

[Report 1964] / Medical Officer of Health, Lichfield City & County.

Contributors

Lichfield (England). City & County Council.

Publication/Creation

1964

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/g7rjx6xm>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



CITY AND COUNTY OF LICHFIELD

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1964

CITY AND COUNTY OF LICHFIELD

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor F. Halfpenny J.P.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor B. A. Garman.

Alderman C. W. Bridgeman
Alderman C. H. Craddock
Councillor J. R. Bowen
Councillor H. Ebdon
Councillor J. G. Gill

Councillor J. McLeod
Councillor Mrs. A. G. Millard
Councillor Mrs. M. L. Theobalds
Councillor W. H. Wilson
Councillor Mrs. P. D. Woodhall

Medical Officer of Health

C. E. Jamison, B.A. M.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

J. Fineron, D.P.A., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Pupil Public Health Inspector (appointed 21.9.64).

T. J. Stanley.

STATE OF NEW YORK

SENATE

January 1, 1901

Resolved, That

the sum of \$100,000 be and it is hereby appropriated for the purchase of land for the State of New York, to be known as the "State Land Purchase Fund", and the same to be paid out of the State Treasury.

Approved by the Senate this 1st day of January, 1901.

Attest: I, the Clerk of the Senate, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Senate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Senate at Albany, New York, this 1st day of January, 1901.

JOHN W. ALLEN, Clerk of the Senate.

CITY AND COUNTY OF LICHFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1964

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
City and County of Lichfield.


I have pleasure in presenting my annual report on the health of the community and the work of the Health Department of the Council.

I am glad that the report is again a reasonably satisfactory one.

As in other years, I would take this opportunity of thanking both Members and other Officers of the Council for their continued help and co-operation during the year, and would also gratefully acknowledge the assistance given by the Surveyor, Housing Manager and Public Health Inspector in supplying information for this report.

C. E. JAMISON
Medical Officer of Health

Guildhall,
5th August, 1965.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29731744>

GENERAL STATISTICS

Particulars of the area, population, number of inhabited houses, total rateable value of all property subject to rates and the product of a penny rate are set out below in the same form as in earlier years:-

Area (in acres)	3,597
Population	18,130
Number of Inhabited Houses	5,611
Total Rateable Value of Property	£637,756
Product of a Penny Rate	£2,660

While the boundaries, of course, remain unchanged as compared with previous years, it will be seen that the population showed an increase even greater than that of previous years, but in line with the rapid increase in the number of inhabited houses. The increase in total rateable value of property and in the product of a penny rate also testify to the rapid growth that is now taking place.

VITAL STATISTICS

The principal statistics are set out below under the usual headings:-

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	226	201	427
Illegitimate	8	8	16
Totals	234	209	443

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population = 24.4

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	5	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	2	5	7

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births = 15.5

<u>Deaths of Infants Under One Week</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	2	2	4

Early Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births = 9.0

<u>Deaths of Infants Under Four Weeks</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	3	2	5

Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births = 11.3

GENERAL STATISTICS

Particulars of the area, population, number of inhabited houses, total taxable value of all property subject to rates and the product of a penny rate and one below in the same form as in earlier years.

Area (in acres)	Population	Number of Inhabited Houses	Total Taxable Value of Property	Product of a Penny Rate
1,000	10,000	2,000	£100,000	£1,000

While the population, of course, tends to increase as a general rule, it will be seen that the population showed no increase and greater than that of previous years, but in line with the increase in the number of inhabited houses. The increase in total taxable value of property and in the product of a penny rate tends to the rapid growth that is now taking place.

VITAL STATISTICS

The principal statistics are set out below under the usual headings:-

Year	Population	Births	Deaths
1900	10,000	100	50
1901	10,500	105	55
1902	11,000	110	60

Rate Birth Rate per 1,000 Population = 10.0

Year	Population	Births	Deaths
1903	11,500	115	65
1904	12,000	120	70
1905	12,500	125	75

Rate Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Rate Death = 12.5

Year	Population	Births	Deaths
1906	13,000	130	80
1907	13,500	135	85
1908	14,000	140	90

Rate Birth Rate per 1,000 Live Births = 9.0

Year	Population	Births	Deaths
1909	14,500	145	95
1910	15,000	150	100
1911	15,500	155	105

Rate Birth Rate per 1,000 Live Births = 10.0

<u>Deaths of Infants Under One Year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	6	12
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	6	6	12

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births = 27.1

<u>Deaths (All Ages)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	77	103	180

Death Rate (All Ages) per 1,000 Population = 9.9

As will be seen, from the figures in the appropriate columns, one birth in every 28 births, live or still, was an illegitimate one, this figure comparing with one in 31 in 1963, one in 22 in 1962, one in 18 in 1961, one in 28 in 1960, one in 24 in 1959, one in 15 in 1958 and one in 22 in 1957.

It will also be seen that, as in the previous year, there was no still birth in an illegitimate pregnancy and no death in an illegitimate infant. Under these circumstances, the question of comparison between the respective rates does not arise.

The following table shows how the statistics for 1964 compare with those for preceeding years:-

Year	Estimated Population	Live Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Neonatal Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Death Rate (All Ages)
1957	11,190	20.1	26.0	26.7	26.7	11.6
1958	11,510	21.4	39.0	12.2	24.4	12.4
1959	12,180	17.6	13.7	9.3	18.6	12.7
1960	12,840	22.0	20.8	10.6	24.8	14.2
1961	14,240	21.8	40.2	12.9	22.9	12.6
1962	15,350	20.0	19.2	12.0	19.5	9.5
1963	16,490	24.4	17.1	10.0	12.4	10.4
1964	18,130	24.4	15.5	11.3	27.1	9.9

The relatively high live birth rate obviously reflects the increasing influx of young persons now coming to live in Lichfield, and is likely to continue, and possibly to increase further, in the foreseeable future.

In contrast, the still birth rate is affected by quite different factors, by no means fully known, affecting the outcome of the pregnancy. Fortunately, the figure for 1964 compares quite favourably with those for other recent years.

The neonatal death rate for 1964 was similar to the average of the years since 1957, but the infant death rate was higher than that for any of the other years covered by the table. The causes of death in the latter age group will be mentioned in a later paragraph.

The death rate is obviously likely to have been affected, like the birth rate, by the addition of many younger people, from outside, to the community, and no great amount of significance can be attached to the unadjusted figure, satisfactory though it appears to be.

[illegible]

Taking the deaths as a whole, it will be seen that, as already recorded elsewhere, five occurred in infants under four weeks, and a further seven deaths in infants over four weeks but under one year. There were no deaths in children of between one and five years, and only one death in a child of school age. In older age-groups, there were only sixteen deaths at ages between 15 and 55 years, but 30 between 55 years and 65 years, another 30 between 65 and 75 years, and no fewer than 91 at ages over 75 years. It will be noted that, in general, there were roughly equal numbers of male and female deaths at ages up to 75 years, but a marked predominance of female deaths at ages over 75 years. The disparity in the oldest age-group is, of course, due to the greater longevity of women as compared with men, a disparity which is too well known to merit further comment.

Of the five deaths occurring at under four weeks, one was, as stated in the table, due to pneumonia. The others were attributed either to prematurity or congenital malformation, which are now the main causes of death in this age-group.

Coming to the seven deaths in children over four weeks but under one year, it will be seen that three were due to pneumonia and four to congenital malformations. The former group illustrate the importance of preventing hypothermia in infants, a subject now receiving a good deal of attention, while the latter group of deaths show what a large part congenital malformations are now playing in the causation of deaths in infants. It is regrettable that so little is known as to the actual causes underlying these congenital malformations.

It is encouraging to note the complete absence of deaths in 1964 from the various infectious diseases set out in the earlier part of the table, particularly in the case of tuberculosis, which had claimed at least one life in each of the previous four years. Further reference will be made to this in a later paragraph.

Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchitis were again high, and again predominantly in men. It will be noted that three of the eight deaths were at ages between 55 and 65 years, the remaining deaths being in persons over 65 years of age. The figures again show how completely this disease has now overshadowed tuberculosis as a cause of death. Taken in conjunction with our knowledge, incomplete though it is, of the causation of the disease, the figures illustrate the justifiability of the measures now being taken to deter adolescents from becoming addicted to the smoking of tobacco, particularly in the form of cigarettes.

The figures relating to pneumonia indicate that, at least in its more serious forms, this is now largely a disease of the very young and the very elderly. The disparity between the number of deaths and the number of notifications is, of course, explained by the fact that not all forms of the disease are notifiable.

It is again satisfactory to note, on the negative side, the absence of deaths relating to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion, which merits a tribute to the maternity service as a whole.

It is also pleasing to be able to report that deaths from accidents involving motor vehicles were, if not below the average for a number of years, at least lower than in the preceding year.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

The following table shows the number of cases of the various notifiable infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, actually notified during the year, and also, for comparison, the number of cases of these diseases notified during the preceeding ten years:-

DISEASE	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Measles	--	127	2	215	52	209	194	320	3	425	315
Whooping Cough	--	2	7	11	15	1	34	--	--	19	16
Scarlet Fever	--	2	4	2	3	7	2	1	2	8	7
Erysipelas	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Paralytic Poliomylitis	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	----	--
Encephalitis	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dysentery	--	7	20	--	--	1	--	1	22	--	5
Food Poisoning	--	---	3	4	2	--	2	1	1	13	--
Pneumonia	1	4	1	6	--	2	1	12	1	3	4
Peurperal Pyrexia	8	4	6	17	7	4	8	8	6	10	12
Opthalmia Neonatorum	--	--	--	1	1	1	6	1	2	2	--

The number of cases of measles notified was again large, in fact rather surprisingly so in the light of the even larger number of cases notified in the previous year. Taking the figures of the two years together, it becomes obvious why we are, at the present time, relatively unaffected by the heavy incidence recorded in other parts of the country during recent months. It would seem that the disease is, to some extent, tending to lose its characteristic biennial character, so far as this district is concerned. Unfortunately, a vaccine suitable for general large-scale use is not yet available.

The number of cases of whooping cough notified was again satisfactorily low. This and the continued absence of deaths from the disease are a welcome reward for all those who have worked on the campaign to immunise infants against a disease which can be so serious in itself and so productive of serious complications when contracted in infancy.

The incidence of scarlet fever was again low, and calls for no special comment.

It will be seen that poliomyelitis was again absent from Lichfield for the seventh consecutive year, in marked contrast to the position prior to the immunisation campaign which changed the whole picture so dramatically. Needless to say, it is still much too early to relax that campaign, at least so far as preschool and school children are concerned, although efforts are not now directed at adults in the way that was formerly so necessary.

Although five cases of dysentery were notified, four of these occurred in one family, where the mother and three young children were involved. The other case was a spasmodic one, quite unrelated to the family outbreak mentioned above. Routine measures were taken to prevent spread of infection, and no other cases were reported.

The absence of any cases of food poisoning is a pleasant feature of the statistics.

The apparently high incidence of purpural pyrexia was, of course, related to the fact that the City contains a maternity hospital with a large number of deliveries in the course of a year. None of the cases notified was of a nature to cause any great anxiety.

It is pleasant to note that diphtheria, typhoid fever and smallpox remain absent from the table, no case of any of these diseases having been notified at any time during the past decade.

TUBERCULOSIS

Only one new case of tuberculosis was notified during the year, this being non-pulmonary in type, occurring in a man of 62 years.

As mentioned in an earlier paragraph, there were no deaths from tuberculosis in 1964. The following table shows the number of new cases, and of deaths from the disease, whether pulmonary or non-pulmonary in type, during 1964 and preceding years:-

Year	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1947	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	-
1948	6	7	2	-	2	3	-	-
1949	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-
1950	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-
1951	1	3	3	1	-	1	1	-
1952	5	1	-	4	2	1	-	-
1953	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
1954	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
1955	3	4	1	-	-	-	1	-
1956	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1957	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1959	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1960	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
1961	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
1962	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
1963	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
1964	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Taking new cases and deaths from the disease together, it can be seen at a glance how great the improvement in the situation now is, as compared with earlier years. This improvement can reasonably be attributed to the combination of effective medicinal treatment of known patients and of surveillance of patients and their immediate contacts, including those coming to notice as inward transfers from other areas.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

The position here remains substantially as recorded in earlier reports, with hospital beds being readily available for all patients needing them by reason of suffering from infectious diseases, including tuberculosis, but in short supply for maternity patients and the elderly chronic sick. Existing arrangements for investigating the need for admission on social grounds, in the case of the latter types of patients, were continued, and district nursing and home help assistance given where necessary. The position regarding the provision of additional hospital beds for children remains as stated in my last report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

I am again glad to be able to record that no action to compel removal of any patients to hostel or hospital was considered necessary during the year.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Arrangements whereby patients are advised, treated or supervised at hospitals at Birmingham, Burton-on-Trent, Stafford and Walsall continued unchanged.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Here also, previous arrangements continued, specimens from general practitioners and the Health Department being sent to the County Chemical or Public Health Laboratories in Stafford, according to circumstances.

WATER SUPPLY

Mr. R. H. Taylor, Engineer-in-Chief to the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company reported that the supply provided by the Sandfields, Seedy Mill and Trent Valley pumping stations proved to be satisfactory in both quality and quantity. Regular and frequent samples were taken, and were found in almost all cases to be fully satisfactory.

Chlorination was carried out on the same basis as outlined in earlier reports.

Samples of water examined for content of lead were again found to be free from any appreciable quantity of that metal, the water being of a type which does not readily absorb lead into solution.

As regard content of fluoride, the average was found to vary from 0.14 parts per million at Sandfields to 0.46 parts per million at Seedy Mill, both figures being well below the optimum content of 1.0 parts per million. Unfortunately, it would appear likely that there may be further administrative delay in arrangements for bringing the fluoride content up to a more reasonable level, due to the vociferous opposition which the proposal has aroused, and in spite of the strong case for the proposal. The matter is, of course, one which lies within the province of the County Council, which has got to make the necessary arrangements with the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

Samples were, as in previous years, taken regularly, and submitted to the appropriate laboratories for examination. They showed that a satisfactory standard of sterilisation is being maintained by the chlorination process incorporated in the water-circulation system.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Arrangements for the inspection of premises where food is prepared for sale, or sold to the public continued unchanged, and I am satisfied that the inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspector, and the advice given during the course thereof, are an important part of our public health work.

Complaints relating to unsound food continued to come into the Department in fairly large numbers. More particulars of these will be found in the Public Health Inspector's section of this report.

I am informed, through the courtesy of the County Medical Officer, that fifteen samples of milk and ninety samples of other foods and drugs were collected in Lichfield by the Sampling Officers of the County Council during 1964. Of these, all the samples of milk and all but three of the samples of other foods and drugs were found to be genuine. Of the three exceptions, two samples of pork sausage were found to be deficient in meat content, while one sample of puppodums was found to be incorrectly labelled. Action was taken to secure the appropriate increase in meat content in the first two cases and amendment of the label in the third.

The following table shows the results of laboratory investigations of other samples of milk, tested during the year for cleanliness and, in appropriate cases, for the efficiency of the pasteurisation or sterilisation processes:-

Type of Milk	TEST					
	Methylene Blue (Cleanliness)		Phosphatase (Efficient Pasteurisation)		Turbidity (Efficient Sterilisation)	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	58	2	63	2	--	--
Pasteurised	4	--	4	--	--	--
Sterilised	--	--	--	--	28	--

The results are similar to those of the previous year, but not quite so satisfactory as those of a number of earlier years. Responsibility for dealing with these matters rests, as stated in my last report, with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the case of unsatisfactory methylene blue results, and with the County Council in the case of unsatisfactory phosphatase results.

HOUSING

I am informed by the Housing Manager that, of the 173 families rehoused by the Council during 1964, 19 families were rehoused from unfit houses, including those required for redevelopment and the last six of the prefabricated bungalows, 99 families because of general needs, and 55 families from Birmingham under overspill arrangements.

Meanwhile, the number of families on the waiting list increased from 370 at the beginning of the year to 388 at the end of the year.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1964

The following report is submitted to the Council of the Society for the year 1964. It is a summary of the work done during the year, and is intended to provide a basis for discussion and for the formulation of recommendations for the future.

The work of the Society during the year 1964 has been directed towards the following main objectives:

1. To continue the work of the Society in the field of the study of the history of the Society, and to publish the results of this work.

2. To continue the work of the Society in the field of the study of the history of the Society, and to publish the results of this work.

Year of Birth		Year of Death		Year of Birth		Year of Death	
1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

The following table shows the results of the work done during the year 1964. It is a summary of the work done during the year, and is intended to provide a basis for discussion and for the formulation of recommendations for the future.

WORKING

The following table shows the results of the work done during the year 1964. It is a summary of the work done during the year, and is intended to provide a basis for discussion and for the formulation of recommendations for the future.

The following table shows the results of the work done during the year 1964. It is a summary of the work done during the year, and is intended to provide a basis for discussion and for the formulation of recommendations for the future.

Statutory action in relation to the Council's slum-clearance programme was again limited very drastically during 1964, in order not to get too far ahead of the availability of council houses and flats for rehousing of those affected by statutory action in earlier years. Demolition orders were, however, made in respect of four houses in Rotten Row and Closing Orders in relation to two houses in Minor's Yard and one house in Burton Old Road. It appeared probable at the end of the year that, with redevelopment and clearance of temporary prefabricated bungalows now dealt with, further and more rapid progress in clearance of houses unfit for human habitation could be envisaged in the very near future.

FACTORY ACT, 1961

Particulars relating to inspections under the Factory Act are set out in the following table:-

No. of Factories on Register	Inspections	No. of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
70	55	2	Nil

The following table sets out the defects found, and action taken to remedy them:-

Particulars of Defect	Defects Found	Defects Remedied	Defects Referred		Prosecutions Instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	Nil	1	Nil

Information relating to outworkers is set out below in the prescribed form:-

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers on List	No. of Defaults in Sending List to Council	No. of Prosecutions in Failure to supply Lists	No. of Instances of work in Unwholesome Places	Notices Served
Wearing Apparel Making Cleaning Washing	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

A new register of factories is being compiled, because of additions and deletions which have had to be made in recent years. The factories on the Trent Valley Trading Estate and Eastern Avenue are concerned with light industries, all of which are free from smoke or effluvia. No complaints concerning factories were received during the year. All new building sites in the City are inspected to ensure that sanitary conveniences are provided.

REPORT OF THE CITY SURVEYOR

Public Conveniences

Further improvements were carried out to the City's conveniences. A new convenience block in the new Bus Station is nearing completion.

Sewerage & Sewage Disposal

The Burton Old Road surface water sewer has been completed and is working satisfactorily, thus reducing the amount of surface water discharging into the foul outfall sewers.

A scheme for separation of surface water from the foul sewers in the centre of the town has been prepared, as also has a scheme for a storm water overflow and culverting of the brook at Netherstowe and, subject to Ministry approval, work is expected to commence upon these during the year.

No new applications have been received for discharges of trade effluent.

The sewage works is working to full capacity, and its design figure has been reached. Additional filter media have been supplied during the year. A design for the extensions and alterations necessary to bring the works up to capacity to cope with increased population have been prepared in conjunction with an investigation of the whole sewerage system. Further examinations of the sewers are proceeding, and a large amount inspected by television. Cleaning of further sewers to allow the televising of additional lengths will be carried out during 1965.

Refuse Disposal

Following the Works Study Consultants' work upon the refuse collection service, a bonus scheme has been introduced, and has worked satisfactorily. An extension of the work study to other branches of the Council's direct labour force is proposed.

The tip at Shenstone has been closed, and a new tip off Dimbles Lane has been brought into use. During the year, further visits and investigations took place upon pulverisation as a future form of disposal for refuse.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

a) Unsound food surrendered or condemned

Meat at retail shops	267 lbs.
Cooked meat and meat products	23 lbs. 6 oz.
Canned Meats	235 lbs.
Fish	3 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables	22 lbs.
Other Foods	18 lbs.

b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Number of prosecutions under Section 2	1
Number of prosecutions under Section 8	2
Number of complaints investigated	17

Six of the complaints received were in regard to foreign bodies in food. These included glass splinters in marmalade, piece of rubber in cheese, glass splinters in milk bottle, wire nail in can of blackberries, piece of metal in jam tart, and insects in a can of tomatoes. The other complaints were in respect of food mouldy or otherwise unsound and unwholesome.

The increase in the number of complaints of unsound food is an indication that consumers are now taking more interest in the quality of food offered for sale.

c) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

During the year one hundred and seventy four visits were made to food shops and catering establishments and forty six to food stalls on the open market. Fifteen intimations were sent to occupiers concerning contraventions of the Regulations.

Restricted space is still the main difficulty at several catering establishments in the City. In three cases - one cafe and two food shops - the refuse receptacles have to be carried through the premises. The occupiers have, therefore, been requested to replace the existing metal bins with the approved paper sacks, which are not only more hygienic but less unsightly. At the end of the year work was proceeding on two food shops which are being converted into supermarkets. These conversions will result in better provision for the storage of food, and improved facilities for the assistants. It is unfortunate that cramped kitchen accommodation is a feature of some new catering establishments. This occurs when buildings which are not specifically designed as food premises are eventually used for that purpose. In these cases it has usually been found that provision has been made for sanitary accommodation and washing facilities, but that facilities for food storage and preparation are inadequate because of restricted space.

Food handling continues to cause concern, chiefly because many of the persons engaged in this work have received little or no training in food hygiene. Unnecessary and avoidable handling of prepared foods such as cooked meats is still practised at some shops. In spite of the difficulties encountered, however, I think it can be fairly said that the standard of food hygiene in the City is gradually being raised.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation on 1st August, 1964. Accompanied by the Deputy Town Clerk I attended a one day conference which was held in June at Wolverhampton for the purpose of discussing administrative procedure. As the Act will apply to all offices and shops in the City a considerable amount of inspectorial and administrative work will be involved. The Act includes provisions relating to registration of premises, cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, accommodation for clothing, seating arrangements, seats for sedentary workers, eating facilities, condition of floors, passages and stairs, fencing of exposed parts of machinery, cleaning of machinery, training and supervision of persons working at dangerous machines, prohibition of heavy work, first aid, penalisation of dangerous acts and interference with equipment,

1. The first of the two main parts of the report is a description of the current situation in the country. This is followed by a discussion of the main problems facing the country and the measures that are being taken to address them.

The second part of the report is a discussion of the main problems facing the country. This is followed by a discussion of the measures that are being taken to address them.

The third part of the report is a discussion of the measures that are being taken to address the main problems facing the country.

3. The main problems facing the country

The first of the main problems facing the country is the lack of a stable government. This is followed by a discussion of the measures that are being taken to address this problem.

The second of the main problems facing the country is the lack of a stable economy. This is followed by a discussion of the measures that are being taken to address this problem.

The third of the main problems facing the country is the lack of a stable society. This is followed by a discussion of the measures that are being taken to address this problem.

4. The measures that are being taken to address the main problems facing the country

The first of the measures that are being taken to address the main problems facing the country is the establishment of a stable government. This is followed by a discussion of the measures that are being taken to address this problem.

dangerous conditions and practices and information for employees. Most of the work done during the year under review was naturally in connection with registration of premises, and advice to occupiers of premises required to be registered under the Act. Plans were made for a system of general inspections and it was decided to complete a record on the card-index system in respect of each registration. At the end of the year it was not known what percentage of occupiers had registered their premises, though it was obvious that there were still many who had not made the necessary application. The following is a summary of the registrations received, inspections made and contraventions found:-

a) Registrations and Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	49	49	1
Retail Shops	129	129	8
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	3	3	2
Catering establishments open to the public canteens	33	33	1
Fuel storage depots	4	4	1
TOTALS	218	218	13

TOTAL NUMBER OF GENERAL INSPECTIONS 13

b) Analysis of Contraventions

Contraventions in respect of:	Found
Sec. 4 Cleanliness	3
Sec. 5 Overcrowding	-
Sec. 6 Temperature	-
Sec. 7 Ventilation	-
Sec. 8 Lighting	-
Sec. 9 Sanitary Conveniences	3
Sec. 10 Washing facilities	-
Sec. 11 Supply of drinking water	-
Cont.....	

The purpose of this report is to provide information for the
 management of the project. The report is organized as follows:
 1. Introduction
 2. Objectives
 3. Methodology
 4. Results
 5. Discussion
 6. Conclusion
 7. References
 8. Appendix

1. Introduction

Item	Quantity	Unit	Value
1	100	kg	100
2	50	kg	50
3	25	kg	25
4	10	kg	10
5	5	kg	5
6	2	kg	2
7	1	kg	1
8	0.5	kg	0.5
9	0.2	kg	0.2
10	0.1	kg	0.1
11	0.05	kg	0.05
12	0.02	kg	0.02
13	0.01	kg	0.01
14	0.005	kg	0.005
15	0.002	kg	0.002
16	0.001	kg	0.001
17	0.0005	kg	0.0005
18	0.0002	kg	0.0002
19	0.0001	kg	0.0001
20	0.00005	kg	0.00005

2. Objectives

Item	Quantity	Unit	Value
1	100	kg	100
2	50	kg	50
3	25	kg	25
4	10	kg	10
5	5	kg	5
6	2	kg	2
7	1	kg	1
8	0.5	kg	0.5
9	0.2	kg	0.2
10	0.1	kg	0.1
11	0.05	kg	0.05
12	0.02	kg	0.02
13	0.01	kg	0.01
14	0.005	kg	0.005
15	0.002	kg	0.002
16	0.001	kg	0.001
17	0.0005	kg	0.0005
18	0.0002	kg	0.0002
19	0.0001	kg	0.0001
20	0.00005	kg	0.00005

Contraventions in respect of:	Found
Sec. 12 Accommodation for clothing	-
Sec. 13 Sitting facilities	-
Sec. 14 Seats for sedentary workers	-
Sec. 15 Eating facilities	-
Sec. 16 Floors, passages, stairs	2
Sec. 17 Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	-
Sec. 18 Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery.	-
Sec. 19 Training of persons working at dangerous machinery	-
Sec. 23 Prohibition of heavy work	-
Sec. 24 First Aid - General Provisions	8
TOTAL	16

HOUSING

Detailed inspections were made at a number of houses during the year, including thirteen in Sandford Street, fifteen in Rotten Row and seventeen in Dean's Croft. The thirteen houses in Sandford Street were included in a clearance area. The total number of inspections for various purposes was one hundred and twenty.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received.

Applications for Improvement Grants are dealt with by the City Surveyor, but these are referred to us when old properties are involved, so that an opinion can be given as to whether or not the houses concerned are likely to be affected by any proposals under the clearance sections of the Housing Act, 1957.

There are only two houses in the City in multiple occupation. At the end of the year the total number of families in occupation was nine, five in one house and four in the other. There was no question of overcrowding, as most of the separate apartments were occupied by only two people. Each letting had the use of a living room with washing facilities, including the provision of hot and cold water supplies, and a separate bedroom. The houses were visited at least once each month to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness was maintained.

RODENT CONTROL

a) Investigation of Complaints

During the year under review one hundred and thirteen complaints were received, seventy three of these being in respect of private dwelling houses and forty in connection with trade premises. All complaints are investigated and baiting was carried out at one hundred and one premises. A system of permanent baiting at the Council's refuse tip has proved to be effective.

b) Block Surveys

Fifteen block surveys were carried out during the year. The premises visited were in various parts of the City, the object being to ensure that each locality is surveyed at least once during the course of the year. No major infestation was found, but a few minor infestations had to be dealt with. Apart from block surveys, regular visits are made to places which have given trouble in the past, including the banks of the Minster Pool and the canal banks in the Birmingham Road, Tamworth Road and London Road area.

c) Sewer Treatments

Baiting was done in Stowe Street, Partridge Croft, Lunns Croft, Wissage Road, Charnwood Close, St. Michaels Road, Mallicot Close, Benson Close, Scotch Orchard, Furnival Crescent, Leomonsley and Christchurch Lane. Bait bags are used for baiting the sewers in accordance with the recommendations made by the Infestation Control Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

d) Results of Treatment

All premises treated for the eradication of rats or mice are re-inspected to ensure that treatment has been effective. Careful observations have been made to determine whether or not resistance to warfarin has occurred. There has been no evidence of this in the City, but in view of reports of warfarin resistance in other districts, the possibility of this arising will be kept in mind.

As in previous years, it has been necessary in several cases to call the attention of occupiers of premises to the importance of regular removal of refuse material which, if allowed to accumulate, harbours rats and mice. Rodent control work is more difficult at old buildings where attempts at rat-proofing are not always successful.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

There is only one establishment in the City licensed under this Act. Conditions were found satisfactory when inspections were made.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

During the year fourteen samples were taken for bacteriological examination and for chlorine test.

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the project. It is intended for the use of the project manager and the steering committee. The report is organized into several sections, each of which provides a detailed analysis of a specific aspect of the project. The first section, 'Introduction', provides an overview of the project and its objectives. The second section, 'Background', provides a detailed history of the project and the organization. The third section, 'Current Status', provides a detailed overview of the current state of the project. The fourth section, 'Recommendations', provides a detailed analysis of the project and provides recommendations for the future. The fifth section, 'Conclusion', provides a summary of the project and its findings.

Background

The project was initiated in 1990 by the project manager, who was then a senior manager in the organization. The project was initially a small-scale pilot project, but it quickly grew in size and scope. The project was initially funded by the organization, but it later received additional funding from external sources. The project has since become a major initiative for the organization, and it is now a key part of the organization's strategic plan. The project has been successful in achieving its objectives, and it has provided a valuable contribution to the organization. The project has also provided a valuable learning experience for the project manager and the steering committee. The project has shown that it is possible to successfully manage a large-scale project, and it has provided a valuable model for other projects in the organization.

Current Status

The project is currently in the final stages of implementation. The project manager is working to ensure that all project objectives are met, and that the project is completed on time and within budget. The steering committee is providing ongoing support and guidance to the project manager. The project has been successful in achieving its objectives, and it has provided a valuable contribution to the organization. The project has also provided a valuable learning experience for the project manager and the steering committee. The project has shown that it is possible to successfully manage a large-scale project, and it has provided a valuable model for other projects in the organization.

Recommendations

The project manager recommends that the project be continued, and that the project be expanded to include additional objectives. The steering committee is recommended to provide ongoing support and guidance to the project manager. The project has been successful in achieving its objectives, and it has provided a valuable contribution to the organization. The project has also provided a valuable learning experience for the project manager and the steering committee. The project has shown that it is possible to successfully manage a large-scale project, and it has provided a valuable model for other projects in the organization.

Conclusion

The project has been successful in achieving its objectives, and it has provided a valuable contribution to the organization. The project has also provided a valuable learning experience for the project manager and the steering committee. The project has shown that it is possible to successfully manage a large-scale project, and it has provided a valuable model for other projects in the organization.

References

The project manager has reviewed the project and has found that it has been successful in achieving its objectives. The project has also provided a valuable learning experience for the project manager and the steering committee. The project has shown that it is possible to successfully manage a large-scale project, and it has provided a valuable model for other projects in the organization.