which I would have expected of them and I wish to express my gratitude for their loyalty during a very difficult 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, 1966 ...	176,690
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1966) ...	£7,254,358
Estimated Product of 1d. Rate (1966/67) ...	£29,650

LIVE BIRTHS:

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	1402	1282	2684
Illegitimate ...	63	65	128
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1465	1347	2812
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 population 16.3

°(17.7)

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births 4.5

STILLBIRTHS:

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	24	18	42
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	24	18	42
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 14.7

°(15.4)

TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS:

M.	F.	Total
1489	1365	2854

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 year):

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	25	26	51
Illegitimate ...	3	2	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	28	28	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

INFANT MORTALITY RATES:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ...	19.9
	°(19.0)
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	19.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	39.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ...	15.28
	°(12.9)
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ...	10.66
	°(11.1)
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) ...	25.2
	°(26.3)
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Deaths ...	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...	0.71

DEATHS:

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
828	668	1496

DEATH RATE per 1,000 population

12.32
°(11.7)

°The National Rates are shown in brackets.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

TABLE I

<i>Cause of Death</i>				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...		11	1	12
2	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...		—	1	1
3	Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	—	1	1
4	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	—	1	1
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8	Measles	...	...	—	—	—
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	4	1	5
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...		19	14	33
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lungs, Bronchus	...		77	11	88
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	—	27	27
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	—	11	11
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	67	61	128
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	7	4	11
16	Diabetes	...	...	7	12	19
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	107	111	218
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	191	125	316
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	9	16	25
20	Other Heart Diseases	...	...	56	65	121
21	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	33	34	67
22	Influenza	...	...	2	2	4
23	Pneumonia	...	...	33	32	65
24	Bronchitis	...	...	88	28	116
25	Other diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	11	4	15
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	11	2	13
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	3	6	9
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	7	—	7
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	7	—	7
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	—	2	2
31	Congenital Malformations	...	...	5	7	12
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	41	71	112
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	14	4	18
34	All other Accidents	...	...	13	12	25
35	Suicide	...	...	5	2	7
36	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	—	—	—
				828	668	1496

DEATHS

There were 1496 deaths during the year giving a death rate of 12.32 compared with the national rate of 11.7.

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

Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	316
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	218
Other Heart Diseases	...	...	...	146
Bronchitis	...	...	...	116
Malignant Neoplasms, Lung and Bronchus	...	...	...	89

Eighteen deaths were due to motor vehicle and 25 to other accidents. There were seven suicides and two deaths associated with pregnancy.

BIRTH RATE

There were 2,684 legitimate live births and 128 illegitimate live births.

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS

There were 56 infant deaths under one year giving an infant mortality rate of 19.9 compared with 19.0 for the country generally. The stillbirth rate of 14.7 was slightly lower than the national rate of 15.4.

PREMATURE INFANTS

During the year there were 200 premature live births and 22 premature stillbirths. Of the live births 19 were born and nursed entirely at home and 10 born at home were later transferred to hospital. 14 of the 200 died within 28 days, 15 of them within 24 hours of birth.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OBSERVABLE AT BIRTH

During the year congenital malformations were reported in 25 births, live or still. The number of malformations notified was 29, classified as follows:—

Central Nervous System	...	...	...	9
Eye, Ear	...	...	...	1
Alimentary System	...	...	...	2
Heart and Great Vessels	...	...	...	2
Uro-Genital System	...	...	...	1
Limbs	...	...	...	12
Other Systems	...	...	...	1
Other Malformations	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 29 <hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease notified during 1966.

				<i>Numbers</i>		<i>Admitted to</i>
				<i>Notified</i>		<i>Hospital</i>
				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	29	19	5
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	4	5	3
Measles	...	...	...	269	231	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	3	4	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	48	49	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	3	1	—
Meningitis	...	...	...	1	3	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	1	—
Typhoid	...	...	...	1	—	1

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning brought to the notice of the Department.

No patient was notified as having poliomyelitis or smallpox, although there was an outbreak of variola minor in the Birmingham region.

A young patient arrived in the United Kingdom on the 10th July, 1966, and two days later was admitted to Moxley Hospital. The stool and urine tests were negative for pathogens, his clinical condition improved without treatment and he was discharged. A report on the blood specimen was received later and this was found to contain *Salmonella Typhi*. As a result of enquiries by the staff of the Department it was learned that he had travelled to Stoke on Trent on the 29th July. From there he was brought back by his father and re-admitted to hospital on the 27th July where his recovery was uneventful. This young man was suffering from typhoid fever when he entered the country and in view of the travelling he did it was fortunate that no one else caught the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS

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

				<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Total</i>
1966	...	...	...	35	6	41
1965	...	...	...	34	8	42
1964	...	...	...	35	4	39
1963	...	...	...	39	4	43
1962	...	...	...	35	5	40

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	—	3	3	7	9	4	26
Females	—	2	1	6	1	—	10
Non-Pulmonary:							
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

In 1966 there were, in addition to the 37 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 14 outward transfers.

Of the new notifications eight were of tuberculosis occurring in Asian immigrants as were two of the five inward transfers notified.

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>
1966	...	...	903	118	1021
1965	...	...	389	48	437
1964	...	...	382	38	423
1963	...	...	430	38	468
1962	...	...	440	34	474

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	—	—	—	3	2	6
Females	—	—	—	—	1	6	7
Non-Pulmonary:							
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In addition eight patients on the register died from another cause.

One Tuberculosis Visitor continued to be responsible for visiting all cases of tuberculosis and she worked 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 is as follows:—

			1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Syphilis	...	...	5	2	5	11	11
Gonorrhoea	...	...	48	25	27	18	22
Non-Venereal and undiagnosed conditions			184	92	86	111	96

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, and is under the direction the direction of Dr. C. R. Mayou.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Before the boundary changes there were four ante-natal clinics staffed by midwives. This was increased on 1st April by the addition of one clinic in Brierley Hill and another in Coseley. There were also ante-natal clinics staffed by medical officers in Sedgley, Lower Gornal and Coseley. At the end of the year all ante-natal clinics were staffed by Local Authority midwives only, with the exception of the Coseley Clinic.

Attendances at the clinics were as follows:—

Number of expectant mothers	...	...	742
Total Attendances	...	...	3861
Number of clinic sessions	...	...	323

MOTHCRAFT AND RELAXATION CLASSES

Classes were held weekly at nine clinics. Their popularity continued to increase particularly at the clinics serving the large new residential areas on the western boundary of the Borough. Midwives and health visitors shared responsibility for the work. The following are the figures of attendances at the clinics.

		1966	1965
Number of attendances	...	2981	1220
Number of mothers attending:			
(a) Hospital booked	...	444	150
(b) Domiciliary booked	...	234	122
Total	...	678	272

BLOOD TEST CLINICS

These clinics continued to be held once a week at the Central Clinic, expectant mothers attending by appointment, when 269 routine tests and 28 repeat tests were carried out.

X-RAYS

Appointments were made for 136 expectant mothers to attend the Chest Clinic for X-ray but 32 failed to attend. No patient was diagnosed as having tuberculosis.

MATERNITY PACKS

Improved maternity packs were supplied to all mothers booked for home confinement and in addition small packs were issued to mothers delivered in hospital and discharged home early to be nursed by the district midwives. Maternity packs were also carried in all ambulances.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Prior to 1st April, 1966, the Worcestershire Diocesan Association for Family and Social Service (formerly Moral Welfare) continued to be responsible for arrangements for the care of unmarried mothers, the Local Authority making a grant and in addition helping with the maintenance of these mothers at various Mother and Baby Homes outside the County Borough.

With the extension of boundaries, Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work shared in this responsibility in the added areas and this Association also received a financial grant from the Authority.

Broadfield House Mothercraft Hostel was transferred to the County Borough from Staffordshire County Council with the re-organisation and from that date many unmarried mothers from the County Borough were accommodated in this Hostel. It soon became apparent, however, that this Hostel was not an economic proposition and that it was not a good policy to care for Dudley mothers at an establishment within the County Borough boundary. Following detailed consideration the Health Committee decided not to accept further bookings for the Hostel after December, 1966, and to close the premises early in 1967. The previous policy of placing unmarried mothers in Hostels in various parts of the country will then be reintroduced.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

11 clinics in the Borough hold two infant welfare sessions weekly, three clinics have one session weekly and two are open once a fortnight. Welfare foods are sold at all of these clinics. Attendances made by children showing the year of birth are set out below.

	<i>Total Attendances</i>
Children born in 1966	23,210
Children born in 1965	16,213
Children born in 1961-64	7,186
	<hr/>
	46,609
	<hr/>

1,019 infant welfare sessions were held during the year and the total number of children up to the age of five years attending was 5,018.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

In Circular 5/66 the Ministry of Health urged Local Authorities to review their arrangements for family planning and asked that in addition to general education, advice and treatment for the benefit of women for whom pregnancy would be detrimental to health, help should also be given to the Family Planning Association and similar bodies.

The position in Dudley was that a Clinic organised by the Family Planning Association was held on Local Authority premises at Holly Hall on the first and third Monday evening of each month and every Thursday evening. In addition to making the premises available free of charge the Local Authority also made a grant towards the Association's work.

Following consideration of the Ministry Circular the Council agreed to give further support to the Family Planning Association and after discussions with representatives of the Association clinic facilities were extended so that Holly Hall Clinic was used every Monday evening in addition to every Thursday and the Central Clinic was made available for a session to be held once a fortnight. It is expected that further extension of this service to cover other parts of the County Borough will take place in the near future.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

At the time of the amalgamation there were no premises in Dudley registered under the above Act, but eight premises registered by Staffordshire County Council were transferred to the jurisdiction of this Authority.

These comprised :

- 5 Nursery Play Groups
- 2 Voluntary Day Nurseries
- 1 Kindergarten

When applications for registration are received in the Department the applicants are interviewed and the premises inspected before registration is granted. The standards adopted are based on those suggested in the Ministry of Health circular "Standards of accommodation and Care in Day Nurseries".

Play Groups fulfil a useful purpose and the demand for this type of accommodation for children from three to five years is high, particularly in the large new residential estates on the periphery of the Borough. The parents here appear to be particularly conscious of the need for children to make social relationships before starting school at the age of five years.

During the year new premises registered were as follows :—

- 1 Day Nursery
- 2 Pre-school Play Groups

An application for an increase in numbers at one Play Group was also granted. Several enquiries, followed by interviews and visits to premises, were made during the year but the requests for registration were not pursued by the applicants for various reasons.

DENTAL CARE

The arrangements described in previous reports were continued but it is disappointing to report that only 20% of three year olds invited to attend for dental inspection came to the Clinic. The parents of those who did attend were advised on oral hygiene and given a Ministry of Health pamphlet on this subject. Treatment was given where necessary and it is hoped that when sufficient dental surgeons are recruited this service will be extended.

The nursing staff of the Department are all supplied with a number of pamphlets on dental health and oral hygiene for distribution and in addition dental health education was a special subject for health education for one or two months during the year.

The following table gives a summary of the work done during 1966:—

	<i>Children under 5 years</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
A. Attendances and Treatment		
Number of visits for treatment during year:		
First Visits	218	144
Subsequent Visits	213	395
Total Visits	431	539
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the first course commenced during year	25	8
Treatment provided during the year:		
Number of Fillings	192	344
Teeth Filled	189	326
Teeth Extracted	262	317
General Anaesthetics given	86	36
Emergency Visits by Patients	34	30
Patients X-rayed	3	4
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	23	103
Teeth otherwise conserved	18	—
Teeth root filled:		
Inlays	—	—
Crowns	—	—
Number of Courses of Treatment completed during the year	157	109

B. *Prosthetics*

Patients supplied with Full Upper or Full Lower (First time)	13
Patients supplied with other dentures	21
Number of dentures supplied	51

C. *Anaesthetics*

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	1
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D. *Inspections*

	<i>Children 0-4 inclusive</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
Number of patients given first inspections during year	179	88
Number of patients who required treatment	133	86
Number of patients who were offered treatment	127	86

E. *Sessions*

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. equivalent
complete half days) devoted to Maternity and
Child Welfare Patients:

For Treatment	...	...	...	...	127.6
For Health Education	...	...	...	...	9.05

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Errors of Refraction (including squint)	...	146
External and other	...	32
Total		178
Spectacles prescribed	...	29

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

Massage:

Number treated	...	94
Total treatments	...	323
Orthopaedic:		
Seen by Surgeon	...	182
New Cases	...	51
Total Attendances	...	285

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

Number seen by E.N.T. Consultants	...	12
Number referred for operative treatment	...	4

MIDWIFERY

On the 31st March there were eight full-time midwives in the employment of the Council. On the following day this number rose to twenty including two part-time midwives. At the end of the year there were 45 midwives in practice in the Borough of whom 21 were employed by the Council and 24 by the Dudley and Stourbridge Hospital Management Committee in the Rosemary Ednam and Wordsley General Practitioner Maternity Units.

At the beginning of the year midwives employed by Dudley County Borough and by Staffordshire County Council worked on an area basis and were responsible for all mothers booked for home confinement. This meant that apart from actual days off midwives were "on call" for 24 hours each day. In an attempt to reduce the number of hours "on call" and to bring midwives more into line with other workers, a rota system of duties was started. In addition to giving midwives more free time this system also proved of benefit to relatives who between 6 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the morning, and during the day if unable to contact a midwife, had only to telephone the operator at the Ambulance Station who notified the midwife on duty.

Unfortunately, during the year a number of midwives were off duty for long periods of sickness and the service suffered a sad loss in the death of Miss Brightman, a midwife for 21 years. Two midwives left the area and one retired; one left to return to hospital midwifery and two others resigned for domestic reasons.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board three midwives attended courses at Hull, Hastings, and Bristol.

At the end of the year there were two training midwives, and during the year six pupil midwives from Lordswood Maternity Hospital received three months district training.

Recruitment did not keep pace with losses from the service and in September, in order to cope with the expected high number of births it became necessary to ask local Maternity Units to admit more than their usual quota of expectant mothers. The Hospital Management Committee agreed to this request and had it not been for their co-operation and the help received from the hospital midwifery staff, the domiciliary midwifery service would have been grossly overworked and it is unlikely that the midwives would have maintained an efficient service. Because of the increased number of admissions more mothers and babies who could be safely nursed at home were discharged early from hospital. The table below shows the number of mothers dis-

charged early and the day of the puerperium on which they were discharged:

	<i>Period 1st January— 31st March 1966</i>	<i>Period 1st April— 31st December 1966</i>
24 hours after delivery	3	28
2 days after delivery	22	142
3 days after delivery	17	130
4 days after delivery	9	68
5 days after delivery	11	110
6 days after delivery	60	276
7 days after delivery	47	415
8 days after delivery	13	179
9 days after delivery	9	43
10 days after delivery	4	25
	<hr/> 105 <hr/>	<hr/> 1501 <hr/>

To nurse these mothers properly the number of district nurse midwives was increased to three working full-time. In addition five part-time midwives representing the full-time equivalent of 2.5 were employed.

BOOKING FOR MATERNITY UNITS

In July, 1966, the Dudley, Stourbridge and District Hospital Management Committee introduced a new method of application for admission to a hospital bed for confinement. The new enquiry form was in three parts, the first being completed by the family doctor indicating any medical reasons for hospital confinement, the second was for completion by the Health and Welfare Department giving indications of the need for admission on social grounds and the third part contained a recommendation as to the suitability of the home for early discharge. The final decision on bed allocation was made by the Bed Bureau of the hospital after taking into consideration both medical and social circumstances. This system in the main proved to be worthwhile, although its introduction made heavy demands on the time of midwives already overworked because of staff shortage. From July 1st to December 31st a total of 1093 home visits were made by midwives for this purpose.

Number of Deliveries conducted by Domiciliary Midwives

Doctor booked	...	...	...	705
Doctor not booked	...	...	...	11

In addition 87 mothers booked for home confinement were admitted to hospital for the following reasons :

Foetal distress	...	...	...	...	4
Prolonged first stage	...	...	...	...	19
Premature labour	...	...	...	...	8
Delay in second stage	...	...	...	...	10
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	15
No preparations for labour	...	...	...	...	3
Abortion	...	...	...	...	4
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	2
Post-Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	5
Post-maturity	...	...	...	...	3
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	14

Some of these cases reflect long hours of patient work on the part of the midwives without appearing in statistical reports.

The number of babies transferred to hospital was five, two because they had convulsions, a further two who were premature and one with melaena.

MEDICAL AIDS

In accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board domiciliary midwives summoned medical aid on 288 occasions.

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

EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC UNIT

There are two emergency Units which serve the Borough, one in Wolverhampton and the other at Birmingham. During the year four calls were made for the following reasons:

Post-partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	3
Miscarriage	...	...	...	1

ANALGESICS AND DRUGS

All midwives were equipped with Tecota Inhalers and Tri-lene was administered to 319 mothers. Pethilorfan injections were given on 355 occasions. Vandid and oxygen sparklets were carried out for infant resuscitation.

PREMATURE BABIES

Owing to the continued absence from duty of the premature baby nurse responsibility for premature babies discharged from hospital after the tenth day and those born at home who were discharged from care by the midwives was transferred to health visitors, who visited daily until a weight of 6 lbs. was reached, and after that close supervision was maintained until the baby was about 8 lbs. in weight.

Two heated oxygenaire cots were available to transport premature babies to hospital.

HEALTH VISITING

The establishment at the beginning of the year was one Superintendent Health Visitor, three Group Advisors, ten Health Visitors and one Tuberculosis Visitor. From the 1st April the establishment was increased to 26 Health Visitors, two Tuberculosis Visitors and ten School Clinic Nurses. At the end of the year there were in post 20 full-time Health Visitors, 11 part-time Health Visitors, 11 School Clinic Nurses and one Tuberculosis Visitor. The School Clinic Nurses made a valuable contribution to the service by releasing health visitors to carry out duties for which they had been trained. It is advisable for a health visitor to care for a child during the first five years of life and to be responsible during early school days, but the school clinic nurses carry out most of the work in the senior schools. They work very closely with health visitors and in addition to their school work they assist at infant welfare and ante-natal clinics and visit the elderly.

Because of the re-organisation of the Health Visitors' Training Syllabus students from Birmingham did not visit the Department for training. Two health visitors attended Refresher Courses at Oxford.

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 the 6th week. 2586 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 1567 such tests were carried out, but no child was found to be deaf. This work has been handicapped by the small number of staff trained to detect deafness but at the end of the year arrangements were being made for the training of all health visiting staff in the technique of detection of deafness. The early detection of abnormalities is a most important part of the work of health visitors and the register of children at risk of developing handicapping condition which was started last year enabled the health visitors to give more attention to these children by selective visiting. At the end of the year 901 children were on the register and all were kept under close observation and their condition reviewed frequently both by the health visitors and clinic doctors.

Two health visitors are attached to the practices of general practitioners. Visits made by health visitors during the year are detailed in the table below.

	Visits
Children born in 1966	10,511
Children born in 1965	9,316
Children born in 1961/64	15,609
Persons aged 65 and over	1,892
Mentally Disordered Persons	120
Hospital Discharges	160
Tuberculous and other infectious disease households	280
Other Cases	60

HOME NURSING

At the end of the year there were 24 full-time and 6 part-time nurses engaged on general nursing duties in the home, and three part-time bathing attendants. It was decided that time would be saved if nurses working at the periphery of the enlarged Borough centred their daily activities at clinics near their areas rather than from the Health Department. Therefore, three Centres were established at Bayer Hall, Coseley, Cottage Street, Brierley Hill, and at the Central Clinic. The nurses working there telephoned the Department each day to receive messages and the new arrangements proved most satisfactory.

In order to ensure that the trained nurses were used to their full potential the number of part-time bathing attendants was increased from one to three. The attendants assist with bathing and dressing the elderly and handicapped who do not require full nursing attention. District nurses visit regularly to see that no other services are required. The number of patients visited during the year by the bathing attendants was 1,754.

The laundry service which was introduced in 1964 continued to meet the increasing need in the centre of the Borough but there was only a limited service in the former Staffordshire areas. This matter was considered in September by the Health Committee together with Circular 14/66 from the Ministry of Health, as a result of which it was agreed that the laundry service, then restricted to the inner Dudley area, should be extended to include all areas of the Borough, for those patients receiving visits from district nurses. However, where patients were not being visited by district nurses or if the numbers receiving the service were more than could be served by the laundry service, incontinent pads, pants and interliners were supplied by the Authority at the request of general practitioners.

During the year 18 student nurses from the Guest Hospital spent a day with the district nurses. The visits were prefaced by a talk from the Principal Nursing Officer and Superintendent Health Visitor and group discussions were held afterwards. It is hoped that these visits give the students an interesting introduction to the Local Health Authority's nursing services and that they provide a source of recruitment after qualification.

The Marie Curie Day and Night Nursing Service was introduced in Dudley in 1963 to assist in the care of patients already being nursed in their own homes. During the year one nurse remained on the panel but no call was made on her services.

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

		1966	1965	1964
Medical Cases	... ..	34,874	18,997	14,637
Surgical Cases	... ..	9,266	3,580	2,664
Tuberculosis Cases	... ..	944	603	932
Maternity Cases	... ..	236	73	32
Others	... ..	—	—	—
Total	... ..	45,320	23,253	18,265

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

SMALLPOX

The number of children vaccinated against smallpox during the year was 1,908 of which 1,802 were children under school age and 106 school children. On the advice of the Ministry of Health primary vaccination against smallpox was offered during the second year of life.

WHOOPIING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS

During the year 2,307 children were immunised against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus and a further 1,473 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 43 received full protection against tetanus, and 1,455 completed a course of immunisations against diphtheria and tetanus.

POLIOMYELITIS

2,991 children completed a course of vaccination against poliomyelitis. A further 2,038 received a reinforcing dose.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was carried out on 1,293 occasions. 1,029 school children of 13 years of age and over were vaccinated following Heaf testing at school, as well as 264 contacts of cases of tuberculosis.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Chief Fire Officer continued to be responsible for the day to day organisation of this service, which now has a staff of 1 Assistant Ambulance Officer, 1 Ambulance Control Officer, 4 Station Officers, 8 Shift Leaders and 43 Driver/Attendants. There are in addition five women whose work is mainly in connection with sitting case patients. On appointment all recruits attend a week's course of basic inservice training and arrangements are made for them to receive a course of first aid lectures. During the year four ambulance drivers attended a revisionary training course at the Central Fire Station in Birmingham. The ambulance fleet consists of 9 ambulances, 10 dual purpose vehicles for sitting cases or stretcher patients and 1 tail lift vehicle. There are now two Ambulance Stations in the Borough, one at Tower Street and another at Stream Road, Wordsley. From these Stations a service is provided for the whole of the enlarged County Borough and for part of the Staffordshire area of Seisdon which is covered on an agency basis for the County. The manning of Stations is continuous throughout 24 hours of every day, and an accident ambulance is maintained specifically to deal with accident and emergency calls. In addition fire appliances report to all accidents where persons are reported trapped.

The following table shows mileage and the number of patients carried throughout the year.

<i>Ambulances</i>		<i>Sitting Case Cars</i>	
Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage
8,608	61,653	44,816	200,780

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

HEALTH EDUCATION

It was recommended that a Health Education Officer should be included in the establishment of the enlarged Borough but this was not agreed to and, therefore, there has been little change in the organisation of this service. The Health Visitor nominated as Group Advisor for Health Education continued to be responsible for the co-ordination of poster and leaflet displays. Discussions and demonstrations were given in infant welfare and ante-natal clinics and in special relaxation classes arranged for expectant mothers when both health visitors and midwives were involved in this work.

Nine secondary schools now include health education by health visitors as a part of their normal curriculum.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Until 1st April, 1966, the service was organised by the Dudley Old People's Welfare Association. In the area transferred from Staffordshire County Council the service had been administered directly by the Health Department and the Senior Chiropodist who was responsible for the day to day arrangements was transferred to this Authority from the County Council. Chiropody facilities were then available at Sedgley, Brierley Hill, Kingswinford and Coseley Clinics in addition to the Central and Priory Clinics.

Following a review of the service it was recommended to the Council that the administration of chiropody in the area of the former County Borough should no longer be undertaken by the Old People's Welfare Association but that it should be brought into line with that of the Chiropody Service in the extended area.

I would like to record the appreciation of the Department for the valuable work which the Old People's Welfare Association in the former Dudley County Borough has done in the running of this service for many years. Much valuable work in this field continues to be undertaken by many voluntary associations who provide chiropody facilities for their members. Assistance towards this work is given by the Local Authority through the Welfare Committee in the form of financial assistance towards the cost of running the clubs and organisations.

The following are details of the work carried out:

Number of attendances at clinics	...	...	4,667
Number of Domiciliary Visits	...	...	778
Number of treatments at Old People's Homes	...	...	445
Number of school children treated at clinics	...	...	386

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS

As a result of recommendations received from general practitioners 11 patients were sent on recuperative holidays during the year.

DOMESTIC HELP

This service continued to grow during the year. Figures giving details of the work done are shown below:

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of cases assisted during the year ...	315	355	392	439	809
Equivalent number of whole-time staff employed at end of year ...	29	32	33	36	76

The service is still primarily concerned with providing assistance to the aged and chronic sick, but during the year 36 maternity cases were also given service.

Following the boundary extension the service was reviewed and gradually the two separate services were integrated under the day to day supervision of the Home Help Organiser, who joined the Authority from Staffordshire County Council. A common scale of assessment was introduced as was a uniform set of service conditions for home helps.

In June the Committee resolved that the home help service should be free to all persons aged 65 and over, and also free at the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health in the case of certain problem families and where expectant mothers with complications during pregnancy stayed at home.

HOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

The circumstances of members of the public making application for Council housing and who claim priority on medical grounds are investigated by the Health and Welfare Department. Information is sought from the applicant's family doctor in every case and it is hoped that in the near future it will not be necessary for the family doctor to give the applicant a medical certificate to be brought to the Housing Department, but rather that he will supply the required information on request from the Medical Officer of Health. The Housing Manager instituted weekly meetings of officers from his Department with officers of the Health and Welfare Department and these meetings proved to be of great value in the allocation of houses, particularly to priority cases. A total of 375 cases were investigated during the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

517 candidates for admission to the Superannuation Scheme were examined of whom four were rejected.

REPORT OF CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER

The Chief Veterinary Officer, Mr. D. Howie, who works full-time at the premises of Messrs. Marsh & Baxter Ltd., Brierley Hill, where he is assisted by one veterinary officer and 6 full-time meat inspectors, reports as follows:—

"1966 was a bad year for the bacon industry in Britain. The price of pigs to the curers was increased without a corresponding rise in the price of bacon and heavy financial losses have been incurred. To help to reduce these losses Messrs. Marsh & Baxter Ltd. stopped buying pigs at the auction markets to supplement those bought on long term contracts. In June the killing of cattle and sheep stopped at the factory and it is believed to be uneconomical to have them handled by this section of the Fatstock Marketing Corporation. The killing rates dropped, therefore, in each class of animal as shown in the following table:—

		<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
1965	...	220,945	2,416	7,199
1966	...	210,123	1,249	2,015

No case of Swine Fever was reported after June and it appears that the much questioned policy of slaughtering diseased animals and all contacts has been most effective when treatment by vaccination failed.

During the year 2,443 pig lungs were checked for pneumonia at the request of the producers.

Exports have been at a high level as the foreign markets appeared to be more profitable than the home one. The products were exported to Arabia, Austria, Bahama Islands, Belgium, Berlin, Cyprus, Germany, Hong Kong, Maldive Islands, Malta, Libya and Singapore.

A detailed analysis of condemnations is shown in the following tables.

PIGS

Disease	Carcasses	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts	Total	%
Abscesses	6	1562	66	66	66	6	6	12	6	38 f/qr 134 h/qr 3 f/qr 126 h/qr 1 f/qr 206 h/qr	1562	0.74
Arthritis	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	244	122		248	0.12
Bruising	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	5		211	0.098
Cirrhosis												
Congestion												
Contamination	63	109 459	4071 1063	183 1063	7006 185 1063	111	111	126	111	37 f/qr 41 h/qr	7006 4071 1063	3.4 0.19 0.51
Dermatitis												
Emaciation	17	2 17	17	17	17	17	17	34	17		2 17	0.00095 0.008
Emphysema												
Empyema			3	3	3				7	4 f/qr	3	0.003
Endocarditis				2							2	0.0014
Enteritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	625		625	0.00095
Fascioliasis					8						8	0.31
Fat Necrosis												0.0038
Fatty Infiltration					391				3		3	0.0014
Fractures												0.019
Gangrene	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	2 h/qr	2	0.00095
Hydatids	3	3	43	43	63	53	53	6	53		63	0.0024
Hydronephrosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8244	1		8244	0.026
Jaundice	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	16	8		8	3.94
Lymphosarcoma	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	6		6	0.0038
Metaplasia									156		156	0.0028
												0.074

PIGS — continued

Disease	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts	Total	%
Metritis ..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	5		5	0.0024
Nephritis ..	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	46	23		23	0.011
Oedema ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		43		43	0.021
Odour ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1	0.00048
Pericarditis ..	12	12	12	8270	12	12	12	24	12		8270	3.95
Peritonitis ..	63	63	63	63	5021	4618	4618	126	4618		5021	2.39
Pigmentation ..											1	0.00048
Pleurisy ..	304	304	15888	304	304	304	304	608	304		15888	7.59
Pyæmia ..	352	352	352	352	352	352	352	704	352		352	0.16
Pyelonephritis ..	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	32	16		16	0.0076
Swine Erysipelas ..	37	63	92	92	92	62	62	74	62		92	0.044
Swine Paratyphoid ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1	0.00048
Telangiectasis ..	8	4990	113	113	113	3573	3573	16	3573		1	0.00048
Tuberculosis ..		1									4990	2.38
Tumour ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2		1	0.00048
Uraemia ..											2	0.00096
Totals ..	1062	8314	21981	10768	14894	9305	9305	10370	10704	592		
% of kill ..	0.507	3.886	10.503	5.145	7.117	4.443	4.443	4.948	5.112	0.282		

Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.

Weight of condemned pig meat 201 16 1 0

CATTLE

Disease	Carcasses	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts	Total	%
Abscesses ..		2	3		57						57	4.56
Actinobacillosis ..		2			3						2	0.16
Bacillary Necrosis ..											3	0.24
Contamination ..											12	0.96
Cysticercosis ..		10	10	1	10	10	10		10		10	0.80
Enteritis ..									1		1	0.08
Fasciolasis ..			2		79						79	6.33
Hydatids ..			12		18						18	1.44
Melanosis ..			1		2						2	0.16
Nephritis ..				4	17	3	3	2	3		2	0.08
Pericarditis ..					6						4	0.32
Peritonitis ..			93								17	1.36
Pleurisy ..											93	7.45
Telangiectasis ..											6	0.48
Total ..		14	123	15	192	13	13	2	14			
% of kill ..		1.13	9.84	1.20	15.37	1.04	1.04	0.08	1.13			

Weight of meat condemned

Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1	14	1	10

SHEEP

Disease	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts	Total	%
Abscesses ..		1			2						2	0.099
Bacillary Necrosis ..					1						1	0.049
Contamination ..		1									1	0.049
Cysticercosis ..				1							1	0.049
Fascioliasis ..					72						72	3.57
Hydatids ..		2									2	0.099
Melanosis ..			1								1	0.049
Meulleriosis ..			58								58	2.83
Peritonitis ..			8		5						5	0.25
Pleurisy ..											8	0.40
Total ..		4	67	1	80							
% of kill ..		0.198	3.33	0.15	3.97							

Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.

Weight of meat condemned

.. ..

3

0

4

WELFARE SERVICES

The department moved during March from the Council House to new premises in Stone Street, where in the following month over seven thousand records from other authorities were brought to be sorted and registered. Additions to the clerical staff were made on the 1st April but by the end of the year the administrative staff was still not at full strength.

Three Social and Mental Welfare Officers were in post at the beginning of the year and although the population served by the department trebled with the boundary changes it was July before new Officers began to arrive. At the end of the year the number on basic grade was eight of whom seven held the Certificate in Social Work. The staff were four short of establishment, one basic and one senior vacancy remaining to be filled.

A staff in-service training course was organised in September to promote the integration of new staff including two Welfare Assistants. The Birmingham College of Commerce conducting the course leading to the Certificate in Social Work requested that the Senior Social and Mental Welfare Officers should take students on placement and by the end of the year there was a student complement of five.

CARE OF THE MENTALLY DISORDERED

The table below shows the number of mentally ill patients receiving home visits from officers of the department at the 31st December, 1966, and the proportion of these same patients who were attending day hospital.

	<i>Mentally ill at 31st December, 1966</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Receiving home visits	137	170	307
(of the above) attending day hospital	9	14	23

For many of the mentally ill to whom the balance between being at home or in hospital may at times be precarious, there were at first few resources to support the home visits but in the last quarter of the year the staff position improved and it was possible to offer a more comprehensive service. Facilities for the day care of the mentally ill at a hospital nearly fifteen miles distant were expensive in transport, time consuming for patients in employment and sometimes impracticable for those with travelling difficulties. To the small number of patients attending the hospital day centre must be added up to six more attending a day group conducted by the department in a clinic at Sedgley. This group played a part in returning three patients to employment during 1966. The New World Club now in its fourth year continued to meet one evening a week.

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

<i>Referred by</i>	<i>Mentally ill</i>	<i>Psycho-pathic</i>	<i>Sub-normal</i>	<i>Severely sub-normal</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) General Practitioners	43	—	1	2	46
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	281	1	1	—	283
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ..	19	—	—	—	19
(d) Local education authorities	—	—	27	3	30
(e) Police and courts ..	11	—	—	—	11
(f) Other sources ..	19	—	4	3	26
(g) Total	373	1	33	8	415

The monthly average of patients referred to the department was 34, but in the month of September the number was 58 and in November 45, which indicates an accelerating pace of demand on the service likely to continue into 1967.

The admissions to psychiatric hospital during the year were as follows:

ADMISSIONS TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

	<i>Male In-formal</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female In-formal</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Barnsley Hall	68	13	81	95	31	126	207
St. George's	26	11	37	45	15	60	97
	94	24	118	140	46	186	304

The department's Social and Mental Welfare Officers played a part in 153 admissions.

Discharges from hospital for the year were:

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
119	164	283

DISCHARGES

Almost all discharges notified were followed up by departmental staff except where there was a specific request not to do so. It is interesting that although St. George's Hospital in Stafford continued to be responsible for in-patient treatment in those parts of the new borough that were formerly Staffordshire that is nearly two thirds of the new Dudley population, Barnsley Hall Hospital admitted 207 patients from 1st January to St. George's, 97 from 1st April. Social and Mental Welfare Officers took turns in attending the weekly case conferences held at Barnsley Hall Hospital and a proportion of the department's own fortnightly case discussions were also concerned with mental health.

ELDERLY MENTALLY INFIRM

The Staffordshire Health Department Home for this category of patient at Summerhill Grange, Kingswinford, contained on 1st April six residents who then became a Dudley responsibility. This County Borough has since admitted and accepted financial responsibility for a further three patients there. One resident was transferred to hospital during August and one was later regarded as fit for transfer to Part III accommodation. Contact with the old people and the Matron of the Home is maintained by regular visits by one of the Senior Welfare Officers.

SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUBNORMAL

The following table shows the number of subnormal and severely subnormal children and adults who are in Training Centres, awaiting admission thereto or resident in other Hostels:

	Sub-normal				Severely Sub-normal				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Attending training centres	4	3	8	4	40	23	29	42	153
Awaiting entry to training centres ..	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	2	20
Resident in other hostels	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	5

On the 1st April Audnam Adult Training Centre joined the Borough from Staffordshire half its total complement of trainees attending from neighbouring authorities. Dixons Green Training Centre continued at capacity and the house next door was acquired with a view to increasing its numbers. Pending this extension of premises ten young severe subnormals awaiting entry to training centre were conveyed to St. Margaret's for day facilities three days each week from July to December and it was interesting to see some of them develop in response to this stimulus which also provided a considerable encouragement to parents. Plans for a purpose-built 140 place junior training centre with a further 40 places for the age group 16 to 20, were put at risk by the "freeze" but following a visit to the Ministry of Health permission was obtained to proceed with the plans during 1967.

The original Dudley area ceased on 1st April to be served by Monyhull Hospital and joined the areas entering the new Borough from Staffordshire in having St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr, as its designated hospital for subnormality. Hospital consultants conducted monthly clinics in the Borough at which each Social and Mental Welfare Officer concerned with a family attended with patient and relatives. Supervisors of Training Centres or other interested agencies such as Child Care Officers were present whenever necessary. This system worked so effectively that nurse tutors and students from the hospital sat in on the clinics as part of their training programme. Arrangements were made by the Welfare Officers for urgent cases to be seen at St. Margaret's. One child was admitted to the hospital from the permanent waiting list during the year and a number of children and adults for periods of temporary care.

The department also made valuable contact with Lea Castle Hospital where there are differential diagnostic facilities for deaf, psychotic subnormal children and Lea Hospital where there is a unit for deaf and blind children.

CARE OF THE AGED

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

Because of the boundary changes it is necessary to show two tables giving the number of places in the Homes. The first table refers to the Homes of the former Borough to the 31st March, 1966, the second table shows the same Homes with the additions as from the 1st April.

<i>Home</i>	<i>No. of Residents 1st Jan., 1966</i>	<i>Ad- missions</i>	<i>Dis- charges</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>No. of Residents 31st, Mar. 1966</i>
Lawnwood House ..	42	5	5	2	40
Albert House ..	22	3	—	—	21
The Woodlands ..	23	3	—	1	22
Primrose House ..	9	1	—	—	10
Rose Cottage ..	10	—	—	—	10
Lupin House ..	8	5	2	1	10
Roseland House ..	10	—	—	—	10
Deaf Ass'n, 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 ..	130	17	14	4	129

<i>Home</i>	<i>No. of Residents 1st April, 1966</i>	<i>Ad- missions</i>	<i>Dis- charges</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>No. of Residents 31st Dec., 1966</i>
New Bradley Hall ..	47	24	20	1	50
Dibdale ..	46	8	4	3	47
Lawnwood House ..	40	18	13	4	41
The Woodlands ..	22	20	17	2	23
Albert House ..	21	9	9	—	21
Primrose House ..	10	9	9	—	10
Rose Cottage ..	10	5	5	1	9
Lupin House ..	10	1	2	—	9
Roseland House ..	10	2	2	—	10
Kelvedon, Wednesbury ..	1	—	—	—	1
Silver Trees, Tipton	5	—	—	—	5
Ivy House, Cannock	7	—	2	1	4
Fernleigh, Stafford ..	2	—	—	1	1
The Limes, Aldridge	1	—	—	—	1
Viewlands, Wightwick	5	1	1	1	4
Summerhill Grange, Kingswinford ..	7	3	4	—	6
The Poplars, Wolverhampton ..	3	—	1	1	1
Claremont, Wolverhampton ..	—	1	—	—	1
Nearfield House, Lichfield ..	1	—	1	—	—
West Midland Cheshire Home ..	3	3	—	—	6
The Embankment Fellowship, London	1	—	—	—	1
Chalfont Colony, Bucks. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Woodlarks Workshop, Farnham ..	1	—	—	—	1
Wolverhampton Old People's Welfare Committee, Wolverhampton ..	1	—	—	—	1
Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead	1	—	—	—	1
British Polio Fellow- ship, Cobham, Surrey ..	1	—	—	—	1
Dawson Bethesda Home, Haydock, Lancs. ..	1	—	—	—	1
Methodist Home, Wolverhampton ..	1	—	—	—	1
Kingsbury, Woking	1	—	—	—	1
Malvern Deaf Home	2	—	—	—	2
Beecholme, Felixstowe ..	1	—	—	—	1
Fen Place, Sussex ..	1	—	—	—	1
Barton Land Home, Barlaston ..	—	1	—	1	—
Total ..	264	104	90	15	263

(admissions and discharges include temporary stays)

Boundary changes added two 50 bed homes to the department's responsibility but both were, of course, full on transfer and the overall waiting list for residential accommodation trebled over night. No new accommodation was added in the year and pre-boundary change plans for a further 10 bed home did not secure Ministry approval. With a view to allocating fair and realistic priorities in a difficult situation a careful investigation was made of the 93 old people on the waiting list.

Short stay accommodation to relieve relatives was provided during the year for 30 old people but the day care at Old People's Homes for non-residents was limited to two people because of transport difficulties. Two members of staff started at one of the smaller homes an experimental weekly group which evoked some interest and response from residents.

Charges based on actual cost at homes maintained by the Borough were adjusted during the year and at 31st December were £9 2s. 0d. per week for the original Dudley homes and £11 4s 0d. per week for the homes previously maintained by Staffordshire County Council.

A day conference attended by residential staff on the subject of old age was held in November at the Town Hall and attracted visitors from various other welfare authorities in the West Midlands.

CARE OF THE HANDICAPPED

BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

The following table shows the age groups of the registered blind and partially sighted people in the Borough:

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>Blind</i>			<i>Partially Sighted</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
0 to 15 ..	7	1	8	1	5	6
16 to 20 ..	1	2	3	2	2	4
21 to 39 ..	14	8	22	2	—	2
40 to 59 ..	21	14	35	3	1	4
60 to 64 ..	12	12	24	2	1	3
65 to 69 ..	8	14	22	3	2	5
70 to 79 ..	22	43	65	2	4	6
80 to 89 ..	19	68	87	1	2	3
90 and over ..	7	15	22	1	—	1
Total ..	111	177	288	17	17	34

The Wolverhampton, Dudley and Districts Institute for the Blind continued to provide services to the blind and partially sighted for this authority but towards the end of the year an arrangement was made for the two Home Teachers for the Blind to make regular weekly contact with Senior Welfare Officers of the department and to make fuller use of the department's facilities.

DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

The following table shows the age groups of the deaf and hard of hearing in the Borough:

<i>Register at 31st Dec., 1966</i>	<i>Children under 16</i>		<i>Persons aged 16 to 64</i>		<i>Persons aged 65 and over</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Deaf persons with speech	11	7	22	20	5	5	70
Deaf persons with- out speech ..	4	—	18	22	4	5	53
Hard of hearing ..	—	2	8	9	22	29	70
Total ..	15	9	48	51	31	39	193

Arrangements for work with the deaf continued as in previous years until July when the department's own Welfare Officer for the Deaf took up his duties. By the end of the year he had visited almost everyone on the register taking appropriate helping action where necessary, interpreting for the deaf in their work environment, at clinics and elsewhere. Another feature of his work was the follow-up of people from the Borough fitted with hearing aids at New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton.

The Dudley Deaf Club substantially extended its membership and activities, becoming affiliated to the British Deaf and Dumb Association. A beginning was made in the formation of a Hard of Hearing Club which could use voluntary helpers interested in this field.

PERMANENTLY PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

<i>Register at 31st Dec., 1966</i>	<i>Under 16 years</i>	<i>16 to 64 years</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Male	7	146	84	237
Female	3	132	105	240
Total ..	10	278	189	477

The Handicraft Centre continued to serve the physically handicapped of the original Borough and a small beginning was made to extend facilities for people from the new areas. Premises at Vicar Street permitted the progressive introduction of light industrial processes in addition to the traditional handicrafts, but notice to terminate the tenancy made it necessary to move the centre to a recently vacated clinic at Sedgley. The move had not, however, taken place by the close of the year.

Some of the handicapped in areas adjoining the County Borough from Staffordshire had previously received home visits from a Handicraft Instructor who did not transfer to Dudley staff. At Brierley Hill, however, the attendance fortnightly of this instructor at the afternoon meetings arranged by the Brierley Hill Association for the Physically Handicapped continued by agreement with Wolverhampton County Borough. Three main voluntary organisations were concerned with the physically handicapped in the new Borough and these have continued with social activities and other help to their members.

No new admissions to the sheltered workshop for the sighted disabled at Sedgley took place in 1966. Committee representation for these workshops were adjusted to take account of local government boundary changes.

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	9	3	2	19	—	33
Arthritis and Rheumatism.. ..	7	11	14	57	—	89
Congenital malformations and deformations	5	4	4	12	5	30
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	24	16	18	33	—	91
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 ..	20	3	7	29	2	61
Organic Nervous Diseases—Epilepsy, Disseminated Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Hemiplegia, Sciatica, etc.	16	11	23	36	—	86
Neuroses, Psychoses and other Nervous and Mental Diseases not included in Organic Nervous Diseases	7	17	8	19	3	54
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	3	3	6	3	—	15
Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory)	2	3	3	4	—	12
Disease and Injuries not specified above..	2	1	1	2	—	6
Totals	95	72	86	214	10	477

REMEDIAL AIDS AND ADAPTATIONS

The department's work to help physically handicapped people to manage in their homes is felt to be an expanding service of which social case work support is an essential and integral part, both in the interests of the patient and to ensure that provision of material aid is realistic. The cost of this service during the year was almost £450.

OTHER SERVICES

THE HOMELESS

There are no special premises for use as temporary accommodation within the Borough but during the year the staff helped in a number of emergencies. In this they were helped very much by the Housing Manager and his staff who have always been most helpful and co-operative.

ANNUAL HOLIDAY FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The annual holiday for physically handicapped people took place in two parts at the Derbyshire Miners' Holiday Centre at Skegness. The first party of 89 came from the original Dudley and the second for 35 people from the parts of the Borough formerly administered by Staffordshire County Council.

MEALS ON WHEELS

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service delivered 14,613 meals to the original Dudley area during the year and a luncheon club functioned at Kingswinford serving 1,800 meals.

PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

All local authorities have a duty under Section 48 of the National Assistance Act to protect the property of a person admitted to a hospital or a home where it appears that there are no suitable arrangements being made by relatives or friends, or where there is any risk of damage or loss to the property. This duty does not often arise and in the current year there were only five cases to deal with, but even these involved a considerable amount of work and there were many arrangements to make. Also in some cases there arises the question of setting up a Receivership and the consequent administering of the estate. At the time of the boundary changes, in addition to the cases mentioned above, eleven Receiverships were handed over by the County of Staffordshire and these, in conjunction with the Court of Protection, were administered by this authority from that time.

The department has no obligation usually in the matter of immovable property but nevertheless in cases of need arrangements have to be made about the protection of such property and as usual the West Midlands Police Force gave the utmost help in this.

BURIALS

Where it appears to the local authority that no suitable arrangements have been made for the disposal of the dead it has a duty under Section 60 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. There were three applications under this heading during the year but in each case relatives were traced or alternative arrangements made so that the authority was not involved financially.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

The Borough boundary changes resulted in an influx of a great number of Voluntary Organisations. These Organisations represented the whole range of Voluntary Services and an attempt was made to meet the members and committees of each of these organisations to familiarise them with the work of the department and to assure them of continued support. This is an appropriate place to thank the Voluntary Organisations in the Borough for the immense amount of good work done during the year in conjunction with the department. The whole of social welfare in this country depends on the local authorities and the Voluntary Organisations working as teams and certainly in this Borough the association between the two has been most friendly and fruitful.

DUDLEY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

The Dudley Council of Social Service was brought into being to enable all the Voluntary Associations in the Borough to carry out their welfare work more easily and to pool their endeavours for the common good. Most of the Voluntary Organisations coming into the Borough on April 1st were affiliated with the South Staffordshire Council of Social Service. This had to go out of existence at the end of the year and was re-formed within the administrative County of Staffordshire. It will be necessary, therefore, in the very near future to look closely at the constitution of the Council of Social Service which existed in the former Borough so that the Voluntary Organisations now leaving the South Staffordshire Council will be able to participate in a community effort to the full.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION AND ATTENDANCE

Education is provided in 70 primary schools, 21 secondary modern schools and 5 grammar schools (one for boys, one for girls and 3 mixed schools). In addition there are two day schools for educationally subnormal children and three nursery schools. Average numbers in attendance and on the roll at the end of the year were as follows:—

			<i>Average No. on Roll</i>	<i>Average No. in Attendance</i>	<i>%</i>
INFANTS' SCHOOLS					
Birds Meadow	...	...	118	104	88.4
Brockmoor	...	...	127	120	94.8
Bromley	...	...	165	150	90.9
Christ Church	...	...	144	131	90.9
Dudley Wood	...	...	123	112	91.2
Glynne	...	...	228	208	91.2
Hawbush	...	...	134	114	85.4
Holly Hall	...	...	189	170	90.0
Kate's Hill	...	...	116	107	92.2
Mount Pleasant (Quarry Bank)	...	...	84	77	91.9
Priory	...	...	206	180	87.3
Quarry Bank	...	...	209	197	94.2
Queen Victoria	...	...	233	202	86.7
Red Hall	...	...	217	192	88.7
Roberts	...	...	132	119	90.3
Round Oak	...	...	48	44	91.9
Saltwells	...	...	98	89	91.7
St. James' C.E.	...	...	147	133	90.7
St. Chad's C.E.	...	...	85	77	91.3
The Straits	...	...	156	143	91.3
Wall Heath	...	...	107	93	86.9
Wren's Nest	...	...	174	159	91.4
Yew Tree Hills	...	...	107	96	89.7

INFANTS' AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS

Blowers Green	...	...	259	242	93.5
Bramford	...	...	300	279	93.1
Brierley Hill	...	...	153	139	90.8
Bromley Hills	...	...	315	289	91.6
Cotwall End	...	...	340	320	94.4
Dawley Brook	...	...	87	82	95.3
Lawnswood	...	...	466	426	91.6
Maidensbridge	...	...	318	293	92.1

Mount Pleasant (Coseley) ...	320	293	91.5
Northfield Road ...	217	201	92.5
Parkes Hall ...	204	183	89.7
Park ...	351	322	91.7
Portway ...	264	245	92.6
St. Chad's R.C. ...	248	228	92.2
St. Edmund's C.E. ...	235	213	90.8
St. John's C.E. ...	215	193	89.9
St. Joseph's R.C. ...	296	264	89.2
St. Mark's C.E. ...	212	194	91.5
St. Mary's C.E. (Kingswinford) ...	206	198	96.1
St. Mary's C.E. (Coseley) ...	291	266	91.3
St. Mary's R.C. ...	105	95	90.9
St. Thomas's C.E. ...	87	81	93.2
Sledmere ...	335	312	93.1
Sycamore Green ...	254	234	92.4
The Brook ...	347	322	93.0
The Dingle ...	160	144	90.1
Tudor ...	254	237	93.3

JUNIOR SCHOOLS

Bowling Green ...	419	390	93.1
Brockmoor ...	306	286	93.4
Bromley ...	280	259	92.7
Church of Ascension ...	188	179	95.5
Christ Church (Coseley) ...	187	168	90.3
Glynne ...	353	337	95.5
Hawbush ...	261	242	93.0
Jessons C.E. ...	199	184	92.7
Kate's Hill ...	211	199	94.3
Mount Pleasant (Quarry Bank) ...	146	129	88.7
Netherton C.E. ...	193	181	93.8
Priory ...	377	346	91.7
Quarry Bank ...	322	302	93.8
Queen Victoria ...	366	342	93.4
Red Hall ...	340	317	93.4
Roberts ...	256	243	94.9
The Straits ...	167	157	94.1
The Wallbrook ...	247	214	87.0
Woodside ...	324	308	94.9
Wren's Nest ...	317	293	92.5

Total—Primary Schools	15,645	14,388	91.9
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SECONDARY MODERN AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Audnam (Mixed) ...	450	408	90.6
Bishop Milner R.C. (Mixed)	515	454	88.2
Blue Coat (Mixed) ...	269	250	92.9
Brierley Hill (Boys) ...	273	256	93.7
Brockmoor (Girls) ...	331	288	87.2
Dormston (Boys) ...	235	222	94.6
Dormston (Girls) ...	278	262	94.3
Ellowes Hall (Mixed) ...	587	534	91.0
Hillcrest (Mixed) ...	437	398	91.1
Holly Hall (Mixed) ...	343	321	93.6
Kingswinford (Mixed) ...	341	313	91.8
Mount Pleasant (Mixed) ...	446	398	89.4
Park (Boys) ...	265	249	94.0
Park (Girls) ...	274	249	91.1
Pensnett (Mixed) ...	379	347	91.6
Quarry Bank (Boys) ...	197	182	92.7
Quarry Bank (Girls) ...	192	178	92.7
Rosland (Mixed) ...	209	188	90.0
Saltwells (Mixed) ...	259	243	93.6
Summerhill (Mixed) ...	431	392	91.1
Wren's Nest (Mixed) ...	545	486	89.2
Brierley Hill Grammar (Mixed) ...	883	834	94.5
Dudley High (Girls) ...	510	483	94.8
Dudley Grammar (Boys) ...	495	473	95.6
High Arcal Grammar (Mixed) ...	821	774	94.4
Sir Gilbert Claughton Grammar/Tech (Mixed)	486	450	92.6

Total ...	10,451	9,632	92.2
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SPECIAL SCHOOLS

*High Arcal E.S.N. (Mixed)	118	109	92.5
*Sutton E.S.N. (Mixed) ...	119	107	90.7

GRAND TOTAL

Primary, Secondary and Grammar ...	26,333	24,236	92.0
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NURSERY SCHOOLS

Netherton Park Nursery ...	40	35	88.0
Pensnett Nursery ...	40	32	80.0
Priory Nursery ...	106	88	83.0
Total ...	186	155	83.0

*These Special Day Schools have on roll Pupils over 11 years of age.

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 inspections 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
1962 and later ..	115	115	—	1	3	4
1961 ..	919	918	1	29	41	62
1960 ..	986	984	2	17	58	73
1959 ..	173	173	—	3	8	10
1958 ..	40	40	—	1	2	3
1957 ..	39	39	—	1	1	2
1956 ..	513	507	6	31	19	49
1955 ..	1045	1042	3	55	30	83
1954 ..	566	563	3	22	18	40
1953 ..	138	137	1	5	8	13
1952 ..	242	241	1	10	2	12
1951 and earlier ..	1819	1813	6	69	69	131
Totals ..	6595	6572	23	244	259	482

The total number of children examined increased from 2286 to 6595. Of these only 23 (0.35%) were considered to be of unsatisfactory general condition compared with 27 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	
		1966	1965
Entrants	2181	93.7	87.04
Other Periodics	2365	58.7	74.8
Leavers	2049	8.1	4.9

The attendance of parents at the initial examination in the Infants' School continued to be satisfactory, even showing a slight improvement as compared with the previous year, but the percentage of attendances by parents in the "Other Periodic" groups registered a considerable and disappointing decrease.

The percentage of school leavers accompanied by parents was a little higher in 1966 but continued to be unsatisfactory considering the importance of this, the last comprehensive medical examination of school life. Where parents did attend the examinations many of them availed themselves of the opportunity of discussing the health of their child — and often their own family and social problems as well — with the examining medical officer.

DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
4	Skin	3	50	15	50	4	56	22	156
5	Eyes:								
	(a) Vision ..	50	150	78	177	116	213	244	540
	(b) Squint ..	5	55	4	9	8	42	17	106
	(c) Other ..	—	12	3	12	1	15	4	39
6	Ears:								
	(a) Hearing ..	27	89	6	21	15	34	48	144
	(b) Otitis Media	8	45	2	12	3	20	13	77
	(c) Other ..	—	4	3	8	—	5	3	17
7	Nose and Throat	6	342	8	77	7	153	21	572
8	Speech	18	49	—	3	2	10	20	62
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	112	—	3	—	24	—	139
10	Heart	—	47	—	16	2	23	2	86
11	Lungs	10	116	1	36	1	44	12	196
12	Development:								
	(a) Hernia ..	2	3	—	2	1	4	3	9
	(b) Other ..	4	73	1	7	1	42	6	122
13	Orthopaedic:								
	(a) Posture ..	4	16	9	39	3	29	16	84
	(b) Feet ..	19	99	6	42	14	94	39	235
	(c) Other ..	1	35	12	26	5	31	18	92
14	Nervous System:								
	(a) Epilepsy ..	—	6	—	5	1	6	1	17
	(b) Other ..	—	15	1	5	2	12	3	32
15	Psychological:								
	(a) Development	1	9	—	16	1	17	2	42
	(b) Stability ..	1	23	2	6	1	13	4	42
16	Abdomen ..	1	14	1	12	1	14	3	40
17	Other	1	26	1	11	4	16	6	53

T—Defect requiring treatment.

O—Defect requiring observation.

It is not possible to draw any general conclusion from these figures as the definitions "requiring treatment" and "requiring observation" vary 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

		1966	1965
Number of Special Inspections ...	...	801	783
Number of Re-Inspections ...	...	2541	485
		<u>3342</u>	<u>1268</u>

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND AT THE FOREGOING INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin	56	38
5	Eyes:		
	(a) Vision	134	96
	(b) Squint	3	4
	(c) Other	13	8
6	Ears:		
	(a) Hearing	24	45
	(b) Otitis Media	3	20
	(c) Other	3	—
7	Nose and Throat	49	176
8	Speech	15	30
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	44
10	Heart	3	33
11	Lungs	19	54
12	Development:		
	(a) Hernia	—	3
	(b) Other	17	19
13	Orthopaedic:		
	(a) Posture	9	26
	(b) Feet	46	29
	(c) Other	22	17
14	Nervous System:		
	(a) Epilepsy	3	4
	(b) Other	11	5
15	Psychological:		
	(a) Development	29	8
	(b) Stability	17	5
16	Abdomen	9	6
17	Other	91	74

A total of 3342 children were seen at these special inspections, 801 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 2541 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 Mondays and Fridays only. This service was also made available as a result of the extension of the boundary on 1st April, 1966, at the following clinics: Lower Gornal, Brierley Hill, Quarry Bank, Wordsley, Kingswinford, Coseley and Sedgley.

During 1966 a total of 351 pupils were treated at Minor Ailment Clinics compared with 100 in the previous year.

SCHOOL ABSENCES

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

Unfit for School	...	...	...	7
Fit for School	...	...	...	89
				—
Total	...	...	...	96
				—

RECOMMENDATIONS:

<i>Unfit for School:</i> General Practitioners informed and cases kept under review	7
<i>Fit for School:</i>	
To attend ordinary school	38
To attend ordinary school with provision of transport	11
For Malvern Open-Air School	9
Remain at Residential School	3
To receive Home Tuition	1
Transferred to another school	2
Occasional absences to be expected	6
Investigation and Treatment	8
For further appointment	11
	—

89

96

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. At the end of the year there were 31 Health Visitors and 11 School/Clinic Nurses on the staff of the Department.

SCHOOL VISITS

Routine and Special Inspections (with Medical Officer)	549
Cleanliness Surveys	437
Other Reasons (including Vision Inspection, Diphtheria Immunisation, B.C.G. Vaccination and miscellaneous sessions)	732

HOME VISITS

Cases of uncleanliness	228
Other Reasons	689
In attendance at Clinic Sessions	987

HEALTH EDUCATION

Throughout the year Health Education in schools continued.

Head Teachers, Medical and Nursing staff have been supplied with leaflets and posters on request. Nursing staffs also have at their disposal film-strip projectors and a list of film-strips which are available on loan from a central library.

During the year 11 schools were visited and a series of lectures was given to the children, class by class. The subjects covered a wide range and included the hazards of cigarette smoking, care of teeth, choice of shoes and care of feet, "The Development of Good Habits & Personal Hygiene", "Recreation and the Importance of Rest", "Moral and Social responsibilities of Adolescence", and "First Aid and Home Safety". Talks were illustrated by film-strips and/or flannelgraphs. Ministry of Health posters concerned with smoking were freely distributed in schools, clinics and public buildings. Observation visits to selected clinics were also arranged for parties from senior girls' schools to show the facilities provided by the School Health Service and Health and Welfare Services.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

HEAF TESTS — SCHOOL ENTRANTS

A Heaf Test was offered to 2181 school entrants and carried out in 1825 cases, 356 parents either having failed to give their consent or to present the child for the application or reading of the test. The 1825 tests applied yielded 68 positive results. In 52 of these cases no action was required, the child either having had BCG. previously or being already known at the Chest Clinic. The remaining 15 cases were X-rayed and examined clinically at the Chest Clinic and one child was found to be suffering from active tuberculosis and admitted to Prestwood Hospital.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Ministry of Health Circular 19/64 gives 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 of age and over. In addition children between 10 and 13 can be offered vaccination at the discretion of the Local Authority as well as pupils over 14 years of age, students at Universities, Teachers' Training Colleges, Technical Colleges or other Establishments of Further Education.

All children in their second and subsequent year at a secondary school 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

Number offered skin test	1756
Number of consents received	1336
Number skin tested (first time)	1234
Number retested (absentees and doubtfuls)	144
	1378
Number with positive reaction	236
Number with negative reaction	1040

Of these 1029 were vaccinated, the remaining 11 being found unsuitable for vaccination on medical grounds as follows:—

Allergic conditions (asthma, eczema, etc.)	7
Under treatment for epilepsy	1
Under treatment at Hospital (one for cardiac condition)	2
Under care of general practitioner	1

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Owing to reorganisation smallpox vaccination at schools was not introduced on a large scale during the year. It is intended, however, that next year this protection will be offered to all school children at the schools.

The numbers vaccinated are shown below:

Primary vaccination	106
Revaccination	31

DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS

Protection against these two diseases is normally covered by one course of injections. The school programme of vaccinations was not interrupted by the reorganisation and the following figures indicate the work done.

Primary Course (completed)	1,386
Reinforcing doses given	3,037

POLIOMYELITIS

Work continued throughout the year but as with smallpox vaccination this was on a limited scale. The numbers who received protection are as follows:—

Completed primary course	...	...	...	393
Reinforcing doses given	...	...	...	742

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of cases notified in school children was:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	30
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	200
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	22
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1

No cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria were notified and no deaths were recorded as a result of infectious disease.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

During the year seven families were referred to the Central Clinic as being in need of treatment for scabies. These families included seven adults and 22 children. In the case of one of the families, the parents and one of the children became re-infected and the cleansing treatment was repeated for all three.

					<i>Number of Cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm:					
(a) Scalp	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Body	..	..	..	..	—
Scabies	..	..	..	..	29
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	1
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..	70
					100

CHIROPODY

The School Health Service from the 1st April was able to call on the Chiropody Service on occasions when treatment was required for children with verrucae, corns or ingrowing toe nails. The pressure of work upon them was such, however, that they were only able to see and treat 219 children.

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.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Routine medical inspections in schools revealed 265 children requiring treatment for eye conditions (244 for error of refraction and 21 for squint and other conditions) and 685 were noted for future observation.

Consultant Ophthalmic Clinics continued throughout the year. Dr. L. H. G. Moore continued his ophthalmic work at the Central Clinic and with effect from 1st April, 1966, Dr. J. A. Cox carried out ophthalmic work at Brierley Hill, Sedgley, Coseley and Kingswinford Clinics. A total of 183 sessions was carried out in respect of these clinics when 495 children were examined for the first time and 1141 children previously examined were reviewed. Spectacles were provided for 958 children.

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	19
Errors of refraction including squint	1617
	1636
Number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed	958

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, 1965, the testing of children in the senior schools will be continued for one more year, 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.

At one time during the year the reviews of old cases were becoming overdue and four clinics weekly instead of three were undertaken at Central Clinic for a period of three months, which disposed satisfactorily of all arrears.

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	1 (Boy)	25 (Boys) 3 (Girls)

In all cases where the examining medical officer considered it advisable, these children were referred to a Consultant Ophthalmologist, and the Youth Employment Officer was informed concerning all children of school leaving 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 these 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	3367
Number found to have visual defect	401
Of this number (401):	
Number referred to Eye Clinic	205
Number already given appointments	27
Noted for observation	149
Seen previously and discharged	3
Left district, made own arrangements or did not attend	17
	<hr/> 401

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 work done.

New Cases	91
Old Cases:	
For treatment	87
For occlusion	22
For tests and observation	8
For periodic check-up	9
Miscellaneous Visits	18
	<hr/> 144
Total Attendances	<hr/> 235

Discharges:

Cured by Orthoptic treatment	27
Cured by Orthoptic and operative treatment	2
Transferred to hospital for operative treatment	8
Good cosmetic result	2
Failed to attend	64

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

During 1966 Mr. J. A. O'Garra, F.R.C.S., continued his fortnightly visits, the Orthopaedic Clinic remaining under the direction of the Dudley and Stourbridge District Hospital Group. A Registrar also assists at the clinic and this reduced the waiting time for patients.

The number of treatments given, 305, was approximately the same as in the preceding year. The 484 children noted at routine medical inspections as having orthopaedic defects included 73 who required treatment and they are included in the total of 484 referred to above. The remaining 411 were kept under observation.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

This clinic continued to function under the direction of the Dudley and Stourbridge District Hospital Group, with a trained physiotherapist holding sessions at Central Clinic, Dudley, each working day. In addition from April 1st, 1966, a part-time physiotherapist has been employed for four sessions weekly, dividing her time between Kingswinford, Lower Gornal and Central Clinic and High Arcal School. As in previous years postural defects, pes planus and genu valgum of varying degrees of severity have accounted for the great majority of cases. All figures show increases as compared with the previous year.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINICS

The Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic at Central Clinic remained under the direction of Mr. W. K. Hamilton, F.R.C.S., while as from 1st April, 1966, Mr. G. O. Clark, F.R.C.S., undertook clinics in the Brierley Hill, Sedgley and Kingswinford areas. The number of children receiving operative treatment for the removal of tonsils and adenoids increased to 153 as against 133 in the previous year. In addition four other children received operative treatment. There is now practically no waiting for tonsillectomy at the Guest Hospital.

During the year at medical inspections 85 children were noted as requiring treatment and 810 were kept under observation. The very considerable increases in these figures compared with 1965 are, of course, accounted for by the increase in the school population following upon the enlargement of the County Borough.

TREATMENT

	<i>Number of Cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment:	
(a) for diseases of the ear	3
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ..	153
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ..	1
Received other forms of treatment	2
	159

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

(a) In 1966	5
(b) In previous years	58

PURE-TONE AUDIOMETER TESTING FOR SUSPECTED DEAFNESS

Mrs. Crellin, qualified audiometric technician, was engaged on a full-time basis as from 1st September, 1966, for testing the hearing of children of 6-7 years of age; this had been discontinued from December, 1965. Of the 1600 tested by pure-tone audiometer 453 were referred for further audiometer testing and clinical examination by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. M. Kerrigan, and a further 39 were also referred by Medical Officers at schools or clinics, general practitioners and head teachers.

Details of audiometry carried out at the Central Clinic are given below. These figures would have been larger but for the fact that the Senior Assistant Medical Officer who does this work was away for three months.

First attendance	...	...	...	...	78)
Re-examinations	...	...	...	...	152) 251
Failed to attend	...	...	...	...	32)

In 1965, 41 parents failed to bring their children for audiometer testing. In the year under review this high figure fell to 32, though, of course, the number invited had also decreased to 262 owing to the circumstances mentioned above. The figure is still too high when it is considered that even a minor degree of deafness which may pass unnoticed at home can be a severe handicap to a pupil and it is unfortunate that some parents fail to realise this.

Of the 230 seen at Central Clinic eight children were referred for specialist opinion and in five of these cases hearing aids were prescribed. These five children were supervised by Mrs. Crellin in the use and care of the instrument. Mrs. Crellin also visited periodically four other children referred from New Cross Hospital Hearing Clinic, one in connection with the loan of a speech trainer and its use, another to encourage speech sounds for a severely deaf boy and in a further case to get the best results from a hearing aid and encourage questions on reading aids. The fourth child was also spastic and visits were paid to give general help and instruction to both mother and child.

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 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 Officers. The sources of referral were as follows:—

School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	13
General Practitioner	...	...	...	...	...	18
Probation Officer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Children's Officer	...	...	...	...	...	6
Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	...	3
Juvenile Court	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hospital Consultant	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	10
Parents	...	...	...	...	...	14
Education Department	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 68

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

Soiling	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bedwetting	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Behaviour Disorder	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Anxiety	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Backwardness	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
School Phobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Psychosomatic Disorder	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							<hr/> 68

During the year 50 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 Courts. 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Breaking and entering	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Truancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Assault	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Threatening Behaviour	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inadequacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							<hr/> 50

Total number of interviews:

(a) Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	...	307
(b) Psychologist	...	...	...	...	...	101

SALTWELLS REMAND HOME

Medical examinations are required upon admission and discharge of boys from Saltwells Remand Home. A total of 139 medical examinations were carried out by the Authority's Medical Officers and 38 of these were referred from the Juvenile Courts for examination by the Consultant Psychiatrist. In four cases a psychiatric examination only was called for.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

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

“STAFF:— For the first three months of the year before the enlargement of the Borough the staffing position was:—

Mrs. McEwan (Full-time), Central Clinic.

Miss Caswell (Full-time), Dudley Wood and Priory Clinics.

Mr. Fradgley (6 Sessions), Holly Hall Clinic.

Mr. Duce (1 Session), Priory Clinic.

2.7 instead of an establishment of 3.5

In April after the enlargement of the Borough the staffing position was as follows:

Mrs. McEwan, Chief Dental Officer (Full-time), Central Clinic.

Miss Caswell, Senior Dental Officer (Full-time), Dudley Wood and Priory Clinics.

Mr. Griffiths, Senior Dental Officer (Full-time), Brierley Hill.

Dr. Parkes, Sessional Dental Officer (6 Sessions), (4 at Coseley, 2 at Holly Hall).

Miss Anderson worked with Mr. Griffiths as Dental Auxiliary but left to marry in September. Mr. Fradgley left at the end of March to join the Royal Navy. Mr. Griffiths left in November.

One dental surgeon worked for one evening a week in the Summer months for a short period.

In December, 1966, only Central, Priory, Dudley Wood, Coseley and Holly Hall Clinics were manned part-time by 2.6 dentists. The establishment for the number of children in the Borough is 8. Emergency treatment for all areas was made available at the Central Clinic, Thursday mornings, by myself.

At the end of the month of December staffing prospects improved. Mr. Harrison, B.D.S., accepted a full-time post at Sedgley and Miss Twardy, L.D.S., a temporary post on a sessional basis for six sessions.

DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

Again several thousand booklets and pamphlets were distributed free to children at school inspections and posters given to head teachers. In some schools arrangements were made for the Unilever Films on Oral Hygiene to be shown.

Slices of raw carrot were supplied to children after school meals and the school tuck shops were restricted to the sale of savouries and nuts rather than sweets and sweet biscuits. It was advised that these measures should be adopted by the schools which came into the enlarged Borough in April.

Health Visitors who give hygiene talks to the Senior Girls of schools when headmasters request the talks include oral hygiene in their talks. They borrow models and flannelgraphs from the dental department on these occasions.

The Dental Auxiliary who came for six months from the Brierley Hill area also gave short talks in the Brierley Hill schools. Auxiliaries trained to give oral hygiene lectures give a valuable service in this field.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

BEFORE APRIL —

834 were inspected at school
218 inspected at clinics
749 required treatment
793 were actually treated during 1,467 attendances.

AFTER APRIL, 1966 —

5,834 were inspected at school
1,373 were inspected at clinics
4,688 were found to require treatment
3,826 were offered treatment
2,676 were treated during 6,915 attendances.

The following table gives a summary of the work carried out.

Attendances and Treatment:						
First Visit	..	..	..	..	..	3,459
Subsequent Visits	..	..	..	..	..	4,913
Total Visits	..	..	..	..	..	8,372
Additional courses of treatment commenced	..	..	..	..	..	96
Fillings in permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	..	6,076
Fillings in deciduous teeth	..	..	..	..	..	1,017
Permanent teeth filled	..	..	..	..	..	5,423
Deciduous teeth filled	..	..	..	..	..	954
Permanent teeth extracted	..	..	..	..	..	856
Deciduous teeth extracted	..	..	..	..	..	3,310
General Anaesthetics	..	..	..	..	..	1,164
Emergencies	..	..	..	..	..	432
Number of pupils X-rayed	..	..	..	..	..	187
Prophylaxis	..	..	..	..	..	1,015
Teeth otherwise conserved	..	..	..	..	..	179
Number of teeth root filled	..	..	..	..	..	25
Inlays	..	..	..	..	..	8
Crowns	..	..	..	..	..	9
Courses of treatment completed	..	..	..	..	..	2,713
Orthodontics:						
Cases remaining from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	29
New cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	..	..	46
Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	35
Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	15
Number of removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	55
Number of fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	..	..	..	..	..	18
Prosthetics:						
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	..	..	..	..	..	45
Number of dentures supplied	..	..	..	..	..	48
Anaesthetics:						
General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	..	..	..	..	..	157
Inspections:						
(a) First inspection at school—number of pupils	..	..	..	..	..	6,668
(b) First inspection at clinic—number of pupils	..	..	..	..	..	1,591
Number of (a) plus (b) found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	5,437
Number of (a) plus (b) offered treatment	..	..	..	..	..	4,481
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	..	..	..	..	..	720
Number of (c) found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	92
Sessions:						
Sessions devoted to treatment	..	..	..	..	..	1362.25
Sessions devoted to inspection	..	..	..	..	..	70.75
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	..	..	..	..	..	2.00

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Despite the upheaval caused by the extension of the Borough boundaries on the 1st April, 1966, the introduction in 1965 of a register of children born within certain groups and requiring supervision throughout infancy continued. These children were assessed at two years of age and any showing evidence of handicap likely to affect their future welfare were referred immediately for a more detailed examination and ascertainment. Where it was obvious at the preliminary assessment that the child would be unsuitable for ordinary school he was referred to the Health and Welfare Department who would make arrangements for early training in a Junior Training Centre or in some cases special residential care, but in the main the cases seen at the preliminary assessment at two years of age were referred for a further examination and ascertainment nearer school age when the appropriate recommendations were then made by the Medical Officer for the child's future education.

Supervision of the handicapped child is maintained throughout his school life. They are seen on every occasion that a visit is made to the school and at the clinic during school holidays for those who are in residential schools.

Whilst it is agreed that the service for handicapped school-children is among the best-developed of the social services, the outlook for the handicapped school-leaver is in many instances a cause for concern. Happily the majority can work and take their place in the community but the unfortunate few are often not able to develop what little talent they have.

Our future plans for the handicapped school-leaver call for better co-ordination among the social services and for the development of the closest co-operation between doctors, nurses, teachers and parents. Detailed reports from residential schools at least 12 months prior to the child leaving school, giving a functional assessment as to the possible employability of the child, could also be of considerable help. The welfare services would then be given time and opportunity to investigate possibilities to enable the handicapped school-leaver to be placed immediately into the community with the opportunity to earn a living and the prospect of a worthwhile future.

- (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." At 31st December, 1966, there were six children in Residential Special Schools.

One child who had previously been ascertained blind (retrolental fibro-plasia) was transferred to the care of the Welfare Services having been placed on the waiting list for admission to St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr, for permanent care.

- (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."

At 31st December, 1966, there were three children in Day Special Schools and two children in Residential Special Schools.

One child in this category was ascertained during the year and recommended for admission to a Day Special School for the partially sighted. Another pupil who had been attending the Royal School for the Blind, Bromsgrove, attained school leaving age during the year and was transferred to the care of the Welfare Services.

- (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."

At 31st December, 1966, there were three children in Day Special Schools and four in Residential Special Schools.

One child who was admitted in 1957 to the North Staffordshire Residential School for the Deaf, Stoke-on-Trent, was withdrawn at the request of the Headmaster and was subsequently ascertained as ineducable under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, and transferred to the care of the Welfare Services.

Two other pupils who attained school leaving age left the Royal School for the Deaf, Birmingham, and one left the North Staffordshire School for the Deaf, Stoke-on-Trent. In the latter case the parents refused to accept voluntary care and guidance, but the case was notified to the Welfare Services as it was felt that their assistance might very well be sought at a later date.

- (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."

At 31st December there were ten children in Day Special Schools and five in Residential Special Schools.

- (e) *Educationally Subnormal 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 31st December, 1966, five children were attending the following Day Special Schools (other than Sutton and High Arcal Schools):—

Fitzwilliam School, West Bromwich	...	...	...	4
William Baxter School, Cheslyn Hay	...	...	...	1

At the same date 15 children were attending Special Residential Schools as follows:—

Beacon School, Lichfield	...	...	...	2
Crowthorn School, Bolton	...	...	...	3
Thingwall School, Liverpool	...	...	...	1
Walton Hall, Staffordshire	...	...	...	1
Standon Bowers, Staffordshire	...	...	...	1
Besford Court, Worcestershire	...	...	...	3
Loxley Hall, Staffordshire	...	...	...	3
High Close, Wokingham, Surrey	...	...	...	1

Two of these children were ascertained as educationally subnormal and delicate and one as educationally subnormal and maladjusted.

The screening of children referred by teachers on account of backwardness was continued throughout the year by an educational psychologist. Pupils who were severely retarded were referred for further testing by Medical Officers qualified to carry out the ascertainment of educationally subnormal children.

152 examinations were carried out during the year by approved Medical Officers. Most of these examinations were held at the Clinics but some were carried out in the schools and, in special cases, home visits were made. Of these 72 were ascertained as educationally subnormal and the following recommendations made:—

To attend Day Special School	...	...	...	61
To remain in Ordinary School	...	...	...	10
To attend Residential Special School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 72

In the case of 29 children it was recommended that they should receive voluntary care and guidance after leaving school. In eight other cases it was decided that this would not be necessary.

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

Unsuitable for education in ordinary school (for admission to Junior Training Centre)	8
Re-ascertained — to remain in Day Special School for Educationally Subnormal	3
Not Educationally Subnormal	6
Deferred for ascertainment under Section 34, or 57 Education Act, 1944	24
To leave Day Special School and return to Ordinary School	1
Parent taking action privately	1
	<hr/>
	43
	<hr/>

Two pupils left Residential Special Schools for the educationally subnormal during the year and were transferred to the care of the Welfare Services.

At the end of the year there were 119 ascertained educationally subnormal pupils at the Sutton Day Special School, 118 at High Arcal Day Special School (Dudley County Borough being responsible for 50 of these), 5 at Day Special Schools outside the Borough, 15 at Residential Special Schools and 123 awaiting places at Day or Residential Schools for the educationally subnormal pupil.

- (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."

At 31st December, 1966, one pupil was attending Sedgwick House School, Kendal, Westmorland. One pupil ascertained as educationally subnormal, partially blind and epileptic, left the High Arcal Day Special School during the year and arrangements were made for him to attend a training unit for the partially sighted.

- (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 12 children were attending the following schools:—

St. George's, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire	1
Pittsburgh House, Longton, Staffs.	1
Potterspury Lodge, Towcester	1
Uplands, Hereford	1
River House, Henley-in-Arden	1

St. Thomas Moore's, Totnes	...	...	...	...	1
Pitt House, Torquay	...	...	...	...	2
Ashley House School, Ashley, Staffs.	...	...	...	...	3
Ciceley Houghton, Wetley Rocks, Staffs.	...	...	...	...	1

In addition, one child ascertained as maladjusted and educationally subnormal was attending High Close School, Wokingham.

One pupil left a Residential Special School for the maladjusted and was transferred to the care of the Welfare Services.

- (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 with physical handicaps are ascertained at an early age and if it is considered that their disability makes it inadvisable for them to attend an ordinary school, they are admitted to a school for physically handicapped children. In cases where any doubt exists a trial period at an ordinary school is usually recommended.

Throughout the year six children were attending the following schools daily:—

Wightwick Hall, Compton, Wolverhampton	...	...	...	3
Carlson House, Harborne, Birmingham	...	...	...	2
Wilson Stuart School, Erdington	...	...	...	1

Eleven children were at Residential Schools as follows:—

Bethesda Hospital School, Cheadle	...	...	...	3
Wightwick Hall School, Compton	...	...	...	8

Thirteen children were receiving home tuition during the year, seven of them on a semi-permanent basis, because of various disabilities.

- (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	...	...	...	1825
Number of attendances for interview	...	...	...	131
Number of attendances for review	...	...	...	175

2131

Number of new referrals during the year 119

Reasons for Referral :

Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Alalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Stammer	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
							119

Sources of Referral :

Head Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
							119

Number discharged during the year :

Cured	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Maximum improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Left district or were unco-operative	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Number of cases on waiting list at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	149

Miss Davidson comments on her work:—

"This was a year of activity. More and more children were referred to the clinics by parents, teachers, student teachers and others who are aware of the increasing importance of good speech. This was especially gratifying as four years work had gone into building up this interest. For the first three months of the year the clinics were fully staffed and so were all running easily and efficiently.

The expansion of the Borough on 1st April added three working and four non-working clinics to those already in the Borough. Mrs. Stuffins who had been working in a part-time capacity and who had been the decisive factor in keeping the waiting lists down to a minimum, left us at the end of March. This meant that one full-time therapist was then responsible for the whole of the new Borough with its fourteen speech clinics and two special schools. Since it was impossible to have all these clinics working, it was decided to cut down the number of sessions spent in the original Borough area in order to keep open those working clinics taken over from Staffordshire. Thus eight speech clinics were working in the area, six having one session weekly and two larger clinics working two sessions weekly. This was a compromise and not at all satisfactory but was the only possible solution. The enlarged Borough now needs an establishment of three full-time speech therapists in order to deal properly with the number of speech defective school children here.

The speech clinics were closed during September, and after my marriage I returned to the Borough in a part-time capacity. There being no prospect of any Therapist working full-time in the area, two clinics only were cut by one session a week, thus keeping the eight clinics open.

"During the year visits were again made to the clinics by some students, both of speech therapy and allied professions. These were most welcome, as every opportunity still has to be used to make certain that the exact functions of the speech therapy clinic is clearly understood, as so much confusion between elocution teachers, teachers of the deaf, and remedial teachers and speech therapists still exists among an astonishingly wide section of the public and even in allied professions."

- (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 ten delicate pupils each 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 one child who was still underweight for her age at the end of her first term at Malvern. Admissions during the year were as follows:—

Subnormal nutrition and debility	...	...	16
Recurrent bronchitis	...	...	6
Frequent coughs, colds and sore throats	...	...	3
Underweight for age	...	...	3
Asthma	...	...	2
			<hr/> 30

One child, whose brother was at Beacon House Residential School, and who had been awaiting a place for some time at the same school was admitted during the year. The background is that of a problem family in very poor circumstances with an invalid mother. Three other pupils in this category were at the Children's Convalescent Home and School, West Kirby. Recommendations for Convalescent Home or Open-Air School were also made in four other cases.

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 eight 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

	1966
Rheumatic Conditions	14
Chest Conditions	70
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions	249
Ophthalmic Conditions	35
Orthopaedic Conditions	53
Skin Conditions	6
Surgical Treatment	148
General Investigations	174
Accidents and Casualties	71
Diabetes	5
Heart Conditions	13

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 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.

35,452 inspections were carried out during the year and arrangements made to ensure that the 423 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, due to continuing efforts, the position showed considerable improvement compared with the previous year.

1966	...	...	423
1965	...	...	946
1964	...	...	637

TUITION IN HOSPITAL

97 Dudley school children between the ages of 5 and 15 years were given tuition in 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 hospital for two hours on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays in each week.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

2,049 children were examined as school leavers and forms Y9 or Y10 completed when necessary and sent to the Youth Employment Officer indicating the type of work for which the medical officer considered the child to be unsuited.

It was found necessary to exclude 74 children from one or more of the following categories of work:—

Number of Children excluded																	
	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 defects	17. Normal hearing
12										+	+						
2										+	+	+					
1												+				+	
27													+				
1	+										+						
1	+						+	+	+								
3												+					
1												+	+				
2								+									
1	+				+												
5																	+
1				+	+	+	+										
4							+	+									
1	+			+													
1	+				+	+	+	+	+	+							+
1	+			+					+	+	+						
1				+													
2	+																
1						+	+	+									
1					+	+	+	+									
1																+	
1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+							
1										+							+
1	+												+				
1										+							+

74 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 338 and all the children were found to be medically fit to carry out the following occupations:—

Shop Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	156
News Delivery	...	...	...	...	...	167
Errand Boy	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hairdressers' Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	7
Egg Collector	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 338 <hr/>

ASTLEY BURF CAMP

As in previous years approximately 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 17 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 continuing 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

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

Case 1. A boy aged 13 years.

Cause of death: Shock and haemorrhage due to multiple injuries including fractured skull, lacerated brain, ruptured lungs, fractured pelvis and limbs. Road Accident (accidental death).

Case 2. A girl aged 12 years.

Cause of death: Acute myocarditis. Respiratory insufficiency due to severe Thoracic Scoliosis.

Case. 3. A boy aged 9 years.

Cause of death: Cerebral Compression due to traumatic Coup and Contre Coup. Cerebral haemorrhages (accidental death).

Case 4. A boy aged 10 years.

Cause of death: Broncho-pneumonia. Multiple secondary deposits. Osteosarcoma.

Case 5. A boy aged 13 years.

Cause of death: Strangulation (accidental death).

Case 6. A boy aged 15 years.

Cause of death: Shot gun wounds of chest (accidental death).

Case 7. A boy aged 12 years.

Cause of death: Status epilepticus.

Case 8. A girl aged 7 years.

Cause of death: Reflex cardiac failure. Toxic purpura. Severe congenital heart disease. Mongolism.

Case 9. A boy aged 9 years.

Cause of death: Multiple injuries caused when in collision with a mini-van (accidental death).

Case 10. A boy aged 7 years.

Cause of death: Meningo encephalitis.

Case 11. A boy aged 11 years.

Cause of death: Shock due to multiple injuries when colliding while pillion passenger on motor cycle with a motor car (accidental death).

Case 12. A girl aged 8 years.

Cause of death: Shock due to rupture of the Spleen. (accidental death).

It is saddening to have to note once again the high proportion of these deaths due to accidents — seven out of the 1966 total of twelve deaths among Dudley school children.

SURVEY

During the year we co-operated in three surveys relating to the school child:—

1. The National Survey of Health and Development.
2. The National Child Development Study.
3. The Oxford Survey (Cancer) Childhood Illnesses.

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

During the year 99 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 the medical report to the Ministry of Education and an X-ray examination is compulsory. During the year 72 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, 1966**

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In many ways this is an unusual report covering a full calendar year, but dealing with work done under very different conditions.

On the 1st April, 1966, the changes brought about by the West Midlands Order were major in character. Prior to that date there was a period of three months when the County Borough was limited to its original size both affecting acreage, population and staff.

After that date the County Borough became very much larger in acreage and population, and staff from four authorities were combined. There was also a new Council and Committee.

Administratively there were four systems of records, four filing systems and a need to assess the outstanding and current problems from the four combining authorities.

One of the largest problems was staff shortage. Although a staffing establishment had been agreed there were many posts not filled. The task of unifying the systems, work and records from four authorities was complex and extensive. Ideally this required staff additional to the agreed establishment for an interim period, but the work was required to be done with a staff substantially below the agreed establishment level.

On vesting day it was also necessary for all Inspectorial staff and the major part of clerical staff to move to offices at "The Limes", Sedgley. Builders work was in progress in these offices for a period of three months and did not help, but added to the difficulties. Three Inspectors (Messrs. Jones, Goucher and Millward) left the department having taken other appointments, and three vacancies for Additional Inspectors remained unfilled also. This was not an encouraging start, but I am more than pleased to place on record that the team spirit of the staff was such that steadily and reasonably quickly re-organisation fell into place, and the work of the department went forward smoothly. The essential parts of the work were never allowed to suffer, such as meat inspection at the 13 private slaughterhouses, food inspection, and housing.

There are some aspects of the work in respect of which I would wish to report better progress. One of these is smoke control from domestic premises. Considering that the second

decade after the Clean Air Act is now starting it is not a matter for congratulation to report that only about one third of domestic premises are satisfactory. Unless a greater effort is made it will be 1980 before the work is complete and long before then rising prices will make the cost of adaptations very much higher than now.

Another disappointment is the increasing problem of itinerant caravans, and there is no apparent solution in sight.

The increase in the number of houses in multi-occupation is a further difficulty arising mainly out of the general shortage of houses.

Unfit houses are being represented at a reasonable rate, but their final disappearance is still some distance away. However, one can look around the Borough and see areas of redevelopment which could not have been possible without the previous clearance of unfit houses. Among them are areas such as Chapel Street, Brierley Hill; Sheffield Street, Quarry Bank; Vale Street, Upper Gornal; Netherton Central Area; The New Dock and Old Dock areas; Woodside area; and private development in places like Hadleys Fold and parts of Netherton. Almost ready now are Eve Hill, Simms Lane, Parkes Street, Fenton Street, The Green, Wordsley; and the lower part of Stourbridge Road, and the Coseley Central area.

All in all, therefore, the benefits arising from the clearance of unfit houses are real and lasting.

In the presentation of this, the first report dealing with the enlarged County Borough, I would like to express my personal appreciation of the tremendous help given by all members of the Committee, and particularly by yourself, Councillor Dr. Rogers, in your capacity as Chairman.

May I also place on record the valuable team spirit which has been evident amongst all the members of the staff, and which has been the means of doing the work of which this report is a record.

It is always difficult to mention individuals, but I feel I must mention the co-operation and great help given by the former Chief Inspectors of Brierley Hill, Coseley and Sedgley Authorities, namely Messrs. Crawford, Fry and Robertson. Finally I would thank my Deputy, Mr. Bowman, whose help has done much in bringing about the successful conclusion of a year's work.

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

SAMPLING

Food and drugs are sampled for a variety of reasons, not least of which is consumer protection. Claims are made on radio, television, newspapers and even vehicle advertisement, together with labelling devices of many kinds. This leads to a subtle conditioning of the buying public and it is part of the responsibility of a Food and Drugs Authority to make careful check. Quality of food is, therefore, of tremendous importance, and in this context "quality" is used in the widest possible sense. It includes quality as claimed as well as quality inferred, and also is concerned with chemical and bacteriological quality.

Sampling is not merely an exercise in collecting a given number of different items, but a careful collection of foodstuffs, sophisticated or plain, in order that a careful coverage is made of foodstuffs offered to the public.

The sampling of drugs is a somewhat different exercise which is done in close co-operation with the Public Analyst. The Public Analyst for this authority is also the one for the adjoining authorities and it is possible to do this work in a manner to avoid duplication wherever this is advisable.

INSPECTION OF FOODS

In this context I refer to the inspection of food generally, including the inspection of carcasses of cattle, sheep and pigs at slaughterhouses, of poultry at a processing plant, plus the inspection at shops, markets, etc.

There are 13 private slaughterhouses in the Borough where Inspectors are responsible for the inspection of all animals killed there. The coverage for inspection purposes is 100% of all animals killed. Details of the work done in this connection will be found in the later ages of the report. Slaughtering takes place at varying times of day, and is done on every day of the week, including Sunday.

There is only one poultry processing plant in the Borough, and the throughput is quite small. However, arrangements are made for all birds to be inspected on the day of slaughter.

A careful eye is kept on foodstuffs other than meat whenever inspections of food premises are carried out. It is, however, disturbing to receive complaints from purchasers in connection with food which is not fit for consumption. The majority of these complaints are the result of bad turn-over of stock by the retailer. There are those who either do not know the importance of shelf life of foodstuffs or who are not prepared to run a food business in a proper manner. There were also a number of complaints about objects in food which varied from insects to pieces of metal. All such complaints are fully investigated until a satisfactory conclusion is reached.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

A glance at a later table indicating the number of visits to food premises will show a very high figure of visits. The information is given in accordance with a general classification. Many of the premises are of a reasonable size, but there are others which are large and in which sophisticated manufacture or preparation of food is done. The period of time between inspections and the time taken for an inspection can vary quite considerably. For example, the time taken for a full inspection of one large food factory was in excess of one week, producing a somewhat voluminous report and an equally long specification of work required to be done. Such visits also usually require discussions with Management and very often talks with employees about doubtful food hygiene standards.

Previously I have drawn attention to the fact that people are recruited for the food industry and are employed within it without any instruction in food hygiene. There is a fairly steady turnover in personnel and therefore, a need for continuous supervision of food premises.

The law in respect of food and food establishments is extensive, and complicated. Enforcement is not simple but nevertheless there is an improvement which, if not spectacular, is steady.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

The following table gives 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	4,606	157	11	29,538	17,265
Number inspected	4,606	157	11	29,538	17,265
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	2	—	—	17	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	541	35	2	1,639	2,047
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci ..	11.75	22.3	18.2	5.54	11.63
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	185
% of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	1.07
Cysticercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	2	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

MEAT CONDEMNED

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carcasses	2	—	17	8	27
Livers	294	11	1,175	584	2,064
Lungs	1,936	4	255	1,081	3,276
Plucks	1	—	23	217	241
Heads	15	—	—	158	173
Kidneys	2	—	1	94	97
Hearts	10	—	—	65	75
Hocks	—	—	—	5	5
Spleens	5	2	—	13	20
Tongue	1	—	—	—	1
Udders	—	2	—	—	2
Hindquarters	4	—	—	1	5
Feet	—	—	—	8	8
Legs	—	—	3	14	17
Ribs, Neck and Breast	—	—	1	—	1
Stomachs and Intestines ..	—	—	3	56	59

DISEASES

	<i>Cattle lbs.</i>	<i>Cows lbs.</i>	<i>Pigs lbs.</i>	<i>Sheep lbs.</i>	<i>Total lbs.</i>
Distomatosis	730	64	—	123	917
Echinococcus	277	55	14	17	363
Abscess	1,857	108	110	20	2,095
Telangiectasis	76	—	—	—	76
Pleurisy	1,295	48	986	29	2,358
Pneumonia	296	—	930	31	1,257
Tuberculosis	24	—	1,937	—	1,961
Actinomycosis	36	—	—	—	36
Bruising	113	—	115	—	228
Peritonitis	35	—	103	18	156
Milk Spot	—	—	205	1	206
Pleurisy, Peritonitis and Pericarditis	—	—	369	—	369
Pleurisy, Pneumonia and Congestion	—	—	23	4	27
Pleurisy, Pneumonia and Peritonitis	—	—	614	6	620
Pleurisy and Peritonitis	—	—	48	6	54
Hydronephrosis	—	—	39	22	61
Pyæmia	—	—	123	—	123
Acute Septic Pleurisy	—	—	3	—	3
Arthritis	—	—	57	—	57
Emaciation	—	—	—	56	56
Emaciation and Odema	—	—	340	—	340
Pericarditis	14	—	20	—	34
Angiomatosis	15	—	—	—	15
Parasites	42	—	1,029	2,082	3,153
Petechia	—	—	6	—	6
Nephritis	9	—	3	3	15
Gangrene	—	—	32	—	32
Pneumonia and Conges- tion	—	—	478	4	482
Haemorrhage	—	—	3	—	3
Infarcts	—	—	1	—	1
Cysticercus Bovis	46	—	—	—	46
Actino Bacillosis	77	—	—	—	77
Fatty Infiltration	—	—	—	8	8
Neurosis	10	—	—	—	10
Cirrhosis	53	—	90	28	171
Septicaemia	—	—	1	—	1

Total weight of meat condemned:—

6 ton 17 cwts. 73 lbs.

Visits to slaughterhouses — 3,061.

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.

POULTRY INSPECTION

(i) Number of poultry processing premises within the district	1
(ii) Number of visits to these premises	29
(iii) Total number of birds processed during the year	5,000 broilers
(iv) % of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	Nil
(v) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	1 lb.

The sole poultry slaughterhouse in the Borough has an average kill of 100 per week, the total throughput of a small chicken farm in the same ownership, and on the same site. This satisfied a regular local demand for fresh birds. During the year improvements have taken place resulting in the packing area being separated from slaughtering and plucking. Slaughtering occurs one day a week, and in view of the small throughput it has been found possible to inspect all birds immediately after slaughter.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

During the year the District Inspectors have made 270 visits to food premises for the purpose of food inspection, other than meat inspection.

	<i>Total</i>		<i>Total</i>
Asparagus (tins) ...	38	Mincemeat (tins) ...	17
Baby Food (tins) ...	127	Minerals (tins) ...	43
Bacon (lbs.) ...	175	Mint Sauce (jars) ...	4
Bacon Joints (lbs.) ...	10	Miscellaneous (tins) ...	959
Baked Beans (tins) ...	247	Mustard (tins) ...	3
Beefburgers, frozen (pkts.) ...	27	Mustard French (tins) ...	1
Beefsteak Puddings (tins) ...	4	Onions (tin) ...	1
Beetroot (jars) ...	20	Peanut Butter (jar) ...	1
Beverages (tins) ...	5	Pickles (jars) ...	25
Biscuits (boxes) ...	2	Pie Filling (tins) ...	49
Bitter (tin) ...	1	Pies, broken (lbs.) ...	7
Blancmange Powder (pkt.) ...	1	Pork, shoulder (lbs.) ...	19
Braised Beef, frozen (pkts.) ...	51	Pork Pie (lbs.) ...	140
Branston Sauce (bottle) ...	1	Pork Pies (individual) ...	8
Buttermilk (cartons) ...	5	Potato Bites, frozen (pkts.) ...	37
Cake Mix (pkts.) ...	4	Potato Chips, frozen (pkts.) ...	85
Cake Topping, chocolate (pkt.) ...	1	Potato Croquettes (pkts.) ...	6
Cereals (pkts.) ...	10	Potato Gems, frozen (pkt.) ...	1
Cheese (lbs.) ...	97	Potato, instant mashed (pkt.) ...	1
Cheeseburgers, frozen (pkts.) ...	13	Potato Salad (tins) ...	11
Cheese Spreads ...	23	Pudding Mix (pkt.) ...	1
Chicken (tins) ...	16	Ravioli (tins) ...	29
Chicken (lbs.) ...	48	Ready Meals (tins) ...	23
Chicken, cooked (tins) ...	2	Ready Pastry (pkts.) ...	79
Chicken Pies, frozen ...	30	Rice (tins) ...	207
Christmas Puddings ...	5	Rissoles, frozen ...	9
Coffee (tin) ...	1	Sago (tins) ...	38
Cornish Pasties ...	3	Salad Cream (bottles) ...	2
Cream (tins) ...	86	Salami (ozs.) ...	8
Cream, fresh (tubs) ...	36	Salmon Spread (jars) ...	2
Crisps (pkts.) ...	5	Salt (lbs.) ...	2
Cucumbers (boxes) ...	8	Sauce (bottle) ...	1
Curried Beans (tins) ...	51	Sausage (lbs.) ...	182
Curried Chicken (tin) ...	1	Sausage (tins) ...	8
Custard Powder (tins) ...	28	Sausage Rolls ...	3
Dairy Sponges ...	6	Semolina (tins) ...	17
Dairy Topping (pkt.) ...	1	Shandy (tins) ...	6
Dumplings (tin) ...	1	Soup (tins) ...	608
Faggots ...	6	Spaghetti (tins) ...	33
Faggots, frozen (pkts.) ...	103	Sponge Mix (pkts.) ...	3
Fish (tins) ...	183	Sponge Pudding (tins) ...	17
Fish, frozen (pkts.) ...	391	Steakburgers (pkts.) ...	61
Fish Cakes, frozen (pkts.) ...	81	Steak & Kidney Pies (individual) ...	132
		Steak & Kidney Pies,	

Fish Paste (jar) ...	1	frozen ...	20
Flour (lbs.) ...	11	Steak & Kidney Pies (tins) ...	55
Frosting Mixture (pkts.)	2	Steak & Kidney Puddings (tins) ...	5
Fruit (tins) ...	2216	Steak & Onion Pies ...	7
Fruit Juices (tins) ...	9	Steak Pies, frozen ...	12
Fruit Puddings (tins) ...	5	Steaklets, frozen (pkts.)	21
Gammon (lbs.) ...	13	Steam Puddings (tins) ...	15
Gherkins (jars) ...	2	Steam Pudding Mix (pkts.) ...	5
Ginger Beer (tins) ...	9	Stew (tins) ...	54
Groats (pkts.) ...	4	Sugar (lbs.) ...	2
Ham (lbs.) ...	101	Sultanas (lbs.) ...	128
Ham (tins) ...	100	Sweet Corn (tins) ...	9
Hamburgers ...	13	Syrup (tins) ...	2
Honey (jars) ...	4	Tapioca (tins) ...	24
Jam (jars) ...	12	Tomatoes (lbs.) ...	102
Jelly ...	1	Tomatoes (tins) ...	993
Macaroni (tins) ...	15	Tomato Juice (tins) ...	3
Marmalade (jars) ...	8	Tripe & Onions (tin) ...	1
Marmalade (tins) ...	6	Turkey (lbs.) ...	34
Meat (lbs.) ...	229	Turkey, minced (jar) ...	1
Meat (tins) ...	591	Veal Curry (tins) ...	11
Meat, frozen (pkts.) ...	8	Vegetables, frozen (pkts.) ...	754
Meat Paste (jars) ...	2	Vegetables (tins) ...	789
Meat Pies ...	3	Vegetable Salad (tins) ...	10
Milk, condensed (tins)...	5	Vinegar (bottle) ...	1
Milk, evaporated (tins) ..	158	Yoghurt (cartons) ...	263
Milk, skimmed (tins) ...	6		
Milk Food (tin) ...	1		
Mincemeat (jars) ...	6		

SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

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

General Food Shops ...	441
Food preparing premises subject to registration ...	96
Canteens ...	189
Restaurants ...	233
Fried Fish premises ...	262
Butchers ...	119
Licensed premises ...	389
Licensed premises with catering facilities ...	30
Bakehouses ...	174
Food vehicles and stalls ...	185
Other food preparing premises ...	28

As a result of these visits 354 notices have been served and 145 notices complied with. 58 premises were brought up to the standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations.

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

Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausage only	7
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of potted, pickled or preserved food	25*
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and potted, pickled or preserved food	8

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

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

Premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream	10
Premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream	283

During the year 295 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**

The number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations at the end of 1966 was 9.

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

Pasteurised	28
Sterilised	190

At the end of 1966 there were 203 milk distributors registered with the Local Authority:

Milk supplies—*Brucella Abortus*

(i) Number of samples of raw milk examined	Nil
(ii) Number of positive samples found	Nil
(iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples	Nil

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation	Total Number of samples taken	Methylene Blue Tests		Phosphatase Tests		Turbidity Tests	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised ..	56	—	—	—	—	56	—
Pasteurised ..	111	110	1	111	—	—	—
Totals ..	167	110	1	111	—	56	—

The unsatisfactory pasteurised milk was processed in a dairy outside the Borough and was due to a refrigeration breakdown.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no plants in the County Borough affected by these Regulations.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

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

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Wash hand basins provided in accordance with Regu- lation 16</i>	<i>Premises to which Regulation 19 apply</i>	<i>Premises provided with sinks in accor- dance with Regulation 19</i>
Fried Fish	65	65	65	65
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	37	37	37	37
Licensed Premises — full catering	19	19	19	18
Licensed Premises only ..	310	287	310	298
Large canteens and clubs	120	120	120	120
Registered Ice Cream manufacturers	7	7	7	7
Registered Sausage manu- facturers	7	7	7	7
Registered Sausage and Potted and Preserved Meat manufacturers	25	25	25	25
Registered Potted, Pickled or Preserved Food manufacturers	8	8	8	8
Bakehouses	12	12	12	12
Slaughterhouses	13	13	13	13
Grocers	266	235	266	250
Greengrocers	64	55	64	51
Butchers	131	121	131	123
Wet Fish Shops	16	14	16	15
Confectioners	23	22	23	19
General Food Shops ..	168	151	168	158

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953

Advice has been given to a number of manufacturers concerning the labelling of their products, sometimes at the request of the manufacturers, and in a number of instances after infringements of the legislation governing labelling have taken place. In one instance only was it found necessary to take legal action and this was taken only when repeated requests for alteration of the wrapper failed. Prosecution was instituted under (1) Section 47 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of an article which did not contain cream under the description "creme lollie" and (2) for a contravention of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, in that the list of ingredients on the wrapper containing the creme lollie was incorrect.

A fine of £25 was imposed on each count. Costs of 5 guineas were also granted.

SAMPLING FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

During the year 18 formal and 390 informal samples were taken and adverse reports were made on 21 samples. Details of action taken are given below.

<i>Name of Article</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Remarks and action taken</i>
Creme Lollie.	Unsatisfactory. No milk fat. Description creme lollie unjustified. List of ingredients incorrect.	Prosecution. Section 47 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and Labelling of Food Order, 1953. Fines of £25 on each count and costs of £15.15.0d. imposed.
Creme Lollie.	Unsatisfactory. No milk fat. Description creme lollie unjustified. List of ingredients incorrect.	Product discontinued.
Whole Orange.	Unsatisfactory. Label description "whole orange" should be "whole orange drink".	Wording altered.
Gin.	Unsatisfactory. 69.5% proof spirit. Slightly low.	Probably due to volatilisation in bottle.
Channel Isles Pasteurised Milk.	Unsatisfactory. 8.8% solids not fat. 3.35% fat. Deficiency of 11%.	Investigation at plant revealed temporary shut down of agitators to effect repairs.
Channel Isles Pasteurised Milk.	Unsatisfactory. Deficient of 7.5% fat.	New labels printed.
Drink in sealed sachet.	Unsatisfactory. Contained excess benzoic acid and saccharin not declared in prescribed form.	As a consequence of a request from manufacturer to investigate, these samples were taken. It was found possible to advise manufacturer to increase dosage of benzoic acid, which resulted in no further premature spoilage.
Drink in sealed sachet.	Unsatisfactory. Contained mould growth.	
Drink in sealed sachet.	Unsatisfactory. Contained mould growth.	

<i>Name of Article</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Remarks and action taken</i>
Whisky.	Unsatisfactory. 69.1% proof spirit. Slightly low.	Probably due to volatilisation in bottle.
Milk Loaf.	Unsatisfactory. Not made from whole milk solids.	Formal sample taken.
Milk Loaf.	Unsatisfactory. Not made from whole milk solids.	Formal sample taken.
Rum Truffles.	Unsatisfactory. Little rum present; should be described as rum flavoured truffles.	New labelling introduced.
Lemon drink.	Of satisfactory composition, but declaration "sugar and saccharin added" printed in letters of less than 1/12in. height, contrary to Soft Drink Regulations.	New labelling adopted.
Cream Lollie.	Made principally from sugar, skimmed milk powder and fat. Ingredients on wrapper bore no relation to contents.	Product discontinued.
Fruit Lollie.	Unsatisfactory labelling. Ingredients listed as "sugar" fruit juices . . . ". Fruit juice is a generic term not specific as required by Labelling of Food Order.	Product discontinued.
Starch reduced slices.	By comparison with the declared Formula there is a deficiency of protein and an excess of carbohydrate. This has no effect on the calorific value which is in agreement with the declared figure.	Manufacturers investigation has not revealed any fault in their production methods. It is intended to take further samples when fresh stocks arrive in shops.
Starch reduced slices.	48.3% protein. 9.3% moisture. Protein slightly low.	
Starch reduced slices.	48.3% protein. 10% moisture. Protein slightly low.	
Starch reduced slices.	48.1% protein. 7.2% moisture. Protein slightly low.	
Lime cordial and lager.	Unsatisfactory. Contains 0.98% proof spirit, other products of this nature contain at least 1.2% proof spirit. Also recommended by the Food Standards Committee in Report on Food Labelling that the term "Non alcoholic" should be reserved for drinks containing not more than 1% proof spirit. On this basis the sample might be termed non alcoholic which would be a contradiction in terms for an article which included the name	

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

Commodity	In- formal	For- mal	Commodity	In- formal	For- mal
Acees	1	—	Ice Cream Mix ..	6	—
Almond Marzipan ..	2	—	Ice Fruit Drinks ..	3	—
Apples	8	—	Ice Lollies	3	—
Apricot Halves in Syrup	1	—	Ice Lollie Concentrate	2	—
Batter Mix	1	—	Jam	4	—
Beef Broth (strained) ..	1	—	Jelly (sugarless) ..	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda BP	1	—	Lard	1	—
Blackcurrant with Glucose	1	—	Lemon Barley Water ..	1	—
Blackcurrant Health Drink	1	—	Luncheon Meat ..	1	—
Bronchial Catarrh Syrup	1	—	Liver Pate	1	—
Butter (Peanut) ..	1	—	Margarine	1	—
Butter (Brandy flavoured)	1	—	Margarine (containing sunflower seed oil)	1	—
Cake Covering	1	—	Milk	7	1
Cake Flour Mixture ..	1	—	Milk Loaves	4	—
Cereal	1	—	Milo	1	—
Cherry Syrup	1	—	Minced Beef	2	—
Chest and Lung Cough Mixture	1	—	Mincemeat	2	—
Chicken Fillets in Jelly	2	—	Minerals	33	—
Chicken Meat Paste ..	2	—	Mixed Dried Fruit ..	1	—
Children's Chewable Tablets	1	—	Mustard	1	—
Cocktail Cherries ..	1	—	Nasal Congestion Syrup	1	—
Coconut (Dessicated) ..	2	—	Non-brewed Condiment	1	—
Confection of Senna ..	1	—	Onion Sauce Mix ..	1	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	—	Pate with Wine ..	1	—
Cordials	4	—	Peppermint	1	—
Corned Beef	2	—	Pickles	4	—
Cough Sweets	2	—	Pikelets	1	—
Cream	4	—	Pineapple Pie Filling ..	1	—
Currants	1	—	Plant Milk	1	—
Curried Chicken with Rice	1	—	Potatoes	1	—
Curry	1	—	Pro-lus Syrup	1	—
Cut Mixed Peel	2	—	Pure Almond Milk ..	1	—
Dietade Fruit (Pears) ..	1	—	Pure Ghee Substitute ..	1	—
Dressed Crab	1	—	Raisins	1	—
Drugs	121	—	Rennet Essence ..	1	—
Emulsifier	1	—	Salad Cream	3	—
Epsom Salts	1	—	Salad Dressing (low calorie)	1	—
Evaporated Milk	2	—	Salmon Spread	2	—
Essences	3	—	Sausage	21	—
Figs	1	—	Sausage Rolls	3	—
Fish Cakes	1	—	Shandy	2	—
Fish Paste	2	—	Sliced Green Beans ..	1	—
Flour	3	—	Slimming Products ..	8	1
Food Colours and Flav- ours	15	—	Smoked Cod Roe ..	1	—
Fresh Cream Cakes ..	3	—	Soaked Peas	1	—
Gelatine	1	—	Soy Sauce	1	—
Ginger Beer	1	—	Spanish Paella Rice with Chicken and Shrimps	1	—
Glaze Cherries	2	—	Spirits	—	13
Gravy Powder	1	—	Sponge Pudding ..	1	—
Gravy Salt	1	—	Starch Reduced Slices	2	2
Herrings	1	—	Steak and Kidney Pud- ding	1	—
Honey	1	—	Sultanas	1	—
Honey Cough Syrup ..	1	—	Sweets	8	—
Horseradish Relish ..	1	—	Tea (small leaf) ..	1	—
Hot Peppers	1	—	Tomato Piquant ..	1	—
Ice Cream	10	—	Vinegar	2	—
Ice Cream Lollies ..	1	2	Vitamins	2	—
			Vitamin Health Drink ..	1	—
			White Yams in Brine ..	1	—
			Wines	3	—
			Yoghurt	1	—

ICE CREAM AND ICED LOLLIPOPS

During the year 222 samples of ice cream and 65 samples of iced lollipops were submitted for bacteriological examination. 6 samples were considered unsatisfactory, 3 of which were traced to (1) defective refrigeration (2) accumulation of milk stone in equipment and (3) to a batch of ice cream which had not been pasteurised properly. Explanations of the unsatisfactory remaining 3 samples could not be found.

The large number of soft ice cream vendors now in operation throughout the Borough — each machine on the vehicle requiring daily cleansing and sterilisation — has resulted in some considerable time being devoted to their surveillance. Spot checks by stripping the machine on the vehicle after the operators have just cleansed the steriliser may not make members of the staff popular, but is a control over standards. This, with regular sampling, and notification to the operator of the results, good or bad, is having the desired results.

Bacteriological Examination of Ice Cream

<i>Provisional Grade</i>	<i>Soft Ice Cream</i>	<i>Ice Cream Mix</i>	<i>Hard Ice Cream</i>
1	71	45	61
2	20	13	6
3	1	2	1
4	1	1	—
Totals	93	61	68

65 samples of lollipops were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

COMPLAINTS REGARDING UNFIT OR CONTAMINATED FOOD

136 visits have been made during the year as a consequence of 38 complaints of unfit food or food not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser.

In 3 instances legal proceedings were instituted:—

1. A retailer was fined £10 for the sale of a mouldy apple pie.
2. Another retailer was fined £15 for the sale of a mouldy cornish pastie.
3. A school meals supplier was fined £15 and £10 costs for supplying meat which was found to be contaminated by a cigarette end.

The following is a summary of complaints received:—

<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>No.</i>
Mouldy foods	10
Unfit food other than mould	3
Insects in food	7
Metal objects in food	5
Various other objects in food	7
Illness from apparent sound food	2
Insufficient evidence or complaint not justified	4

As can be seen from the above table mouldy food was the greatest single source of complaint. In each case investigation revealed that carelessness by the retailer had resulted in confusion over stock rotation. In not one instance was there evidence of bad storage conditions. All food traders should bear this in mind, for however correct the storage of their foodstuffs may be, it is still necessary to rotate stocks, and to be ever watchful that old stocks are withdrawn from sale and not mixed with the new. This is of prime importance not only to prevent the sale of unfit food, but to sell to the public food in as fresh as condition as possible.

In two complaints of illness attributed to apparently sound food samples were sent for chemical and bacteriological examination. The reports in each case were negative and the stocks that were withdrawn from sale were released.

IMITATION CREAM

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
69	19	10	22	18	56	9	4

It is satisfying to be able to report that in comparing these results with those of previous years a general improvement is noticeable, 78% considered satisfactory compared with 64% the previous year. However, at sporadic intervals throughout the year samples were reported as unsatisfactory and must have been due to carelessness in the hygienic practices laid down for the handling of this product. At no time during the year were unsatisfactory results obtained from the product before whipping and piping.

OTHER FOODS

16 meat pies have been sampled, 4 of which were considered bacteriologically unsatisfactory. These were uncooked pies from two premises. The opportunity was taken to recommend to the management the use of sterilants, and for a short talk to employees concerning the handling of these products. Follow up samples were reported upon satisfactorily.

10 other foods were taken and were all reported as satisfactory.

HOUSING

Following upon the amalgamation of the four authorities it was immediately apparent that a fresh assessment should be made of the housing position in the Borough.

It was known that certain Orders had been made and were still awaiting confirmation, but it was not clear how much work was waiting to be done.

Arrangements were made to carry out a survey of the Borough and to form a register of houses which were considered to be likely to be unfit and requiring action.

A three year programme was drawn up and in the following pages of this report there are figures to show what progress has so far been made.

Unfit houses are divided into two categories — individual unfit houses and areas of unfit houses.

I feel it will be of interest to indicate especially the situation at the end of the year in respect of those dwellings which are within areas dealt with as clearance areas.

1. At the end of 1966 the following Clearance Areas were still outstanding from the representation stage: —

Abberley Street and Vicar Street,

Dudley	...	...	5 areas involving 60 unfit houses
Withymoor Rd, Netherton			2 areas involving 22 unfit houses
Millbank, Sedgley	...		1 area involving 6 unfit houses
Rosehill, Quarry Bank	...		1 area involving 5 unfit houses
Penzer St., Kingswinford			1 area involving 4 unfit houses
Windmill End, Netherton			1 area involving 9 unfit houses
Eve Hill Areas	...	...	3 areas involving 20 unfit houses
Roseville, Coseley	...		5 areas involving 28 unfit houses
Wallbrook, Coseley	...		1 area involving 27 unfit houses

Total represented and awaiting Orders — 181 houses

2. The Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of Castle Street/High Street, Sedgley, was made in 1965 but the Inquiry had not been held at the end of 1966. This Order involved 47 unfit properties.

3. The Council made the following Orders during 1966: —

Oak Street, Quarry Bank	Clearance Order involving 12 unfit houses
Brettell Lane, Wordsley	Clearance Order involving 29 unfit houses
Caledonia, Quarry Bank	Clearance Order involving 7 unfit houses
Oak Lane, Kingswinford	Clearance Order involving 10 unfit houses

Total — 58 unfit houses

4. The following Orders were confirmed during 1966 with the results as shown.

	<i>Unfit houses</i>	
	<i>Represented</i>	<i>Confirmed</i>
Parkes St./Albion St., Brierley Hill, Compulsory Purchase Order	57	56
Oak St., Quarry Bank, Clearance Order	12	12
Caledonia, Quarry Bank, Clearance Order	7	6
Pearson Street, Brierley Hill, Compulsory Purchase Order	11	11
Amblecote Road, Quarry Bank, Compulsory Purchase Order	7	7
Lawnswood Road, Wordsley, Clearance Order	4	4
Wordsley Green, Compulsory Purchase Order	19	19
Moor Lane, Brierley Hill, Clearance Order	8	8
The Oak, Kingswinford, Clearance Order	7	7
Chapel Street, Wordsley, Clearance Order	15	15
Moss Grove, Kingswinford, Clearance Order	28	28
Kates Hill, Dudley, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Compulsory Purchase Orders	209	201
Wallbrook, Coseley, Compulsory Purchase Order	30	29
Hurst Hill, Coseley, Compulsory Purchase Order	117	111
Roseville, Coseley, Nos. 1 and 2 Compulsory Purchase Orders	37	36
Roseville, Coseley, No. 1 Clearance Order	9	9

Confirming Orders made in respect of 577 properties represented.

18 properties were excluded from the original Orders and were either transferred to Parts II or III of the schedule or agreed to be unfit and excluded from the Order but included in the Clearance Areas.

DEMOLITIONS

During the year 328 properties in Clearance Areas were demolished. In addition, a further 53 unfit properties were demolished.

REHOUSING

1,139 lettings became available during the year, and these can be classified as follows:—

New Houses	...	...	...	347
Re-lets	...	...	...	792

Out of this total there were 497 lettings allocated to families living in unfit houses, either individually unfit or in Compulsory Purchase Orders or Clearance Orders. In addition, a further 38 families were rehoused from grey properties in Compulsory Purchase Orders, making a final total of 535 families rehoused.

Whilst dealing with the subject of unfit houses I feel I must say something about the standard of a fit house as set out in the Housing Act, 1957.

We have now reached a stage when new houses must be of full Parker Morris standard, whilst earlier built Council dwellings are being improved and encouragements in the form of grant and rent increase are being offered to bring about improvements in private houses, but the standard of fitness for our older homes is left at a most unsatisfactory low level. Perhaps someone will shortly have the courage to bring out a standard of fitness in keeping with the requirements of families in accordance with the demands of the latter half of the twentieth century.

IMPROVEMENT OF PRIVATELY OWNED HOUSES

It is not as well known as it should be that both owners and tenants of private houses can make application to the local authority requiring a house to be improved. Certain owner-occupiers take advantage of the financial grant available for this purpose, but not much has been done with rented properties.

There are now four improvement areas in the Borough and the tenanted houses in these areas are being dealt with.

Because of the lack of knowledge by tenants it was decided to carry out some house to house visits, followed by letters, to bring to the notice of tenants the fact that the local authority can be asked to use its powers to have improvements carried out.

Due to the earlier pressure of work in the housing survey, etc., it was not possible to start this important programme of visits until almost the end of the year. However a start has been made and it is firmly expected that good progress can be reported later.

RENT ACT, 1956

No applications were received under this Act. Perhaps this is due to the fact that there is now a Rent Officer to whom enquiries about rent can be made.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Number of Closing Orders made (Section 17)	...	7
Number of Demolition Orders made (Section 17)	...	160
Number of Closing Orders made (Section 18)	...	2
Houses demolished during the year following Demolition Orders	... ..	109
Number of persons displaced:—		
(a) individuals	... ..	392
(b) families	... ..	137

HOUSING VISITS

The following visits were made during the year:—

Clearance Area inspections	... ..	335
Individually unfit inspections	... ..	237
Clearance Area re-inspections	... ..	358
Individually unfit re-inspections	... ..	432
General inspections	... ..	267
Improvement Area visits	... ..	291
Improvement grant visits	... ..	398
Housing visits for medical reasons	... ..	51
Dangerous structures	... ..	28
Miscellaneous	... ..	863
Mapping visits	... ..	67
Rent Act visits	... ..	2
Houses in mortgage to the Corporation	... ..	2
Visits where no access gained	... ..	400

LAND CHARGE SEARCHES

During the year enquiries were made with regard to 2,265 applications for official searches.

HOUSES IN MULTI-OCCUPATION

In various parts of the Borough houses built originally for one family are now becoming occupied by either several families or a mixture of families and single persons.

There is very little overcrowding taking place, partly due to the fact that the overcrowding standard is a poor one. The biggest difficulty is that of lack of suitable and sufficient amenities having regard to the number of separate lettings in a house.

It must be acknowledged that the cause of this problem is basically the lack of sufficient houses. It is not economics because it is common for a married couple to pay not less than £2 10s. 0d. per week for the rent of one room.

Considering the percentage of the town's population who live in such places the amount of time taken up by staff in inspections and supervision is very high.

Many of the people are immigrants and this leads to difficulty with language but, by and large, these difficulties are overcome. I feel that something more positive is needed if a solution is to be found.

The following is a table of action taken during the year:—

1.	Total number of houses known to be in multiple occupation	172
2.	Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act, 1961	120
3.	Number of houses on which notices of intention have been served for:—	
	(a) Management Orders (Section 12)	10
	(b) Directions on overcrowding (Section 19)	46
4.	Number of houses on which have been made:—	
	(a) Management Orders	8
	(b) Directions on overcrowding	44
5.	Number of notices served:—	
	(a) To make good neglect of proper standards of management (Section 14)	4
	(b) To require additional services of facilities (Section 15)	Nil
	(c) Where work has been carried out in default	Nil
6.	Number of prosecutions since passing of Housing Act, 1961, in respect of:—	
	(a) Management	Nil
	(b) Directions	Nil
	(c) Overcrowding (Section 90, Housing Act, 1957)	4
7.	Number of control orders made (Housing Act, 1964)...	1
8.	Number of control orders terminated	Nil
115 inspection and 464 re-inspection were made during the year.		

HOUSING ACT, 1964

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES BY IMPROVEMENT AREA PROCEDURE

The follow-up work on the Brierley Hill Improvement Area No. 1 was continued. 5 Undertakings to do improvements were accepted and 21 Immediate and 18 Suspended Improvement Notices were served. 19 Improvement Notices had been complied with by the end of the year and the Undertakings had been implemented. Purchase Notices were received in respect of 4 houses, which will be improved by the Corporation when purchase has been completed. A further 15 owner-occupied houses were improved. One Final Improvement Notice was served where the tenant gave his consent to the improvement after the service of the Suspended Improvement Notice.

Two further improvement areas were declared. It has become apparent, however, that as in No. 1 area the tenanted improved houses comprise only one fifth of the houses inspected whereas a quarter of the houses requiring improvement are owner-occupied and outside the scope of the Act. Since little more than half of the tenants consent to the improvements, much work is expended without tangible result.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES OUTSIDE IMPROVEMENT AREAS

5 Tenants made representations requesting the improvement of their houses, and the Improvement Notices were served on the owners. It was apparent that few tenants know of the provisions of Section 19 of the Act. It was therefore decided to make visits to the tenants of suitable houses to acquaint them with the Act. As a result, about half of the tenants approached made representations for improvements although no pressure was brought upon them to do so. Tenants generally expressed themselves willing to pay extra rent if the improvements could be done and said they had not previously heard of their right to request improvements.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

		STANDARD	
		<i>Owner- occupiers Standard 5 point</i>	<i>Tenanted Standard 5 point</i>
1.	Number of applications received ...	33	24
	Number of applications approved ...	28	21
	Number of applications refused ...	2	Nil
2.	Number of dwellings improved ...	28	21
3.	Amount paid in grants ...	£6872	16 10
4.	Average grant per house ...	£140	5 3
5.	Number of amenities provided—		
	(a) fixed bath ...		41
	(b) shower ...		5
	(c) wash-hand basin ...		47
	(d) hot water supply (to any fittings) ...		46
	(e) water closet—		
	within dwelling ...		43
	accessible from dwelling ...		Nil
	(f) foodstore ...		26

DISCRETIONARY

		Owner- occupiers	Tenanted
1.	Number of applications received ...	23	11
2.	Number of applications approved ...	21	10
3.	Number of applications refused ...	Nil	Nil
4.	Number of dwellings improved ...	21	10
5.	Amount paid in grants ...	£6977	8 2
6.	Average grant per house ...	£225	1 7

HOUSING ACT, 1964—IMPROVEMENT AREAS

1.	Number of—				
	(1) Areas—				
	(a) Surveyed ...	...	...	...	2
	(b) Declared ...	...	...	...	2
	(2) Houses to be improved—				
	(a) full standard ...	...	...	...	51
	(b) reduced standard ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(3) Preliminary Notices served ...	...	...	...	36
	(4) Undertakings accepted ...	...	...	...	1
	(5) Immediate Improvements Notices served ...	...	...	...	7
	(6) Suspended Improvements Notices served ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(7) Final Improvements Notices served ...	...	...	...	1
	(8) Dwellings improved—				
	(a) full standard ...	...	...	...	24
	(b) reduced standard ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(9) Dwellings improved by Local Authority in default—				
	(a) full standard ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) reduced standard ...	...	...	...	Nil

DWELLINGS IN TENEMENT BLOCKS

2.	Number of—				
	(1) Dwellings referred to in preliminary notices for improvement to—				
	(a) full standard ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) reduced standard ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(2) Undertakings accepted ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(3) Immediate Improvement notices served ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(4) Dwellings in tenement blocks improved—				
	(a) full standard ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) reduced standard ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(5) Dwellings improved by Local Authority in default—				
	(a) full standard ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) reduced standard ...	...	...	...	Nil

DWELLINGS OUTSIDE IMPROVEMENT AREAS

3.	Number of—				
	(1) Representations made by tenants ...	...	...	...	15
	(2) Preliminary notices served ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(3) Undertakings accepted ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(4) Immediate improvement notices served ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(5) Such dwellings improved—				
	(a) full standard ...	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) reduced standard ...	...	...	...	Nil

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS

Routine work continued under the Public Health Act, 1936, and during the year 1,005 inspections and 789 re-inspections were made.

The number of preliminary notices served was 176 and the number complied with was 97. Statutory notices numbered 33 and 12 notices were complied with.

DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY

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

During 1966 1,004 samples of the chlorinated water were examined, 991 of which were free from coliform bacteria. Samples of the raw water are not obtainable at two of the stations, but of the 563 samples examined, 555 were free from coliform bacteria.

311 samples of the water prior to treatment at Hampton Loade gave an average coliform bacteria content of 3,520 per 100 ml. and 52 at Sandfields gave an average of 63 per 100 ml.

Only one of the supply stations (Sandfields) contained any measureable quantity of naturally occurring flouride, the average for 1966 being 0.29 p.p.m.

Samples were examined within the County Borough from:—

- Cawney Hill Reservoirs Nos. 1 and 2.
- Sedgley Tanks Nos. 1 and 2.
- Sedgley Reservoir.
- Shavers End Reservoirs Nos. 1 and 2.
- Shavers End Re-pumping Station.
- Springsmire Reservoir.
- Turners Hill Tank.
- Watermans House, Brierley Hill.
- Bayer Hall, Coseley.
- 42 Abberley Street, Dudley.
- 12 Oak Street, Kingswinford.
- Watermans House, Netherton.
- Watermans House, Sedgley.

111 out of 118 samples from the reservoirs and tanks were free from coliform bacteria, as were 13 samples from Shavers End Re-pumping Station.

12 out of 13 tap samples from Netherton and 7 out of 8 from Brierley Hill were free from coliform bacteria, as were 15 from Coseley, 12 from Dudley, 8 from Kingswinford and 12 from Sedgley.

The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, all the tap samples being free from any measureable quantities of lead.

MAINS WATER

Two complaints of unsatisfactory mains water were investigated during the year. In both cases the Analyst reported that the water was of satisfactory quality. 4 other samples of mains water were also sent to the Analyst who again reported them to be of satisfactory quality.

WATER SUPPLY

No. of premises (excluding Council Houses having a private water supply) (estimated)	42,912
No. of Council Houses	25,038
No. of premises having common water supplies (estimated)	1,300

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 238. There are also 65 pail closets.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

736 visits were made during the year. These visits were made at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, mainly in connection with an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery which was restricted to a modern housing estate.

Numerous faecal specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory which enabled control to be exercised over the outbreak, and advice was given at all infected households and schools.

RODENT CONTROL

Two sewer treatments were carried out during the year by private contractors acting on the instructions of the Department, and the results obtained have been extremely effective.

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

	<i>Type of Property</i>	
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1. Number of properties in district...	69250	19
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1383	—
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	1122	—
(ii) Mice	179	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	—	—
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	—	—
(ii) Mice	—	—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961**PART I 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-specitions</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 ..	108	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	512	216	22	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	10	—	—	—
Total ..	630	216	22	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

<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) ..	6	—	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	2	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	20	13	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	30	13	—	5	—

108
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.	1	—	—	—	—	—
	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	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons etc.	108	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	109	—	—	—	—	—

SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS

At the beginning of the year as a result of progress made by this Borough and the former Urban District of Sedgley and Brierley Hill (no Orders had been made in Coseley) 4,532 acres were covered by Smoke Control Orders affecting 22,167 houses and 699 commercial and industrial premises. Two of these Orders became operative during the year, but one Order made by the Sedgley Urban District Council was still awaiting confirmation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government at the end of the year.

A further 5 Smoke Control Orders were submitted for confirmation and will affect 613 acres including 2,562 houses and 145 industrial and commercial premises. Confirmation of these Orders was expected during 1967.

The position at the end of this year is that when all these Orders are operative 5,146 acres, or over a third of the area of the Borough, and 24,729 houses or five-twelfths of the housing stock will have been dealt with. If a similar number of houses per year are brought under control, the whole of the Borough would be covered in fourteen years, or by 1980. This is clearly unsatisfactory since the Beaver Committee on air pollution suggested that the work should be finished within fifteen years of the passing of the Clean Air Act, i.e. by 1971. The necessary additional funds will need to be allocated if this is to be achieved.

The revised maximum value of schedule for approved appliances to be installed in the houses requiring adaptations to fireplaces were adopted for grant purposes. This may result in a rise in the average cost per house, and in the overall cost of smoke control. There is no doubt, however, that increased fuel economy together with the tendency towards increase in use of gas and electricity will result in cleaner air and in less sulphur dioxide emissions. Claims for grant totalling £3,315 2s. 0d. were approved for payment.

It was necessary to issue warnings to some residents of smoke control areas who were found to be burning unauthorised fuel.

INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION

Considerable difficulty was experienced with dust and fume nuisance from a large foundry cupola installation sited near housing estates. Representations were made to the Company who decided to install wet electrostatic fume arrestors and these should be in operation before the end of 1967. These arrestors will be capable of collecting much of the fume previously able to escape the wet type grit arrestors in use.

Acid smut deposits from an oil fired boiler were investigated in co-operation with the Works Engineer, and the Technical Representative of the firm who supplied the fuel, oil, with satisfactory results.

There are a large number of industrial furnaces and installations (brick kilns, steel melting furnaces) registered with the Alkali Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Due to process difficulties, e.g. blueing of bricks, some smoke is emitted beyond that otherwise permitted under the Clean Air Act. The Ministry and the industry are, however, conducting much research and enquiry into these problems, and in general few complaints are received, and these generally concern the most obstinate technical difficulties. Close liaison is maintained with the Local District Alkali Inspector who investigates these matters with a view to keeping nuisance to a minimum.

203 observations were made of smoke from industrial chimneys, as a consequence of which 110 visits were made to various premises and 6 notices were served. In addition 87 visits were made to manufacturing premises with regard to emissions of grit and dust. 3 notices were served, all of which were complied with.

AIR POLLUTION RECORDING

On the advice of the Ministry of Technology, Warren Spring Laboratory, use of the lead peroxide gauges for recording sulphur dioxide was discontinued, it being considered that the daily smoke and sulphur dioxide recording machines were the better method of measurement. Eight of these machines are in use.

The results show lower levels of pollution in smoke control areas and that domestic smoke is at least as dense as smoke recorded at sites near industrial sources of pollution. No less than 969 visits were made in connection with the recording equipment.

CHIMNEY HEIGHTS

Consideration was given to heights of ten proposed new chimneys, and agreement to comply with the Memorandum on Chimney Heights was obtained in all instances. When fuel oil was to be used double skin insulated chimneys were recommended in order to minimise the possibility of oil smut emission developing.

Representations were made to a Company regarding the construction of new cupolas recommending the use of wet grit arrestors.

Other nuisances concerning dust emissions causing air pollution not controlled by the Clean Air Act were dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act. These included dust from grinding machines and from opencast coal mining sites. It was found, however, that road traffic on public roads near site exits causes most trouble, and whilst the co-operation of the company was secured in reducing the nuisance, little legal powers of enforcement exist. Hindsight suggests that more detailed consideration of the possibility of nuisance arising should be given when Planning Applications are received.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Ten complaints were received and 140 visits were made in connection with investigations. A routine system of investigation was adopted involving the use of a sound level meter and comparing the readings obtained with the criteria suggested in the Wilson Report.

One complaint came from the occupants of houses (some of them newly built) sited close to a factory making light metal stampings. The Company were asked to abate the nuisance and advised to bring in noise abatement Consultants to give advice on methods of reducing the noise emitted. Discussions were still proceeding at the end of the year.

Complaints were also received about noise from an iron foundry. The sources included the cupola loading skip and hoist, handling of castings, movement of vehicles within the works, and fans serving ventilators and dust extractors. Fan outlets were re-positioned and consideration was to be given to screening other noise sources by constructing a new boundary wall.

One Inspector attended a Technical College Course on Noise Control.

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

At the end of the year a total of 1782 premises were registered under the above Act, and the number of premises receiving a general inspection was 421.

217 notices were served and 189 complied with during the year. The table below gives an analysis of contraventions found—

	<i>No. of contraventions found</i>
Section 4—Cleanliness	28
Section 5—Overcrowding	—
Section 6—Temperature	85
Section 7—Ventilation	12
Section 8—Lighting	17
Section 9—Sanitary conveniences	46
Section 10—Washing facilities	54
Section 11—Supply of drinking water	—
Section 12—Clothing accommodation	5
Section 13—Sitting facilities	1
Section 14—Seats—(Sedentary Workers)	—
Section 15—Eating facilities	—
Section 16—Floors, passages and stairs	75
Section 17—Fencing exposed parts—machinery	12
Section 18—Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—
Section 19—Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—
Section 23—Prohibition of heavy work	—
Section 24—First Aid—general provisions	76
Total	412

35 accidents were reported and these are summarised as follows:—

<i>Workplace</i>	<i>Number reported</i>		<i>Total number investigated</i>	<i>Action recommended</i>			
	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Non-fatal</i>		<i>Prosecution</i>	<i>Formal warning</i>	<i>In-formal advice</i>	<i>No action</i>
Offices	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Retail shops ..	—	20	12	—	—	4	16
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	—	10	6	—	—	2	8
Catering establishments open to public—canteens ..	—	3	2	—	—	—	3
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	35	20	—	—	6	29

Analysis of reported accidents

	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Retail shops</i>	<i>Wholesale warehouses</i>	<i>Catering establishments open to public, canteens</i>	<i>Fuel storage depots</i>
Machinery	—	—	1	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—
Falls of persons ..	—	3	2	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person ..	—	7	—	1	—
Handling goods ..	—	2	4	2	—
Struck by falling object	—	6	—	—	—
Fires and explosions	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools ..	—	—	1	—	—
Not otherwise specified	2	2	2	—	—

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

*Privately
owned sites
Residential*

Number of site licences operating at 31st December, 1966—					
(a) individual	...	...	...	...	10
(b) multiple (more than 3)	...	...	...	...	2
Total number of caravans	...	...	...	...	170
Number of prosecutions — Section 1 (i.e. unauthorised sites)					Nil
Number of Appeals to Courts against site licence conditions					Nil
In respect of separate licence conditions — the number of—					
(a) variations	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) cancellations	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of contraventions—Section 9 (i.e. breaches of licence conditions)					2
Number—					
(a) remedied informally	...	...	...	...	2
(b) prosecutions	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) convictions	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of sites made subject to conditions for reducing caravans during the year ended 31st December, 1966					Nil
Number of sites made subject to Section 20 during the year ended 31st December, 1966 (termination of use of existing site)					Nil

Visits were paid as necessary to the licensed sites in order to exercise supervision in respect of the conditions as set out in the licences. This was relatively easy compared to the work done in connection with itinerant caravans which are parked indiscriminately on any available open land.

The people using these caravans are mainly those who collect scrap metal as a means of livelihood or carry out work on tarmac drives in a doubtful fashion. They have no adequate means of water supply, and usually have no toilet facilities. Areas of land occupied by such groups of people are usually left in a very unclean condition.

In view of the objections and complaints from nearby residents it is necessary to give warning to the occupants to move off unauthorised sites and any failure to do so means a forceful removal of the caravans. During the year there were no less than 574 visits, and in consequence 90 removals.

Much time and effort is demanded from staff. Workmen and the Police Authority very often find that the group of caravans have moved a relatively short distance to another open piece of land, and the performance has to be started again.

Some permanent solution must be found to this national social problem, and one would expect the departments of the Ministries to give earnest consideration thereto.

MISCELLANEOUS

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT

The number of licensed slaughtermen at the end of the year was 75.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

Two applications for entry on the poisons list were made.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Six premises are licensed under this enactment.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

There was no outbreak in the County Borough during the year affecting these Acts.

HAIRDRESSERS

53 inspection of hairdressers premises were carried out during the year.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

26 formal samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs have been taken and were reported upon by the Public Analyst as follows—

Genuine	...	...	...	...	24
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	2

In the case of unsatisfactory samples warning letters were sent to the Manufacturers.

SWIMMING BATHS

Within the County Borough there are three public swimming baths controlled by the Local Authority, five school swimming baths and one privately owned outdoor swimming pool.

All the swimming pools are visited regularly for the purpose of estimating clarity and testing for Ph value and chlorine content. In addition, samples of the swimming water are taken for bacteriological examination, and table giving the result of these examinations is given.

No. of samples taken	B.Coli		B.Coli Type 1		Total Count			
	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Nil	1-10	10-100	100+
101	99	2	99	2	34	45	5	17

Of the 101 samples taken there were 18 considered to be unsatisfactory because of high count and/or the presence of B.Coli Type 1. No unsatisfactory samples came from the public baths or the privately owned outdoor pool, but were confined to two of the learner school baths.

Careful investigation was made at both places, and it was found that the use of the baths was largely confined to certain times, and was resulting in over use. Arrangements were made to space out the use periods, and also to step up slightly the chlorine dosage. This was satisfactory in one case, but in the other bad results continued. A meeting was arranged with representatives from the plant manufacturers, the Education department and Engineers department. The outcome of the meeting was—

- (a) the filter media was renewed;
- (b) a schedule was decided setting down the maximum number of pupils to be allowed in the bath at any one time;
- (c) the residual chlorine figure was increased for the start of the morning and afternoon sessions.

These arrangements proved successful and follow-up samples were satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

One sample was taken under this Act during the year. The result was satisfactory.

No. of samples taken		No. of samples found satisfactory		No. of samples found unsatisfactory	
101	100	83	83	18	18
Public Baths		100		0	
Learner School Baths		1		1	
Private Outdoor Pools		0		0	
Total		83		18	

