

[Report 1964] / Medical Officer of Health, Halesowen Borough.

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Halesowen (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1964

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BOROUGH OF
HALESOWEN




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ANNUAL REPORT

PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

1964



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BOROUGH OF HALESOWEN

R E P O R T

of the work of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

for the year

1964

THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1964

Chairman

Alderman C. WILLETTS, C.C.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor R. BLAKEWAY

The Mayor

Councillor A. WHITEHOUSE, J.P.

Members

Alderman N. GARNER; Councillors R. J. BIRD, A. BRODIE,
A. N. BROWN, Dr. A. O. T. CHARLES, K. W. JOHNSON

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

C. W. J. HINGSTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

J. TWOMEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., N.U.I., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer :

A. ARCHER (a.b.c.)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

A. R. HUMPHRIES (a.b.c.)

District Public Health Inspectors :

K. ADAMS (a.b.) (until May, 1964)

B. L. BREAKWELL (a.b.)

A. A. D. CHARLES (a.b.) (from July, 1964)

R. MATHER (a.b.c.) (until July, 1964)

J. RICHARDS (a.b.) (from October, 1964)

D. SPURRIER (a.b.c.)

Pupil Public Health Inspectors :

R. J. SHAW

R. J. WILDE

Technical Assistant :

P. WATSON (from July, 1964)

Chief Clerk :

G. W. J. LEWIS

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health :

MRS. P. PETERS

Secretary to the Chief Public Health Inspector :

MRS. H. DEELEY

Clerks :

MRS. B. M. BRADLEY (until June, 1964)

MISS V. MEREDITH (from May, 1964)

MISS M. J. SMITH

- (a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- (b) Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate.
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Council House,
Halesowen.

September, 1965.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1964

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Halesowen,

Mr Mayor, I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1964.

I wish to draw your notice to the following points in this report.

1. Vital Statistics

The population of the Borough remains steady at 45,190 there being an estimated increase of 30 as compared with last year.

The number of live births fell by a very small number there being 725 as compared with 730, and the number of deaths decreased very slightly from 499 to 494.

The excess of births over deaths was therefore 231, or the same figure as last year.

With regard to births to residents of this Borough, it would appear from figures available from the local Registrar of Births that of the 725 live births in the Borough only 195 or 26.8% occurred at home, and that the remainder 73.2% occurred outside the Borough, 216 in Mary Stevens Maternity Hospital in Stourbridge and 314 in other hospitals or maternity homes mainly in Birmingham.

This lack of any local Maternity Hospital within the Borough is noticeable when comparing the figures for Stourbridge where only 24.2% of births to residents occurred outside the Borough.

The number of Stillbirths fell from 17 to 11 with a corresponding fall in the perinatal mortality rate from 33.4 to 25.8.

The infant mortality figure of 14 deaths reflects the slight change from 16 of the previous year.

With regard to Causes of Death, no noticeable changes in the pattern occurred except that the number of women who died from malignant disease increased from 29 to 55 as compared with last year.

Disease of the heart remains the chief single cause of death.

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents fell from 9 to 2 and deaths from all other accidents including the home fell from 18 to 13.

2. **Infectious Diseases**

The normal alternate year periodicity of Measles accounted for 794 cases in 1963, following the usual low figure of 10 in 1962.

Had 1964 run true to form we should have had a lower figure for the year but occasionally this periodicity is altered and 1964 saw 285 cases. This periodicity is dependent on the build up of a susceptible population and the relative partial immunity existing in the population following an epidemic year.

Where these two factors get out of phase an earlier onset of cases in the last quarter may occur instead of the more usual January to May incidence, and a more constant figure be obtained throughout each month of the year, thus the seasonable periodicity also is altered. This occurred in 1964.

With regard to legislation concerning notifiable infectious diseases in general, I would have thought that there is good reason for reviewing the law as it now stands, in view of the decreased virulence of some organisms and the relative increase in others from a standpoint of disease control.

Scarlet Fever and Erysipelas are now sufficiently mild diseases and both easily amenable to treatment, and as such should be withdrawn from the list.

Acute Primary Pneumonia is another disease which could well be dropped from the list as its infectivity is probably very low and its modern treatment effective. In place of this I would add Bronchiolitis as this virus condition is probably far more infectious, and its treatment very often requires skilled nursing and modern drugs. It can lead to a serious condition in small children.

If there is an argument for retaining Measles as a notifiable disease I would have thought there was a strong argument for including German Measles or Rubella, as the avoidance of this disease is of vital importance to a woman in early pregnancy who is susceptible to this virus infection.

With our present knowledge of this disease, I would have thought that its importance in relation to Public Health would have equalled that of Measles. There could be an argument for inducing this disease in girls before puberty, by encouraging them to mix with Rubella cases, indeed it may be possible by co-operation between the three branches of the Health Service to actually spread this disease under controlled conditions in selective cases.

Where personal hygiene is poorly practised in institutions the risk of spread of Infectious Hepatitis is increased, and because of its association with faulty hygiene, this disease should also be added to the list.

If Dysentery disorders due to known bacilli remain notifiable regardless of their present widespread and relatively mild character, I refer to Sonné Dysentery especially, then there is good reason for including Infective Gastro-Enteritis in Infants due to known Coliform variants, some of whom can cause a very severe and acute illness in babies.

Like all gastro-intestinal diseases which can be easily spread by poor personal hygiene, immediate isolation of cases where necessary and improved personal hygiene is vitally important to control spread. This is especially so in families where older children may be carriers of these Coliform variants, and adults looking after infants should be especially careful with their personal toilet and that of their children.

Should other virus infections affecting the nervous or respiratory systems be added or not is debatable, but the time is ripe I feel for reviewing this whole question of notification of infectious diseases.

3. Geriatric Services

It may be of interest to know that the County Health Department was able to provide at my request a Senior Health Visitor to undertake Home Case Work with regard to the medical and social requirements of the elderly both in this Borough and in Stourbridge.

This need arose as a result of information regarding the number of elderly people over 70 years of age who were known to be living in the Borough. The 1961 census showed that there were 2,709 persons over 70 living in the Borough, and out of 5,806 pensioners 917 were known to be living alone. About 20% of pensioners living alone are known to require constant help in some form. This figure is based on previous surveys on the elderly in other areas.

I calculated that between the two boroughs, there would be about 400 persons requiring some form of medico-social care, necessitating time consuming work involving home visits and liaison work between various statutory and voluntary agencies.

I felt that an experienced Health Visitor would be necessary, and we were fortunate in obtaining the services of Miss E. Abbott for this work.

In order that the work should be co-ordinated with the existing geriatric services of the Regional Hospital Board to the best advantage, I was able to present a suitable After-Care Service request form for use at Burton Road and Hayley Green Hospitals, so that the continuity of After-Care Services required on discharge from hospital may be more quickly instituted. I am happy to report that this system is working reasonably well and that the Hospital Social Worker is now able to inform the Health Visitor through the District Health Office of the pending discharge of patients, and any After-Care Services they will be requiring. Requests for Home Assessment are also made where the environment is thought to be a causal factor concerned in the reasons for admission, and an important factor to be taken into account in assessing their subsequent chances of rehabilitation.

The After-Care requirements may be as varied as the services themselves, e.g., Home Nursing, Health Visitors, Home Helps, Meals Service, Chiropody, Social Welfare for the Handicapped, Mental Health, Day or Night Sitters-in Service, use of special medical aids, and services for the incontinent.

On direct request for any of these services pending the discharge of a patient, the family doctor is first informed from this office usually by telephone, and thus the Hospital, Family Doctor and Local Authority Services are better co-ordinated, and continuity of After-Care which is so essential is more easily provided.

Most cases are notified through official sources such as Hospitals, Family Doctors and Health Visitors, etc., but there are other sources of information concerning the elderly which have proved useful, and I wish to thank the various Religious Orders, Clubs, Voluntary Organisations, and private individuals for bringing to light cases which require a co-ordinated effort in order to obtain the help they need.

The W.V.S. have responded well to the requests for Home Helps and Mobile Meals Service and I wish to thank Miss Bridge, in charge W.V.S., for providing these services often at short notice to urgent cases.

The National Assistance Board have been very co-operative also.

Fourteen patients have been supplied by the Medical Loans Department of such things as beds and bed-rests, rubber sheeting and commodes and walking aids, etc.

The Audiology Department at Summerfield Hospital have helped in assessing the degree of deafness and providing hearing aids in 2 cases.

Holiday relief periods for relatives have been arranged as in Stourbridge by use of Home Nursing Attendants where possible, or alternatively by the admission of the elderly person to the self-help ambulant wing of Hayley Green Geriatric unit on a temporary basis.

The two Home Nursing Attendants are regularly visiting some 50 patients in this Borough.

Rotary have helped towards a T.V. licence for an elderly person and the National Fire Service have supplied appropriate fire guards in special cases.

Two cases have been rehoused in Old Peoples' Homes by the Social Welfare Department.

The number of cases referred to and assessed by Miss Abbot in this Borough is 77 since her appointment to this post in August, 1964, to the time of writing this report in May, 1965.

I would like to conclude by expressing my thanks to Alderman C. Willetts, C.C., Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all other members of the Public Health Committee.

My thanks to the Town Clerk, Mr. J. B. McCooke, and all other Chief Officers and their staff for their co-operation.

I should like to record my appreciation of the work carried out by Dr. R. J. Henderson Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Worcester, who has given this department his help and advice over the year.

Lastly, I wish to thank Dr. J. Twomey for his help at all times and to Mr. A. Archer, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and his entire staff, and to Mrs. Peters, Secretary to the Medical Officer of Health, for their willing co-operation and help during the year 1964.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C. W. J. HINGSTON,

Medical Officer of Health

September, 1965

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area of the district	5,247 acres
Population census, 1961	44,445
Population (R.G.'s est., June, 1964)	45,190
Rateable Value (April, 1965)	£1,951,811
Sum represented by the penny rate (est.)	£7,920
Number of inhabited dwellings at the end of 1964	15,588
Number of persons per dwelling	2.9

The Borough of Halesowen is easily accessible for industrial purposes to the Black Country, but fortunately it forms part of the northern area of the beautiful County of Worcestershire. It is partly industrial, partly residential and partly agricultural. The prevailing wind comes from the rural belt surrounding the Borough.

The larger industrial plants in the Borough comprise the manufacturing of tube and tube fittings, the manufacture and machining of heavy forgings for the marine, electrical and mining industries, the production of die blocks for the drop forging industry, drop forging, the polishing of stainless steel, and the manufacture of brick and fire-clay goods. The lighter industries include the making of buttons, spades, shovels, forks, electric motors, and the manufacture of clothes.

Deaths in Halesowen

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	252	242	494
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ...	11.0		
Area comparability factor	1.22		
Adjusted death rate	13.4		
Death rate for England and Wales	11.3		

The adjusted death rate is obtainable by multiplying the crude death rate by the area comparability factor.

The following vital statistics relate to mothers and infants for 1964:—

Live Births :

Number	725
Rate per 1,000 population	16.04
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births)	3.8

Stillbirths :

Number	11
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	14.9
Total Live and Still Births	736
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	14
Infant Mortality Rates :	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	19.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	35.7
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	12.4
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	11.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	25.8
Maternal Mortality Rate including abortion per 1,000 total live and still births for Halesowen	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate infant deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births for England and Wales	13.8
Birth rate adjusted by comparability factor of 0.97	15.5
Birth rate of England and Wales	18.4
Still birth rate for England and Wales	16.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate for England and Wales	28.2
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	20.0

VITAL STATISTICS

	MALES			FEMALES		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Legit.</i>	<i>Illegit.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Legit.</i>	<i>Illegit.</i>
Live Births ...	372	360	12	353	337	16
Still Births ...	4	3	1	7	7	—
Deaths of Infants:						
Under 1 year of age	8	7	1	6	6	—
Under 4 weeks of age	4	4	—	5	5	—
Under 1 week of age	4	4	—	4	4	—

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	5	2
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	7
	F	31	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	10	9
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
16. Diabetes	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	11
	F	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	33
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	12	25	19
	F	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	17	20
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
20. Other heart disease	M	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	16
	F	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

21. Other circulatory disease	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
22. Influenza	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
24. Bronchitis	M	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Suicide	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	252	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	5	24	41	77	89					
	F	242	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	14	29	71	108					

Death rates from respiratory tuberculosis, England and Wales, per million population	46
Corresponding figure for Halesowen, per million population	22
Cancer of the lung and bronchus per million, England and Wales	535
Corresponding figure for Halesowen (16 deaths)	354
Other cancer per million, England and Wales	1,106
Corresponding figure for Halesowen	1,615

**COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
AND MORTALITY RATES FOR HALESOWEN**

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Food Poisoning	6	3	—	6	7	4	3	13	8	6	1	14
Measles	285	794	10	545	39	669	49	679	15	574	14	627
Scarlet Fever	19	50	25	13	37	57	59	18	32	34	88	64
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	23	30	—	6	66	29	7	33	153	47	89	132
Dysentery	2	15	56	—	2	12	5	7	29	15	17	—
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory T.B. (new cases)	10	7	7	11	14	21	18	16	21	28	47	31
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	4	3	3
Neonatal Mortality Rate	12.4	13.6	10.6	16.8	14.4	16.6						
Infant Mortality Rate	19.3	21.9	11.9	18.4	23.1	24.1	14.3	26.1	20.5	29.5	8.9	27.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate	25.8	33.4	28.6	31.6	41.9	43.8						

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services in the Borough of Halesowen

1. (a) Public Health Officers

The staff of the Public Health Department is given on page 3.

(b) Laboratory Facilities

The work was carried out at the Worcester County Laboratory by the County Analyst, Mr. M. M. Love, F.R.I.C., who retired in November, 1964, and was succeeded by Mr. W. E. Jones, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Bacteriological work is done by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Royal Infirmary, Worcester, under the Medical Director, Dr. R. J. Henderson, M.D., Ch.B.

2. Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is controlled by the Worcestershire County Council and during the year six ambulances and fourteen whole-time drivers were employed. The ambulances are radio controlled and a twenty-four hour service is operated from the station.

The hospitals used by the inhabitants of the Borough in addition to those in the City of Birmingham and the County Borough of Wolverhampton, are the Corbett Hospital and Wordsley Hospital at Stourbridge, the Guest Hospital, Dudley, and Bromsgrove General Hospital.

Maternity cases are taken to Mary Stevens Hospital, Stourbridge, the Lucy Baldwin Hospital, Stourport, and the Loveday Street Maternity Hospital, Birmingham.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are carried by special ambulances stationed at Hayley Green Hospital.

3. County Council and Voluntary Agency Services

The Worcestershire County Council are the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for the area. In conjunction with the W.V.S. there is now a "Home Help" and "Meals on Wheels" service.

4. Tuberculosis

Sanatorium treatment and the provision of dispensary treatment are the responsibility of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

5. Infectious Diseases

Infectious disease cases are admitted to Hayley Green Hospital. This hospital is under the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and administered by Group 17, Dudley, Stourbridge and District Hospital Group, Birmingham Region.

6. School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Sessions

These are provided by the County Council and the district has three centres: Hill and Cakemore, Halesowen and Cradley.

7. Welfare Foods

Distribution of welfare food is carried out from the Infant Welfare Centres, the Public Health Department, and three shops in the Borough.

SECTION C

Water

The water supplied to the Borough continues to come from the Churchill and Hagley Pumping Stations and from the Hayley Green Works where water is extracted from the Birmingham Corporation's Elan Valley Aqueduct. In the Cradley area, water is normally supplied from the Springsmere Reservoir.

The water was satisfactory both as regards quality and quantities and was not subject to plumbo solvency.

Station	Raw Water		Treated Water		Result of Chemical Test
	No. of samples	No. free from coliform bacteria	No. of samples	No. free from coliform bacteria	
Churchill Pumping	52	52	52	52	Satisfactory
Hagley Pumping	100	100	52	51	Satisfactory
Hayley Green Works	52	41	52	52	Satisfactory
Fire Station, Halesowen	52	52	—	—	—
Waterman's House, Waxland Road, Halesowen	12	12	—	—	—

The average chemical results for 1964 were as follows:—

	<i>Waxland Road</i>	<i>Fire Station</i>
Number of Samples	12	52
	<i>Parts per million</i>	
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	103	98
Chlorides (Cl)	20.3	19.3
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	Trace	Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N) .....	.007	Trace
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	6.9	6.6
Oxygen absorbed (3 hr. at 27°C) .....	.23	.21
Temporary hardness	97	93
Permanent hardness	69	66
Total hardness	166	159
Iron (Fe) .....	.02	.03
Manganese (Mn)	Nil	Nil
Free Cl .....	.01	Nil

Fluoride

The fluoride content at the Hayley Green Works from June, 1964, where the water is affected by the introduction of fluoride by the City of Birmingham Water Department averaged .74 p.p.m. More recent tests show the fluoride content to be .97 p.p.m. The water is however, mixed with that from the Churchill and Hagley Pumping Stations and on the average is diluted in the ratio 1 : 8 approximately.

Details are set out below of the method of water supply to dwellings in the Borough:—

Number of dwellings supplied direct from public water mains	15,569
Number of persons	45,143
Number of houses supplied from party taps	19
Number of persons	57

The following main extensions were carried out during 1964:—

SITE

Halesowen

	<i>Size of Main</i>	<i>Length Laid</i>
Glendale Close	3"	2 yds.
Glendale Close	4"	115 yds.
Bundle Hill	4"	253 yds.
Uffmoor Lane	4"	225 yds.
Huntlands Phase 5	4"	152 yds.
Huntlands Phase 3	3"	16 yds.
Huntlands Phase 3	4"	592 yds.
Huntlands Phase 3	6"	141 yds.
Richmond Road	3"	4 yds.
Richmond Road	4"	268 yds.

Cradley

Foxcote Lane	3"	2 yds.
Foxcote Lane	4"	131 yds.
	Total	<u>1,901 yds.</u>

Only a few isolated dwellings are not supplied with mains water.

The Public Health Department is indebted to R. H. Taylor, Esq., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief to the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, for this information.

Sewerage and Drainage

Sewage from the Borough is drained into the branch sewers of the Upper Stour Valley Sewerage Board. The branch sewers discharge into the main high level outfall sewer and treatment of the flow is carried out at the Whittington irrigation farms, and the disposal works at Quarry Bank. At the farm treatment consists of passing sewage through a detritus tank and to various treatment centres for irrigation on the land. After the removal of detritus, the sewage passes through primary settlement tanks, and finally humus tanks, before discharge into the River Stour on the Halesowen-Rowley Regis boundary.

The responsibilities of the Upper Stour Valley Main Sewerage Board is for the reception and treatment of foul sewage only and in no circumstances should storm or surface water be admitted to the foul sewers. In some of the older properties this does happen and the Board are anxious to eliminate this practice as quickly as possible. This has been the Board's policy for a number of years and it is largely dependent on the constituent authorities for the effective carrying out of this policy.

Details of the programme of works carried out during the year and to be carried out in the immediate future are as follows:—

1. High Level Main Outfall Sewer and Branch Sewer No. 12

These sewers have been duplicated from Chester Road, Cradley Heath, to New Road, Halesowen, and the heavily overloaded condition of the existing sewer has been relieved.

2. Cradley Forge Stormwater Tanks

These tanks were completed during the year and were put into service.

3. New Freehold Treatment Works

Construction of this works, which will provide treatment facilities for an additional 3 million gallons a day dry weather flow of sewage, was commenced in October and will take 18 months to complete at a cost of £290,000.

4. Branch Sewers 3 and 5 Tittford Pumping Station

The Board's scheme for the duplication of Branch Sewers 3 and 5 was approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and tenders will be invited for the work in 1965.

5. Manor Lane Sewer—Halesowen

This sewer has now been duplicated in conjunction with the road improvement scheme recently completed. The new sewer extends from the Black Horse Inn to the site of the now demolished railway bridge and there is to be a link up with No. 12 Branch Sewer at the Rumbow.

6. Branch Sewer No. 9

Tenders have been invited for a new sewer to relieve flooding which takes place in the Spring Street—Attwood Street area. Work should be commenced and completed in 1965.

The Public Health Department is indebted to O. C. Rowe, Esq., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., A.M.Inst., Mun.E., M.I.P.H.E., Engineer to the Upper Stour Valley Sewerage Board, for this information.

SECTION D

Housing

Details of the inspection of houses are given later in the report. In 1964, 264 dwellings were erected, 191 by the local authority, 4 by Worcestershire County Council and 69 privately. The Council at 31st December, 1964, owned 4,261 dwellings.

One family was rehoused during 1964 on the grounds of tuberculosis, in the interest of the patient and in the hope that extra accommodation would lessen the risk of infection.

SECTION E

Diphtheria Immunisation

Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics are maintained by the County Council. During the year, most babies were being immunised with triple antigen to confer immunity against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. The number of children treated at the clinics and by General Practitioners during 1964 was as follows:—

	<i>Primary Treatment Completed</i>	<i>Boosting Doses</i>
Under five years	681	207
Five to 15 years	31	680
	<hr/> 712 <hr/>	<hr/> 887 <hr/>

Measles Notifications, 1964

	WARDS					
	North	South	East	West	Central	Total
January	5	1	1	2	1	10
February	11	3	4	—	1	19
March	15	—	—	—	—	15
April	6	—	2	3	—	11
May	3	—	2	11	—	16
June	6	—	1	12	—	19
July	—	2	2	—	2	6
August	2	7	2	—	5	16
September	—	3	—	2	12	17
October	2	25	1	12	27	67
November	2	4	2	7	5	20
December	2	51	2	1	13	69
	<hr/> 54 <hr/>	<hr/> 96 <hr/>	<hr/> 19 <hr/>	<hr/> 50 <hr/>	<hr/> 66 <hr/>	<hr/> 285 <hr/>

Tuberculosis

Ten new cases were reported during the year.

Pulmonary

10

<i>Age</i>	<i>Periodos</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
0-	—	—	...	—	—
1-	—	—	...	—	—
5-	—	—	...	—	—
15-	—	—	...	—	—
20-	—	1	...	—	—
25-	—	—	...	—	—
35-	1	—	...	—	—
45-	2	2	...	—	—
55-	1	—	...	—	—
65-	3	—	...	—	—
		—	—		—	—
		7	3		—	—
		—	—		—	—

Cases remaining on Tuberculosis register:—

		<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1963	.....	67	90		5	10
1964	.....	65	50		5	10

As we see by the following tables, cancer of the lung is now a much more common cause of death than tuberculosis.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

<i>Year</i>	<i>New Notifications</i>		<i>Deaths</i>
1950	...	37	14
1951	...	38	8
1952	...	35	9
1953	...	31	4
1954	...	47	2
1955	...	28	3
1956	...	21	1
1957	...	16	3
1958	...	18	2
1959	...	21	—
1960	...	14	3
1961	...	11	—
1962	...	7	3
1963	...	7	4
1964	...	10	1

Deaths from Cancer of Lung, Bronchus

Year			Males	Females
1950	...	...	10	1
1951	...	...	13	1
1952	...	...	9	2
1953	...	...	8	2
1954	...	...	10	1
1955	...	...	18	1
1956	...	...	12	2
1957	...	...	9	1
1958	..	...	22	2
1959	...	...	15	2
1960	...	...	27	-
1961	...	...	14	1
1962	...	...	14	2
1963	...	...	19	2
1964	...	...	15	1

Notifiable Diseases, 1964

Disease	Age										Total
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	65-	Unknown
Scarlet Fever ...	-	1	-	4	1	6	5	1	1	-	-
Measles ...	13	24	34	31	51	126	4	2	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	7	2	2	2	3	7	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis Paralytic ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ...	2	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	5	2	-
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	-
Meningococcal Infections ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	1
Typhoid ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Public Health Department,
Council House,
Halesowen.

September, 1965.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The pattern of work during 1964 was similar to that of the previous year but the programme had to be adjusted because of shortage of technical staff and the effect of new legislation affecting shops and offices. Work on housing involved a survey to get up-to-date information about the number of houses so unfit as to necessitate demolition and the number and location of those which will provide satisfactory accommodation if equipped with the necessary amenities.

The inspection of food and food premises continued to take up a great deal of time but this is to be expected since, for a very long time to come, the only practical way to ensure that conditions in shops are satisfactory will be by the regular and frequent visits of technical staff trained in this particular facet of public health. Assistants in food shops must have some basic knowledge of food hygiene but to expect them all to be so expert as not to make mistakes is asking the impossible. Increasingly, owners of food shops and their staffs look upon the public health inspector for help, advice, and guidance.

A cause for some concern is the number of instances reported to the Department of foods which contain foreign bodies. This is a national problem and calls for investigation at national level by a committee representing both the food manufacturing interests and public health inspectors.

The domestic air pollution programme went along steadily not only because more people are clean air minded but also because more and more people are demanding higher home heating standards. This in turn involves a changeover from the simple open fire which is inefficient and wasteful of fuel, to room heaters, to gas fires, or to some form of central heating.

In the industrial field the emission of grit, dust and fume from some of the ironfoundries was a constant source of irritation and the industry concerned must be expected to produce answers to these problems very soon.

Refuse collection and disposal were carried out reasonably satisfactorily for the greater part of the year but the changing character of domestic refuse, brought about by changes in living habits, and the scarcity of land on which refuse can be tipped, means that the whole problem needs reappraisal.

My thanks are again due to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, to Dr. C. W. J. Hingston, to the Town Clerk, Mr. J. B. McCooke, and his staff, and to my fellow officers for their help and co-operation. My own staff and workmen were competent and cheerfully efficient.

A. ARCHER,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

By the end of 1964 the total number of houses in the Borough was 15,588 and of these some 4,300 were council owned; 1,766 were built before 1945. Of the privately owned houses, the 1961 census showed that at that time 16.6 per cent. of households were without a hot water tap, 17.9 per cent. were without a fixed bath, and that some 20 per cent. of all the households in the Borough did not have the exclusive use of the four arrangements, namely, cold water tap, hot water tap, fixed bath and water closet. These figures indicate something of the problem of bringing up to a satisfactory standard houses which are 50, 60 or 70 years old, reasonably well constructed, but lacking the amenities which are necessary for healthy living.

In the nineteen-thirties, the Council commenced clearing away unfit property and by the outbreak of war had made 405 demolition and closing orders. The position since 1945 is as follows:—

Part II orders :				Dwellings
Undertakings accepted	...	...	15	
Closing orders made	...	...	24	
Demolition orders made	...	...	285	
				324
Part III orders :				
Clearance orders (22)	...	...	248	
Compulsory purchase orders (15)	...	...	291	
				539
Council owned property :				
Unfitness certificates	...	...		34
Total	...	...	...	897

A re-assessment of the slum clearance position during the year suggested that there are something like 550 houses in the Borough still remaining to be dealt with as unfit and which could be cleared within the next five years.

Unfit Houses

Dwellings dealt with in the period 1955/64:—

Included in clearance areas	...	...	...	...	570
Dwellings in which demolition or closing orders have been made	...	...	...	...	208
Council owned dwellings found to be unfit	...	...	...	...	34

Inspection of dwellings during the year:—

Dwellings inspected for housing defects	... ..	158
Dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	99
Dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	59

Proceedings under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957:—

Dwellings in respect of which demolition orders were made	... ..	16
Dwellings in respect of which undertakings were accepted	... ..	Nil
Dwellings demolished in pursuance of demolition orders		Nil
Dwellings in respect of which closing orders were made		3
Dwellings included in clearance orders or compulsory purchase orders which were demolished	... ..	16

Demolition and Closing Orders

Dwellings in respect of which demolition or closing orders were made:—

Central and South Wards

15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22, Queen Street.

1, 2, 3, 9 and 10, Rumbow.

1, Bull Ring.

West Ward

21, High Street.

19, Park Lane.

24, Little Hill.

North Ward

18, 19 and 20, Coombs Road.

Dwellings Demolished

West Ward

2, 4, 10, 12, 14 and 16, New Street.

72, High Street.

11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21, Victoria Street.

2, 4 and 6, Little Hill.

There were no dwellings demolished in the Central, South, North and East Wards.

Clearance Areas

During the year, the Council made four clearance orders involving a total of 118 dwellings. One of these, the Foredraft Street, Cradley, Clearance Order, was made as a result of a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of the same dwellings not having been confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Houses</i>
Foredraft Street, Cradley, Clearance Order ...	26
Alexandra Road, Halesowen No. 2 Clearance Order	22
Olive Lane, Hill and Cakemore	12
Coombs Wood Buildings	58

The Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed three clearance orders involving 54 dwellings. These were:—

<i>Title</i>	<i>Houses</i>
New John Street, Hill and Cakemore, Clearance Order	6
Alexandra Road, No. 2 Clearance Order ...	22
Foredraft Street, Cradley, Clearance Order ...	26

Improvement Grants

Towards the end of 1964, local authorities were given powers to compel owners to improve tenanted dwellings and they were urged to deal with the problem by identifying areas suitable for comprehensive improvement. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government emphasize that area improvement is part of the process of urban renewal. By the end of the year, the preliminary work was well advanced to enable the Council to declare two areas in the Borough as improvement areas.

In an effort to stimulate interest in the improvement grant scheme, talks were given to householders and an exhibition was held in the Borough Hall from 20th to 25th July. Your Chief Public Health Inspector spoke on a Midlands television programme on the subject.

Seventy-six applications were made for improvement grants and sixty-seven of these were approved. These figures compare with sixty-three and fifty-five for the previous year. The position with regard to improvement grants is as follows:—

(a) *Standard Grants*

Applications			Grants paid	Amount paid	Number of Houses	
Received	Approved	Refused			Tenanted	Owner/ occupied
1963 54	48	Nil	40	£5,519	9	31
1964 66	59	7	38	£5,500	3	35

Amenities provided:—

fixed bath	...	...	...	38
washhand basin	...	...	...	38
hot water supply	...	...	...	38
water closet	...	...	...	33
food store	...	...	...	31

(b) *Discretionary Grants*

Applications			Grants paid	Amount paid	Number of Houses	
Received	Approved	Refused			Tenanted	Owner/ occupied
1963 9	7	2	1	£124	Nil	1
1964 10	8	2	8	£1,835	1	7

Rehousing

During the year, the Council rehoused the following families from properties subject to orders under the Housing Act, 1957:—

From individual unfit property ... 11

From dwellings included in confirmed clearance or compulsory purchase orders ... 26

Houses in multiple occupation

There are not many houses in the Borough which are used for multiple occupation. This is because there are very few houses which are large enough to be used in this way. It is thought that there are probably about thirty or forty houses, many of which are owned by immigrants from India or Pakistan, where there are lodgers, or where groups of single men are living together. These are mostly in the north of the Borough as this is the area which is nearest to the heavy industries where most of the immigrants are employed.

FOOD MANUFACTURE, PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION

Food Distribution

Regular routine visits were made to all food premises, but not so frequently as they might have been. There are so many possibilities for the contamination of food that for a long time to come the most effective means of control will be regular and frequent advisory visits by officers with a specialised knowledge of the hygienic principles of the preparation, distribution and sale of food, and by a close liaison between the public health department and the public health laboratory service.

Some foods, and these include cooked meats and similar commodities which are eaten without further preparation, present a potential risk to health if they are not kept free from disease-producing organisms during manufacture. Even when this condition is satisfied, as it usually is, instances still occur where such foods are kept in situations conducive to contamination, e.g., near to raw meat, or where the customer can contaminate the food by coughing and sneezing, or where packs are prepared long in advance of final sale and kept under conditions where germs can multiply rapidly.

Observations suggest that a large percentage of the general population is not yet really convinced of the importance of a high standard of food hygiene and it is not surprising that many workers in food shops still handle food unnecessarily and still fail to appreciate the necessity for regular and thorough hand washing. Attention has to be drawn to this repeatedly and a new approach is probably needed. One answer might be in the reconstruction of water closets, wash basins and fastenings to sanitary conveniences so that the equipment can be foot-operated. With traditional equipment, even when care is used, it is ridiculously easy to recontaminate hands after washing.

Most food is bought or eaten without producing any ill effect and it is wrong to get the facts about food hygiene out of perspective. Nevertheless, improvements are still necessary and the results could be well worth while. The corned beef responsible for the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak was probably contaminated in the Argentine; the large number of cases of typhoid which resulted was due, in part at least, to the spread of the contamination within the shop itself. This fact alone points to the need for higher standards of cleaning, particularly of equipment, and the need for keeping this type of food at a low temperature during display.

Twice during the year letters were sent to all shops, canteens, and warehouses where food is handled, drawing attention to the basic principles which govern the storage, sale and handling of foodstuffs so as to reduce the risk of contamination.

Foreign bodies, mould, etc.

The number of complaints received about foreign bodies and food contaminated by mould is partly due to the increasing amount of food which is processed and packed mechanically; it also reflects, to some extent, the development of the supermarket system of distribution because the customer who finds she has bought unsatisfactory food is much more inclined to return it to the shopkeeper she knows than to the supermarket or large store where the customer only has contact with the assistant who decides how much she has spent and takes her money. In the latter case the shopper usually complains to the Department. It is difficult to assess the extent of the problem because there is no way in which one can decide what percentage of complaints are reported. Moreover, in Halesowen, when reference is made to the problem at Council meetings, for example, the housewife is encouraged to bring complaints to the notice of the Department. The reason for this is that in so many instances follow-up of the complaint is the means of detecting unsuspected weaknesses at the place of manufacture or distribution. Not infrequently, stock rotation is found to be at fault where the complaint is one of mould contamination.

Where a can of pork luncheon meat was found to contain a signet ring, a visit was paid to the canning factory in Holland and stricter control was imposed by the factory management. The wearing of rings other than wedding rings has now been forbidden and the protective coats worn by the workers have no pockets. The manufacturers have been given a copy of the Food Hygiene Regulations, because it was felt that in some respects the standards of food hygiene were less than satisfactory and certainly less than would have been imposed had the factory been in Halesowen.

The complaints received during the year were:—

- jar of jelly containing a piece of wood
- black pudding which was mouldy
- chocolate covered roll which was mouldy
- box of cheese infested with maggots
- bottle of milk containing foreign matter
- tin of corned beef which was discoloured
- bottle of milk containing foreign matter

box of fruit tarts which were mouldy
 bottle of milk containing foreign matter
 jar of minced chicken containing a feather
 tin of pork luncheon meat containing a signet ring
 doughnut containing a wasp
 box of chocolate eclairs which were mouldy
 pork pie which was mouldy
 sliced loaf contaminated with oil
 two cartons of fruit drink which contained mould
 wholemeal loaf contaminated with oil
 loaf of bread containing a fruit stalk

Successful legal proceedings were taken against the firms which sold the mouldy chocolate covered roll, the box of cheese containing the maggots and the mouldy pork pie. Fines of £25, plus £8 8s. 0d. costs, £80, plus £31 10s. 0d. costs, and £5, plus £7 10s. 0d. costs were imposed upon the respective vendors.

Types of food premises

The number of food premises and their type is as follows:—

grocers and greengrocers	165	school canteens	27
butchers	35	county council home	1
confectioners	37	licensed premises	85
cafes	12	fish shops	16
bakehouses	2	works canteens	25
manufacturing premises...	3	private nursing home	1

Milk Distribution

Seventy-three licences have been issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 in respect of premises within the Borough. The milk is supplied by seven firms which process and bottle the milk outside the Borough. Untreated milk is supplied by one farmer whose premises are in an adjoining authority.

Twenty-four samples of milk were submitted for chemical examination and two samples were checked for keeping quality; all the samples were satisfactory.

Sampling of Food and Drugs

1964 was the first full year as a food and drugs authority. The aim was to sample, in the main, foods which formed a significant part of the general diet. One-hundred and fifty-eight of the samples were informal and eleven formal. They were as follows:

Foods

<i>food</i>	<i>examined</i>	<i>irregular</i>
almonds, ground	1	
baking powder	2	
beverages	3	1
butter	7	
cereal products	3	
cheese	4	
chocolate confectionery	1	
coffee	4	
cream and cream confectionery...	11	3
cooking fats	4	1
fish paste and fish cakes...	5	
flavourings and colourings	2	
fruit (canned and dried)...	9	1
fruit juice	3	
herbs, spices and condiments	3	
ice cream	1	
margarine	5	
marzipan	3	
meat paste	1	
meat products	18	5
milk	24	
mincemeat	2	
preserves	5	
sauce and salad cream	5	
soft drinks	2	
soup	8	
sugar and sugar confectionery...	6	
vegetables	6	
vinegar	4	
wines and spirits	17	
TOTAL	169	11

Drugs

<i>drug</i>					<i>examined</i>	<i>irregular</i>
aspirin tablets	...	...	...	...	2	
calamine lotion	...	...	...	...	1	
castor oil	...	...	...	...	1	
dusting powder	...	...	...	...	1	
epsom salts	...	...	...	...	2	
halibut liver oil	...	...	...	...	1	
olive oil	...	...	...	...	1	
stomach mixture	...	...	...	...	1	
stomach tablets	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL					11	1

Irregular Samples

<i>sample</i>	<i>article</i>	<i>adulteration or irregularity</i>	<i>observations</i>
95	canned fruit	low syrup density	repeat sample satisfactory
96	chopped ham and pork	low meat content	overseas product no action
143	drinking chocolate	label indicated contained milk but not fat present	withdrawn from sale
167	beef dripping	high fatty acid content	repeat sample satisfactory
168	pork sausage	high proportion of fat	repeat sample satisfactory
169	steaklets	low meat content	
195	pork sausage	SO ₂ preservative not declared	warning letter
235	stomach tablets	contrary to the Code of Practice of the Proprietary Association of Great Britain the label indicated that the product cured duodenal ulcers	manufacturers agreed to alter the wording on the label
276	corned beef	low meat content	product withdrawn from sale necessary notice displayed in shop necessary notice displayed in shop necessary notice displayed in shop
330	cream doughnut	no butter fat present	
331	cream doughnut	no butter fat present	
332	cream doughnut	no butter fat present	

Food Condemned

The amounts of food condemned, other than meat condemned in slaughterhouses, were as follows:—

fresh meat	100 lbs.
canned meat	190 cans
canned fruit	1,047 cans
canned fish	85 cans
canned vegetables	172 cans
canned milk products	86 cans
canned soups	17 cans
chocolate confectionery	1,490 items
other foods	23 items

Meat Inspection

Full inspection of all animals slaughtered was maintained throughout the year and this entailed a certain amount of evening and week-end inspection. Six slaughterhouses were licensed by the Council, all of which are attached to retail shops and where slaughter is mainly for the retail trade. No killing was carried out at one of the slaughterhouses and this accounts for the slight fall in the total number of animals slaughtered when compared with last year. There was a rise in the number of cows slaughtered.

It is relatively unusual to find meat affected with tuberculosis and for this reason, whenever it is suspected, samples are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for confirmation. This was done in respect of three pigs. The sellers were contacted and the breeders traced. The Divisional Veterinary Officer was notified and he carried out investigations on the farm. The type of tuberculosis in each case was found to be avian.

Details of the animals slaughtered and the amount of meat rejected as unfit

	Cattle excluding Cows		Cows		Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Animals slaughtered and inspected	...	...	...	...	1	3,106	966
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS:							
whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	...	—	1	—
carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	82		6		—	46	72
percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	16.7		19.3		—	1.5	7.5
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:							
whole carcasses condemned	—	...	—	...	—	—	—
carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—		—		—	—	14
percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	...	—	...	—	—	1.4
CYSTICERCOSIS:							
carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—		—		—	—	—
carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—		—		—	—	—
generalised and totally condemned	—	...	—	...	—	—	—

The total weight of meat rejected as unfit in slaughterhouses was 12 cwts. 96 lbs. compared with 9cwts. 12 lbs. in 1963.

Diseases and conditions (other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis bovis) affecting parts or organs of animals inspected.

<i>Disease or Condition</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Abscess	25	9	2	36
Actinobacillosis	1	—	—	1
Cirrhosis	11	—	14	25
Contamination	—	2	—	2
Cysticercus ovis	—	3	—	3
Echinococcus cysts	4	—	4	8
Fascioliasis	37	1	—	38
Fatty infiltration	—	3	—	3
Hydatid cysts	3	—	—	3
Injury	—	—	1	1
Melanosis	1	1	—	2
Necrosis	1	—	—	1
Nephritis	—	—	1	1
Parasites, unclassified	1	27	1	29
Pericarditis	4	—	18	22
Peritonitis	2	—	8	10
Petechial haemorrhages	—	—	1	1
Pleurisy	4	—	19	23
Pneumonia	—	—	9	9
Telangiectasis	3	—	—	3
	97	46	78	221

AIR POLLUTION

Domestic

In developing the policy for smoke control so far as it affects domestic premises special attention is being given to the need for introducing higher heating standards into houses because grants can now be paid on appliances which are more efficient than the simple improved open grate. Because smoke control is no longer geared so closely to the use of coke the idea of smoke control is much more acceptable and more people are taking the opportunity to make homes more comfortable by installing room heaters, efficient appliances using gas, or electricity, or, in some cases, putting in some form of central heating. Wherever it is appropriate the Department is trying to combine work on smoke control with the work involved in improving houses with the aid of grant.

Experience has shown that most people only become interested in smoke control when steps are taken to include their own homes in a smoke control area and whenever a large area is being dealt with public meetings are arranged to which every householder receives an individual invitation. An exhibition is held at the same time to demonstrate the various types of appliance which it is possible to use. In this way a considerable amount of enthusiasm is built up and many of the difficulties are smoothed out at an early stage. At an exhibition held during July, 1964, over 1,000 people came and the two meetings held in association with the exhibition were very well attended.

The amount of work involved has meant that a district inspector has had to spend most of his time on the work and in addition a technical assistant has been employed as well.

Smoke Control Programme

	<i>Premises</i>	<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Covered by orders made up to 31st December, 1964	4,448	4,648	1,420
Estimated additions covered by orders to be made during 1965	669	1,599	1,187
Final objective (the whole of the Borough)	15,650*	15,150*	5,247

* These figures include an estimated increase of approximately 500 premises in the total within the Borough by 1970.

During the year three smoke control orders became operative, namely:

<i>Order</i>	<i>Operative Date</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
No. 20 Colley Gate ...	1st July ...	35	3
No. 21 Hasbury ...	1st June ...	51	301
No. 23 Lapal ...	1st November ...	554	87

It had been hoped that No. 22 Smoke Control Order, comprising 1,135 houses and 322 acres, would have become operative on 1st October, 1964, but one objection was received from a council house tenant and following a public inquiry during June the operative date was postponed until the 1st July, 1965.

The following table shows the progress achieved by December, 1964:—

<i>Order</i>	<i>Operative Date</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Lapal No. 1 ...	Nov., 1961	489	82
Highfields No. 1 ...	Oct., 1961	93	3
Howley Grange No. 1 ...	Jan., 1962	375	37
Central No. 1 Grange Cres.	Nov., 1962	57	5
Central No. 2 Woodman Rd.	Nov., 1962	57	2
Long Innage, Cradley ...	Nov., 1962	50	5
Dencil Close, Cradley ...	Nov., 1962	54	4
Holcroft Road, Cradley ...	Nov., 1962	24	3
Central No. 3 Town Centre	Dec., 1962	339	19
Bath Meadow, Cradley ...	Nov., 1962	70	4
Furlong Lane, Cradley ...	Nov., 1962	30	2
Central No. 4 Cobham Rd.	April, 1963	31	2
Hawne No. 1 ...	April, 1963	8	1
No. 14 Cradley Fields ...	July, 1963	22	3
No. 15 Hope Street ...	May, 1963	65	5
No. 16 Cocksheds Farm ...	May, 1963	20	2
No. 17 Spring Street ...	Sept., 1963	6	5
No. 18 Hayley Green ...	Nov., 1963	1,047	520
No. 19 Colley Gate ...	Nov., 1963	36	3
No. 20 Colley Gate ...	July, 1964	35	3
No. 21 Hasbury ...	June, 1964	51	301
No. 22 ...	July, 1965	1,135	322
No. 23 Lapal ...	Nov., 1964	554	87
Total		4,648	1,420

Comparative Cost of Adaptations and Alterations

An analysis of the conversions and adaptations in two areas close to each other shows the changes which have taken place within the last few years. Lapal No. 1 was the first area to be brought into operation (in November, 1961) and whereas 63 per cent. of the adaptations comprised the substitution of stool bottom grates by improved open fires, in the No. 23 area (which became operative in November, 1964) this percentage had fallen to 31. Room heaters now account for 11.5 per cent. of the conversions as against 5.0 per cent. in the first area. The use of gas fires has increased from 7.6 per cent. to 36.1 per cent. but electricity has lost ground. There was a small but significant increase in central heating. Costs have increased as might be expected. The average cost per house of the adaptations has risen from £12 19s. 0d. in 1961 to £26 7s. 0d. in 1964.

The development of the smoke control programme will be easier now that those concerned can get a grant for modern equipment which is clearly more efficient than the simple open fire. Moreover, whatever its other merits coke is undeniably more difficult to light and more difficult to keep alight than is raw coal. This has led to much resistance to its use and few will regret the fact that there is now much less dependence on it as an open fire fuel.

Lapal No. 1 Smoke Control Order

Operative date 1st November, 1961. The area covers 82.5 acres and includes four hundred and eighty-seven dwelling houses, two industrial premises, one commercial building and one other building. The dwellings are a mixture of post and pre-war, privately owned detached and semi-detached houses. Four hundred and seventy-one adaptations were carried out at a total cost to the Council and the Exchequer of £3,252; the average cost of the alterations and adaptations was £12 19s. 0d. per house.

Lapal No. 23 Smoke Control Order

Operative date 1st November, 1964. The area covers 87 acres and includes five hundred and fifty-four dwelling houses, two commercial buildings and one other building. The dwellings are a mixture of post and pre-war, privately owned detached and semi-detached houses. Six hundred and seven adaptations were carried out at a total cost to the Council and Exchequer of £9,357; the average cost of the alterations and adaptations was £26 7s. 0d. per house.

Type of appliances	Lapal No. 1		Lapal No. 23	
	Number of adaptations	% of Total	Number of adaptations	% of Total
Open fire replacing:				
(a) stool bottom grate ...	297	63	189	31
(b) combination range ...	12	2.5	3	.5
Room heater replacing:				
(a) stool bottom grate ...	5	1.1	70	11.5
(b) combination range ...	2	.4	4	.6
Domestic boiler replacing:				
(a) stool bottom grate ...	5	1.1	7	1.2
(b) combination range ...	30	6.4	26	4.3
Gas fire replacing:				
(a) stool bottom grate ...	36	7.6	219	36.1
(b) combination range ...	—	—	1	.2
Electric fire replacing:				
(a) stool bottom grate ...	47	10	23	3.8
(b) combination range ...	1	.2	—	—
Electric storage heater:				
(a) stool bottom grate ...	—	—	10	1.6
Central heating radiator replacing:				
(a) stool bottom grate ...	6	1.3	22	3.6
Solid fuel cooker replacing:				
(a) combination range ...	2	.4	—	—
Washboiler	4	.8	—	—
Electric cooker	—	—	1	.2
Modifications, bars, etc. ...	24	5.2	32	5.4
	471	100	607	100
Houses where no adaptations carried out ...	236	—	199	—

Industrial

Ironfoundries

The emission of dark smoke from industrial plant is unusual and the main problem as far as Halesowen is concerned is the localized emission of grit, dust and fumes from some of the foundries. It was because of this that the Council in November, 1963, asked the Warren Spring Laboratory to set up a Working Party to investigate the problem and the first meeting was held in September, 1964. Although it is not anticipated that anything dramatic will result it is felt that by getting the scientists from Warren Spring Laboratory to examine the problem in collaboration with the ironfounding industry and public health inspectors some new ideas may well be suggested.

There are eighteen foundries in the Borough with a total of thirty-two cupola furnaces. In addition there are two cupolas working as part of a hot blast appliance and coming under the jurisdiction of the Alkali Inspector as do two oil-fired rotary furnaces forming the melting unit at another foundry.

Installation of furnaces

Several instances have occurred of industrialists installing new furnaces with heating capacities higher than 55,000 British thermal units an hour without notifying the authority and it is not infrequently found that the stack height is less than would be required if the recommendations of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on chimney heights were followed.

Height of chimneys

Every plan submitted to the Council in accordance with building byelaws and showing proposals to construct a chimney is examined and where necessary discussions take place to agree on the height of the stack or stacks. In two important instances the proposed stacks took the form of cupolas, the melting furnaces used in the ironfounding industry. At one plant reconstruction of the premises will provide for the erection of two eight ton an hour cupolas to replace two existing cupolas. The firm is to install a wet scrubbing system before final discharge of the stack gases. At another plant, where the proposal is to install two ten ton an hour cupolas, the plant will provide for wet arresters followed by a stack of about 110 feet. At a third foundry, where continuous complaint is received about fume and smoke emission, the firm has been advised to consider efficient cleaning of the stack gases and final discharge at a height of about 120 feet.

With some foundries, depending on such factors as location, type of scrap used and throughput, the washing of stack gases to remove grit and dust does not provide the complete answer to nuisance prevention and in the absence of any better information it is felt that in these cases final discharge of gases at a comparatively high level must be regarded as the "best practicable means" to prevent discomfort to local residents.

Smoke Nuisances

The indiscriminate burning of commercial and industrial waste is increasing and must be carefully watched and controlled. One of the reasons for the practice is that small firms often find it difficult to get anyone to remove their waste products. This could not be undertaken by the Council without substantial extension of the refuse collection service. With the advance of the smoke control programme, coupled with the difficulty of finding suitable land for tipping purposes, it may well be that the Council must soon consider undertaking a collection service for the shop and the factory, together with the construction of suitable incineration plant. Such a service might help to prevent some of the indiscriminate dumping of refuse in the countryside adjoining the Borough.

Measurement of Air Pollution

Two stations using combined smoke filter-volumetric sulphur dioxide apparatus measuring the sulphur dioxide and suspended matter in the air have been set up. They are No. 6, situated at the Public Health Department, Council House, Halesowen, and No. 7, the Public Library, Long Lane, Hill and Cakemore.

The average daily results are given below:—

AVERAGE DAILY SMOKE CONCENTRATION											
<i>Micrograms per cubic metre</i>											
Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. Dec.
6	...	191	161	109	60	35	42	31	39	53	141 118 218
7	...	242	199	—	67	42	41	29	31	47	180 144 249

AVERAGE DAILY SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION											
<i>Micrograms per cubic metre</i>											
Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. Dec.
6	...	189	189	131	77	57	60	49	55	65	130 162 220
7	...	263	193	150	96	68	70	61	67	84	198 190 298

The amount of sulphur dioxide varies according to the amount of coal used. Most of it comes from the domestic fire. This is shown in the following graphs.

STATION No.6 (Council House)

- - - - - = Average Daily Sulphur Dioxide Concentration
 - · - · - = Average Daily Smoke Concentration

Micrograms / Cu. Metre

450

400

350

300

250

200

150

100

50

J.

F.

M.

A.

M.

J.

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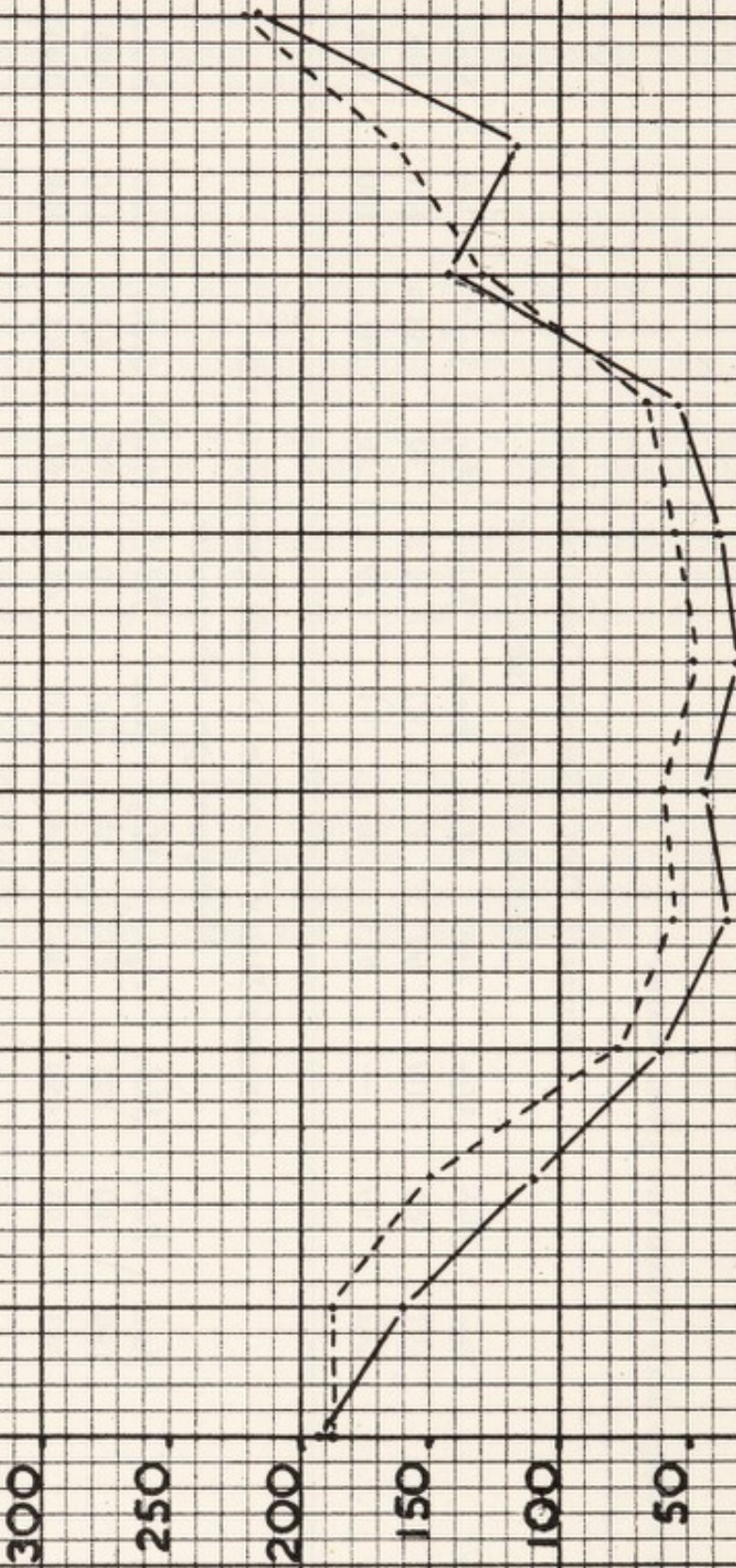
A.

S.

O.

N.

D.



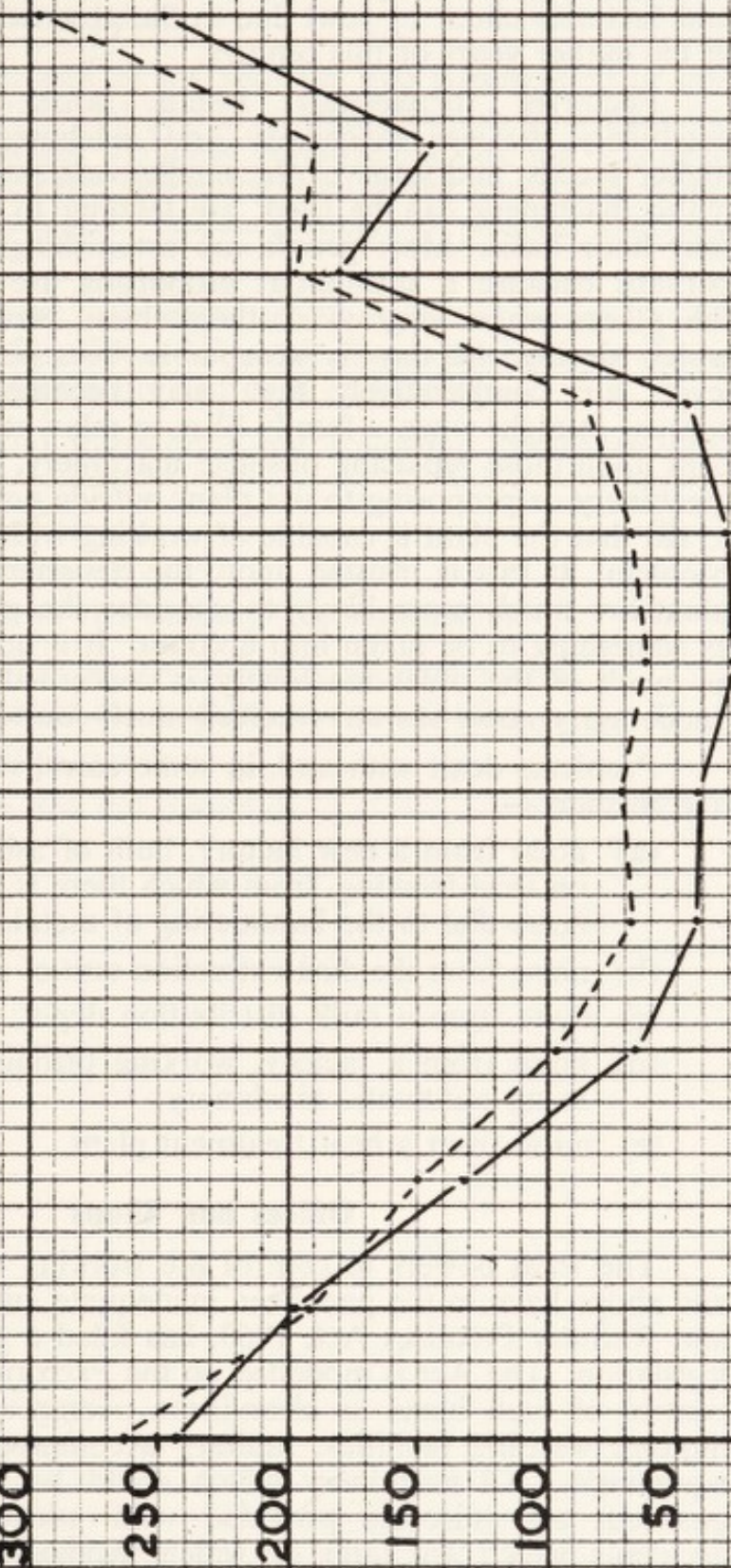
STATION No. 7 (Public Library Long Lane)

- - - - - = Average Daily Sulphur Dioxide Concentration
 - . - . - = Average Daily Smoke Concentration

Micrograms / Cu. Metre

450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50

J. F. M. A. M. J. Jy. A. S. O. N. D.



NOISE PROBLEMS

Most complaints of noise are about disturbance at night from local factories. This results from the indiscriminate siting of houses and factories cheek by jowl due to the absence of proper planning in the earlier years of this century.

Factories increasingly install larger machinery, more machinery, heavier machinery and machinery which works at higher speeds, and some of the smaller ones, specially where automatic machinery can be used, are tending to work on a twenty-four hour basis. Most people are astonishingly tolerant of noise perhaps because a substantial proportion are familiar with it in the places where they work themselves. Nevertheless, the noise which during the day is acceptable because background noise levels are comparatively high may become a source of discontent at night when a family likes to relax at home. It is incumbent upon those replacing obsolete machinery, installing additional machinery or proposing to use plant outside normal working hours to see that the plant is capable of working without creating a noise problem. If this is insisted upon, the designers of machinery and plant are much more likely to consider the possible noise factor as something to be taken into account. It is quite clear that so far as much of the older machinery is concerned, the production of unnecessary noise has not received much consideration.

Problems dealt with and, in some cases, still under consideration include:—

- (a) noise from a new factory, built of asbestos cement sheets on steel framing, from which there is considerable impact noise due to the hammering of metal;
- (b) noise from the dust extraction unit of a foundry;
- (c) noise from a milk distribution depot;
- (d) noise from a factory, working throughout the night and using automatic machinery;
- (e) noise from a heat treatment plant.

Offices and Shops

The legal powers to control the working conditions in offices and shops have in the past been inadequate and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, has filled a gap in public health legislation. The Act is modelled on the Factories Act and provides control of such items as cleanliness, overcrowding, heating, ventilation, washing facilities, sanitary accommodation and first aid equipment. All machinery which could be dangerous must be guarded, all staircases provided with adequate handrails and accidents which are fatal or which incapacitate the worker for

more than 3 days must be reported. Regulations extending and clarifying the provisions of the Act have been made and although many of these are not yet in operation advice can be given to employers during the inspection of their premises pointing out what standards will be required.

During the latter half of the year the first requirement of the Act came into operation and placed an obligation on all employers to register their premises. To assist employers a meeting was held at the Assembly Hall of the Swimming Pool where the requirements of the Act were explained. Approximately 75 persons attended this meeting.

A total of 81 visits were made to 72 registered premises. At the end of the year 54 offices, 183 retail shops, 6 wholesale shops and 55 catering establishments had been registered.

During the initial inspections the following contraventions were noted:—

absence of thermometer	35
insufficient heating	2
insufficient lighting to the sanitary accommodation ...	10
insufficient ventilation to the sanitary accommodation	1
absence of hot water to the washing accommodation ...	29
absence of handrail to staircase	1
absence of suitable first aid materials	27

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection and disposal of refuse and salvage is the responsibility of the Public Health Department, but street cleansing, gulley emptying, snow removal, and the management of public conveniences is carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department.

Refuse Collection

Five teams have continued to be employed to empty some 17,500 dustbins from domestic and business premises. Where accumulation of refuse or unusually bulky articles have to be removed a special collection is made. Each team consists of four loaders and a driver, all of whom share in the incentive bonus based on the number of bins emptied each day. The workmen are provided with protective clothing, overalls and gloves. The teams use bin trolleys to lighten the work and the vehicles tow trailers for the collection of bulky articles and salvage. An extension of the collection of refuse by bulk container has been made for twenty-eight blocks of council-owned flats and it is hoped to extend the use of bulk containers to factories and larger business undertakings in the near future.

The recruitment of men continues to be a difficult problem and the maintenance of a weekly collection is entirely dependent upon an adequate labour force being available. Several factors affect staff recruitment such as (a) full employment in industry, (b) the inadequacy of the nationally agreed basic wage and, (c) the fact that the work is unattractive. The problem is not confined to Halesowen but is common to the larger industrial areas. It is hoped that some action may be taken nationally to increase the basic wage and in doing so to absorb the many "plusages" which have to be added in order to enable a man to earn a reasonable wage. There should be a review of incentive bonus payments some of which have tended to become unrealistic.

Refuse Disposal

The tip at Mucklow Hill, Halesowen, remains in use and the amount of refuse dealt with averages about 14,500 tons per annum. After being tipped the refuse is consolidated and covered by waste foundry sand, road sweepings and similar materials.

Consideration is now being given to the fact that the tip has a limited life and in connexion with the review of the County Development Plan, proposals have been put forward for the purchase of adjoining land. The provision of some form of incineration or pulverisation plant is being investigated.

Bulky Articles

Frequent requests are now being received for the collection of worn-out domestic appliances such as vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, etc., and also for the disposal of old wooden furniture for which now there is no sale and in the past would probably have been burnt. The Council may well have to consider at an early date whether or not to provide an additional service for the collection of this type of article.

Worn-out Cars

More cases are arising where people abandon cars and lorries on waste land, car parks, and in other places. In addition, owners who cannot sell old cars want to know whether the Council can help in their disposal. This has now become a national problem and the difficulties are practical rather than legal. The main needs are equipment to collect the cars, a site to receive them, and plant to deal with the incineration of combustible materials and to bale the light scrap. In an area such as the West Midlands, the solution probably lies in discussion and joint action by the scrap metal merchants and local authorities. It is quite impossible for smaller authorities alone to tackle the problem nor is it satisfactory if the place of ultimate disposal is any great distance from the collecting authority.

Salvage

Waste paper continues to be the only commodity which can be salvaged in sufficient quantities but difficulties have been experienced in obtaining a replacement for Mr. Crumpton who retired in September and had been a paper baler since 1943. Despite every effort no replacement had been found for him by the end of December. Men have had to be employed overtime to clear the accumulation of salvage.

Dustbins

The demand for the supply of a dustbin under the council's scheme continues. The bins supplied are of the British Standard, of 2½ cu. ft. capacity, and a charge of 6s. per annum is included in the general rate demand. The bin remains the property of the Council and is replaced when it is worn out. This scheme started in 1950 and since that date the number of dwellings supplied with a dustbin is 4,716, which when added to similar bins supplied by the Council to Council-owned dwellings, means that more than half the dwellings in the Borough now have dustbins supplied by the Council.

Staffing

The difficulty of retaining workmen for refuse collection persists and it is a continuous battle to keep the service running at the high level of efficiency which the public demands. There is no easy solution and whilst full employment exists local authorities will continue to experience difficulties in maintaining services. The following table gives some indication of the problem and in fairness to the workmen it must be said that there is little or no casual absenteeism and the sickness rate is low considering the nature of the work and the fact that men are out even in the most severe weather conditions. During the year 28 men left the service and 30 men were recruited.

<i>Month</i>	<i>No. of men in establish- ment</i>	<i>No. of men employed</i>	<i>No. of man days possible</i>	<i>No. of man days worked</i>	<i>No. of man days lost</i>	<i>% of man days lost</i>
Jan.	29	24	480	442	38	7.9
Feb.	29	22	440	407	33	7.5
March	29	22	550	486	64	11.6
April	29	21	420	408	12	2.8
May	29	24	480	462	18	3.8
June	29	25	625	601	24	3.8
July	29	25	500	486	14	2.8
August	29	27	675	654	21	3.3
Sept.	29	27	540	520	20	3.7
Oct.	29	27	540	508	32	5.9
Nov.	29	26	650	616	34	5.2
Dec.	29	26	520	490	30	5.8
			6,420	6,080	340	5.5 average

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN
Cost Statement, 1964-1965

		Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure
Revenue Account		£	£	£	%
GROSS EXPENDITURE:					
(a) Labour	...	19,033	1,894	20,927	56
(b) Transport	...	10,104	1,019	11,123	30
(c) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	...	1,387	3,631	5,018	13
(d) Other items	...	175	78	253	1
Total gross expenditure		30,699	6,622	37,321	100
GROSS INCOME	...	1,715	1,403	3,118	—
NET COST	...	28,984	5,219	34,203	—
Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)		—	—	—	—
Unit Costs		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Gross cost per ton, labour only	...	26 3	2 7	28 10	
Gross cost per ton, transport only	...	13 11	1 5	15 4	
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	...	40 0	7 2	47 2	
Net cost per 1,000 population		£	£	£	
Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	641	115	756	
	...	1,825	329	2,154	

Net cost of collection and disposal of refuse (including salvage) for each house, per week, 10½d.

Net cost of collection and disposal of refuse (including salvage) for each resident, per week, 3½d.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10. Area (statute acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,247 acres
11. Population at 30th June, 1964 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,190 persons
12. Total refuse collected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,500 tons
13. Percentage of total refuse collected (tons) weighed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
14. Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.6
15. Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,880
16. Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90%
17. Average haul, single journey to final disposal point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5 miles
18. Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
19. Total refuse disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,850 tons
20. Methods of disposal (salvage excluded)—controlled tipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100%

VEHICLE REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Works of repair and maintenance to the Council's fleet of vehicles is carried out by the vehicle repair maintenance section of the Department. The staff consists of one motor engineer, one engineering craftsman and two garage skilled attendants. Because of the increase in the amount of work, particularly in respect of the specialised types of vehicle, it is proposed to appoint a further apprentice mechanic in the coming year.

At the end of the year, the following vehicles were being repaired and serviced:—

Public Health Department:—

7 refuse freighters
2 trucks
2 vans
2 tractors
1 official car

Housing Repairs Department:—

3 vans
1 truck

Highways Department:—

3 trucks
1 van
2 roadsweepers
2 gulley emptiers
1 road roller
1 compressor
1 vibrator roller

Parks Department:—

1 van
2 tractors
2 autoscythes

A large number of items of equipment are regularly serviced and repaired.

VEHICLE TESTING

The testing of vehicles in accordance with the Ministry of Transport's vehicle testing scheme continues and during the year three hundred and eleven vehicles were examined, of which twenty-four failed the test. The main defects found in the vehicles were defective brakes (thirteen), defective steering (twenty-two) and defective lighting (six).

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS

SWIMMING POOL

The Council's swimming pool, opened in July, 1963, is 110 feet long and 42 feet wide. It varies in depth from 3 feet to 11 feet 6 inches and holds 183,000 gallons of water. The filtration plant consists of four high pressure filters and ancillary equipment to give a complete turnover of water every three hours. Anthracite is used as the filtering media.

Water samples are taken at intervals during the day to check the water for free chlorine and pH value. Occasional samples were taken by the Public Health Department for chemical and bacteriological examination and all were satisfactory. The number of swimmers using the pool in 1964 was 118,538.

LICENSING ACT, 1961

One new application for registration was received.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS

Licences were issued in respect of 98 premises storing petroleum spirit, 32 of these relating to premises where petrol is offered for sale. 19 licences were issued in respect of premises storing petroleum mixture used in connection with industrial processes.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Five licences were issued for the keeping of pet shops.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

One licence was issued authorising the use of premises in accordance with the provision of the Act.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Treatments were carried out at 141 dwelling houses and 39 business premises. In each case treatment was for a minor infestation.

PORTABLE WATER FILTER

A small portable water filter advertised as producing "safe, germ-free water" was tested by the public analyst using raw Severn river water. The manufacturer's claims were not substantiated and the device was returned for examination. This revealed a hair crack on the filter head. The firm have now redesigned the apparatus and a second model was found to be satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

174 visits were made to factories in connection with matters under sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Act.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (Factories Act 1961)

Number of cases in which defects were found					
Particulars	Found	Remedied	Reference		
			To H.M. Inspector	From H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	3	—	—	2
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences to home work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	5	—	—	2
Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices		
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authority ...	15	—	—	—	—
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority ...	264	174	4	—	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	279	174	4	—	—

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Drainage, public sewers	...	...	...	...	73
Drains	...	...	...	...	195
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	11

Nuisances (Section 93)

Premises	...	...	...	...	475
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	7
Dust or effluvia	...	...	...	...	50
Noise abatement	55

Infectious diseases	29
Food poisoning	14

Offensive trades	3
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Pigstyes	8
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Verminous premises	12
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Council houses	9
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Public Cleansing

Dustbins	39
Trade refuse	4
Tips	81
Accumulations	14
Refuse collections	45

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Houses in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	41
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	6
Individual unfit	...	...	...	...	68
Slum clearance	...	...	...	...	332
Housing survey	...	...	...	...	1,866

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

Improvement grant applications	662
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CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Nuisances	66
Observations	41
Visits to plant	79
Smoke control areas	3,334
Atmospheric pollution measurement	...	...	...	...	502

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT...							81
PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936							81
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949	...						371
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1959							
With power	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
Without power		...	...	...	...	...
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955							
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cafes, canteens, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Fishmongers, poulterers		...	...	...	...	...	2
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Greengrocers, fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	672
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
School canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Street vendors	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
LAND CHARGES	...	...	...	...	...	...	782
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	...	...	394

