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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE

WORCESTERSHIRE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1971

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL HOUSE,
STOURBRIDGE.

BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE

Mayor

Alderman J.A.H. Edmonds

Deputy Mayor

Councillor K.A. Henwood

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor K.R. Ison

Deputy Chairman

Councillor W.T. Hollis

Alderman J.L. Guest

Councillor N.J. Hill

Councillor W.F. Marshall C.C.

Councillor J.B. Le Che Stevenson

Councillor A.J. Taylor C.C.

Councillor W.A. Thomas

Councillor Mrs. M. Perrins, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. E.D. Topliss

Councillor J.E. Watteson

Councillor M.C. Westwood

Councillor D.J. Taft.

Medical Officer of Health

J. Twomey, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.T.S. & H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Vacant

Chief Public Health Inspector, also Inspector under Petroleum and Shops Acts.

*T.H. Meredith, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

*J.W. Billingham, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

*G.H. Stone, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

*W.J. Hemmings, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of S.I.B.

*G.S. Perks, Cert. of P.H.I.E.B.

..R.L. Noons, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Dip. P.H.I.E.B.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

K.W. Rock (Resigned 31st January 1971)

S.P. Webster (Appointed 13th September 1971)

Clerical Staff

Mrs. J.M. Latham

Mrs. J.L. Baker (Resigned 1st June 1971)

Miss E.R. Foxall

Miss K.S. Read (Appointed 12th July 1971)

Rodent Officer

G.H. Corbett

** Smoke Inspectors Certificate

* Certificated Meat and Food Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for 1971

To : The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Stourbridge.

Vital Statistics

The estimated mid-year population figure shows an increase of 2,490 compared with the previous year, though the number of births was only 375 in excess of the number of deaths. The increase in population must, if correct, therefore be accounted for mainly by migration into the Borough.

The birth rate and death rate are both very close to national averages, but it is particularly gratifying to see that the infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births) and the neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births) are both only half of their national equivalents. This reflects credit on the people of Stourbridge and all who give them professional advice on the subject of child care.

Causes of Death

In Stourbridge as in the country as a whole, more than one half of all mortality was ascribed to various forms of circulatory disease of which the principal components were ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease.

The next largest category was the broad group of conditions under the general heading of malignant neoplasms. Lung cancer is now the commonest of these conditions and, as pointed out by Sir George Godber, the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security in his Annual Report for 1971, almost all of these deaths would be preventable by one measure - the abandonment of cigarette smoking. Sir George adds :- "It is encouraging to note that in males aged below 60 years mortality is decreasing slightly. It is possible that this is due to filtered cigarettes, but it cannot be overstressed that lung cancer mortality is still increasing in women and in older men, and that the decreases are much smaller than if smoking were stopped altogether - and have followed the great reduction in cigarette smoking by doctors".

Infectious Diseases in General

The prolonged low-grade epidemic of infective hepatitis mainly affecting children in the Wollescote and Lye areas to which I referred in my report for the year 1970 gradually ended in the early months of 1971. Great credit is reflected in the staff of the schools in the area for their work in instructing and supervising the hand hygiene of the children.

The incidence of measles was rather high in the early months of the year but then subsided.

There was a brief but explosive outbreak of food poisoning at a hostel and, on investigation, this was found to be due to *Clostridium welchii* infection.

In the autumn months, owing to the incidence of cholera in Spain, I was notified of the names and addresses of people returning from that country. These were visited and, where considered necessary, laboratory investigations were carried out to exclude the possibility of cholera infection. Fortunately these were all reported on as negative.

Rubella (german measles)

In view of the well-known risk to the foetus if a woman develops german measles in the first four months of pregnancy, vaccination is now offered to girls between their eleventh and fourteenth birthdays so that they may be protected against rubella before reaching childbearing age.

Vaccination of women of childbearing age presents problems as there is

of the

NATIONAL REVIEW OF HEALTH

for 1971

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Council
of the Borough of Stourbridge.

Vital Statistics

The estimated mid-year population figure shows an increase of 5,400 compared with the previous year, though the number of births was only 375 in excess of the number of deaths. The increase in population must, it cannot, therefore be accounted for mainly by migration into the Borough.

The birth rate and death rate are both very close to national averages, but it is particularly gratifying to see that the infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births) and the neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births) are both only half of their national equivalents. This reflects credit on the people of Stourbridge and all who give them professional advice on the subject of child care.

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Infectious Diseases in General

The prolonged low-grade epidemic of infective hepatitis mainly affecting children in the West Midlands and the area to which I referred in my report for the year 1970 gradually ended in the early months of 1971. Great credit is reflected in the staff of the schools in the area for their work in investigating and supervising the health of the children.

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There was a brief but explosive outbreak of food poisoning at a hotel, and, on investigation, this was found to be due to *Clostridium welchii* infection.

In the winter months, due to the incidence of cholera in India, I was notified of the names and addresses of people returning from that country. These were visited and, where considered necessary, laboratory investigations were carried out to exclude the possibility of cholera infection. Fortunately these were all reported as negative.

Rubella (German measles)

In view of the well-known risk to the foetus if a woman develops German measles in the first four months of pregnancy, vaccination is now offered to girls between their eleventh and fourteenth birthdays so that they may be protected against rubella before reaching childbearing age.

Vaccination of women of childbearing age against measles is also being carried out.

a theoretical possibility that harm to the foetus could follow if pregnancy occurs within eight weeks of the vaccination. Such vaccination is sometimes carried out but not without prior laboratory investigations and consideration of the circumstances in each case.

In the case of a woman in the first four months of pregnancy who is a close contact of rubella, it is advised that she have a blood test for rubella antibody. If antibody is present, it is likely to be due to previous infection and the foetus is not at risk. If the test is negative a second blood sample is taken about ten days later to establish whether or not the patient is incubating rubella.

When rubella is reported at a nursery group, mothers of children attending are advised by letter from me to consult their family doctor if in the early months of pregnancy and if they have been in direct contact with a case of Rubella.

Smallpox vaccination

In the field of vaccination and immunisation, the most important development during the year was the decision, taken on the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation, to cease recommending routine vaccination against smallpox in the second year of life.

Briefly, their reasons for this decision were :- (1) the encouraging progress of World Health Organisation's smallpox eradication programme and the consequently reduced risk of the disease being imported to Britain, (2) the speed and accuracy of diagnosis by modern methods, and (3) the fact that, though rare, serious complications of smallpox vaccination in childhood occur often enough to be out of proportion now to the risk, in this country, of acquiring smallpox.

Smallpox vaccination has served a useful, indeed life-saving, function in the past, and the change in policy is not an indication that the previous practice was wrong but is merely an adjustment to the needs of a changing situation.

Immunisation of Council Members and Staff

In the autumn months immunisation against influenza was carried out on all Council members and staff who desired this.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948 as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951.

Action under this act was taken in the case of an elderly lady whose family doctor had reported that she was unable to look after herself, and was living in insanitary conditions. Attempts to assist the lady in question had failed through lack of co-operation on her part. On my application, she was removed to an old persons home by order of a magistrate. She settled down happily and it was not necessary to renew the order on its expiry at the end of three weeks.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

This post was not filled during the year.

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my appreciation for the support and co-operation I have received from the Mayor, the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, the Town Clerk, the Chief Public Health Inspector, the other Chief Officers of the Council and the staff of the Public Health Department. I am also deeply grateful to Dr.C.Starkie, Medical Officer of Health, Kidderminster, for having made himself available to deal with emergencies during my occasional absences from the district.

J.Twomey
Medical Officer of Health.

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When rubella is reported at a nursery group, mothers of children attending are advised by letter from the health visitor to have their babies tested at the early months of pregnancy and if they have been in direct contact with a case of rubella.

Smallpox vaccination

In the field of vaccination and immunisation, the most important development during the year was the decision, taken on the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation, to resume recommending routine vaccination against smallpox in the second year of life.

Briefly, the reasons for this decision were: (1) the successful progress of World Health Organisation's smallpox eradication programme and the consequent reduced risk of the disease being imported to Britain; (2) the speed and accuracy of diagnosis by modern methods; and (3) the fact that, through mass vaccination of children, smallpox vaccination in childhood now offers a better chance to be out of proportion now to the risk, in this country, of acquiring smallpox.

Smallpox vaccination has served a useful, indeed life-saving, function in the past, and the chance in future to not be vaccinated that the present practice was strong but it was not a necessary one.

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Legal Medical Officer of Health

This post was not filled during the year.

Sanitary Officer

I would like to express my appreciation for the support and co-operation I have received from the Mayor, the Council and members of the Public Health Committee, the Town Clerk, the Chief Public Health Inspector, the other Public Officers of the Council and the staff of the Public Health Department. I am also deeply grateful to Mr. [Name], Medical Officer of Health, Birmingham, for having made himself available to deal with enquiries during my occasional absence from the district.

L. [Name]
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

Statistics and Social Conditions

The Area of the Borough is	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,631 Acres
Viz: Stourbridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920 "
Lye and Wollescote	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025 "
Pedmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,269 "
Amblecote	...	...	...	...	...	...	417 "
Number of Domestic Properties at 1st April 1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,935
Rateable value at 1st April 1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,390,534
Sum represented by a 1p rate 1971/1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	£23,680

General Statistics for the Year

Population, estimated mid-year 1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,700
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.6
Adjusted Birth Rate	"	"	"	...	...	...	16.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000	"	"	"	...	...	...	10.7
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000	"	"	"	...	...	...	11.4
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0

Vital Statistics - Mothers and Infants

Live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	962
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.6
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Rate per 1,000 Total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.0
Total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	975
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.0
Figures for England and Wales (Provisional)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.0
Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0
Neo-natal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.0
Perinatal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Deaths of infants under One Year of Age

	M	F	TOTAL
Legitimate	2	4	6
Illegitimate	2	1	3
	4	5	9

Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks of Age

Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	2	-	2
	3	3	6

Deaths of Infants under One Week of Age

Legitimate	-	3	3
Illegitimate	2	-	2
	2	3	5

POPULATION - STOURBRIDGE

Table I

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population increase over previous year.</u>
1971	17.6	54,700	2,490
1970	18.3	52,210	-80
1969	17.4	52,290	320
1968	16.9	51,970	670
1967	17.6	51,300	1,550
1966	17.1	49,750*	3,190
1965	17.3	46,560	650
1964	17.0	45,910	1,050
1963	16.8	44,860	850
1962	17.8	44,010	1,150
1961	17.2	42,860	1,850

*This includes increase in population due to Local Government re-organisation, and inclusion of part of the Urban District of Amblecote within the Borough.

INFANT DEATHS - 1971

Table II

<u>Primary Cause</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
I Disease of Digestive System	1
II Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	2
III Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	3
IV Meningitis	1
V Pneumonia	1
VI Other Disease of Respiratory System	1

STILL-BIRTHS CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Table III</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
I Placental defects	7
II Ante Partum Haemorrhage	3
III Asphyxia	2
IV Congenital Malformation	1

Table I

Year	Birth Rate	Population	Population Increase over previous year
1961	17.5	55,650	1,850
1962	17.8	56,010	1,150
1963	18.8	56,550	540
1964	17.0	57,010	1,050
1965	17.3	57,350	340
1966	17.1	57,750	400
1967	17.0	57,900	150
1968	16.9	57,950	50
1969	17.5	58,250	300
1970	18.3	58,510	260
1971	17.6	58,700	190

This includes increase in population due to local government re-organisation, and inclusion of part of the Urban District of Ambrose within the Borough.

INJURY DEATHS - 1971

Table II

Primary Cause	No. of Cases
I Disease of Digestive System	1
II Birth Injury, Maternal Labour etc.	1
III Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	2
IV Septicemia	1
V Pneumonia	1
VI Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1

Still-Births Causes of Death

Table III	No. of Cases
I Placental defects	2
II Ante Partum Haemorrhage	1
III Asphyxia	2
IV Congenital Malformation	1

Males ... 314
Females ... 273
587

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... 10.7
Adjusted Death Rate " " " ... 11.4
Death Rate for England and Wales (provisional) ... 11.6

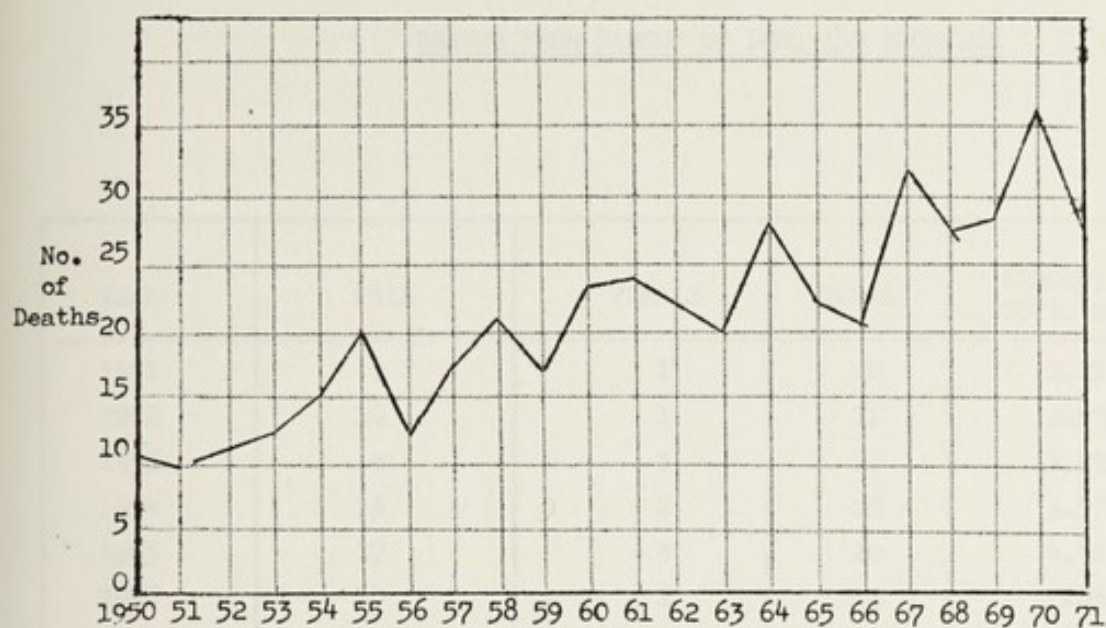
CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
B4 Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M F	- 2	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M F	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-
B6(2) Other Tuberculosis	M F	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M F	1 -	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M F	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	-
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	8 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 1	2 -	-
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M F	10 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	- 2	5 2	3 6
B19(5) Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M F	3 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	2 -	-	-
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	M F	22 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 1	4 1	6 2	10 -
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M F	- 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	- 3	- 2	- 2
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	1
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2

[illegible]

[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
B350 All Other External Causes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	314	3	1	1	3	2	3	8	28	62	89	114
	F	273	3	2	2	1	3	1	5	13	29	57	157

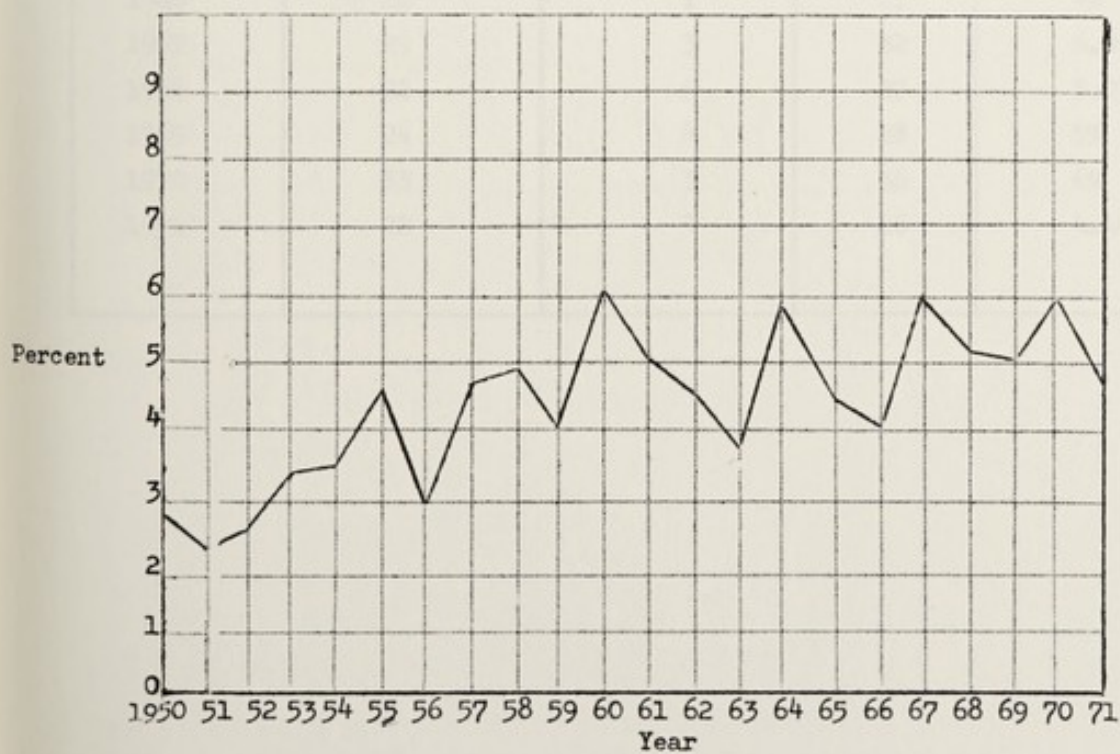
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200	11	11	11



DEATHS FROM CANCER OF

LUNG AND BRONCHUS

1950 to 1971

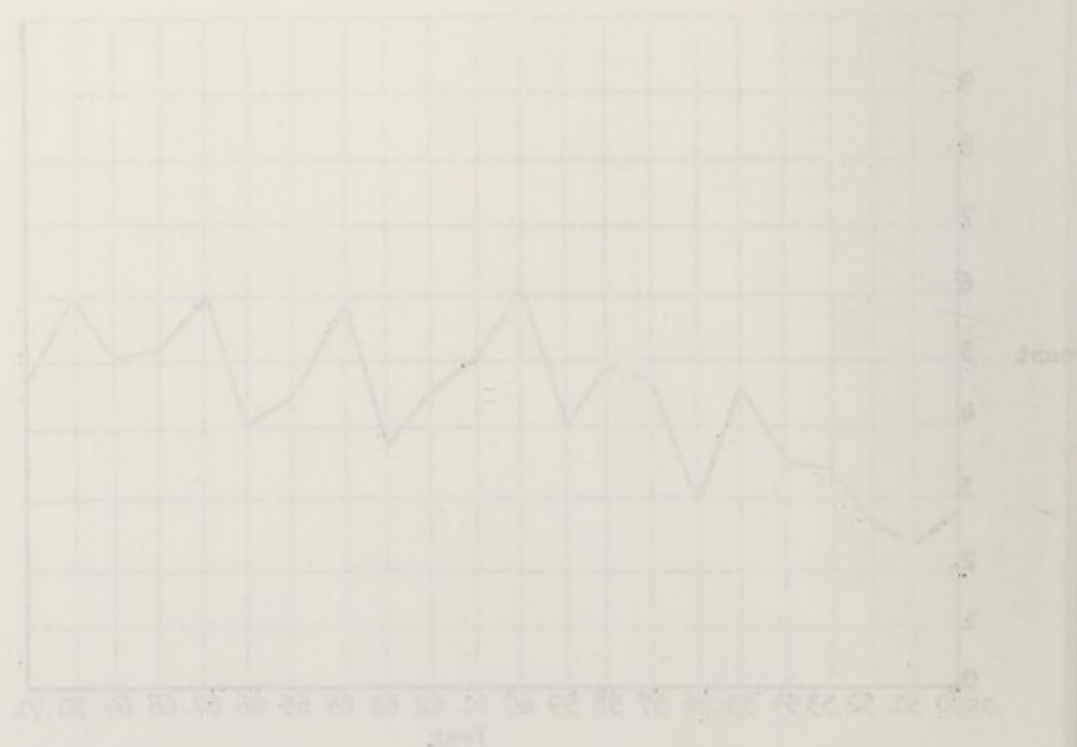


PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENERGY

1900 to 1970



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENERGY

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS
1951	9	1	10	2.2%
1952	10	1	11	2.55%
1953	9	3	12	3.39%
1954	13	2	15	3.57%
1955	17	3	20	4.4%
1956	10	2	12	2.8%
1957	15	2	17	4.5%
1958	20	1	21	4.9%
1959	14	3	17	4.1%
1960	15	8	23	6.16%
1961	21	3	24	5%
1962	20	2	22	4.4%
1963	15	5	20	3.6%
1964	26	1	27	5.9%
1965	20	2	22	4.3%
1966	20	1	21	4%
1967	29	3	32	6.07%
1968	22	5	27	5.03%
1969	24	4	28	5%
1970	33	3	36	6%
1971	22	4	26	4.44%

TABLE 1. CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DRYERS
1971	25	4	29	4.9%
1970	22	2	24	4.2
1969	26	4	30	5.0
1968	23	3	26	4.3%
1967	20	2	22	3.7
1966	20	2	22	3.7%
1965	26	2	28	4.7
1964	28	2	30	5.0%
1963	25	2	27	4.5
1962	25	2	27	4.5%
1961	21	2	23	3.8
1960	15	8	23	3.8%
1959	16	2	18	3.0%
1958	20	1	21	3.5%
1957	12	2	14	2.3%
1956	10	3	13	2.2%
1955	13	2	15	2.5%
1954	12	2	14	2.3%
1953	9	2	11	1.8%
1952	10	1	11	1.8%
1951	9	1	10	1.7%

STOURBRIDGE INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND INFANT MORTALITY FIGURES 1961 - 1971

DISEASE	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Scarlet Fever	1	3	1	3	4	15	9	36	21	20	8
Whooping Cough	8	3	-	3	2	10	7	15	3	4	3
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) New Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	284	196	23	493	272	346	482	228	864	6	988
Meningococcal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	7	-	-	9	-	7	9	14	-
Food Poisoning	36	2	2	7	-	3	2	1	1	2	5
Pneumonia	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	3	8	7	5
Infective Hepatitis	14	53	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	9.0	16.8	11.0	11.39	17.0	18.8	9.8	25.5	14.6	22.8	16.2
Neonatal Mortality Rate " " "	6.0	13.6	9.0	7.9	11.0	15.3	3.7	21.6	10.6	12.7	10.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	18.0	15.6	24.0	23.57	25.0	30.0	20.6	41.1	20.9	26.2	26.4

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

DISEASE	AGES											Total No. of Cases	Cases admitted to Hospital
	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 64	65 and upwards	Age un- known		
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	1	1	26	-	4	3	-	-	36	-
Measles	13	73	81	115	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	284	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	8	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	14	-
TOTALS	14	73	86	128	3	27	2	5	4	-	1	343	1

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1971.

Age periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 ...	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5 ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 ...	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 ...	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-
Age unknown	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	16	2	-	2	4	1	-	1

Summary of Cases of Tuberculosis on the

Register at the end of 1971.

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of Cases on Register, 1st January 1971.	52	27	7	10
No. of Cases notified for the first time during the year under the Regulations	16	2	-	2
No. of Cases first heard of otherwise than by primary notification	-	-	-	-
No. of Cases removed from Register in a previous quarter which have been restored to Register during the Quarter	1	-	-	-
	69	29	7	12
No. of Cases removed from Register during the year	23	17	2	7
No. of Cases remaining on Register at the end of the year	46	12	5	5

New Cases and Mortality during 1947.

Age periods	New Cases				Deaths	
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 and under	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
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93	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	-	-	-	-	-	-
98	-	-	-	-	-	-
99	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	16	5	-	5	4	1

Summary of Cases of Tuberculosis on the

Register at the end of 1947.

No. of Cases on Register, Jan. 1, 1947.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of Cases notified for the first time during the year under the notification	16	2	-	-
No. of Cases first heard of otherwise than by primary notification	-	-	-	-
No. of Cases removed from register as a previous register which have been reported to register during the year	1	-	-	-
No. of Cases removed from register during the year	69	29	7	12
No. of Cases remaining on register at the end of the year	65	17	2	7

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Officers

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on page 1.

Laboratory Facilities

Examination of clinical material (sputum, swabs &c.) is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Royal Infirmary, Worcester. This applies also to consumer samples of milk, water and ice-cream. Producer samples of milk and water are examined bacteriologically by the County Laboratory, Worcester, in addition to all chemical samples of food, drugs and water.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

There are seven centres in the Borough as follows :- Westhill Clinic, Hagley Road, Stourbridge; St. Michael's Church Hall, Westwood Avenue, Norton; Assembly Rooms, Meriden Avenue, Wollaston; Community Centre, Wassell Road, Wollescote; Orchard Lane, Lye; Pedmore Lane Clinic, Pedmore Lane, Pedmore; and the Methodist Rooms, High Street, Amblecote.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supplies

I should like to thank Mr. R.C. Bregazzi, C.Eng., F.I.Mun. E., M.I.W.E., Chief Engineer of the North West Worcestershire Water Board for the following report.

- (a)(i) The quality and quantity of the water supply in the area has been satisfactory.
- (ii) When any form of contamination is detected a further sample is taken on the supply concerned.
- (iii) The estimated number of people supplied in the area is 54,700. The number of houses supplied in the area is 18,935.
- (iv) No fluoride is added to the water supply in the area but the natural fluoride content is 0.2 mg/l.
- (b)(1) No unsatisfactory bacteriological results were obtained from samples taken in the area during the year.
- (ii) The water supplied is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

Drainage and Sewerage

I should like to thank Mr. B. Hartley, B.Sc. (Eng.), M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., Manager of the Upper Stour Main Drainage Authority for the following report on the drainage and sewerage of the district.

1. The new sewage treatment works at Roundhill, Kinver has now been completed at a cost of £1.5 millions.
2. A new 54ins. Link Sewer has also been completed and it is now possible to divert the sewage flow from Stourbridge either to the Roundhill Sewage Treatment Works or to the Whittington Sewage Farm. In practice the larger proportion is now being diverted for full treatment to the new works and the balance will be treated on land at the sewage farm until such times as the second phase of the Roundhill Works has been constructed.
3. Consulting Engineers have already been engaged to design and construct this duplication of the new Roundhill Works.

SECTION 2

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Officers

Provisions of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on page 1.

Laboratory Facilities

Investigation of clinical material (specimens, etc.) is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, 1000 Broadway, Vancouver. This applies also to common samples of milk, water and ice-cream. Provisions for the examination of milk and water are extended bacteriologically by the County Laboratory, Vancouver, in addition to all chemical samples of food, drugs and water.

Sanitation and Sewerage Control

There are seven centres in the Province as follows: - Kamloops, Kelowna, Nanaimo, Port Moody, Richmond, Victoria and Vancouver. The centres are: Kamloops, Kelowna, Nanaimo, Port Moody, Richmond, Victoria and Vancouver. The centres are: Kamloops, Kelowna, Nanaimo, Port Moody, Richmond, Victoria and Vancouver.

SECTION 3

WATER SUPPLY

Water Supply

I should like to thank Mr. J. C. Macdonald, Director, B.C. Water, for the following information of the water supply in the following areas:

- (a) The quality and quantity of the water supply in the area has been satisfactory.
- (b) When any form of contamination is detected a further sample is taken on the supply connection.
- (c) The estimated number of people supplied in the area is 24,700. The number of houses supplied in the area is 10,000.
- (d) No chlorine is added to the water supply in the area but the natural chlorine content is 0.5 mg/l.
- (e) No quantitative bacteriological results were obtained from samples taken in the area during the year.
- (f) The water supplied is not liable to have phosphate content.

Sanitation and Sewerage

I should like to thank Mr. J. C. Macdonald, Director, B.C. Water, for the following information of the drainage and sewerage of the district.

1. The new sewage treatment works at Kamloops, B.C., have now been completed at a cost of \$1.5 million.
2. A new sewer line has been installed and it is now possible to divert the sewage from the town of Kamloops to the Kamloops sewage treatment works or to the Whistler sewage line. In practice the larger proportion is now being diverted for full treatment to the new works and the balance will be treated on land at the sewage line until such time as the second phase of the Kamloops works has been completed.
3. Existing engineers have already been engaged to design and construct this extension of the new Kamloops works.

4. A length of 27 ins. cast iron pressure sewer has been laid from the junction of Glebe Lane and Cherry Street round the back of the existing houses to link up with the existing pressure main in the grounds of Gigmill Primary School adjoining Poole Street. This replaces the old defective length of pressure sewers where there had previously been a serious burst in Glebe Lane.
5. The Authority have now received a comprehensive report on the capital works which will be required for sewers and sewage treatment up to the end of the century. They have instructed the Consulting Engineers to proceed with the design of certain works to be constructed by 1976. Those works which are in Stourbridge include :-
 - (a) Duplicate Northern Main Sewer from High Street, Wollaston to Enville Street Pumping Station
 - (b) Pumping Main and Outfall Sewer in tunnel from Enville Street Pumping Station to Roundhill Works.
 - (c) New Pumping Station at Enville Street with standby generating equipment.
 - (d) Duplication of the Roundhill Works.

SECTION D

Housing work is referred to in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Details of the inspections carried out during the year will be found in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

4. A length of 17 feet, one foot from pressure sewer has been left from the junction of Olive Lane and Cherry Street toward the back of the existing houses to link up with the existing pressure main in the grounds of 111 Cherry Street. This requires the old defective length of pressure sewer where there had previously been a serious burst in Olive Lane.

5. The authority have now received a comprehensive report on the condition of the sewer which will be required for sewer and sewage treatment up to the end of the century. They have instructed the Consulting Engineers to proceed with the design of certain works to be constructed by 1975. Those works which are in the following schedule:-

- (a) Replace Northern Main from High Street, Wallington to Laville Street Pumping Station
- (b) Replace Main and Outfall from Laville Street Pumping Station to South Hill Works.
- (c) New Pumping Station at Laville Street with standby generating equipment.
- (d) Replacement of the South Hill Works.

SECTION 2

Sanitary work is referred to in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION 3

Investigation and Inspection of Yards

Details of the investigations carried out during the year will be found in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for

1971

To: The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors
of the Borough of Stourbridge.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

There was little legislation during the year, although that did not stem the flow of Statutory Instruments and Circulars, which had to be studied and implemented.

As in the past, the work of the Department could be split into two parts - the urgent and the routine. By urgent are meant those matters which affect the individual or group of individuals - such things as food poisoning, defects, noise, smoke, grants, itinerant caravans, etc., and by these the individual measures the effectiveness of the Department. The routine is far less noticeable, but perhaps of greater overall value to the Community - meat inspection, food hygiene, sampling of food and drink, housing inspections, smoke control, advice to owners, architects, builders etc. The aim of the Department in 1971 was, as always, to balance these occasionally conflicting areas of work.

Where appropriate, narrative reports have been incorporated in the various sections, and it is hoped that members will find these narratives of interest and value in showing the amount of protection afforded to the environment of the Borough.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the Town Clerk and other Chief Officers and the staff of the Health Department for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Mesdames and Gentlemen
Your obedient servant

T.H. Meredith

Chief Public Health Inspector

of the

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

for

1971

For: The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commissioners
of the Borough of Newburgh.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

There was little legislation during the year, although some bills were
the time of legislative sessions and committees, which had to be studied and
implemented.

As in the past, the work of the Department could be split into two parts -
the urgent and the routine. By urgent we mean those matters which affect the
individual or groups of individuals - such things as food poisoning, disease, noise,
smoke, garbage, litter, etc., and by routine we mean the legislative measures.
The effectiveness of the Department. The routine is for long-term, low
priority of greater overall value to the community - such as housing, law
enforcement of food and drug, housing inspection, waste control, water to water,
architectural, building etc. The aim of the Department in 1971 was, as always, to
balance these occasionally conflicting areas of work.

These responsibilities, numerous reports have been incorporated in the various
sections, and it is hoped that members will find these narratives of interest and
value in showing the amount of protection afforded to the environment of the
borough.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and members of
the Health Committee, the Town Board and other Chief Officers and the staff of the
Health Department for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant

R. B. McNeill

Chief of the Health Department

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following data on inspections is given in accordance with Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959:-

Inspection of houses under Public Health Acts	...	443
Re-inspections " " " " "	...	91
Inspection of houses under Housing Regulations	...	473
Re-inspections " " " " "	...	302
Houses in multiple occupation (visits and revisits)	...	33
Housing improvements	...	815
Drainage	...	413
Bakehouses	...	21
Food premises (retail)	...	352
Food preparation premises	...	25
Food vehicles	...	6
Factories	...	157
Clean Air Act - industrial	...	59
domestic	...	369
measurement	...	306
Licensed premises and clubs	...	97
Miscellaneous	...	492
Slaughterhouses	...	1,098
Petroleum	...	239
Rats and mice	...	779
Refuse tips	...	98
Sampling (food, drugs and water)	...	295
Offices, shops and railway premises	...	376
Shops re: unfit food	...	172
Scrap metal dealers	...	4
Tents, vans and sheds	...	49
Filthy and verminous premises	...	17
Notifiable diseases	...	57
Water supplies	...	23
Noise abatement	...	138
Swimming baths	...	31

PRELIMINARY NOTICES

A total of 145 Preliminary Notices were served during the year. These gave particulars of defects and recommendations as to the repairs etc., necessary to remedy the defects.

	<u>No. of Premises</u>
General defects of houses	38
Factories Act	15
Food Hygiene Regulations contraventions	44
Clean Air Act - contraventions	5
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 ...	28
Markets, Stalls and Vehicles	2
Housing Acts	3
Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts	8
Noise Abatement Act	2
	<hr/>
	145
	<hr/>

STATUTORY NOTICES 1971

The following Statutory Notices were served during the year:-

<u>Public Health Act, 1936</u>	<u>No. of Notices</u>	<u>No. of Premises Affected</u>
Abatement of Nuisances (S.93)	14	14
Filthy Premises (S.83)	2	2
<u>Public Health Act, 1961</u>		
Persons undertaking Demolition (S.29)	47	47
Neglected Sites (S.27)	2	2
Abandoned petrol tanks (S.73)	2	2
<u>Housing Act, 1957</u>		
Houses capable of repair (S.9)	2	2
Notices to Quit (S.22)	34	34
Time and Place (S.16)	26	55
<u>Housing Act, 1964</u>		
Final Improvement Notices (S.17)	1	1
Notices of Tenants' Representations (S.19)	2	2

HOUSING ACT, 1957

1. Action in Respect of Individual Unfit Houses

(a) Houses in respect of which demolition orders were made

	<u>No. of houses</u>
Hall Street, Oldswinford 38,40,44,46,48	5
Ridge Street, Wollaston 13	1
Bromley Street, Lye 40,41,42	3
Hayes Lane, Lye 43	1
Heath Lane, Stourbridge 104,106	2
Stocking Street, Lye 3,4,5,6	4
Brook Street, Lye 30,31,34,35	4
Orchard Lane, Lye 29,30,31,32,33,34	6
Attwood Street, Lye 50	1
Glasshouse Hill Terrace 2,4,6,8	4
Dudley Road, Lye 97	1
Summer Street, Lye 18,19	2
	<hr/>
	34
	<hr/>

(b) Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made

Church Road, Oldswinford 6,8,10,12,14,16	6
King Street, Wollaston 43,45	2
The Cliff, Stourbridge 3,1	2
Brook Street, Lye 23,23a,83	3
Bromley Street, Lye 37	1
Cherry Street, Stourbridge 18,20,22,24	4
King William Street, Amblecote 46	1
	<hr/>
	19
	<hr/>

(c) Houses in respect of which Closing Orders on parts of houses were made

First floor flat, 34 King Street, Wollaston	1
113 Enville Street, Stourbridge	1
	<hr/>
	2
	<hr/>

2. Action in respect of Clearance Areas

(a) Clearance Areas declared

(i) Bromley Street No. 1

Bromley Street 21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28 29,30,31,32,33	<u>Houses</u> 13
--	---------------------

(ii) Union Street/Union Passage, Stourbridge

Union Street 55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63	9
Union Passage 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18	14

(b) Clearance Order declared

<u>Bromley Street No. 1</u>	<u>Houses</u> 13
-----------------------------	---------------------

(c) Compulsory Purchase Order declared

<u>Union Street/Union Passage, Stourbridge</u>	23
--	----

plus "grey" land

Union Street 50,51,52,53, "Spotted Cow"	5
Union Passage 19, Temporary Classroom	1

Unfit	<hr/>	<hr/>
	36	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(d) Clearance Orders confirmed

The Bromley Street No. 1
Clearance Order 1971 (2nd November, 1971)

3. Sections 30 and 60

Eighteen applications were received under Section 30 for well maintained payments in respect of houses dealt with by individual action. Eleven payments were approved and seven were refused.

In some cases payment was approved to the tenant, on the grounds of partial good maintenance.

4. Sections 31 and 61 (as amended)

Two supplementary payments, totalling £1,300 plus surveyors' and legal fees, were made to owner/occupiers.

5. Section 69

One certificate of fitness was issued.

6. Houses which became void

Demolition Orders	13
Closing Orders	18
Clearance Orders	9
Part Closing Orders	1
	<hr/>
	41
	<hr/>

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

HOUSING ACTS 1964 and 1969

Improvement Grants

(a) Improvement Grants

74 Improvement Grants totalling £30,337 were approved.
46 Improvement Grants totalling £17,355 were paid.

Eight applications were refused for various reasons, including: work comprised the replacement of existing facilities, inadequate life of property, application for an additional bedroom, conversions resulting in inadequate accommodation.

(b) Standard Grants

39 Standard Grants totalling £8,764 were approved.
36 Standard Grants totalling £7,891 were paid.

One application was refused on the grounds that the proposals were unsatisfactory.

(c) Special Grants

1 Special Grant totalling £105 was approved.
1 Special Grant totalling £71 was paid.

(d) Improvement Loans

17 loans totalling £10,770 were approved.

No applications for maturity loans were received.

Compulsory Improvement Areas

One final improvement notice was served.

Tenants' Representations for the Improvement of Houses

1 representation was received from tenant
6 preliminary notices were served.
6 Immediate improvement notices were served.
4 purchase notices were received.

One house which was purchased was improved to the twelve points standard.

(i) Qualification Certificates

Number of applications received	66
Number of applications refused	13
Number of certificates issued	54

(ii) Combined applications for Improvement Grants/Qualification Certificates

Number of applications received	8
Provisional certificates issued	12
Qualification certificates issued	3

(iii) Combined applications for Standard Grants/Qualification Certificates

Number of applications received	3
Provisional certificates issued	3
Qualification certificate issued	3

REVENUE (FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1975)

REVENUE FOR 1975 AND 1976

Improvement Grants

Improvement Grants

74 Improvement Grants totaling \$20,125 were approved.
46 Improvement Grants totaling \$17,125 were paid.

2148 applications were received for various reasons, including: with completed the requirement of existing facilities, inadequate size of property, a violation for an additional reason, conversion resulting in inadequate assessment.

Standard Grants

72 Standard Grants totaling \$8,700 were approved.
30 Standard Grants totaling \$7,500 were paid.

One application was refused on the grounds that the property was nonresidential.

Special Grants

1 Special Grant totaling \$100 was approved.
1 Special Grant totaling \$25 was paid.

Improvement Loans

17 Loans totaling \$10,700 were approved.

No applications for interest-free loans were received.

Other Improvement Items

One final payment on kitchen was received.

Other Improvements for the Improvement of Homes

1 improvement was received from tenant.
6 preliminary notices were served.
6 immediate improvement notices were served.
4 purchase notices were received.

One house which was purchased was improved to the twice point standard.

Facilities Certification

66	Number of applications received
17	Number of applications refused
24	Number of certificates issued

Continued applications for improvement of facilities certification

5	Number of applications received
12	Provisional certificates issued
2	Final certificates issued

Continued applications for final certificate of facilities certification

2	Number of applications received
2	Provisional certificates issued
2	Final certificates issued

Housing Act, 1969

There was a substantial increase in the number and amount of improvement grants approved during the year, and the average amount of grant increased by 14%. The number of standard grants remained constant, with a slight decrease in the average amount. The majority of applications came from owner/occupiers, with a few from owners of tenanted houses, and a few from persons or firms intending to sell or let the houses after improvement. This type of speculative application is fortunately rare in Stourbridge, but raises questions as to whether conditions should be re-introduced controlling the use of houses after grant aided improvement.

Applications for qualification certificates increased, as did the number of certificates issued. Increases in rents were substantial, but there were very few appeals against the fair rents set, indicating a general acceptance that rents (in the private sector) were and have been, too low.

The Council approved in principle the first general improvement area and discussions were commenced interdepartmentally, with owners in the area, with the Department of the Environment and with representatives of industry in the area. Negotiations were commenced for the purchase of two houses for use as Show Houses.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

There are some 50 houses in multi-occupation in the Borough, largely in Lye area.

No serious problems of management or overcrowding arose and there was close co-operation with the Fire Brigade.

There was a substantial increase in the number and amount of investment grants approved during the year, and the average amount of grant increased by 10%. The number of standard grants remained constant, with a slight decrease in the average amount. The majority of applications were from small businesses, with a few from larger concerns of technical nature, and a few from persons or firms interested in health or for the housing after improvement. This type of speculative application is fortunately rare in Scotland, but rather common as in other countries should be restricted controlling the use of houses after grant aided investment.

Applications for partial grants were numerous, as was the number of certificates issued. However, in some cases were substantial, but there were very few appeals against the full grant aid, indicating a general acceptance that there is the private sector and the local law.

The Council approved in principle the first grant investment area and discussions were commenced in regard to the grant aid in the area; with the Department of the Environment and with representatives of industry in the area. Applications were commenced for the purchase of two houses for use as show houses.

Work in Housing Occupation

There are now 20 houses in self-occupation in the Borough, largely in the form of:

No serious problem of any kind or overcrowding arose and there was close co-operation with the Fire Brigade.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Food Premises by Types

Bakehouses	...	...	...	5
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	48
Cafes, Canteens	...	...	...	97
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	19
General Stores and Groceries	...	...	...	130
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	85
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	107
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	4

A total of 1,969 visits were made to food premises. All of the premises comply with Regulations 16 and 19. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Legal proceedings were instituted in the following cases:-

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970

The manager of a licensed premises was prosecuted in respect of Regulation 10(e) - smoking whilst serving beer, and fined £10 with £5 costs.

This is an all too common offence, and highlights the different food hygiene standard which members of the public seem to accept in licensed premises. One can imagine the reaction if a waitress served tea and cakes whilst smoking, or shuffled the used tea cups around the table then filled them again, or washed up in dirty, lukewarm water. Very similar things happen in some licensed premises without comment.

Food Hygiene (Markets Stalls and Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

A meat carrier was fined £25 under the provisions of Regulation 9 for carrying meat without wearing a protective head covering.

General

The most difficult aspects of the work of a public health inspector in relation to food hygiene, are the dual standards adopted in some shops. The clean, bright, attractive presentation to the customer, and the crowded, disorganised, neglected, sloppy often dirty appearance where the customer does not see. The fault lies in a number of hands - the architect and proprietor who concentrate to too great a degree on the sales area, at the expense of staff facilities and storage space; management who skimp on finishes, and decoration and lighting in the rear areas; staff who handle food with the same attitude as factory workers handle metal or cloth or wood. The basic responsibility however must lie with the employer, who should, at a very early stage, plan to facilitate cleaning and maintenance by attention to space, finishes, layout, lighting, fixtures, fittings etc. The Department examines all plans which are submitted, and sends out recommendations and summaries of the food hygiene requirements, but this is often too late to achieve anything other than a compromise because of a reluctance to alter plans at this stage. The first instructions of a client building or converting food premises to his architect should be to consult the local health department at a very early stage - preferably at the sketch plan stage. By doing this the incentive for hygiene is increased and the number of excuses reduced.

A possible solution to this problem would be the registration and prior approval of all food premises before they are allowed to open. Whilst this suggestion is not universally popular it is difficult to refute as an aid to improving and maintaining high standards of cleanliness in food premises. The person who believes in food hygiene and in satisfactory premises has nothing to fear, and the person who is not prepared to comply with good practices and standards should be made to do so before

exposing the public to risk.

Routine inspections, discussions and consultations have been continued, and are still very necessary to maintain reasonable standards.

Meat and Other Foods - Inspections

3 tons 19 cwt. 75lbs 2 oz. of food other than meat inspected in slaughterhouses was condemned and disposed of under controlled conditions at the Council's tip.

There were no special problems under the Imported Food Regulations, 1968, despite the number of bulk containers which required supervision during the year.

On occasions large quantities of frozen foods were condemned or surrendered after breakdown of freezer cabinets. Sometimes the goods were not yet unfit, but were unsaleable due to their extremely perishable condition, and virtual impossibility of safely re-freezing frozen foods.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

264 samples of various foods (including samples of milk, ice cream, butter, cream, artificial cream and meat) were submitted for examination.

12 samples, other than ice cream, were found to be less than satisfactory, although in no cases were pathogenic organisms found. High plate counts, and the presence of E. Coli and/or coliforms did, however, indicate contamination, and the need for greater care in handling the products.

The 12 samples included cream, cream cakes, and meat products.

The results of the ice cream samples were as follows:-

Grade	I	II	III	IV
Ice Cream	56	16	8	6

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

405 samples were taken during the year of which 15 proved unsatisfactory.

<u>Article</u>	<u>Formal or Informal</u>	<u>Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity</u>	<u>Observation</u>
Beef Patties	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified label altered
Pork sausages	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified
Pork sausages	Informal	Deficient in lean meat	Manufacturer notified
Pork sausages	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified
Pork sausages	Informal	Deficient in lean meat	Manufacturer notified
Malt vinegar	Informal	Contained undeclared added salt	Manufacturer notified Labels altered
Beef Patty	Formal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified Explanation offered and accepted
Steak and kidney pie	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified New machinery installed and size of pie altered
Beef stew with vegetables	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified Procedure overhauled
Irish stew	Informal	Inaccurate label	Labels altered
Rden Vale Fresh Cream	Informal	Poor quality	Manufacturer notified Stock distribution checked

EXHIBIT 10 - 10-10-10

154 samples of various foods (including samples of milk, ice cream, butter, artificial cream and meat) were submitted for examination. 15 samples, other than ice cream, were found to be less than satisfactory, and in no cases were pathogenic organisms found. With plate counts, presence of E. Coli and/or coliforms did, however, indicate contamination, and need for greater care in handling the products.

The 15 samples included cream, cream cakes, and meat products.

The results of the ice cream samples were as follows:

Grade	I	II	III	IV
Ice Cream	25	16	8	3

EXHIBIT 11 - 10-10-10

105 samples were taken during the year of which 15 proved unsatisfactory.

Article	Source of Information	Nature of Deficiency or Irregularity	Correction
Ice cream	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified label altered
Ice cream	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified
Ice cream	Informal	Deficient in ice cream	Manufacturer notified
Ice cream	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified
Ice cream	Informal	Deficient in ice cream	Manufacturer notified
Ice cream	Informal	Contained unwhipped milk	Manufacturer notified label altered
Ice cream	Formal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified label altered and accepted
Ice cream	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified new machinery installed and size of pipe altered
Ice cream	Informal	Deficient in meat	Manufacturer notified
Ice cream	Informal	Incorrect label	Label altered
Ice cream	Informal	Poor quality	Manufacturer notified Stock inspection checked

<u>Article</u>	<u>Formal or Informal</u>	<u>Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity</u>	<u>Observation</u>
Multi Vitamin tablets	Informal	Low on Vitamin B1	Manufacturer notified Stocks withdrawn
Multi Vitamin tablets	Informal	Low on Vitamin B1	Manufacturer notified Stocks withdrawn
Meatless sauce	Informal	Corrosion of can	Manufacturer notified Stock withdrawn
Sausages	Informal	Contained undeclared preservative	Manufacturer notified Retailer displayed notice

FOOD COMPLAINTS

32 two complaints of unfit food were received. They included moulds in a pork pie, cheeses, sausages, confectionery, beetroot salad, "baps", and a cornish pastie; insects in tinned fruit, tinned rice, dried fruit and dried nuts; discolouration of tinned ham, fruit drink, luncheon meat, and potato crisps; foreign bodies in chocolate products, milk food, lamb tongues, bread, yoghurt and brandy; unusual tasting steak and kidney pie, ham, yoghurt, cheese and bacon; dirty milk bottles; unsatisfactory bottling of milk, and a complaint of too much sugar in honey.

Legal proceedings were instituted under Section 2 of the Act in the following cases:-

Live grubs in dried fruit	Retailer fined £15 with £6 costs
Live grubs in dried chestnuts	Retailer fined £15 with £6 costs
Live grubs in cheese	Retailer fined £25 with £5 costs
Foreign body (plastic) in yoghurt	Manufacturer fined £10 with £10 costs
Mouldy cornish pastie	Retailer fined £40 with £10 costs
Dirty milk bottle	Dairy fined £20 with £8 costs

The grubs in the cheese were of the type known as "cheese skippers" capable of jumping up to six inches.

The number of complaints received appears small in relation to the size of the Borough. There are a number of possible reasons for this - a desire not to cause trouble for an individual, or a sense of loyalty to a particular retailer, or more likely a nervousness at possibly having to appear in court. So far as the first two are concerned, these are matters of judgement by the individual, who should ask herself (or himself) whether the fault was avoidable, or due to indifference - in effect act as her (or his) own magistrate, and then decide whether to report the matter to the Health Department. In the case of nervous apprehension a complainant can be assured that the matter is checked so thoroughly before the Council decide whether or not to prosecute that most companies plead guilty, and the complainant does not have to attend court. If the plea is not guilty the complainant merely has to state where and when the food was bought and where, when and how it was stored and opened - the public health inspector does the rest. By complaining, an opportunity is given for a public health inspector to carry out a searching investigation which travels through the whole of the supply line - retailer, wholesaler, packer or canner or manufacturer and sometimes producer. Illegal or unsound practices can be, and are, brought to light, supervision is increased, methods of storage, package and sale are reviewed, and whether or not a prosecution occurs, there is a jolt passed through the whole system.

Meat Inspection

100% meat inspection was again maintained at the 4 slaughterhouses within the Borough.

There was one incident involving three offences under the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963, but after considering the circumstances and explanations the butcher concerned was given a firm warning and no legal action was taken.

No. of slaughterhouses in the Borough	4
No. of licensed slaughtermen	17
No. of animals slaughtered	22,948
No. of animals inspected (ante and post-mortem)	22,948
Total weight of meat and offal condemned	7 tons 11 cwt. 47 lbs.
Total weight of meat treated for Cysticercus Bovis	1,200 lbs.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows and Calves	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,359	403	41	13,247	5,898
Number inspected	3,359	403	41	13,247	5,898
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	2	3
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	614	244	1	1,242	1,560
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercus	18.2%	60.5%	2.44%	9.3%	26.4%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	5	2	-	-	51
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.14%	0.49%	-	-	0.86%
<u>Cysticercus</u>					
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	11	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with cysticercus	0.32%	-	-	-	-

WATER SAMPLING

101 bacteriological and three chemical samples of town water were submitted for examination. One bacteriological sample was found to be unsatisfactory, but further tests indicated a fault in the sampling - either technique or equipment.

<u>Physical Characters</u>		Colourless pH. 7.4
Solids in Solution (Dried at 180°C)	... ..	360
Solids in Solution after Ignition	... ..	195
Chlorine present as Chloride	... ..	33
Hardness Non-Carbonate as CaCO ₃	... ..	92
Hardness Carbonate	... ..	110
Hardness Total	... ..	202
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	... ..	0.08
Albuminoid Nitrogen	... ..	0.01
Nitrate Nitrogen	... ..	9.3
Nitrite Nitrogen	... ..	0.01
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 27°C)	... ..	0.60
Free Carbon Dioxide	... ..	8
Total Residual Chlorine	... ..	0.05

Supplies were satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality. The water is not liable to plumbo solvency, and fluoridation does not take place. The latter is due to the fact that several local authorities receive water from the North West Worcestershire Water Board, but some disagree with fluoridation.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Council's swimming baths comprise one covered and one outdoor pool, which are interconnected.

The pools' measurements are:-

Indoor Pool: 25 yds. x 10 yds. with a depth of 6 ft. to 3 ft. 6 ins.
Outdoor Pool: 33½ yds. x 10 yds. with a depth of 10 ft. to 3 ft. 6 ins.

both baths being heated.

The source of the water is a private well, with facilities for chlorination (if required) in the rising main to a storage tank. The water is treated by filtration and chlorination, with a four hour changeover in the indoor pool and a six hour changeover in the outdoor pool.

During the year 85 samples (57 bacteriological and 28 chemical) were submitted for examination to the County Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory. In addition to these checks the chlorine and p.H. values of the water is checked at intervals during the day with a colorimeter. Owing to the relatively small size of the indoor pool there is a tendency for a build up of organic impurities to occur at peak periods, and consequently it is necessary to exercise vigilance over the chemical quality of the water in order to ensure satisfactory conditions at these times.

The general cleanliness of the pools, surrounds and dressing rooms was also satisfactory.

For bacteriological tests and chemical analysis of some water were collected for analysis. The bacteriological results were found to be unsatisfactory, but further tests indicated a fault in the sampling - either technique or equipment.

Coliforms
No. 1

Physical Characteristics

360	...	...	Solids in solution (Total at 180°)
105	...	...	Solids in solution after heating
35	...	...	Chlorine present as chloride
32	...	...	Barium hydroxide as CaCO ₃
170	...	...	Barium carbonate
205	...	...	Barium total
0.08	...	...	Ammoniacal nitrogen
0.07	...	...	Alkaline nitrogen
0.3	...	...	Nitric nitrogen
0.07	...	...	Nitrite nitrogen
0.60	...	...	Formic acid (Total at 170°)
8	...	...	Total organic chlorine
0.05	...	...	Total residual chlorine

Results were satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality. The water is not liable to produce coliforms, and chlorination does not take place. The latter is due to the fact that several local authorities receive water from the North West Metropolitan Water Board, but some disagree with chlorination.

ANALYSIS

The Council's existing water supplies are covered and are satisfactory which are interconnected.

The pools' measurements are:-

Indoor pool: 25 yds. x 10 yds. with a depth of 5 ft. to 5 ft. 6 ins.
Outdoor pool: 25 yds. x 10 yds. with a depth of 10 ft. to 5 ft. 6 ins.

Both pools being heated.

The source of the water is a private well, with facilities for chlorination (at present) in the rising main to a storage tank. The water is treated by filtration and chlorination, with a flow chamber in the indoor pool and a flow chamber in the outdoor pool.

During the year 1935 samples (57 bacteriological and 30 chemical) were submitted for examination to the County Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory. In addition to these checks the chlorine and pH values of the water are checked at intervals during the day with a colorimeter. Owing to the relatively small size of the indoor pool there is a tendency for a build up of organic impurities to occur at peak periods, and consequently it is necessary to exercise vigilance over the chemical quality of the water in order to ensure satisfactory conditions at these times.

The general cleanliness of the pools, surrounds and dressing rooms was also satisfactory.

CLEAN AIR ACTS, 1956 and 1968

Industrial

Industry continued its good record in this field, with few complaints. Cupolas occasionally caused concern, in some cases as a result of efforts to minimise pollution, and there were some complaints due to badly fired boilers. Wood fired furnaces also caused heavy smoke on occasions, mainly due to variations in the type of waste which were not matched by variations in the air control. A Nitrogen dioxide discharge continued to give rise to complaint, mainly because of the colour of the emission.

Incinerators, both large and small, caused nuisances, but in all cases the fault was with the operators and not the appliances. The burning of car bodies or other scrap was firmly discouraged.

During the year a general meeting of the Midlands Joint Advisory Council for Clean Air and Noise Control was held in Stourbridge. Part of the proceedings was a visit to a local foundry to see a cupola operating on propane gas instead of the usual metallurgical coke. Members were most impressed by the improvement in the quality of the exhaust gases achieved by this locally developed system.

Not strictly in the smoke class, but certainly pollutants of the atmosphere, were fumes from spraying colour and cellulose. Both were difficult to cure, because in both cases an improvement in the atmosphere outside the workshops could have caused a worsening of conditions inside the workshops. Eventually the removal of one offending outlet plus filtration effected a cure.

There were consultations with architects, heating engineers and management, regarding the installation of new furnaces, but no difficulties were experienced over achieving satisfactory heights of chimneys. There was also consultation with the local Alkali Inspector over local problems, and with regard to the installation of a small furnace for reclaiming aluminium.

Domestic

With the improvement in the supplies of solid smokeless fuels, three further smoke control areas were declared, two of which were confirmed during the year.

No. 28 (Amblecote)	351 houses	29.1 acres	
No. 29 (Pedmore)	305 houses	75.8 acres	Confirmed December, 1971
No. 30 (Wollescote)	3 houses	188 acres	Confirmed December, 1971

The overall situation at the end of 1971 was:-

No. of smoke control orders in operation	29
*No. of dwellings at date of declaration	6,947
No. of acres	1,688.9

* This number has increased considerably due to new development - the actual number of houses in Smoke Control Areas being over 8,000.

No complaints were received, nor observations made, of the burning of smokey fuels in smoke control areas. Unfortunately justifiable complaints were received of very smokey bonfires discharging smoke into neighbours houses. This lack of consideration for the comfort of others is difficult to understand when the obviousness of the nuisance being caused is apparent. Offenders appear to choose warm days or evenings when windows and doors are open, and the smoke hangs low. The choice of site is often equally badly chosen - invariably as far from their own premises as possible, sometimes divided from a neighbours house merely by a fence. Composting and the Council's arrangements for refuse collection should deal with all but the most exceptional gardening problems, and anyone with an intractable problem can obtain advice from the department.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

There were no "new" noises during 1971, but the usual noises continued, possibly to a lesser extent. They included intermittent noise from gas making plant (despite strenuous and costly efforts at alteration), road breakers, compressors used for paint spraying and refrigeration, ventilating air noises, groups, youth

club activities, diesel locomotives, furniture manufacturing and the playing of records into the early hours.

A difficult complaint concerning vibration arose where metal cutting machinery was installed in a warehouse. The effect of this was to set up a distinctly perceptible vibration in the two adjoining houses, even though the noise could only just be heard. Possible remedial measures were both uncertain and prohibitive in cost, and so a "stop" notice was served under Planning legislation. Eventually the houses in question were vacated, their use changed, and the "stop" notice removed. This was one example of effective co-operation between the Planning and the Health Department. In addition there was co-operation in cases of noise from metal cutting at a non conforming factory, and over the extension of an existing factory where the extension was likely to cause a noise nuisance.

Towards the end of the year there was co-operation with other local authorities and Aston University in starting a noise level survey covering the whole of the West Midlands.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Clinic - Orchard Lane, Lye

	Smoke Filter Microgrammes/ Cubic Metre		Sulphur Volumetric Analysis So ₂ Microgrammes Cubic Metre		Ins. Rain	Deposit Gauge Tons per square mile		
	Highest	Average	Highest	Average		Total Undissolved Matter	Total Dissolved Matter	Total Solids
Jan.	311	87	202	84	3.98	5.67	9.80	15.47
Feb.	175	65	161	64	1.48	4.77	6.20	10.97
March	114	43	111	62	1.89	8.71	6.53	15.24
April	129	48	374	115	2.36	11.80	5.96	17.76
May	49	28	461	212	1.69	14.98	4.14	19.12
June	32	11	382	106	2.76	9.87	3.97	13.84
July	23	13	147	55	2.68	15.17	4.07	19.24
August	76	38	161	71	3.07	11.40	4.74	16.14
Sept.	114	45	213	79	0.91	6.56	4.54	11.10
Oct.	57	25	188	81	2.33	6.00	4.14	10.14
Nov.	280	72	220	91	2.99	6.79	3.38	10.17
Dec.	242	68	355	105	1.26	5.66	4.80	10.46

See graph overleaf

ANALYTICAL DATA

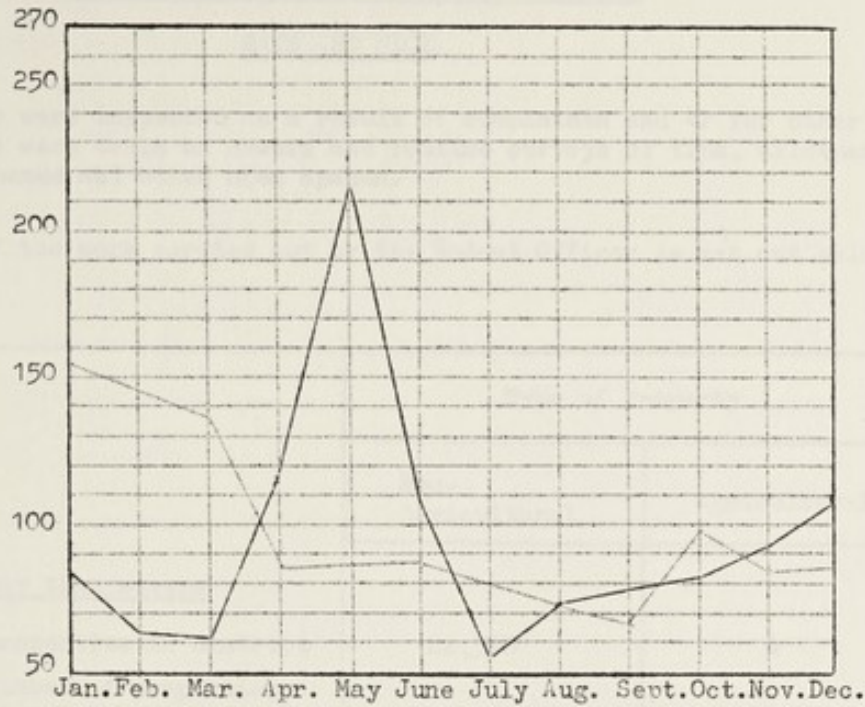
Blank - Organic Compounds

Sample No.	Height	Area	Chromatographic Analysis		Inj. Vol.	Report Data		
			Highest	Average		Unidentified Peaks	Identified Peaks	Total Area
10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
10.16	10.16	10.16	10.16	10.16	10.16	10.16	10.16	10.16
10.17	10.17	10.17	10.17	10.17	10.17	10.17	10.17	10.17
10.18	10.18	10.18	10.18	10.18	10.18	10.18	10.18	10.18
10.19	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.19
10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20
10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21
10.22	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.22
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10.24	10.24	10.24	10.24	10.24	10.24	10.24	10.24	10.24
10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
10.26	10.26	10.26	10.26	10.26	10.26	10.26	10.26	10.26
10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27
10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28
10.29	10.29	10.29	10.29	10.29	10.29	10.29	10.29	10.29
10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.31
10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.32
10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33
10.34	10.34	10.34	10.34	10.34	10.34	10.34	10.34	10.34
10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36
10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37
10.38	10.38	10.38	10.38	10.38	10.38	10.38	10.38	10.38
10.39	10.39	10.39	10.39	10.39	10.39	10.39	10.39	10.39
10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40
10.41	10.41	10.41	10.41	10.41	10.41	10.41	10.41	10.41
10.42	10.42	10.42	10.42	10.42	10.42	10.42	10.42	10.42
10.43	10.43	10.43	10.43	10.43	10.43	10.43	10.43	10.43
10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44
10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45
10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46
10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47
10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48
10.49	10.49	10.49	10.49	10.49	10.49	10.49	10.49	10.49
10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50

Graph continued

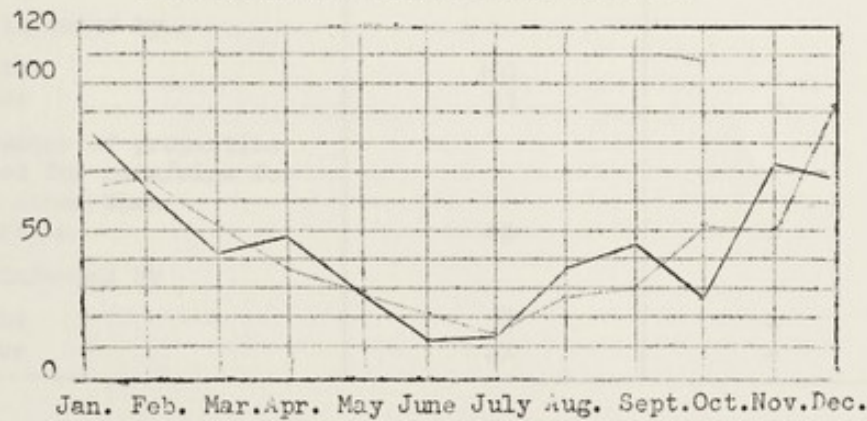
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Microgrammes/
Cubic Metres



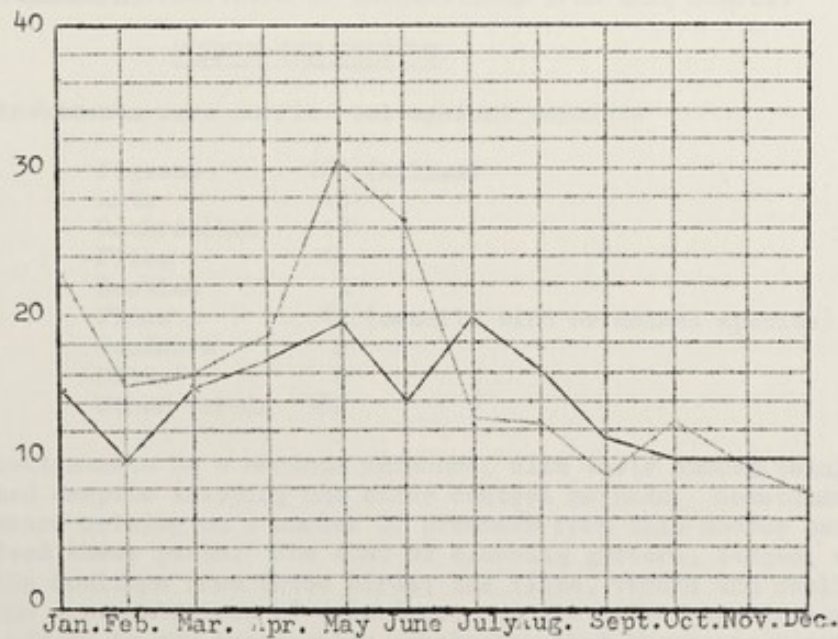
Volumetric Analysis - Sulphur Dioxide
Average daily reading/month

Microgrammes/
Cubic Metre



Smoke Filter - Average daily reading/month

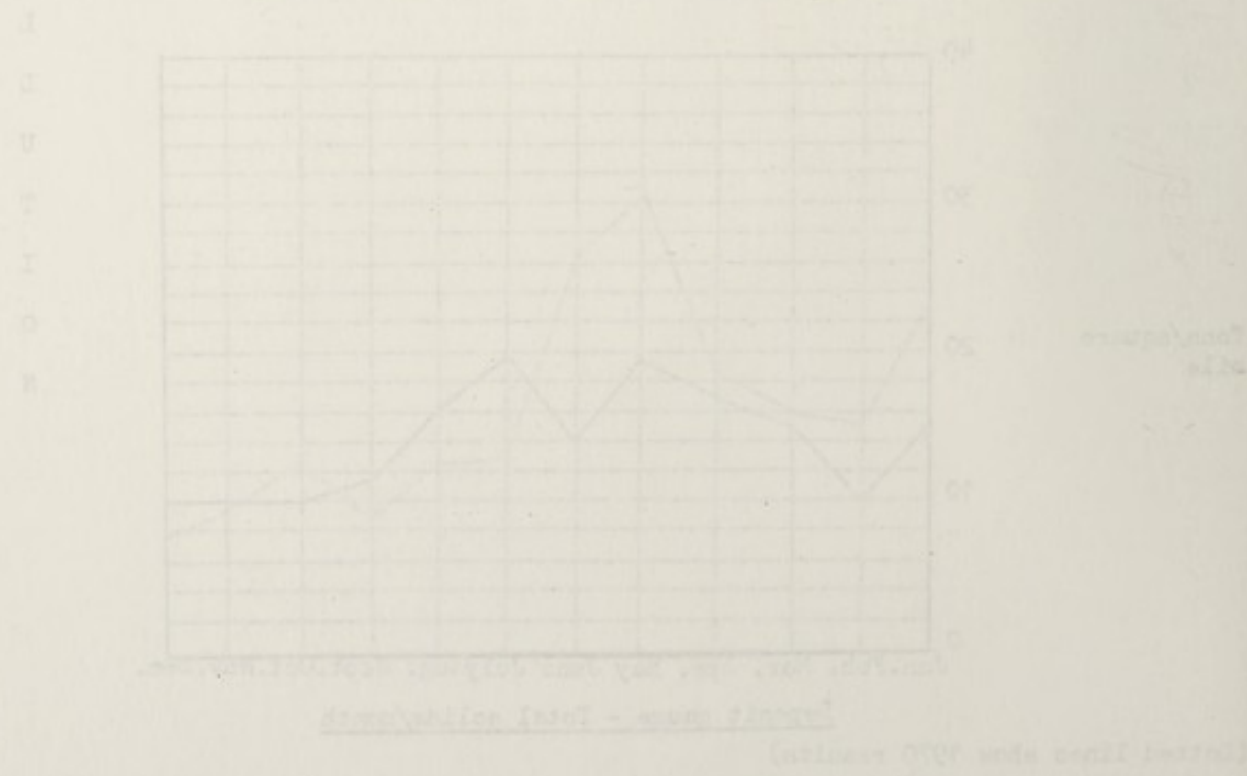
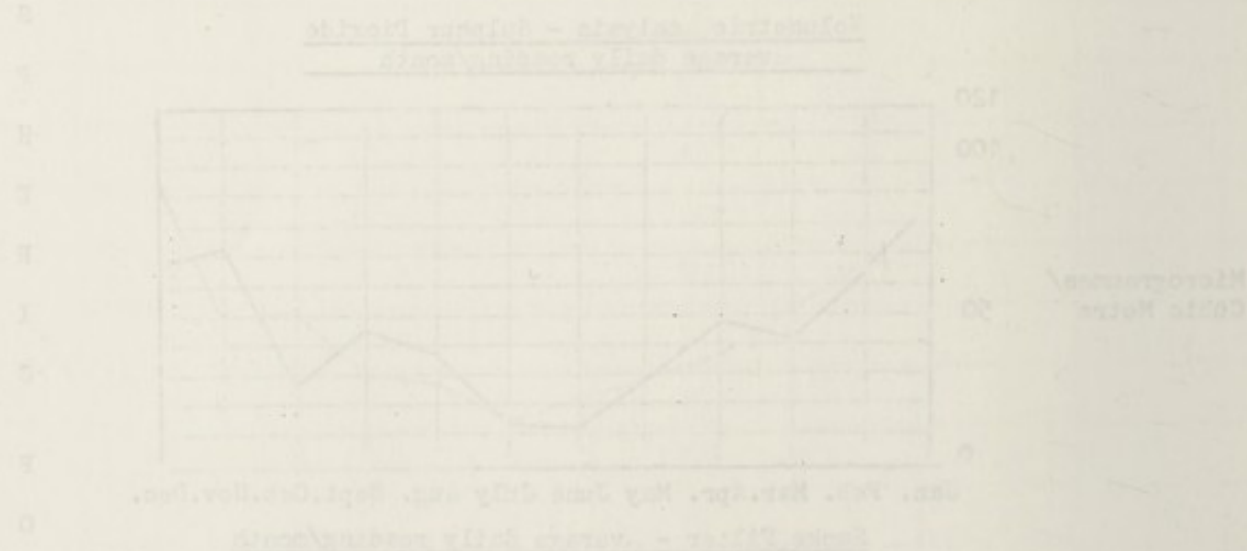
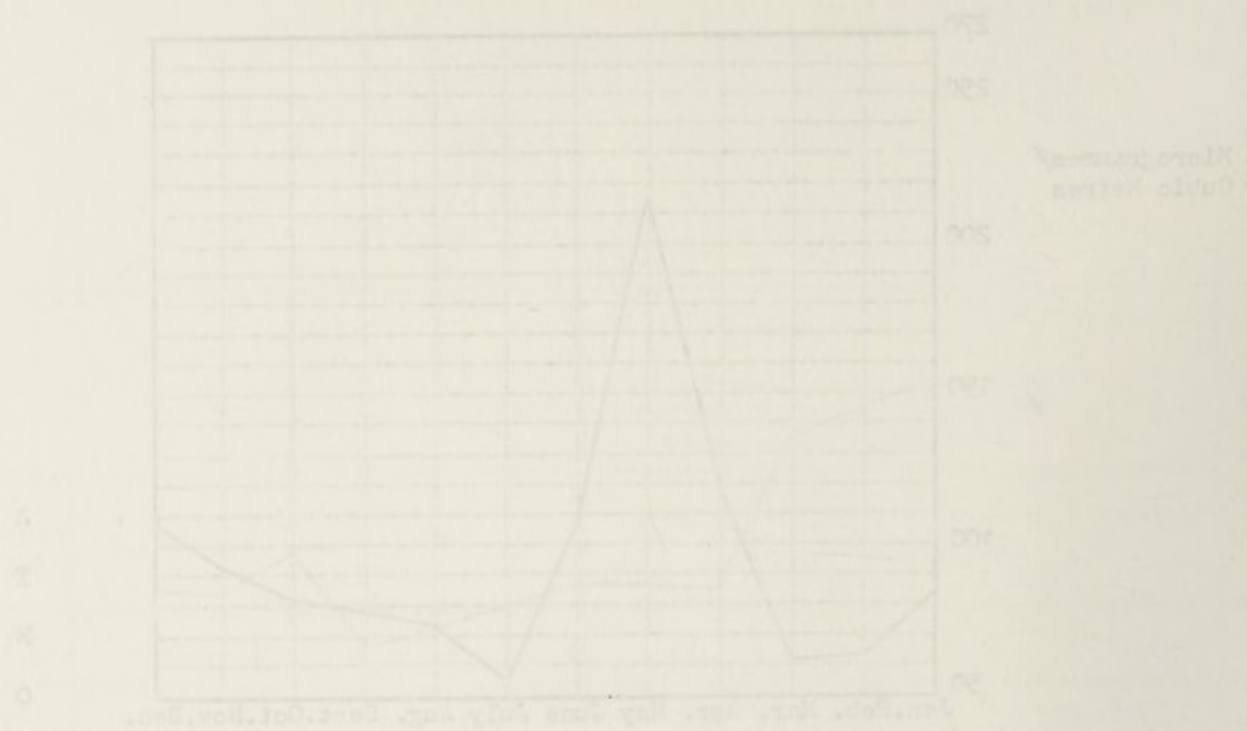
Tons/square
mile



Deposit gauge - Total solids/month

(Dotted lines show 1970 results)

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PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

RATS AND MICE

737 premises were inspected as a result of complaints and 42 for other reasons. In addition there were tests of sewers and routine surveys of tips, allotments, canal and river banks and other open spaces.

A summary of the work carried out by the Rodent Officer is set out below.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
<u>Properties other than sewers</u>		
1. Number of properties in district	22,510	4
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	737	-
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	109	-
(ii) Mice	53	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats/mice for reasons other than notification	42	-
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	18	-
(ii) Mice	21	-

Based upon the amount of poison laid and consumed an estimated total of 1,500 rats and 550 mice were destroyed during the year. There were no large infestations, and sewer treatments showed no reservoirs of infestations from this source.

VERMIN INFESTATION

The following treatments were carried out against vermin:-

Pigeons	160 (killed)
Ants	13
Cockroaches	18
Flies	14
Beetles	3
Fleas	12 (usually bird or animal species)
Woodworm	2
Mites	6
Other vermin	162

Feral pigeons continued to be a serious nuisance, with their numbers being constantly replenished despite trapping and other control methods. Some blame for the serious nuisance arising on a number of premises from this source must be borne by those who feed these pests. The cost of cleaning gutters, ledges, window cills and walls of the foulings from these birds; the flies, vermin and smell arising from the nests and the accumulations of droppings; and the number of diseases carried by them all add up to the inescapable conclusion that these are vermin on a par with rats and mice, and must be treated as such.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1928

98 licences were issued as follows:-

- 67 to store Petroleum Spirit only
- 6 to store Petroleum Spirit and Cellulose
- 22 to store Petroleum Mixtures in containers
- 2 to store Petroleum Mixtures in bulk
- 1 to store Petroleum Spirit in containers

These licences authorised the storage of 287,375 gallons of petroleum spirit and 308,690 gallons of petroleum mixture. No licences were cancelled during the year and none were transferred.

Licence fees amounted to £412.

Tests of tanks other than new tanks were as follows:-

<u>No. of tanks tested</u>	<u>No. which were satisfactory</u>	<u>No. failed</u>	<u>No. discontinued (other than those failing test)</u>
11	10	1	0

OTHER LICENCES

Pet Animals Act, 1951 3
Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963 1

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

215 visits, which included 72 general inspections and re-inspections were carried out. Every newly registered premises received a general inspection.

As a result of the co-ordination of inspections, food shops are now inspected under all appropriate Acts at the same time. The number of visits shown above represent visits made exclusively under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Six accidents were reported.

No exemptions were granted.

TABLE A - REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises (1)	Number of premises newly registered during year (2)	Total No. of registered premises at end of year (3)	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during year (4)
Offices	8	216	19
Retail shops	14	472	32
Wholesale shops, warehouses	3	35	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	98	14
Fuel storage depots	-	1	4
TOTALS	25	822	72

98 licenses were issued as follows:-

- 67 to store Petroleum Spirit only
- 5 to store Petroleum Spirit and Cellulose
- 25 to store Petroleum Spirit in containers
- 2 to store Petroleum Spirit in bulk
- 1 to store Petroleum Spirit in containers

These licenses authorized the storage of 257,375 gallons of petroleum spirit and 305,600 gallons of petroleum mixture. No licenses were cancelled during the year and none were transferred.

Licence fees amounted to \$412.

Tanks of kinds other than new tanks were as follows:-

No. of tanks tested	No. which were satisfactory	No. failed	No. discontinued (other than those failed last)
17	16	1	0

STATION (LOCATION) OF 1955

For details see 1955
Annual Summary of the Department, 1955

TABLE 2. SHORT NO. OF TANKS AT 1955

572 visits, which included 95 general inspections and 100 investigations were made out. Every newly registered premises received a general inspection.

As a result of the co-operation of inspectors, food shops are now exempted under all appropriate acts of the law. The number of visits made above requirement visits was approximately under the Oilshops, Shops and Heavy Premises Act.

Six accidents were reported.

No exemptions were granted.

TABLE 3 - REGISTERED AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
No. of Premises	Number of registered premises during year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during year
25	2	216	19
1 shop	14	475	35
oil shops, warehouses	3	35	3
ing establishments	-	98	14
public, offices	-	-	-
storage depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	22	465	32

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES

215

TABLE C - ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1,024
Retail shops	1,382
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	254
Catering establishments open to the public	330
Canteens	12
Fuel storage depots	11
TOTAL	3,013
Total - Males	1,051
Total - Females	1,962

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	25	15	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	312	142	15	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	337	157	15	-

1961

TABLE 3 - ANALYSIS BY CATEGORY OF VESSELS WHICH WERE IN REGISTERED PORTS
AT END OF YEAR

Class of Vessels (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offshore	1,457
Small boats	1,385
Wholesale Department, Warehouse	254
Working establishments open to the public	330
Gasoline	15
Local storage boats	11
TOTAL	3,452
Total - Motor	1,031
Total - Sailing	1,065

REGISTERED VESSELS ON THE REGISTERED PORTS BY TYPE AND YEAR, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

Number of Registered Vessels	Inspection	Number on Register	Occupation Registered
(1) Vessels in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by the local authority	15	15	-
(2) Vessels not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	145	145	15
(3) Other vessels in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-ports' vessels)	-	-	-
TOTAL	160	160	15

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp- ector (4) | By H.M. Insp- ector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4		-
Overcrowding (S.2.)				
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)				
Sanitary conveniences				
(a) Insufficient				
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	11		-
(c) Not separate for sexes				
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)				
TOTALS	15	15	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

No outworkers were notified during the year.



