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Contributors

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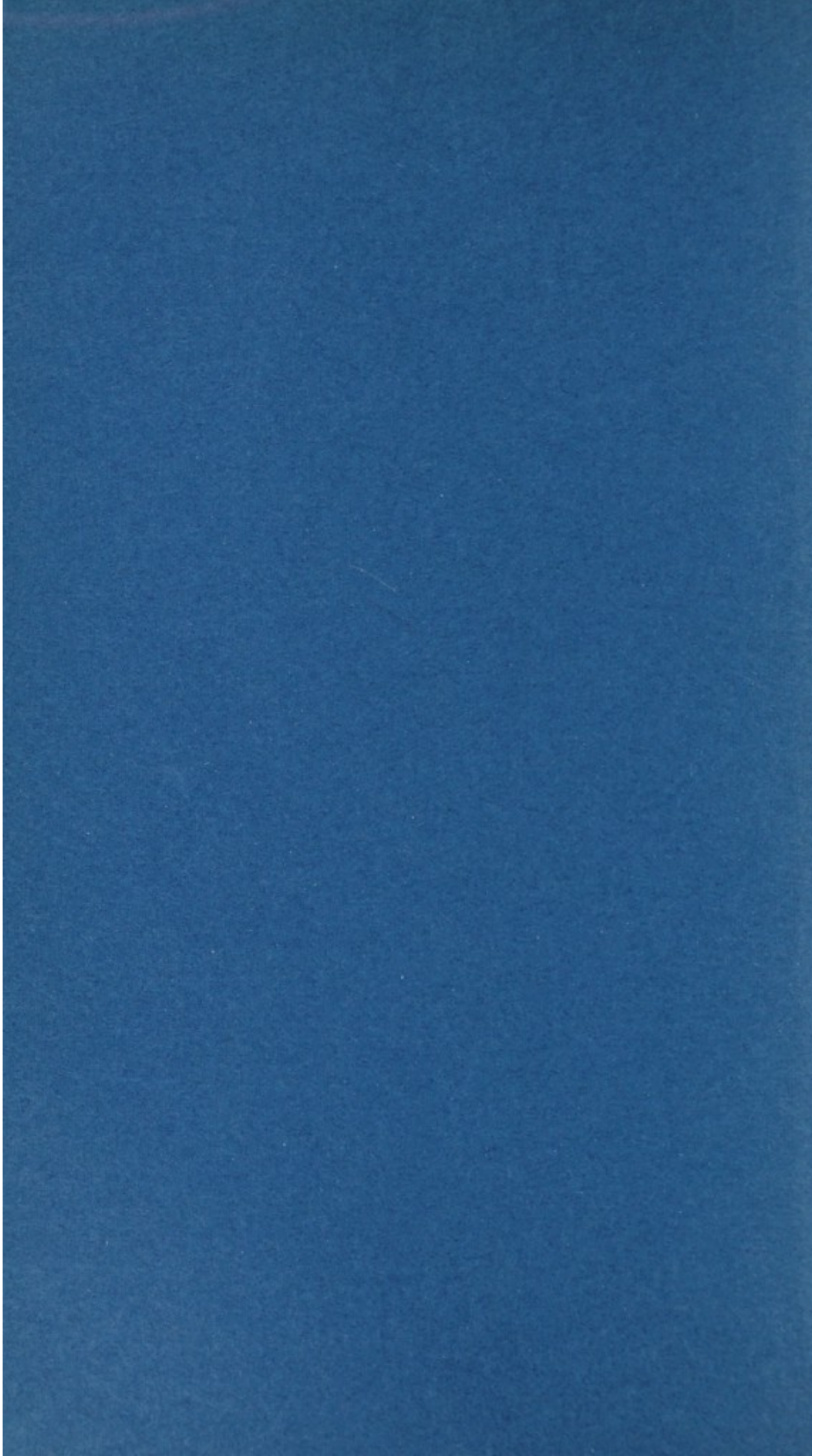
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY



THE HEALTH OF WARLEY

1967

ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



County Borough of Warley

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1967

RICHARD J. DODDS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health, Chief Welfare Officer,
Principal School Medical Officer.

W. L. KAY, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector.



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Knowle House, Home for Aged Persons

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Houses in Multiple Occupation Sub-Committee:

Chairman: Alderman N. C. Niven, B.A.

Councillor S. G. Richards
Alderman R. L. Pritchard

Councillor W. Carter
Councillor N. W. Phillips

Health (Improvement of Dwellings) Sub-Committee:

Chairman: Alderman N. C. Niven, B.A.

Councillor S. G. Richards
Alderman R. L. Pritchard

Councillor N. W. Phillips
Councillor Mrs. R. Starkie

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

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

Richard J. Dodds, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:*

R. F. Joanes, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers:

Sheila Carroll, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
J. G. Vaccaro, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers:

Patricia W. R. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.
(part-time)

Joan C. McEwan, M.B., Ch.B. (to 30.6.67)
Christeen Barnabas, M.B., Ch.B. (to 9.6.67)

Chest Physicians (part-time):

A. Wilson Russell, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Margaret Sheldon, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (to 23.7.67)
Helena O'Hara, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (from 24.7.67)

Principal Dental Officer:

J. Charlton, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), B.D.S.

Deputy Principal Dental Officer:

R. Bell, B.D.S.

Dental Officers:

Mrs. E. M. Prosser, B.D.S. (to 30.9.67)
Mrs. J. B. White, B.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. L. Kay, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

F. T. Harrison, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. J. Mason, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Welfare Officer:

T. A. B. Milward, D.M.A.

Chief Administrative Assistant:

F. D. Hipkiss, A.R.S.H.

Senior Administrative Assistant:

S. Astley (to 6.10.67)

S. de Wit (from 7.10.67)

Administrative Assistants:

T. K. Boston

S. de Wit (to 6.10.67)

Miss K. M. Dunnaker (from 1.5.67)

G. A. Fox, D.P.A.

J. Seward (to 5.4.67)

L. Whittard

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

J. P. Little (to 13.8.67)

J. J. McCourt (from 1.10.67)

Principal Nursing Officer:

Miss M. Wainwright, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., J.P.

Supervisor Midwifery Service:

Mrs. M. S. Fletcher, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Supervisor Home Nursing Service:

Mrs. D. Grainger, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Senior Chiropodist:

M. Ablott, M.Ch.S.

Chiropodists:

J. Gill, M.Ch.S.

Miss R. Lockett, L.Ch.

Chief Ambulance Officer:

H. E. Cranmer

Matron, "The Hollies" Children's Home: Mrs. M. M. Burrows, S.R.N.

Superintendent, "Beech Croft": C. L. Melliush

Matron, "Beech Croft": Mrs. M. M. Melliush

Superintendent, "Knowle House":

H. Murphy (to 23.10.67) M. C. Geary (from 12.11.67)

Matron, "Knowle House":

Mrs. J. Murphy (to 23.10.67) Mrs. M. J. Geary (from 12.11.67)

Acting Superintendent, "Hill Crest":

M. W. H. Wooldridge (from 1.12.67)

Matron, "Hill Crest": Mrs. B. E. M. Wooldridge, S.E.N.

Matron, "Garden Lodge": Mrs. A. Smith

Matron, "Parkdene": Miss G. M. Bishop

Supervisor, "Albert Bradford Centre":

Mrs. S. A. Reeves, N.A.M.H.T.D.

Supervisor, Tividale Junior Training Centre:

Mrs. E. J. Boot, N.A.M.H.T.D.

Public Analyst: C. N. Grange, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Deputy Public Analyst: R. K. Chalmers, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
CRADLEY HEATH,
WARLEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors for the
County Borough of Warley**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

One of the duties of a Medical Officer of Health is the preparation of an Annual Report which is regarded by the Ministry of Health as "specially valuable as a source of information about the state of the public health of the area". Therefore in accordance with the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959 and Circular 1/68 of the Ministry of Health I have pleasure in presenting my second Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Warley.

After the turmoil of amalgamation of authorities, the moving of offices and the cases of Smallpox which occurred during the nine months that Warley was in existence in 1966, the year under review was less dramatic. It was one of equalisation and consolidation of the new services though some of the desired progress was not made due to financial stringencies which indeed caused some temporary cuts in pre-existing services.

Ministry of Health Circular 1/68 asks for particular information on the progress of certain services. Firstly on the co-ordination and co-operation of the Health Department services with those of hospitals and family doctors. Warley is of course in a peculiarly difficult position in relation to co-operation with hospital services in that there is no general hospital within the area with the result that patients have to attend very many hospitals situated around the periphery of the borough. A shortage of nursing staff has prevented the initiation of any attachment or liaison schemes between the nursing staff and family doctor; further reference is made to this matter under the "Care of Mothers and Young Children".

Secondly, a word on the scheme for the notification of congenital defects apparent at birth. Arrangements are in operation for details of congenital malformations observed at birth to be sent to me and onward each month to the Registrar General. As may be seen from a note included later in the report there were 56 such babies reported during 1967, the commonest malformation being talipes (club foot), congenital dislocation of the hip and spina bifida. There were eight children reported with spina bifida and it might be said that many more of these children survive because of the great advances in neonatal surgery. Unfortunately they represent an increasing problem for their parents and for the various local authority services which do everything possible to assist in their care.

Thirdly, I have been asked to report on the action taken by the Council to secure fluoridation of the water supplies. The principle of fluoridation was approved by the Local Health Authority some time ago but because nearly all the water supply to the Borough comes from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company which also supplies a large number of neighbouring authorities it has not been possible to make any progress at all until the remaining authority has agreed to their supplies being similarly treated. It seems particularly unfortunate that a decision taken by one local health authority can prevent the correction of this deficiency in the water supply of another area and thus delay by years the great improvement in children's teeth which occurs when they are born and brought up in an area with an adequate amount of fluoride in the water.

MATTERS OF LIFE AND DEATH

It is not my practice to burden an introductory letter with statistics but it may be useful for Members to be aware of trends which point to the state of health of the community for which we have a responsibility. Valid comparisons with 1966 are really not possible if only because these would have to relate to a nine month period. However in 1967 there was a slight rise in the birth rate against the national trend, and an improvement in the infant mortality rate. Every year, with one exception since I first became a medical officer of health in 1955, I have had to report that there had been an increase in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung, which is now the commonest form of cancer. This year was no exception. One hears it said "he is smoking himself to death"—this is only too literally true for thousands of men and increasing numbers of women. As, however, the process takes 20 or more years to accomplish, benefits the taxpayer enormously and presumably provides some pleasure to the individual, it can hardly be classed as suicide in the accepted sense of the word. Smoking is, of course, not the only cause of lung cancer but it is by far the most important; conversely the production of lung cancer is not the only harmful effect of tobacco smoke. There is well-documented evidence of the relationship of cigarette smoking with chronic bronchitis, coronary heart disease and even in the case of women with the production of underweight babies and an increased incidence of still birth. The long continued decline in the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis showed an unwelcome reversal but this is the experience in a number of areas of high immigration. In the other direction it is pleasing to record a falling trend in the deaths from leukaemia.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Work in this field has been hampered by a serious shortage of health visiting staff which during the year fell from the full time equivalent of 18 health visitors to 15½. Arrangements have, however, been made to increase the number of suitably trained nurses to be sponsored on the Health Visitors Training Course to four, in the hope that this will reverse the downward trend. At present, however, the health visiting staff stands at about 50% of the authorised establishment. This staffing shortage has prevented a recommendation being

made that there should be closer integration of health visitors and general medical practitioners but it is hoped that before long it will be possible for one or more health visitors to be seconded to work part time with groups of general practitioners and deal directly as far as possible with all their cases which lie within the county borough area. After an initial trial period it may well be possible to extend this further, but, of course, as there are many fewer health visitors than medical practitioners with practice premises in Warley it is unlikely to be possible to offer this help to single handed practices. Steps are already being taken for the midwifery staff to work even more closely with general practitioners by attending their ante-natal clinics. District nurses, of course, already work very closely with the doctors and no doubt ways will be explored for developing this further.

The Infant Welfare Clinics continued to be very well attended and they are now staffed from the medical point of view almost exclusively by part time medical officers paid on a sessional basis. There is an increased concentration on quarterly examinations of infants and children who are especially liable to impaired health for various reasons.

There was a continued heavy demand for day nursery places, the only provision made by the Authority being the day nursery section of the Hollies Children's Convalescent Home which is situated in the eastern part of the County Borough. The question arises whether provision ought to be made in another part of the borough so that mothers who need the services of a day nursery can also benefit. This matter is raised because of the increasing concern which is being felt for the welfare of children who are left in the care of neighbours or otherwise while their parents go to work. There are a small number of registered child minders and increasing interest is being taken in the development of play groups which if properly run can provide a very useful service. In the residential section of "The Hollies" there has been a steady increase in the number of children looked after though the period of residence has been reduced as a matter of policy which has resulted in the number of patient-days falling as steadily as the total numbers of children has increased. The facilities which can be provided at "The Hollies" are essentially of a reception nature as it was not designed as a long stay home for children.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

This was a "running-in" year for the new service after the staffing difficulties of 1966. It was apparent from the first that a service with three 24 hour stations operating in a borough the size of Warley had advantage in some respects but on the other hand was not the cheapest way of running the service. It is expected that the matter will be looked at in detail next year. There was a marked increase in the amount of work done by the service compared with the previous year.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

During the year there was a considerable increase in the number of referrals of mentally ill patients and the consequent work of the

mental welfare officers was not made any easier by the fact that such patients have to be admitted to three separate mental hospitals according to their place of residence. Patients from the western part of the borough still have to go to St. George's Hospital, Stafford, a journey of some 35 miles. The distance of this hospital obviously makes it much more difficult for patients to be visited regularly by their relatives. It had been hoped that the catchment areas of hospitals serving Warley would have been revised not later than April of the year but apparently this was not possible.

More children were referred by the Local Education Authority as being incapable of benefitting from education within the school system. It is doubtful, however, whether this represents a significant increase, it is more probable that the increase in the number of special examinations which occurred have resulted in more ineducable children coming to light. In any event as a result of these referrals there have been waiting lists at the two junior training centres during the year, a situation which is likely to persist until it is possible to build a new adult training centre which in turn will enable the re-distribution of accommodation to take place at the Albert Bradford Centre, a combined junior and senior training centre.

A WORD ON TUBERCULOSIS

An explanation is indicated on the form in which the figures on tuberculosis are given in this year's report. People suffering from tuberculosis are cared for by three chest physicians and the appropriate combined statistics are to be found in the body of the text. In addition to this Dr. Russell, who looks after residents in the Smethwick area, has supplied his usual more detailed analysis of the work of his clinic. This has been included in this Report even though comparable detail is not available for the rest of the Borough. A picture for the Borough as a whole is one of a disturbing increase in tuberculosis when it might have been expected that the steady reduction in the disease which has taken place since the Second World War would have continued. It will be seen that a substantial majority of new cases of the disease have occurred among immigrants originating in the Indian Sub Continent.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

At the end of January it proved possible to start a Cervical Cytology Clinic to deal with a small number of patients a week. There had been some considerable pressure from a section of the community for this service to be started but the hospital facilities were limited for the actual examination of the slides. Even with the limited facilities available it was found that the waiting list quickly diminished and some publicity had to be undertaken and the catchment area of the clinic had to be extended in order to keep the flow of patients up to the number of slides which could be examined in hospital. It is hoped that additional pathological facilities will be made available next year.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

The annual statistics published by the Institute of Municipal Treasurers for the Local Health Services for 1966/67 are always of interest. Before anything further is said about them a word of caution has to be expressed as these figures may not be as strictly comparable as they appear to be in that different authorities have differing practices in, for example, the amount of central administration expenses allocated to the various services. However, subject to this reservation a comparison of the nett expenditure per 1,000 population in Warley compared with the average of the other county boroughs shows that on day nurseries, health visiting, home nursing, vaccination and immunisation, training centres, domestic help service and administration, we spend less than the average, while for child welfare centres, midwifery and ambulance service we spend more.

To look into more detail at the above average costs—for child welfare centres the higher cost is almost certainly due to an almost complete provision of ad hoc buildings, nearly all of which are purpose built. Midwifery—the cost in Warley is somewhat above the average, probably due to the very adequate staffing in relation to the number of cases attended. Ambulance Service—this was shown in the report as the second most expensive of the county borough services per 1,000 population. While there is no doubt that this will be examined in detail during the next year it can be said that the bulk of the expenditure in the Warley service (or indeed in any service) is on wages and salaries. Another factor which is material is the fact that the authority maintains two 24-hour sub-stations in addition to a 24-hour headquarters ambulance station.

WELFARE SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

During the year a shortage of finance prevented plans which had been made for the equalisation of welfare services throughout the borough being brought to fruition, but improvements were made and steps were taken to set in train further improvements.

A large proportion of the money being spent on the welfare services—perhaps too large—goes on providing residential accommodation for those in need of it in local authority welfare homes. Warley is in the unenviable position of having almost the smallest number of places per thousand population in welfare homes. Fortunately, and no doubt for this reason, the Ministry of Health has intimated that they would be prepared to grant loan sanction to enable one welfare home to be constructed each year for the next three years, which would make a perceptible impact on the position. However, the demand for such accommodation grows apace and indeed there is no doubt it grows faster than the provision of new accommodation, which accelerates the demand further. Even greater efforts will have to be made to enable old people to remain longer in their homes with the aid of local health and welfare authority supported services or alternatively to live in suitable bungalows and flatlets, assisted where possible by wardens living nearby who can exert a degree of supervision in a good neighbourly way.

It is satisfactory to be able to report on a build up in the welfare services for the Blind during the year and I include also in the appropriate section of the report an interesting account of the development in the services for the deaf which is based on information supplied by Mr. Ashton of the Birmingham Institute for the Deaf which undertakes after care services for the Warley deaf and hard of hearing. It was not possible to arrange for an expansion of the four-day-a-week mobile meals service to all parts of the Borough over the year as had been hoped. This had to be deferred until 1968.

Finally, it is a pleasure to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to other Chief Officers and Heads of Departments for their co-operation and interest in the work of the Department throughout the year. My warm thanks are due to all members of the staff for their continued good work during the year and especially to those who have assisted with the body of the text of this Annual Report.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD J. DODDS,

Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT

1967

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

Area: 9,471 acres.

Population (Registrar General's estimate, mid-year 1967): 169,440.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(supplied by Registrar General)

1967

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	3,082
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LIVE BIRTHS:

Males	1,546
Females	1,483

								3,029
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------

Illegitimate live births included in total live births	195
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.44
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Live birth rate per 1,000 population	17.87
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Area comparability factor (births)	1.01
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Live birth rate as adjusted by factor	18.05
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

STILL BIRTHS:

Males	32
Females	21

								53
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

Illegitimate still births included in total still births	4
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Still birth rate per 1,000 population	0.31
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Still birth rate per 1,000 total births	17.20
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DEATHS:

Males	993
Females	856

								1,849
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------

Deaths per 1,000 population	10.91
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Area comparability factor (deaths)	1.20
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Death rate as adjusted by factor	13.09
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INFANT DEATHS:

Under 1 year of age: Males	—Legitimate	38
	Illegitimate	3
	Females—Legitimate	22
	Illegitimate	...	...	3
	Total	...	...	66

Under 4 weeks of age	...	...	...	41
Under 1 week of age	...	...	...	36
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	21.17
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	30.77
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	21.79
Neo-natal mortality rate	...	...	...	13.54
Early neo-natal mortality rate	...	...	...	11.89
Perinatal mortality rate (<i>i.e.</i> , still births plus deaths under 1 week of age per 1,000 total births)	28.88

MATERNAL DEATHS

Maternal deaths per 1,000 total births	0.65
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PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	Number of Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population
	1967	1967
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	665	392.5
Cancer—Lung, bronchus	118	69.6
Other main sites	271	159.9
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System...	229	135.2
Bronchitis	141	83.2
Pneumonia	117	69.1
Accidents	57	33.6
Suicide	17	10.0
Leukaemia	10	5.9
Tuberculosis, respiratory	12	7.1
Tuberculosis, other	4	2.4

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OBSERVABLE AT BIRTH

According to figures supplied to the Registrar General 56 babies were born in the Borough during the year with malformations observable at birth. The most common of the 71 malformations observed were:

Talipes	...	...	...	14
Spina bifida	...	...	...	8
Dislocation of hip	...	...	...	8
Cleft palate	...	...	...	4
Mongolism	...	...	...	4

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARLEY DURING 1967

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	4 wks. Under & 4 under		AGE IN YEARS									
			1-4 wks.	1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	
1. Tuberculosis (respiratory) ..	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	2
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
2. Tuberculosis, Other ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic Disease ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
6. Meningococcal Infestions ..	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	M	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	M	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	14	8
	F	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	9	11
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	M	99	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	22	42	23	8
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	7	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	11	12	5
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	6	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	M	65	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	4	23	22	12
	F	93	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	11	20	29	24
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	1
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
16. Diabetes ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	9
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	M	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	18	36	36
	F	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	10	40	78
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ..	M	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	23	72	85	59
	F	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	54	60
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	M	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	7	9
	F	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	16
20. Other Heart Disease ..	M	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	10	10	37
	F	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	10	17	71
21. Other Circulatory Disease ..	M	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	12	13	12
	F	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	9	21
22. Influenza ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia ..	M	60	5	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	9	18	16
	F	57	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	11	34
24. Bronchitis ..	M	105	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	33	28	36
	F	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	8	18
25. Other Diseases of Res- piratory System ..	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	4
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	3
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea ..	M	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations ..	M	8	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	9	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined Diseases ..	M	51	15	3	1	—	2	1	1	2	8	5	13	—
	F	57	10	2	—	1	2	1	4	2	7	8	20	—
33. Motor Vehicle accidents ..	M	12	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	3	1	1
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2
34. All other accidents ..	M	18	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	3	1	1	6
	F	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	14
35. Suicide ..	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	3	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS—All causes ..	M	993	23	18	8	—	10	13	26	87	257	280	271	—
	F	856	18	7	3	3	7	11	17	52	104	236	398	—
		1849	41	25	11	3	17	24	43	139	361	516	669	—

No deaths were recorded from the following causes:

4. Diphtheria.
5. Whooping Cough.

7. Acute Poliomyelitis.
8. Measles.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Services continued to be provided at the following premises:

	No. of Infant Welfare Clinics per week
Tabernacle Clinic, Oldbury	1
"The Hollies" Clinic, Oldbury	2
Bleakhouse Road Clinic, Oldbury	2
St. James's Church Hall, Oldbury	2
Mace Street Clinic, Cradley Heath	2
Harvest Road Clinic, Rowley Regis	1
Carlyle Road Clinic, Rowley Regis	2
Elm Terrace Clinic, Tividale	2
Firs Clinic, Smethwick	2
Cape Clinic, Smethwick	2
Holly Lane Clinic, Smethwick	2
Stanhope Road Clinic, Smethwick	2

During the year work was started on the erection of a new clinic, to be known as the Whiteheath Clinic, to which the Infant Welfare Clinics now held at St. James's Church Hall will be transferred next year.

CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

The full range of services provided for expectant and nursing mothers was continued during the year.

Ante-natal clinics for women who were to have their babies at home were conducted exclusively by domiciliary midwives from April, 1967. Previously, some such clinics had been undertaken by medical officers but in view of the small numbers of patients involved and financial stringencies their employment for the purpose of ante-natal care was discontinued. However, the staffing of ante-natal clinics by midwives only is common practice. The ante-natal care of mothers to be confined in hospitals remained in the hands of their general practitioners and the hospital medical and midwifery staff. The staff from St. Chad's continued their session at the Firs Clinic for women to be confined in that hospital. A number of requests were received from General Practitioners for midwives to assist them at ante-natal clinics held at their surgeries and wherever possible such requests were acceded to.

The weekly Relaxation Classes for expectant mothers held at a number of clinics were conducted by midwives; at the Firs Clinic they were held by a health visitor and, in the case of St. Chad's patients, by a physiotherapist from the hospital. The Mothercraft Classes held by health visitors at several clinics in conjunction with the Relaxation Classes continued to hold the interest of the mothers. The post-natal examination of mothers, both confined in hospital and at home, six weeks after the baby's birth remained the responsibility of their General Practitioner.

Health education of expectant and nursing mothers included demonstrations by nutritionists, information on food values and advice on infant weaning. A display of toys was given at a number of clinics to show what kinds of toys are suitable for infants at various stages up to the age of five, how they aid the child's development, and what safety factors should be considered with regard to toys. A film in the use of the contraceptive pill was also shown.

The portable tape recorder used to convey messages of health educational content to Indian mothers in their own language, of which mention was made in my last year's annual report, received some Press publicity. It continues to be a most useful means of communication.

Health Education classes for Indian mothers by an Indian interpreter continued to take place and were well attended. A course of 21 subjects dealing with various aspects of health education was given, illustrated by film strips, including one in Punjabi on Family Planning.

As last year a grant was made to the Birmingham Diocesan Council for Family and Social Welfare and during the year financial responsibility was accepted for the maintenance of 7 unmarried expectant mothers in maternity homes outside Warley.

DENTAL TREATMENT

Mr. J. Charlton, Principal Dental Officer reports:

"The expansion of the dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children has been hampered in 1967 by the continued shortage of staff. Pre-school children have been given the highest priority, and growing numbers of them are being referred to the dental service from the welfare clinics.

Our programme of dental health education has continued throughout the year in close co-operation with the welfare clinics. This year, for the first time, we have been able to start topical fluoridation of children's teeth. This is a most valuable measure of preventive dentistry which, while by no means eliminating decay, does reduce the incidence of dental caries by 15—20%. It is hoped that this service will be expanded next year with the recruitment of another Dental Auxiliary.

There has been no great increase in the amount of treatment provided for pre-school children with the important exception of fillings, which have nearly doubled during the year. This trend is most important since it is vital for the health of the child to preserve the deciduous dentition for as long as possible.

The dental health of pre-school children certainly gives cause for concern. It is tragic that some young children have rampant decay within a very short time of their teeth erupting, and there is no doubt that the use of undiluted vitamin syrups in comforters and allowing children to have a considerable amount of sweets and biscuits results in a great deal of suffering.

A tremendous amount of education in dental health combined with fluoridation of the water supply and a fully staffed dental service are required to combat dental disease in Warley's young children."

DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS IN WARLEY FROM 1st JANUARY—31st DECEMBER, 1967

PART A—ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

Number of Visits for Treatment during Year:

	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	263	65
Subsequent Visits	295	208
Total Visits	558	273
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year ...	4	12

Treatment provided during the Year:

Number of Fillings	273	86
Teeth Filled	249	78
Teeth Extracted	536	275
General Anaesthetics given	173	20
Emergency Visits by Patients	25	20
Patients X-Rayed	2	15
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from teeth (Prophylaxis)	32	17
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	61	—
Teeth Root Filled	—	1
Inlays	—	—
Crowns	—	—
Number of Courses of Treatment Completed during the Year ...	180	36

PART B—PROSTHETICS

Patients Supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time)	11
Patients Supplied with Other Dentures	10
Number of Dentures Supplied ...	25

PART C—ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	—
--	---

PART D—INSPECTIONS

	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Patients given First Inspections During Year	A. 338	D. 69
Number of Patients in A and D above who required Treatment	B. 293	E. 68
Number of Patients in B and E above who were Offered Treatment	C. 261	F. 68

PART E—SESSIONS

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (*i.e.* Equivalent Complete Half Days) Devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Patients:

For Treatment... ..	72
For Health Education	—

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

At the end of the year the midwifery staff consisted of the Supervisor of the Midwifery Service, one Senior Midwife and 17 Midwives. During the year one of them qualified as a teaching midwife increasing to three the number of midwives qualified to teach pupil midwives on the district for Part II of their midwifery examination. Two others became qualified to take relaxation classes for expectant mothers and altogether five midwives did in fact hold such classes.

Towards the end of the year a number of enquiries were received from general practitioners for midwives to assist them at their surgeries with ante-natal work. Such enquiries are welcomed but so far co-operation has only been achieved in one instance where general practitioner and midwives together undertake a weekly ante-natal session in one of the local authority clinics.

The midwives equipment was improved by the introduction of three of the latest Entonox machines which administer gas and oxygen in a stabilised mixture. These machines will gradually replace the gas and air equipment.

The Birmingham Regional Hospital Board continued their valuable help in finding hospital accommodation in cases where the expectant mother had failed to make arrangements for her confinement in good time and home confinement was inadvisable for medical or social reasons.

Details of the work done by the municipal midwives are as follows:

	1967
Number of bookings	1,060
Ante-natal visits	3,042
Deliveries attended	838
Nursing visits... ..	19,112
Gas and air administration	252

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Premature and low weight infants born at home are looked after by the domiciliary midwives during the first ten days of life. Afterwards they become the responsibility of the health visitors. No difficulties are experienced in securing admission to hospital should this be necessary. An incubator is constantly kept in readiness at the Ambulance Headquarters for the conveyance of premature infants to hospital. During the year 224 babies were born prematurely, 24 of these were stillbirths. Of the remaining 200 live births 171 were born in hospital and 29 at home or in a nursing home. The table on page 21 gives further details.

HEALTH VISITING

During the year there was a further decrease in the number of Health Visitors employed. The full time equivalent of 18 at the beginning of the year fell to 15½ at the end of the year, which is only half of the official establishment. It was possible, however, to sponsor four nurses for the Health Visitors Training Course which commenced in September 1967 and it is hoped therefore that 1968 will see an improvement in the situation.

The work of the Health Visitors is reflected in the following details of visits made:

	1967
To expectant mothers	320
To children born in 1967	7,494
To children born in 1962-1966	15,954
Other visits	5,742

In addition they carry out duties for the Local Education Authority in the School Health Service.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Twenty-two Infant Welfare sessions continued to be held each week. Owing to cuts which had to be made in the financial estimates Medical Officers had to be withdrawn from three Infant Welfare sessions in clinics with the smallest attendances. The second weekly session at these clinics continued to be staffed by doctors and subsequently it was found necessary for one clinic to be again staffed by medical officers for both sessions.

Details of attendances were as follows:

	1967
Children who attended at least once	5,070
Total number of attendances	50,238

NUMBER OF PREMATURE BIRTHS—1967

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS	
	Born at home or in a nursing home												Born	
	Born in hospital						Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day							
	Total births (1)	within 24 hrs. of birth (2)	in 1 and under 7 days (3)	in 7 and under 28 days (4)	Total births (5)	within 24 hrs. of birth (6)	in 1 and under 7 days (7)	in 7 and under 28 days (8)	Total births (9)	within 24 hrs. of birth (10)	in 1 and under 7 days (11)	in 7 and under 28 days (12)	in hospital (13)	at home or in a nursing home (14)
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz. ...	12	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. ...	27	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ...	45	2	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. ...	84	1	2	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
6. TOTAL	171	11	6	2	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	22	2

1 = 1,000g, or less. 2 = 1,001—1,500g. 3 = 1,501—2,000g, 4 = 2,001—2,250g. 5 = 2,251—2,500g.

CHILDREN "AT RISK"

Special attention is given to infants attending the Infant Welfare clinics and who are considered to be "at risk" by birth, hereditary and environmental conditions. They are examined at three-monthly intervals and their physical and mental developments are carefully assessed. Also an invitation to attend the clinic is sent to all children attaining their first birthday. It is now thought to be more useful to examine a child at the age of one instead of three as was the previous practice, so that defects found can be referred to the appropriate quarter for treatment at an earlier age.

SUPPLY OF DRIED MILK AND OTHER FOODS

Ministry of Health welfare foods and proprietary brands of dried milk and other foods continued to be sold at Infant Welfare Centres.

Details of Ministry of Health welfare foods sold during the year are as follows:

National Dried Milk (tins)	37,179
Orange Juice (bottles)	31,123
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	2,635
Vitamin A & D Tablets (packets)	1,068

FAMILY WELFARE COMMITTEE

The co-ordinating arrangements for the prevention of the neglect of children in their own homes continued to operate as last year. The details were outlined in my 1966 report; briefly the Family Welfare Committee deals with policy involved in work with families who have more than their share of problems. The actual case work is co-ordinated by two area sub-committees which function as case conferences and some of whose members also meet as often as necessary to deal with acute problems which so often occur and recur in this field of work.

The Chairman of the main Committee is the Medical Officer of Health with the Children's Officer deputising as necessary; the Deputy Medical Officer of Health is Chairman of the East Sub-Committee and the Deputy Children's Officer Chairman of the West Sub-Committee. Secretarial duties are undertaken by the Family Case Workers assisted by staff from the Children's and Health Departments.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

This service continued to be based at the Edward Cheshire Nurses Home where calls on the service from general practitioners and hospitals are received Mondays to Fridays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (telephone No. 021-558 0953). At all other times including Saturdays and Sundays, all messages are taken by the control room at the Ambulance Headquarters (telephone No. 021-558 3021).

At the end of the year there were one Senior Home Nurse and 24 Home Nurses under the control of the Supervisor of Home Nurses. The following figures give an indication of the work done during the year:

Visits made during the year	...	...	...	69,029
Number of new patients	...	...	...	1,897
Number of patients deceased	...	...	...	179
Remaining at end of period	...	...	...	502

Bathing Attendants make a useful contribution to the service by relieving Home Nurses of tasks, such as bathing of certain patients, which do not require the skills of a trained nurse. For a short time during the year two such attendants were employed, but most of the time only one could be retained owing to recruiting difficulties.

Plans are in hand to start a Night Sitting Service in 1968. The purpose of this service is to provide relief at night to relatives and friends of patients critically ill at home and requiring full time attention. It is hoped to recruit four suitable women for this work. They will be under the control of the Supervisor of the Home Nursing Service.

The laundry service for incontinent patients continued to operate, the linen being collected and delivered by the Baths Department and laundered at Rolfe Street Baths laundry in Smethwick. 279 patients, including 86 new cases received the benefit of this service which is free of charge.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following are numbers of records of vaccinations against smallpox during 1967.

	Vaccinated		Re-vaccinated	
	General Practitioners	Clinics	General Practitioners	Clinics
0— months	—	—	—	—
3— ”	2	—	—	—
6— ”	14	2	—	—
9— ”	26	4	—	—
1— years	474	983	—	—
2— ”	111	82	7	2
5— ”	42	26	29	56
15 years and over	58	9	248	15
	<hr/> 727	<hr/> 1106	<hr/> 284	<hr/> 73

VACCINATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Protection against these three diseases is usually given by inoculation with a primary course of triple vaccine in infancy followed later by a re-inforcing dose against diphtheria and tetanus.

The following numbers of inoculations for 1967 include those notified by the Local Executive Council as having been given by General Practitioners.

	Primary Courses	Re-inforcing Doses
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus ...	2,624	1,208
Diphtheria and Tetanus	257	1,592
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	23	45
Tetanus	107	96

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The details of vaccinations against poliomyelitis for 1967 shown below include those notified by the Local Executive Council as having been given by General Practitioners. Salk vaccine is used for injections. Vaccine of the Sabin type is administered orally and is now generally preferred and regarded as a better protection against the disease.

PRIMARY COURSES	Injections	Oral doses
Children born in 1967	3	867
1966	18	1,286
1965	12	136
1964	5	79
1960-1963... ..	7	327
others under 16	31	32
others over 16	6	26
BOOSTER INJECTIONS AND DOSES	80	2,547

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

From the figures given below for 1967 it will be seen that some 15% of the children skin tested produced a positive reaction to tuberculin, which indicates that they had been in contact with the disease. This in turn shows that tuberculosis is still prevalent within the community and how important it is that parents should avail themselves of the opportunity of having their children protected against the disease. Therefore, although nearly 88% of the parents accepted vaccination, it is regrettable that 12% did not give the necessary consent for this protection of their children. The children with positive reactions are referred to the Chest Physician. With few exceptions it is found that they are not suffering from the disease and that, in fact, they have built up a natural resistance against it. Children with negative reactions to the skin test are then given B.C.G. vaccine. Vaccination is offered to school children at the age of 13.

No. of eligible children	...	...	...	...	1,761
No. of children whose parents gave consent	...	...	...	...	1,547
Percentage acceptance	...	...	...	...	87.8
No. known to be tuberculin positive before test	...	...	...	...	18
No. tuberculin tested	...	...	...	...	1,529
No. found tuberculin positive	...	...	...	...	236
Percentage tuberculin positive	...	...	...	...	15.4
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	1,194
No. of children referred to Chest Physician	...	...	...	...	236

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Following the first nine months of the amalgamation, 1967 saw the Ambulance Service settling down to steady routine and progress.

STAFF

The relationship between staff and management remained good. A full complement of staff was maintained as follows:—1 Chief Ambulance Officer, 1 Deputy Chief Ambulance Officer, 2 Station Officers, 12 Shift Leaders, 40 Drivers, 5 Control Assistants, 1 Mechanic, 1 Assistant Mechanic, 2 Part-time Cleaners, 1 Part-time Typist.

There was a small turnover of staff. Difficulties of replacement were only experienced in the case of the mechanic when it was several weeks before a replacement could be found. Three male members of the Control Room staff resigned and were replaced by three female staff who have settled in very well.

Promotion examinations were held for the first time and proved to be a boost to the morale of the driving staff by showing that opportunities for promotion were open to them in their own service. Out of fifteen candidates five were successful in attaining the required level. One of the successful candidates was later promoted to the rank of Shift Leader.

STATIONS

The three Ambulance Stations at Smethwick, Oldbury and Rowley Regis functioned effectively, but one centrally sited station would be more economical and efficient. The stations remained 24 hours operational, with one fully equipped emergency ambulance at each station always available for any type of call throughout the day and night.

VEHICLES

In February six new B.M.C. sitting case ambulances were received to replace four of the older vehicles, making a total fleet of 20 ambulances. Unfortunately one of the larger dual purpose vehicles was involved in an accident and had to be scrapped and has not yet been replaced.

SUMMARY OF PATIENTS CARRIED, MILEAGE AND FUEL

	1967
(A) Number of journeys	28,796
Patients carried	66,142
Sitting patients	51,894
Stretcher patients	14,248
Miles travelled	325,490
Motor spirit consumed (gallons)	21,524
Cases per vehicle	3,982
Average miles per gallon	15.12
Average miles per vehicle	17,471
First aid cases treated on station	321
 (B) Number of patients conveyed:	
Highway	882
Home	809
Works	318
School	89
Recreational	242
Suicides	80
Street Fighting	58
Maternity	1,116
Emergencies	677
Out-patients	51,054
Admissions	4,027
Discharges	1,992
Infections	164
Mental	164
Handicapped, chargeables and others	4,470

Patients figures show a steady increase over last year, no doubt due to General Practitioners making more use of day care and physiotherapy units.

CIVIL DEFENCE AND AMBULANCE RESERVE

In July, Local Authorities became responsible for providing ambulance services in war. Full time ambulance personnel were required to undergo training in order to form an ambulance company together with recruits of the ambulance reserve. Training courses commenced in October and approximately 20 men were instructed in the basic requirements of Civil Defence. One Commer Civil Defence ambulance was lent to us by the Home Office together with the necessary equipment.

“THE HOLLIES” DAY NURSERY AND CHILDREN’S CONVALESCENT HOME

The demand for places in the Day Nursery section of “The Hollies” has remained well in excess of the 35 places available and as a result there is still a considerable waiting list. The total number of attendances in 1967 was 6,331 as compared with 5,552 in 1966.

There are 25 beds in the residential part of "The Hollies" which serves as a convalescent home for debilitated children and as a short stay home for children taken into care by the Children's Department of local authorities. The Warley Children's Committee reduced their reservation of ten beds in 1966 to five for 1967. Should that Committee at any time require more places, then any unoccupied beds would be available to them.

Numbers of children accommodated during 1967 are as follows:

	Present at 1/1/67	Admitted		Discharged		Remaining at 31/12/67
		Under School Age	School Age	Under School Age	School Age	
Convalescence ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Care ...	1	5	3	6	3	—
Education Committee— Warley ...	1	—	2	—	2	1
Children's Committee— Warley ...	10	9	18	12	22	3
Other Local Authorities ...	3	18	66	15	61	11
	<u>15</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>15</u>

From the following figures it will be seen that whereas over the last four years there has been an increase in the number of children resident at the home during the year, there was a decrease in the number of patient days; children are staying for shorter periods.

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of children resident during year... ..	65	80	122	139
Number of patient days ...	6,883	6,481	6,032	5,969
Average number of children in residence	18.8	17.8	16.5	16.3
Average number of patient days per child	106	81	49	43

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

Persons who, in their own homes, look after children under the age of five for reward must be registered with the local health authority, except if the number of children to whom they are not related does not exceed two or if they do not come from more than one household. Premises other than private dwellings where children are received to be looked after must also be registered. In connection with registration the local health authority may impose requirements with regard to supervision, accommodation and equipment.

At the end of the year there were on the register two nurseries, four play groups and three child-minders. Inspections are made from time to time by senior members of the medical and nursing staff.

NURSING HOMES

Nursing homes have to be registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Conduct of Nursing Home Regulations, 1963. There is only one nursing home in Warley which provides accommodation for twenty patients and is regularly inspected by the Principal Nursing Officer.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The number of persons who received chiropody treatment during the year was 1,355 and details of treatments given are as follows:

TREATMENTS—AT CLINICS:	1967
Children under 5 	16
School children 	1,161
Expectant and nursing mothers 	8
 Other patients:	
Under 65—male 	114
female 	529
Over 65 —male 	1,376
female 	6,199
 DOMICILIARY TREATMENTS 	 536

The figures for the full year 1967 show only a small increase over those for the first nine months of Warley and there was a considerable decrease in the number of domiciliary treatments. This is due to the fact that for financial reasons the services of part-time chiropodists had to be discontinued from 1st April.

A charge of 7s. 6d. per treatment is made, but in August it was decided that handicapped persons should be added to the categories receiving treatment without charge. These categories are now:

- (1) children, and students not in receipt of a salary;
- (2) persons over 65 years of age;
- (3) women under 65 in receipt of retirement pensions;
- (4) handicapped persons;
- (5) cases where payment would cause financial hardship.

CONVALESCENT CARE

This service is available to patients who do not require treatment but who would benefit from a stay at a convalescent home. Usually it is given on the recommendation of the general practitioner or the hospital almoner. The stay at the convalescent home is normally for a period of two weeks. Patients are required to contribute towards the convalescent home fees according to their ability to pay. In appropriate cases no charge is made and fares to and from the home are sometimes also met by the Corporation. During the year 109 recommendations were received and 69 persons were in fact admitted to convalescent homes.

LOAN OF SICK ROOM EQUIPMENT

The service is based on the Edward Cheshire Nurses' Home, 2 Bearwood Road, Smethwick (telephone 021-558 0953). Articles can be borrowed on the recommendation of the family or hospital doctor between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.45 p.m. Mondays to Fridays and 9-30 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. on Saturdays. Where necessary it is possible for bulky articles to be delivered to the patient's home on Saturday mornings. Old age pensioners excepted, a nominal deposit is required which is refunded on return of the articles in reasonable condition.

During the year 1,407 articles were issued. The breakdown of this figure is shown in the following table:

Air Rings	....	....	....	....	....	....	97
Bed Pans	....	....	....	....	....	....	139
Bed Rests	....	....	....	....	....	....	164
Mackintosh Sheeting	....	....	....	....	....	....	186
Urinals	....	....	....	....	....	....	97
Bed Cradles	....	....	....	....	....	....	96
Wheelchairs	....	....	....	....	....	....	99
Feeding Cups	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Commodes	....	....	....	....	....	....	225
Beds	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Mattresses	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Lifting Pulleys	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Bed Linen	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
Bed Tables	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	176
							1,407

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY SERVICE

Authority for the setting up of a cervical cytology service was given by the Ministry of Health in Circular 18/66. The object of the service is the earliest possible detection of cancer of the cervix uteri (neck of the womb). This is one of the most common forms of cancer in women and its detection in the earliest stages offers excellent prospects for treatment and cure. The service in Warley was started in January, 1967, and women of 25 years of age and over were advised by Health Visitors and invited through press and poster publicity to apply for a smear test. It is regrettable that the initial response was not great and was followed by a falling-off in demand. Among the women who made application and were given an appointment there were very few who did not attend. Under present arrangements they will be recalled for further tests at five yearly intervals. A weekly session was held at one or other of two clinics. Specimens taken were examined and reported on by the pathology laboratory of Dudley Guest Hospital.

The following are the figures relating to this service in 1967:

No. of women attending and tested	...	...	704
No. of positive cases found...	...	...	1

FAMILY PLANNING

The Corporation does not itself provide a Family Planning service but gives financial assistance to the existing voluntary organisations within the Borough. These are the Oldbury and District Family Planning Association which holds sessions at the Bleakhouse Road Clinic on Wednesdays and 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of the month from 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (1st and 3rd Tuesdays for advice on intra-uterine devices, 6-30 p.m.—7-30 p.m.) and the Smethwick Family Planning Association which holds sessions at the Holly Lane Clinic on Thursdays from 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (1st and 3rd Wednesdays of the month for intra-uterine devices). The clinics are made available to the Associations free of charge.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The overall supervision of the Home Help Service rests with the Home Help Organiser. She undertakes special responsibility for the former Smethwick area in assessing the needs of applicants for the service and supervising the work of the Home Helps. In the remainder of the borough this work is undertaken by the Assistant Home Help Organiser. At the end of the year the number of Home Helps employed was 194, working some 4,500 hours per week, that is on average approximately 23 hours per Home Help per week. There were only 7 Home Helps who were working full time.

During the year service was provided in 1,222 cases, including 358 new cases. Special home help assistance was made available, free of charge, to a number of problem families with a view to training in method and home management.

Shown below are the categories of persons assisted, from which it will be noted that the number of persons over the age of 65 is 1,085, that is 88.8% of the total.

CASES ATTENDED	1967
Aged 65 years and over	1,085
Aged under 65:	
Tuberculosis and Chronic Sick	73
Maternity	23
Others	41

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The functions of the Local Health Authority in this field consist of establishing a comprehensive community care service for all types of mentally disordered patients not requiring hospital treatment, and to patients after discharge from hospital. This service includes such matters as provision of training centres, residential accommodation, social clubs, holidays and help given by mental welfare officers with the varied problems of the mentally disordered and their families.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Health Committee, through the Mental Health Subcommittee, is responsible to the Council for the Mental Health Services which are administered by the Medical Officer of Health through his staff.

STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION

The establishment of the Mental Health Section provides for a Senior Mental Welfare Officer, a Deputy Senior Mental Welfare Officer and four Mental Welfare Officers and a Social Worker. Mr. J. Little, Senior Mental Welfare Officer retired on 13.8.67 and was replaced by Mr. J. J. McCourt on 1.10.67. Two mental welfare officers left during the year and due to financial cuts one officer could not be replaced during the year. The movement and shortage of staff has meant a bigger call on the existing staff, particularly where night and weekend stand-by duties were concerned, and in addition the community care visiting programme has had to be curtailed as well. Generally the field work is undertaken by the Deputy Senior Mental Welfare Officer and the other Mental Welfare Officers but the overall casework supervision is done by the Senior Mental Welfare Officer in addition to his normal duties.

The admission of the mentally ill patients to hospital is made in accordance with the address of the patient and can be to no less than four hospitals within the West Midlands, as follows: St. George's Hospital, Stafford; Barnsley Hall, Bromsgrove; All Saint's and Highcroft Hospitals, Birmingham. Similarly the permanent care of mentally subnormal patients is provided for at St. Margaret's and Monyhull Hospitals, Birmingham. The varying distances between hospitals (10—35 miles) causes considerable inconvenience not only to patients and their relatives but also the to mental welfare officers in the carrying out of their statutory duties.

CONSULTANT SERVICES

The services of Consultant Psychiatrists from admitting hospitals are readily available for domiciliary visits and in addition a weekly out-patients clinic for the mentally ill is held by Dr. L. Zollman from Barnsley Hall at Oldbury each Tuesday afternoon. Dr. E. Jacoby of Highcroft Hospital attends an out-patients clinic at St. Chad's Hospital, Birmingham on Wednesday afternoons weekly and alternate Friday afternoons at the Firs Clinic, Smethwick.

Consultant services for mentally sub-normal children are held at Holly Lane Clinic, Smethwick, the first Monday in each month by Dr. Buchan of St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr and for adults in the same clinic bi-monthly by Dr. Roith, Dr. Liu and Dr. Bainton from Monyhull Hospital, Birmingham.

MENTAL ILLNESS

During the year, new cases of mental illness were notified to the department as follows:

Source of Referral	M.	F.	Total
General Practitioners	115	114	259
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	19	36	55
Hospitals, after or during out-patients or day treatment	23	37	60
Police and Courts	24	5	29
Other sources	81	86	167
	<u>262</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>570</u>

No case was reported under the age of 16 years.

While many people are admitted to mental hospitals informally without assistance from the Department, the Mental Welfare Officers arranged for the admission of mentally ill patients to hospital under the provision of the Mental Health Act, 1959 as follows:

Informally	110
Under Section 25	41
Under Section 26	8
Under Section 29	59
Under Section 136	3

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

During the same period, new cases were brought to the notice of the mental welfare officers as follows:

Source of Referral	Under age 16		16 and over		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
General Practitioners	—	—	25	36	61
Hospitals	—	—	10	15	25
Local Education Authority	21	19	—	—	40
Police and Courts	—	—	1	1	2
Other sources	—	—	53	53	106
	<u>21</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>234</u>

Of this number 49 patients were found to be severely subnormal.

GUARDIANSHIP—SECTION 33 OF THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

There are 1 male and 7 female severely sub-normal adults under the guardianship of the Warley County Borough Council and all these have been placed under the supervision of the Guardianship Society of Brighton.

TRAINING CENTRES

There are two purpose built training centres within the Borough and these provide a full range of appropriate training facilities. The Tivdale Junior Training Centre provides 75 places for trainees of both sexes up to the age of 16 years. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 75 and the average attendance was 62. The Albert Bradford Junior and Adult Training Centre provides 38 places for Juniors and 47 places for Adults. There were 48 juniors and 6 adult trainees from other Local Authorities attending the Centre during the year. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 84 and the average attendance at the Junior Training Centre was 30 and the Adult Training Centre was 36. In addition 24 trainees from this authority attend Netherend Adult/Junior Training Centre, Mogul Lane, Netherend, Worcestershire and 19 trainees attend Audnam Adult Training Centre, Audnam, Dudley. All trainees are transported to and from the Centres. Seaside holidays have been provided for 77 trainees during the year. The number awaiting admission to training centres at the end of the year was 4 juniors and 2 adults.

CARE AND AFTER CARE

During the year ended 31st December, 1967, the Mental Health Staff made 2,921 after-care visits to mentally ill patients and 2,058 visits to the homes of the mentally sub-normal.

At the end of the year the number of persons remaining under the care of the local authority was 1,347 as follows:

	M.	F.
Mentally ill aged 16 and over	485	549
Elderly mentally infirm	—	1
Sub-normal—under age 16	32	23
Sub-normal—16 and over	55	40
Severely sub-normal—under age 16	45	32
Severely sub-normal—16 and over	46	39
	<hr/> 663	<hr/> 684

The provision of temporary residential care in hospital was made for 30 severely sub-normal patients to enable their relatives to have a holiday.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1. TUBERCULOSIS

The following table on the incidence of tuberculosis within the Borough during 1967 has been collated from information supplied by the three Chest Physicians, Dr. A. Wilson Russell for the Smethwick area, Dr. H. O'Hara for the Oldbury area, both at the Firs Chest Clinic, and Dr. A. W. B. MacDonald for the Rowley Regis area at "The Clinic", Parsons Street, Dudley.

New Cases added to Register—						
Warley	....	....	....	....	....	94
Transfers In	....	....	....	....	....	11
Total						105
Cases taken off Register—						
Deaths	....	....	....	....	....	24
Discharged recovered	....	....	....	....	....	96
Transfers Out	....	....	....	....	....	24
Total						144
Number left on Register on 31st December						
						1,014
Sputum Positive cases during year	....	....	....	....	....	42
Total attendances	....	....	....	....	....	6,546
Attendances of new patients	....	....	....	....	....	1,785
New cases—						
Respiratory	....	....	....	....	....	80
Non-respiratory	....	....	....	....	....	25
Total						105
New cases—Immigrants only						
Indian	....	....	....	....	....	48
Pakistani	....	....	....	....	....	13
Jamaican	....	....	....	....	....	6
Irish	....	....	....	....	....	2
Arab (Aden)	....	....	....	....	....	3
Gambian	....	....	....	....	....	3
Total						75

More detailed information regarding the work in the Smethwick area was supplied by Dr. Wilson Russell, as follows:

Smethwick Chest Clinic—Work during year 1967

New Cases added to Register—							
						1967	1966
Smethwick	....	....	....	....	....	76	44
Transfers In	....	....	....	....	....	10	11
Total						86	55
Cases taken off Register—							
Deaths	....	....	....	....	....	17	18
Discharged Recovered	....	....	....	....	....	61	58
Transfers Out	....	....	....	....	....	14	9
Total						92	85

	1967	1966
Number left on Register 31st December	453	459
New Smethwick Cases Percentage change	+72.7%	-45%
Sputum Positive Cases during year	33	21
Sputum Positive New Cases	18	8
"Infector Pool" 31st December	6	5
Total Attendances	4,551	4,031
New Patients	1,204	941
X-Rays	3,887	3,656
Mantoux Tests (Routine 1:1000)	1,111	939
Nurses Home Visits	930	867
Secretary's letters and Reports to Doctors	2,981	2,895
B.C.G. Vaccinations (contact children)	112	64
Mantoux Positive Percentage all ages	30.7	44.7
Immigrants Percentage of New Cases—		
Smethwick	75	59.1
Transfers In	90	56.4
New Non-Respiratory Cases	23	11

Method of Finding New Smethwick Cases

Referred by General Practitioners	22	14
Referred by Hospitals	25	18
Contact Examinations	17	7
Mass Radiography—		
Doctors' Cases	6	2
Surveys	2	1
Other Sources (Factory and School Doctors)	4	2
Total	76	44

Classification of New Cases

	Smethwick Residents				Transfers In			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
RA1	8	4	12	24	1	—	4	5
RA2	7	2	2	11	2	—	—	2
RA3	1	2	—	3	—	—	1	1
RB1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RB2	4	2	—	6	—	—	—	—
RB3	5	5	—	10	—	1	—	1
Non-Respiratory	10	9	3	22	—	1	—	1
Total	35	24	17	76	3	2	5	10

Tuberculosis in Immigrants

	1967			1966		
	Smethwick	Transfers In	Total	Smethwick	Transfers In	Total
Indian	35	8	43	23	4	27
Pakistani	8	1	9	1	1	2
Jamaican	6	—	6	2	—	2
Irish....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Arab (Aden)	3	—	3	—	—	—
Gambian	3	—	3	—	—	—
Total	57	9	66	26	5	31

Mantoux Testing

(Routine 1:1000) excluding all B.C.G. vaccinated persons

Age	Numbers			Percentage Positive				
	Positive	Negative	Total	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
0—5	17	381	398	4.3	12.7	15.2	2.9	9.2
6—10	25	79	104	24.0	9.7	14.9	14.3	17.2
11—15	26	49	75	34.7	35.4	39.4	35.4	33.3
16—20	22	23	45	48.9	58.8	42.1	40.0	45.7
21—30	50	65	115	43.5	47.6	51.9	47.7	58.7
31—40	52	58	110	47.3	67.1	68.7	65.4	77.5
41—50	64	37	101	63.4	69.2	70.4	77.2	70.1
51—60	51	29	80	63.7	62.8	62.8	68.7	74.1
61—70	28	32	60	46.7	59.4	59.1	48.1	62.3
71—80	3	13	16	18.7	53.3	32.0	39.1	47.1
81+	3	4	7	42.9	100.0	—	—	—
Total	341	770	1,111	30.7	44.7	46.7	44.6	49.5

2. NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following are figures regarding the incidence of infectious and certain other notifiable diseases which were notified to the Registrar General in accordance with requirements.

	1967
Scarlet Fever	106
Whooping Cough	123
Measles	1,079
Dysentery	10
Pneumonia	50
Erysipelas	5
Food Poisoning	25

Tuberculosis—						
Respiratory	....	....	....	....	....	75
Meninges	....	....	....	....	....	2
Other	....	....	....	....	....	20
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	6
Anthrax	....	....	....	....	....	1
Encephalitis	....	....	....	....	....	1
Meningococcal Infection	....	....	....	....	....	1

3. VENEREAL DISEASES

New cases of venereal disease from Warley were reported by the physicians in charge of the Special Treatment Centres of the Birmingham General Hospital and the Dudley Guest Hospital and are combined in the following table:

							1967
Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Gonorrhoea	....	....	....	....	....	....	89
Other Conditions	....	....	....	....	....	....	202

The Special Treatment Centres are open during the following hours:

Birmingham General Hospital:

Monday to Friday	9-30 a.m.—12 noon	4-30 p.m.—7-0 p.m.
Saturday	9-30 a.m.—11-30 a.m.	

Dudley Guest Hospital:

Monday	9-0 a.m.—12-30 p.m.	1-0 p.m.—6-0 p.m.
Tuesday	9-0 a.m.—12-30 p.m.	4-0 p.m.—6-30 p.m.
Wednesday	9-0 a.m.—12-30 p.m.	4-0 p.m.—6-30 p.m.
Thursday	9-0 a.m.—12-30 p.m.	1-0 p.m.—5-0 p.m.
Friday	9-0 a.m.—12-30 p.m.	4-0 p.m.—6-30 p.m.
Saturday	8-30 a.m.—12-0 noon, by appointment.	

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS

WELFARE SERVICES

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION AND SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY

Residential accommodation for the elderly and others in need of care and attention not otherwise available is provided in the five Homes provided by the Council. Details of admission to, and discharges from, these homes and homes under the control of other local authorities or voluntary organisations who accommodated residents during the year are shown below:

		No. of Residents 1/1/67	Admission from Hosp. Home	Discharges to Hosp. Home	Deaths	No. of Residents 31/12/67
Homes for the Aged						
Warley	No. of beds					
Beech Croft, Oldbury	50	48	6 26	14 18	1	47
Garden Lodge, Smethwick	25	24	3 8	7 1	3	24
Hill Crest, Smethwick	34	33	10 15	12 9	3	34
Knowle House, Rowley Regis	47	44	7 21	14 6	5	47
Parkdene, Moseley, Birmingham	19	15	3 7	4 3	2	16
Other Local Authority Homes						
"Dibdale," Sedgley, Dudley	10	—	—	2 —	2	6
"Laburnam House," Upton-on-Severn	6	—	—	— 1	1	4
"Shenstone," Halesowen ....	....	15	1 2	2 1	—	15
Others ....	....	28	— 3	1 5	4	21
Voluntary Homes	8	1 2	1 1	1	8	
Specialised Homes						
Home for the Blind						
Cowley Home, Birmingham	4	—	2	—	—	6
Homes for Epileptic Patients						
City of Manchester, Langho Colony	1	—	—	—	—	1
David Lewis Colony, (Voluntary)	3	—	1	—	—	4
Total	<u>239</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>233</u>

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION FOR THE HOMELESS

The Council's duty to provide temporary accommodation for families rendered homeless for one reason or another is implemented, when necessary, under arrangements entered into with the Housing Department. During the year three families were accommodated in this way. Two of these families were initially given shelter at Vernon House, Cemetery Road, Smethwick, and thanks are due to the Warley Deanery Association for the help given to these and other families in need. In the very few cases brought to the Department's notice where homelessness was caused through fire, the families concerned were able to stay with relatives or neighbours for a night or two and were quickly found accommodation by the Housing Department. In such cases, the Welfare Services were able to assist them with advice and practical help in settling into their new homes.

BURIALS AND CREMATIONS

In accordance with the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, three burials were arranged by the Department, there being no other suitable arrangements able to be made for disposal of the body in each case. Cremation is only carried out where this is ascertained to have been the expressed wish of the deceased.

WELFARE OF BLIND PERSONS

The year under review has been marked by a steady development of activities for the Blind. There is a weekly handicraft and social Centre in each of the three main areas of the Borough and in the Rowley Regis area a monthly social is held in Mace Street Clinic which has been well attended. Each Centre held its own sale-of-work, the profits of which were used to organise centre outings to places of interest. Those attending the Mace Street Clinic also held their own Christmas dinner at the Lyttleton Arms, Hagley.

One unqualified officer was seconded for training at the College for Home Teachers of the Blind, but a part-time officer was appointed to ease the staff situation during his absence.

The Warley Branch of the Worcestershire Association for the Blind have been very active in promoting social activities for blind persons, working in close co-operation with officers of the Department. Group holidays were arranged to Eastbourne and Great Yarmouth during the early and late summer and grants were made to blind people arranging their own holidays. Highlights of the year were the coach outing to Alton Towers held on the 13th July and attended by 244 persons, including the blind and their guides, and the Christmas Party at the canteen of Tube Investments Ltd., held on the 19th December at which over 300 people were present. The kindness of the Smethwick Rotarians in giving the Christmas party for the blind in that area, and of the Oldbury Rotarians for the afternoon outing to Lenchford Hotel, is also gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also extended to all volunteers who have assisted the blind in various ways during the year.

The classification of the Register of the Blind at the 31st December, 1967 was as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Children Aged 0—15			
Educable			
Attending Residential Special Schools	—	—	—
Attending Ordinary Schools	—	2	2
Not at School	1	—	1
Ineducable			
In Hospital for Mentally Subnormal	—	2	2
At Home (Multiple defects)	1	—	1
Young Persons Aged 16—20			
In open employment	—	1	1
Not capable of work (in hospital)	—	1	1
Adults Aged 21—65			
Undergoing training	—	—	—
(a) Workshop employees	21	3	24
(b) Home Workers	—	—	—
In open employment	21	5	26
Unemployed, but capable of work	2	—	2
Unemployed, not available for work	5	24	29
Unemployed, not capable of work	10	7	17
Adults Aged 65 and over			
Employed	—	—	—
Not working	66	134	200
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	127	179	306
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

WELFARE OF OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS

There were 120 new names added to the Register during the year, making a total of 531 at the 31st December, 1967, classified under the following main disabilities:

Amputation	51
Arthritis or Rheumatism	156
Congenital malformations	15
General Diseases	52
Injuries	41
Organic Nervous Diseases	181
Other nervous diseases and mental disorders	16
Other diseases and injuries	19
	<hr/>
	531
	<hr/>

Visitation of those on the Register revealed many instances where suitable aids and adaptations in their homes could lead to greater independence for the handicapped persons concerned, and there was a considerable increase over the previous year in the amount of such assistance provided.

Once again a party of the handicapped, with helpers and escorts, totalling 226 in all, spent a week at the Derbyshire Miners' Holiday Centre, Skegness, at the end of May. This was the first holiday organised by the Department for people from all parts of the Borough, and I am grateful to the management and staff of the Centre, and to the many volunteers and members of the Department's staff who worked hard to make the holiday enjoyable in spite of the disappointing weather.

Occupational Service

This service is now operating with both a full-time Occupations Officer and a full-time Handicraft Instructress. Classes are held weekly in each of the Homes for the Aged with the exception of "Parkdene," where owing to lack of interest among the residents the class is held at irregular intervals. A total of 57 residents in the five Homes have been regularly attending the classes under the supervision of the Handicraft Instructress.

The Cape Clinic class continues to operate twice weekly with a total attendance figure for the year of 979 from 22 patients. It is planned to start a class early in 1968 with the emphasis more on industrial outwork than on pastime occupation. It will be held once weekly at the Harvest Road Clinic to cater for the western side of the Borough.

During the twelve months under review a total of 1,109 home visits have been made by this service. Of these, 50 Handicapped persons receive regular instruction in handicrafts, whilst 88 have been supplied with aids to daily living. A small group of six handicapped persons are now receiving outwork from the Head Injury Workshops of the Birmingham Accident Hospital. Although this is not yet on a regular basis, it has proved to be a worthwhile advance on purely pastime occupation and it is hoped the Hospital will be able to continue supplying this work.

WELFARE OF THE DEAF

Welfare services for the deaf and hard-of-hearing are provided in Warley under an agency arrangement with the Birmingham Institute for the Deaf. I reported last year that the Institute were checking the registers which had been acquired from the former authorities covering the area and this has been continued during 1967. As at 31st December, 1967, there were 59 registered deaf or dumb and 8 registered hard-of-hearing but it is fairly certain that there are more of the former category living within the County Borough area and it is anticipated that there will be an increase in this figure when the Institute's survey has been completed. As regards the hard-of-hearing figure, bearing

in mind that at least 4 per cent of the population in this country have impaired hearing, it is only practicable and desirable to register those who are found to require a specific service such as skilled advice in connection with hearing aids, help with employment and social activities not otherwise available to them. The great majority of the hard-of-hearing are well able to take care of themselves and do not need welfare services catering specially for them.

The Institute's welfare officers have visited all those on the Register and have dealt with many cases where skilled social work has been needed or simply help in dealing with problems which present no difficulty to the ordinary hearing person. The religious needs of the deaf are also catered for by special undenominational services held at the Institute while some attend the special services held for them at Holy Trinity Church, Smethwick.

In the field of recreational activities a number of Warley deaf enjoy sports and pastimes organised by the Midland Deaf Amateur Sports Association, whose Chairman is a resident of Warley. A very pleasant social evening was held at the Blue Gates Hotel and it is expected that this will become an annual event. Meetings are held fortnightly on Tuesdays at the Cape Hill Clinic and it is hoped to start similar meetings in the Rowley Regis area if enough support can be found.

Assistance with placement of deaf persons in employment is an important feature of the Institute's work and the welfare officers have co-operated with the various schools for the deaf in the region in connection with school leavers and regularly attend the school leaving interviews. During the year employment has been found for 11 deaf persons in the Borough.

MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE

Although it is not possible to make a precise comparison with the year ended 31st December, 1966, which covered only nine months from the 1st April, 1966, this year's figures show quite a substantial increase in the average number of meals served. A total of 33,903 meals were provided for elderly people in their own homes, while a further 1,694 meals were provided for those attending the luncheon club organised by the Women's Royal Voluntary Services at Oldbury. The heaviest pressure on the service has been in the Smethwick area but with the co-operation of the industrial firms supplying the meals from their canteens it was possible to secure an increase of 30 meals a week and to effect some reduction in the waiting list. The Women's Royal Voluntary Services moved from the Bird-in-Hand in the early summer to their new premises at Church Square, Oldbury, and they are to be congratulated on the organisation and hard work which enabled them to adapt the new premises and to effect the move without a break in the service. With the better facilities now available they have been able to provide an even more efficient service than before and to keep pace with the increasing demand in this area. Once again, I should like to express my thanks to them and to the voluntary workers in the other areas as well as to the industrial firms and their staffs for their contributions to this service.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARLEY

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

1st January — 31st December, 1967

Department	No. Examined
Baths	16
Specials	2 18
Borough Architect	50
Borough Engineer & Surveyor	63
Specials	5 68
Borough Librarian	15
Borough Treasurer	40
Specials	1 41
Building and Maintenance	75
Specials	8 83
Children's	18
Civil Defence	1
Education:	
Teachers	127
Specials	8
Training College	123
School Meals Staff	199
Specials	4
School Caretakers	15
Specials	5
School Cleaners	168
Specials	3
Staff Examinations	75
Specials	2 729
Fire Service	46
Specials	1 47
Housing	38
Specials	1 39
Law Courts	1
Local Taxation	4
Parks and Cemeteries	50
Specials	10 60
Public Health	174
Specials	3 177
Public Health Inspectors	28
Specials	3 31
Town Clerk	18
Weights and Measures	1
Youth Employment	1
Other Authorities	6
	1,408

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARLEY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1967

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Warley

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my second Annual Report on the Sanitary Administration of Warley. Once again staff shortages acted as a brake on our progress and much of what should have been done was perforce left undone. I am particularly concerned that the small food shops to which I referred in last year's report are still not being adequately inspected. Similarly, we are not able to give to licensed premises that degree of supervision which is necessary. At the time of writing there seems little prospect of the situation improving. There is a country-wide shortage of qualified public health inspectors, enabling them to choose their jobs. Understandably, they tend to avoid the industrial areas with their onerous responsibilities and move to the more salubrious areas. This authority continues to train pupils, sponsoring them on the B.Sc. Course at the University of Aston in Birmingham and is able to afford them excellent experience in all branches of the work. Unfortunately, however, we seem quite unable to retain staff. A possible solution might be to pay a special plusage in the industrial areas.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Domestic Pollution

So far as domestic smoke control was concerned, 1967 in Warley was one of complete inaction, due to financial stringencies. To those who think that smoke pollution from the domestic chimney is of little account, I would direct their attention to Plate I. This photograph is typical of the serious nuisance caused by domestic smoke emissions and should not be tolerated in the latter half of the Twentieth Century.

Industrial Pollution

By contrast, 1967 was a particularly busy year so far as industrial pollution control was concerned. In addition to routine work, a survey of cold blast cupolas operating within the area was completed and a substantial start made on a survey of industrial boilers, furnaces and plant.

The final figures for cupolas in the area totalled 70 of which 29 had wet grit arresters, 28 had dry grit arresters and 13 had no arrester or simple deflector fitted.

Firms where cupola grit arrestation was considered to be inadequate were revisited and negotiations commenced to secure the installation of suitable arrestation plant and adequate chimney discharge height.

My Inspectors have generally been well received by the management of the factories and a spirit of co-operation exists. One firm has already completed the erection of a 100-ft. chimney stack to two new wet arresters, two firms have received planning permission for similar works and others are in various stages of progress.

During the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued a publication on the reduction of air pollution by grit and dust from boiler and furnace chimneys. The publication contains general guidance on the reduction of grit and dust and recommends levels to which it should normally be possible to reduce emissions. This has been of assistance to my inspectors during their survey of industrial premises in allowing them to prescribe such levels in practicable terms.

Very brief details are given in Table X of atmospheric pollution nuisances dealt with and the remedial measures taken.

The photograph on Plate 2 shows a boiler which has been modernized and fitted with oil firing equipment. This is typical of the measures taken by industry to increase their efficiency and to reduce smoke and grit emissions to acceptable levels.

Atmospheric Pollution Measurements

Average monthly atmospheric pollution figures are given in graph form in the body of the report and, where available, comparative readings are given for the previous year.

During the year, after consultation with the Ministry of Technology following upon the completion of the National Survey, the station at Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds Ltd. was closed. Two additional stations were opened at Britannia Road School and Thimblemill Library and are expected to yield valuable data.

NOISE NUISANCES

A considerable amount of time was spent during the year on the investigation of noise complaints. By far the largest number of complaints was concerned with industrial noise and in most instances the firms involved were fully co-operative in carrying out remedial works.

Details of noise nuisances dealt with during the year are set out in the body of the report.

During the year British Standard 4142 was published by the British Standards Institution setting out a method of rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas and although the method of rating is rather complicated it has been instrumental in demonstrating to industrialists what should be considered a reasonable noise level for a particular district.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

This section was extremely busy during the year as a reference to the tables in the body of the report amply illustrates. Once again it was necessary to take quite a number of prosecutions, all of which were successful.

Two examples of the sort of work carried out by the inspectorate in food consumer interests are given in the body of the report.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

There are six licensed waste food boiling plants in the county borough, which are frequently visited. During the height of the Foot and Mouth Disease Epidemic it was found that pigs were being fed with unboiled waste foods at two separate premises in the same occupation. In addition, proper precautions were not being adopted in connection with the carriage of waste foods. Three charges were brought against the occupier at the Warley Magistrates' Court for offences against the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, and fines totalling £75 with £19 7s. 0d. costs were imposed.

Whilst on this subject, I think it proper to refer to the tremendous amount of work which devolved upon my Consumer Protection Section. At the height of the epidemic their room resembled the map room of a front line unit. All food animals coming into the district were the subject of Movement Licences which had to specify in detail the route to be followed. The preparation of these licences involved careful reference to large scale maps which completely covered the office walls. Plate 3 shows a food inspector preparing a detailed route for transfer of animals to the borough.

FACTORIES

An effort was made during the year to check up on the sanitary accommodation provided in factories. In all, 615 visits were made involving the service of 120 notices. It was necessary to institute legal proceedings in one case when the sanitary accommodation was found to be in a filthy and defective condition. The case was found proved, a fine of £25 being imposed by the magistrates.

HOUSING

In the body of the report will be found details of action taken under the Housing Acts, from which it will be noted that 243 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation. Slightly more visits were paid to houses-in-multiple-occupation than in 1966 and rather more notices were served. We also took five cases in respect of contraventions of the Housing Acts 1957 and 1961.

Work in connection with the compulsory improvement of tenanted houses continued to be energetically pursued, four Improvement Areas being declared during the year. In all, there are now nine Improvement Areas in operation in the borough, 4,182 houses having been surveyed of which 839 were found to be capable of improvement.

Whilst the work of survey and declaration of further Improvement Areas will be vigorously pressed, there is no reason why tenants of properties outside these areas should not enjoy the benefits of the Housing Act. All they have to do is to first ask their landlord to provide the standard amenities and if he refuses, to write to the Town Clerk giving details.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The difficulties in creating a unified service continued throughout the year and were still unresolved at the year end. The appropriate statistical data will be found in the body of the report.

CONCLUSION

I have attempted in this preamble to my report to highlight our principal activities and to give some indication of our achievements. It only remains for me to express my appreciation of the continued support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the senior officers of the Council and, not least, my own staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. KAY,

Chief Public Health Inspector

**DETAILS OF STAFF IN THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT**

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. L. Kay, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

F. T. Harrison, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. J. Mason, M.A.P.H.I.

Divisional Inspectors:

L. Coombes, M.A.P.H.I.

R. G. Evans, F.A.P.H.I.

J. N. Cope, M.A.P.H.I.

B. H. J. Richards, M.A.P.H.I.

3 Specialist Smoke Inspectors.

3 Specialist Food Hygiene Inspectors.

5 Specialist Housing Inspectors.

6 District Inspectors (2 vacancies).

4 Trainee Public Health Inspectors.

Chief Clerk: L. Whittard

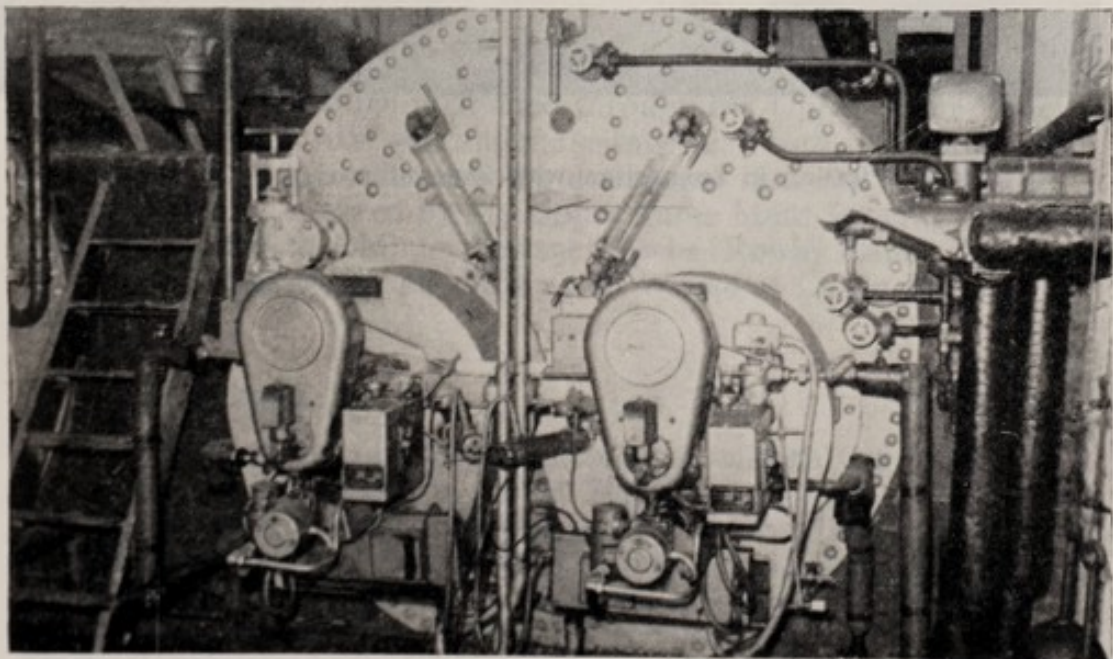
PLATE 1

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA



Typical domestic smoke emission.

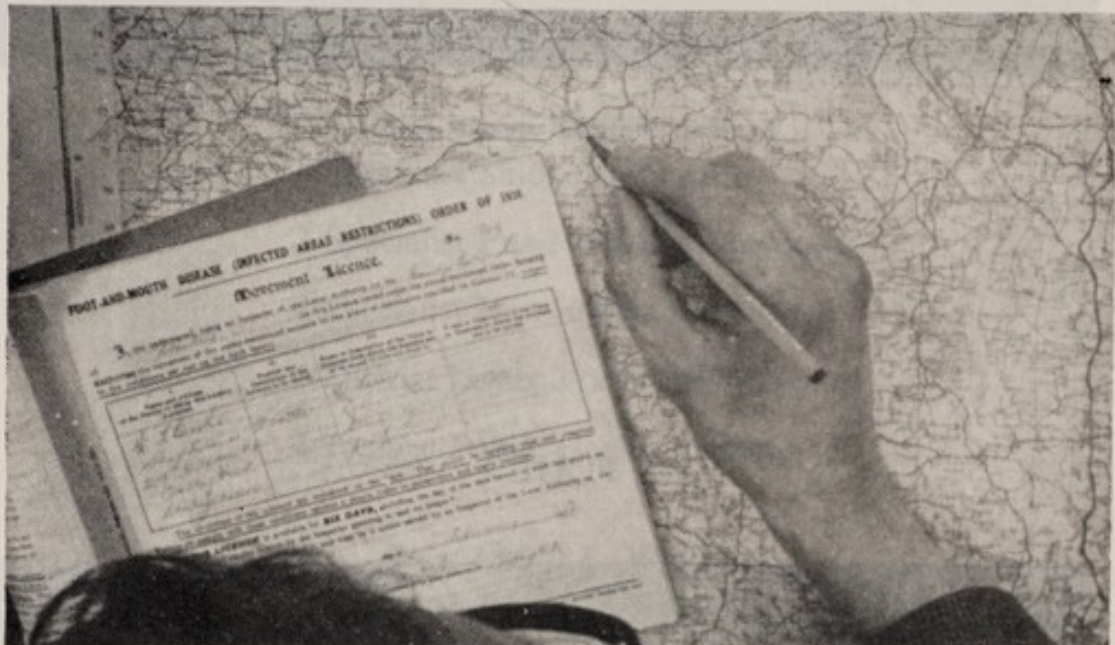
PLATE 2



Lancashire Boiler converted from coal to oil firing.

DETAILS OF WORK IN THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

PLATE 3



Route Plotting in connection with issue of movement licences.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Information about Water Supply

- (i) The water is supplied by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company and is satisfactory in both quantity and quality.
- (ii) There is a piped water supply throughout the district.
- (iii) The water is not of an acidic nature.
- (iv) No action for contamination was necessary.
- (v) The public water mains supply is as follows:

(a) Direct to houses	....	....	....	....	....	55,343
(b) Population	....	....	....	....	....	169,770
Samples taken: Chemical	....	7	All satisfactory.			
Bacteriological	....	8	All satisfactory.			

Swimming Baths

	Samples taken		Remarks
	Chemical	Bacteriological	
(i) Rolfe Street—Two Pools	1	17	One bacteriological sample unsatisfactory.
(ii) Thimblemill—Two Pools	4	16	do. do.
(iii) Langley —Two Pools	4	22	All satisfactory.
TOTALS	9	55	,, ,,

The swimming baths at Rolfe Street, Thimblemill and Langley have standard filtration plants and chlorination at the rate of two parts per million.

Drainage and Sewerage

Part of the Borough is drained through the Upper Stour Valley Main Sewerage Board sewers and the sewage dealt with at Whittington, Nr. Stourbridge, the effluent being discharged into the River Stour. The remainder is sewered by the Upper Tame Main Sewerage Board and is dealt with at Oldbury Sewage Works, Roway Lane; Tividale Works at Tipton Road, and Minworth Works at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

Rivers and Streams

Following commencement of major constructional works a mound of chemical waste known as "Blue Billy" was opened up and this resulted in heavy chemical contamination of a nearby watercourse. The nuisance which arose as a result of the contamination was severe and affected an extensive area of the Oldbury district. Unfortunately, the nature and magnitude of the problem ruled out any possibility of practical measures being taken to contain the nuisance.

TABLE I

RENT ACT, 1957—CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

Number of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	....	....	....	....	3
Number of Forms 'J' served (Notice by local authority to landlord of proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair)	....	....	....	....	2
Number of Forms 'L' issued (Certificates of Disrepair)	....	....	....	....	2
Number of Forms 'L' cancelled	....	....	....	....	2
Number of Forms 'M' received (Application by landlord for cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair)	....	....	....	....	1
Number of Forms 'P' issued (Certificates as to remedying of defects)					
(a) To landlord	....	....	....	....	—
(b) To tenant	....	....	....	....	1

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

TABLE II

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Housing Acts

Housing Act inspections	....	....	....	....	742
Housing Act re-visits	....	....	....	....	1,885
Houses in Multi-occupation—visits	....	....	....	....	237
re-visits	....	....	....	....	503
Housing (Financial Provisions) Acts, 1958-9—visits	....	....	....	....	450
Improvement Area visits	....	....	....	....	2,630
Improvement Individual Houses (Section 19, Housing Act, 1964)	....	....	....	....	135
Housing Survey	....	....	....	....	665

Clean Air Act

Atmospheric Pollution—visits	....	....	....	....	1,051
re-visits	....	....	....	....	812
Smoke Observations....	....	....	....	....	734
Smoke Control Areas—visits	....	....	....	....	473
re-visits	....	....	....	....	370
Recording Instruments—visits	....	....	....	....	1,026
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	123
Interviews	....	....	....	....	349

Factories Act

Factories with Power—visits	....	....	....	....	596
re-visits	....	....	....	....	283
Factories without Power—visits	....	....	....	....	6
re-visits	....	....	....	....	1

Noise Abatement Act

Industrial—visits	....	....	....	....	360
re-visits	....	....	....	....	302
Non-industrial—visits	....	....	....	....	13
re-visits	....	....	....	....	45

Public Health Acts

Refuse accumulations	....	....	....	....	294
Drain obstructions	....	....	....	....	1,525
Drain testing	....	....	....	....	116
Disrepair, Dampness complaints	....	....	....	....	1,283
Dangerous structures	....	....	....	....	129
Keeping of animals and birds	....	....	....	....	85
Insect pests and vermin	....	....	....	....	1,033
Offensive trade premises	....	....	....	....	7
Infectious disease	....	....	....	....	501
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	315
Re-visits	....	....	....	....	3,374
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	....	....	....	....	3,501
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	....	....	....	....	1,893
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act	....	....	....	....	56
Rent Act	....	....	....	....	66
Rag Flock Act	....	....	....	....	15
Pet Animals Act	....	....	....	....	70
Riding Establishments Act	....	....	....	....	10
Animal Boarding Establishments Act	....	....	....	....	1
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act	....	....	....	....	109
Smethwick and Oldbury Corporation Acts (Hairdressers Shops)	....	....	....	....	149

Food Hygiene

Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	....	1,283
Cafes and Restaurants	....	....	....	....	509
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	72
Foodshops	....	....	....	....	515
Dairies	....	....	....	....	57
Works Canteens	....	....	....	....	359
School Kitchens	....	....	....	....	83
Food Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	253
Licensed premises	....	....	....	....	143
Mobile Shops	....	....	....	....	148
Delivery Vehicles	....	....	....	....	64
Markets	....	....	....	....	153
Stalls	....	....	....	....	175

Fried Fish Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	209
Visits re Food Sampling	....	....	....	....	....	....	617
Suspected Food Poisoning	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	642
Diseases of Animals Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	170
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,174
Interviews	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,987
							<hr/> 38,958 <hr/>

TABLE III
SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

Dwellinghouses

Offensive accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Burst Water Supply Pipes	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Blocked drains	....	....	....	....	....	....	818
Defective and inadequate paving	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Dampness	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
Dangerous structures	....	....	....	....	....	....	38
Defective roofs	....	....	....	....	....	....	285
Defective spouting	....	....	....	....	....	....	97
Defective external brickwork and chimneys	....	....	....	....	....	....	61
Defective woodwork to doors, floors and windows	....	....	....	....	....	....	137
Defective fixtures and fittings	....	....	....	....	....	....	68
Defective plaster of walls and ceilings	....	....	....	....	....	....	172
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	62
							<hr/> 1,823 <hr/>

There were 4,196 complaints received during the year 1967.

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1967

Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961

Number of preliminary notices served	....	....	....	....	401
Number of statutory notices served	113

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 24

Number of notices served	258
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Smethwick Corporation Act, 1929—Section 49

Number of notices served	127
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Smethwick Corporation Act, 1948—Section 49

Number of notices served	145
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TABLE IV

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN DEFAULT

Act	No. of houses affected	Gross Cost		
		£	s.	d.
Public Health Act, 1936 (Sections 24, 93, etc.)	239	824	0	5
Public Health Act, 1961 (Section 17)	5	112	1	0
Smethwick Corporation Act, 1929 (Section 49)	29	84	16	10
Smethwick Corporation Act, 1948 (Section 49)	19	188	12	8
TOTAL	292	£1,209	10	11

DISINFESTATION

Number of premises treated for insects and vermin 268

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

(1) Number of properties inspected following notification: 1,394

Number infested by (1) rats 1,011
 (2) mice..... 383

(2) Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification: 584

Number infested by (1) rats 392
 (2) mice..... 180

During 1967 treatment of the sewers for rodent infestation was undertaken:

Number of manholes treated 707
 Number of manholes showing complete take of bait 10
 Number of manholes showing partial take of bait 110

TABLE V

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	10	258	63
Retail Shops	33	995	194
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	4	48	12
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	228	75
Fuel Storage depots	—	14	6
TOTALS	49	1,543	350

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 1,852

TABLE VI

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	2,287
Retail Shops	3,621
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	563
Catering Establishments open to the public	1,546
Canteens	41
Fuel Storage Depots	147
TOTAL	8,205
TOTAL MALES	3,399
TOTAL FEMALES	4,806

TABLE VII

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Number of notices served 320

SUMMARY OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section of Act	No. of Contraventions
4 Cleanliness	435
5 Overcrowding	6
6 Temperature (primarily lack of thermometers)	79
7 Ventilation	43
8 Lighting	295
9 Sanitary conveniences	152
10 Washing facilities	99
11 Supply of drinking water	15
12 Accommodation for clothing	35
13 Seating facilities	21
15 Eating facilities	11
16 Floors, passages and stairs	406
17 Fencing exposed parts of machinery	41
24 First-aid provision.....	105
50 Information for employees	201
TOTAL	1,944

TABLE VIII

Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Reported	Number Investigated	Fatal/Non-fatal	Action Recommended		
				Formal Warning	Informal Warning	No Action
Offices	1	1	N/F	—	—	1
Retail Shops ...	7	7	N/F	—	2	5
Wholesale Warehouse ...	1	1	N/F	1	—	—
Catering Establishment	7	7	N/F	1	1	5
TOTALS	16	16		2	3	11

Causation	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouse	Catering Establishment
Falls of persons	—	3	1	4
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	—	—	1
Handling goods	—	1	—	1
Struck by falling object	1	—	—	1
Use of hand tools	—	1	—	—
Not otherwise specified	—	2	—	—

Applications for Exemption

There were no applications for exemption during 1967.

Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions taken under the Act during 1967.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Number of formal samples taken	1
Number of informal samples taken	6

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of licences issued during the year	18
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ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Number of licences issued during the year	1
--	---

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

Number of licences issued during the year	2
--	---

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

During 1967 a site for one caravan was licensed. The use of a site which had housed ten caravans was terminated.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

During the year 352 premises were licensed to sell the following categories of milk:

Sterilised, Licences	341
Pasteurised, Licences	102
Ultra Heat Treated, Licences	26

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Number of samples of Fertilisers taken:							
Formal	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Informal	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Number of samples of Feeding Stuffs taken:							
Formal	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Informal	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

Eight samples of fertilisers were reported as unsatisfactory. Variations from permitted limits were minor and the majority were probably due to a reversion of soluble P₂O₅ to insoluble P₂O₅ following prolonged periods of storage.

HOUSING ACT, 1957—SECTION 16

During the year representations under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 were submitted to the local authority in respect of 16 dwellings. The following orders were made:

Demolition Orders	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Closing Orders	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

HOUSING ACT, 1957—SECTION 42

During the year official representations were made to the local authority in respect of two hundred and twenty seven houses in the Borough situated in twenty-nine areas. The Council declared the areas Clearance Areas in accordance with the above Act.

TABLE IX

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Number of visits during the year	....	....	....	....	740
Number of notices served:					
Section 90, Housing Act, 1957	....	....	....	....	37
Section 12, Housing Act, 1961 (Notice of intention to make a Management Order)	....	....	....	....	—
Management Orders	....	....	....	....	—
Section 14, Housing Act, 1961 (Notice requiring works to make good neglect of proper standards of management)	....	....	....	....	—
Section 15, Housing Act, 1961	....	....	....	....	37
Section 16, Housing Act, 1961	....	....	....	....	47
Section 19, Housing Act, 1961	....	....	....	....	10
Cases of overcrowding abated after service of notice	....	....	....	....	2
Cases of overcrowding abated after court action	....	....	....	....	3
No. of houses reverting to single family occupation	....	....	....	....	19

Legal Proceedings

During the year legal proceedings were instituted against the owners of five houses for contravention against Section 90, Housing Act, 1957, and Sections 15 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1961. Details are as follows:

Contravention of Section 90, Housing Act, 1957	£5 fine.
Contravention of Section 90, Housing Act, 1957	£10 fine.
Contravention of Sections 15 and 16, Housing Act, 1961	£10 fine and £4 4s. 0d. costs.
Contravention of Sections 15 and 16, Housing Act, 1961	£10 fine and £4 4s. 0d. costs.
Contravention of Sections 90, Housing Act, 1957 and Sections 15 & 16, Housing Act, 1961	£20 fine and £4 4s. 0d. costs.

IMPROVEMENT AREAS

During the year four Improvement Areas were declared in the Borough as follows:

	Number of houses surveyed	Number of tenanted houses suitable for improvement
Warley No. 2 Improvement Area, 1967		
(Trinity Street, Claremont Street, Sidaway Street, Mace Street and Haden Road)	219	39
Warley No. 3 Improvement Area, 1967		
(Highfield Road, Marlow Street, Beeches Road)	113	28
Warley No. 4 Improvement Area, 1967		
(Bounded by Three Shires Oak Road, Bearwood Road, Beakes Road and Rathbone Road)	1,178	170

	No. of houses surveyed	No. of tenanted houses suitable for improvement
Warley No. 5 Improvement Area, 1967		

(Bounded by Rood End Road (Part) Barker Street and Birch Street)	202	46
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Nine Improvement Areas have now been declared in the Borough—4,182 houses having been surveyed, of which 839 were suitable for improvement.

During the year the following notices were served in connection with Improvement Areas:

Immediate Improvement Notices ....	....	....	99
Suspended Improvement Notices ....	....	....	78
Final Improvement Notices ....	....	....	9

In addition, 10 Immediate Improvement Notices were served in respect of houses outside Improvement Areas, under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964.

TABLE X

**WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956
AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936**

	<i>Remedy</i>
1. Foundry. Dust nuisance from cupola.	Wet arrester to cupola overhauled.
2. Repair Garage. Smoke from the burning of trade refuse.	The practice of burning refuse ceased and alternative disposal of trade refuse arranged.
3. Civil Engineering Contractors. Excessive smoke from furnace.	Suitable modifications made to firing arrangements.
4. Brickworks. Excessive smoke from boiler.	Boiler taken out of use and electric power used.
5. Scrap Metal Dealer. Smoke from the burning of scrap motor cars.	Practice discontinued.
6. Food Processor. Smoke from the burning of trade refuse.	Practice discontinued and alternative refuse disposal arranged.
7. Market. Smoke from the burning of trade refuse.	Practice discontinued and alternative refuse disposal arranged.
8. Valve Manufacturers. Smoke from boiler plant.	Firing technique modified.
9. Engineering Factory. Smoke from the burning of trade refuse.	Suitable incinerator with afterburner installed.

Remedy

- | | |
|---|--|
| 10. Repair Garage.
Smoke from space heating stoves. | Arranged to change fuel to a smokeless type. |
| 11. Repair Garage.
Smoke from space heating stoves. | Arrangements made for the grade of fuel oil used to be altered. |
| 12. Foundry.
Grit from a cupola. | A wet grit arrester fitted. |
| 13. Engineering Factory.
Smoke nuisance. | Defective draught fan repaired and effective combustion draught restored. |
| 14. Cinema.
Smoke from an incinerator. | Incinerator repaired but owners decided to use an alternative method of trade refuse disposal. |
| 15. Metal Finishers.
Smoke from the burning of refuse. | An approved type of incinerator installed which operates without nuisance. |
| 16. Engineering Works.
Smoke from the burning of refuse. | Practice discontinued and alternative arrangements made for the disposal of trade refuse. |
| 17. Quarry.
Smoke from the burning of refuse. | Practice discontinued and alternative arrangements made for the disposal of trade refuse. |
| 18. Plant Hire Firm.
Smoke from the burning of refuse. | Practice discontinued and alternative arrangements made for the disposal of trade refuse. |
| 19. Food Premises.
Smoke nuisance from a space heating stove. | Fuel changed to allow smokeless combustion. |
| 20. Quarry.
Smoke from a furnace. | Firing technique modified. |
| 21. Engineering Works.
Smoke from the burning of refuse. | Practice discontinued and alternative arrangements made for the disposal of trade refuse. |
| 22. Drop Forgers.
Smoke from the burning of refuse. | Practice discontinued and alternative arrangements made for the disposal of trade refuse. |
| 23. Foundry.
Dust emission. | Modifications made to the factory building to allow a more efficient arrestation of dust. |
| 24. Brewery.
Smut emissions from boiler plant. | Flue gas temperature increased by modifying the firing procedure. |
| 25. Foundry.
Smut emissions from boiler plant. | Flue gas temperature increased by modifying the firing procedure. |

Remedy

- | | |
|---|--|
| 26. Foundry.
Grit emissions. | Grit collection and arrestation plant modified. |
| 27. Metal Finishers.
Dust emission from a polishing plant. | New dust arrester fitted. |
| 28. Food Factory.
Smoke from an incinerator. | Selected material only burned and operator given advice on operating procedure. |
| 29. Pattern Makers.
Smoke from the burning of trade refuse. | Practice discontinued and alternative method of disposal arranged. |
| 30. Laundrette.
Smoke from the burning of trade refuse. | Advice given re proper stoking procedure of incinerator. |
| 31. Dry Cleaners.
Fumes from dry cleaning plant. | Building modification carried out to ensure the adequate dispersal of fume without nuisance. |
| 32. Repair Garage.
Excessive smoke from a space heating stove. | New oil fired space heater provided. |
| 33. Foundry.
Grit and fume nuisance. | New wet arresters fitted discharging at a high level. |
| 34. Paint Works.
Smoke from the burning of trade refuse. | Practice discontinued and alternative method of disposal arranged. |
| 35. Fruiterer.
Smoke from the burning of trade refuse. | Practice discontinued and alternative method of disposal arranged. |
| 36. Engineers.
Smoke from the burning of oily waste on heating stove. | Practice ceased. |
| 37. Forge.
Excessive smoke from a reheating furnace. | More care taken in firing. |
| 38. Chemical Works.
Dust emission. | New bag filter dust arrester fitted. |
| 39. Foundry.
Dust nuisance. | Dust arrester overhauled. |
| 40. Foundry.
Dust nuisance. | Factory building modified and dust arrestation plant improved. |
| 41. Furniture Sales.
Smoke from the burning of refuse. | Practice discontinued. |
| 42. Dry Cleaners.
Fumes from dry cleaning plant. | Dry cleaning apparatus overhauled. |
| 43. Foundry.
Dust nuisance. | Dust arrester overhauled. |

Remedy

- | | |
|---|--|
| 44. School.
Smoke from boiler plant. | Oil burning equipment overhauled and serviced. |
| 45. Foundry.
Fume nuisance from a furnace. | Fume effluent pipe increased in height to secure adequate dispersal. |
| 46. Hospital.
Intermittent smoke emissions. | Smoke density meter installed leading to better combustion control. |
| 47. Repair Garage.
Smoke nuisance from a space heating stove. | A new oil-fired space heater fitted. |
| 48. Quarry.
Excessive emission of smoke from a furnace. | Grade of fuel oil changed. |
| 49. Furniture Factory.
Excessive smoke from incinerator. | Modified methods of firing adopted. |
| 50. Plating Factory.
Fumes from galvanising plant. | Operation of plant modified to allow reduced use of fume producing flux. |
| 51. Scrap Dealer.
Smoke from smelting furnace. | Use of furnace discontinued. |
| 52. Firewood Factory.
Smoke nuisance from the burning of trade waste. | Practice discontinued and alternative method of disposal arranged. |
| 53. Tube Works.
Excessive smoke from boiler plant. | Defective plant overhauled and repaired. |
| 54. Bingo Club.
Excessive smoke from an incinerator. | Use of incinerator discontinued and alternative method of disposal arranged. |
| 55. Forging Works.
Smoke from a billet heating furnace. | One electric furnace and one modulating oil-fired furnace fitted. |
| 56. Foundry.
Dust nuisance. | New dust arrester fitted. |
| 57. Laundry.
Dust nuisance. | New cyclone dust arrester fitted. |
| 58. Engineers.
Smoke from incinerator. | Use of incinerator discontinued and alternative method of disposal arranged. |
| 59. Scrap Metal Dealer.
Smoke from the burning out of transformers. | Practice discontinued. |
| 60. Scrap Metal Dealer.
Smoke from the burning of car bodies. | Practice discontinued. |
| 61. Builders.
Smoke from the burning of refuse. | Practice discontinued and alternative method of disposal arranged. |

	<i>Remedy</i>
62. Food Shop. Smoke from the burning of refuse.	Practice ceased and alternative method of disposal arranged.
63. Tyre Dealer. Smoke from the burning of scrap tyres.	Practice ceased and alternative method of disposal arranged.
64. Foundry. Smoke nuisance when lighting up furnaces.	Lighting up technique improved.
65. Shop. Smoke from the burning of refuse.	Practice discontinued and alternative method of disposal arranged.
66. Steel Works. Excessive smoke from furnace.	More care taken in operation.
67. Office Equipment Manufacturers. Excessive smoke from boiler plant.	Action taken to reduce smoke to a minimum pending installation of new boiler and mechanical stoker.
68. Metal Spraying Factory. Dust nuisance from shot blasting and metal spraying plant.	Modern arrestation plant fitted.
69. Domestic Premises. Fume nuisance from a low chimney.	Chimney raised to an agreed height to secure adequate dispersal.
70. Forge. Grit and dust nuisance.	Grit and dust arrester fitted to forge furnaces.

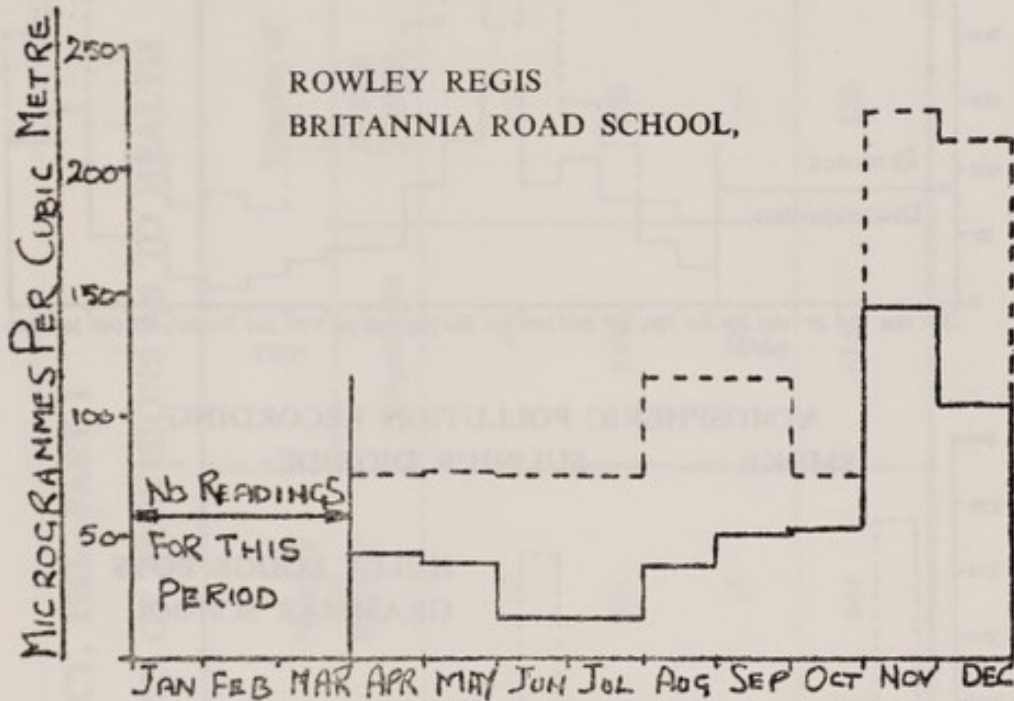
TABLE XI
NOISE NUISANCES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR

	<i>Remedy</i>
1. Dry Cleaners. Excessive fan noise from a ventilation fan.	Ventilation to building modified and fan removed.
2. Engineering Works. Noisy air heater.	Use of heater confined to daytime.
3. Foundry. Machinery noise.	Doors and cladding to buildings repaired.
4. Sanitary Ware Manufacturer. Excessive noise from compressors.	Compressor house suitably insulated.
5. Foundry. Noise from compressor.	New silencer fitted and compressor house acoustically treated.
6. Foundry. Noise from compressor.	New silencers fitted.
7. Ice Rink. Noise from the use of loudspeakers.	Agreement reached re the maximum volume to be used.

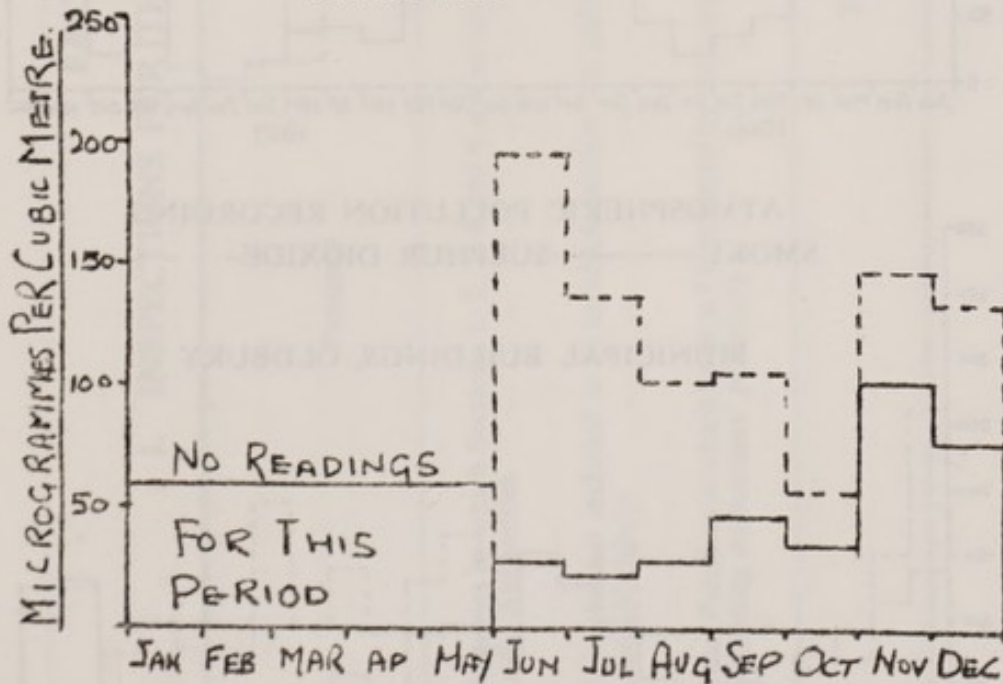
Remedy

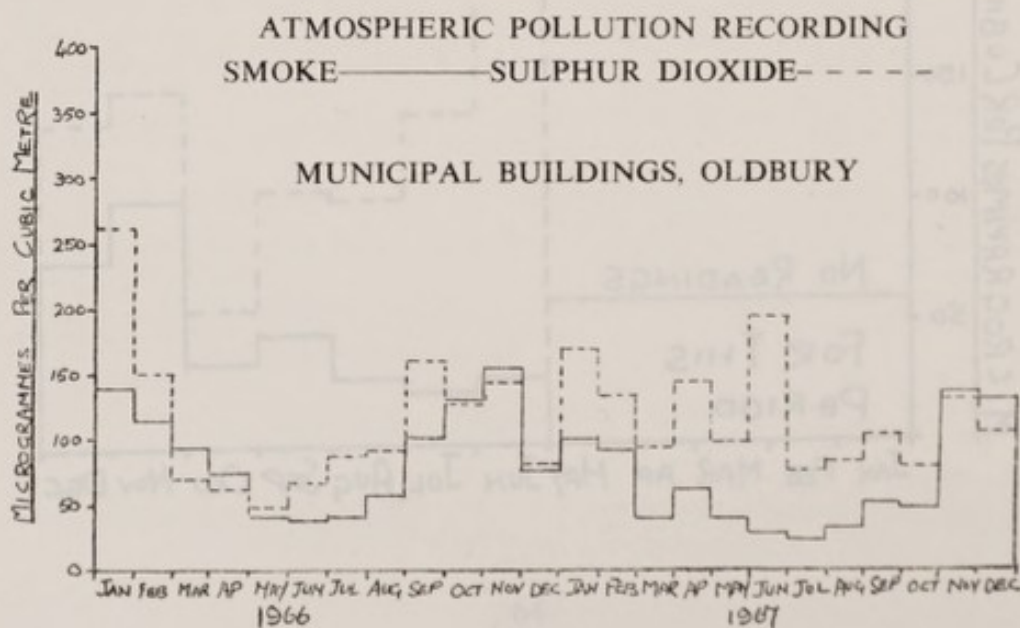
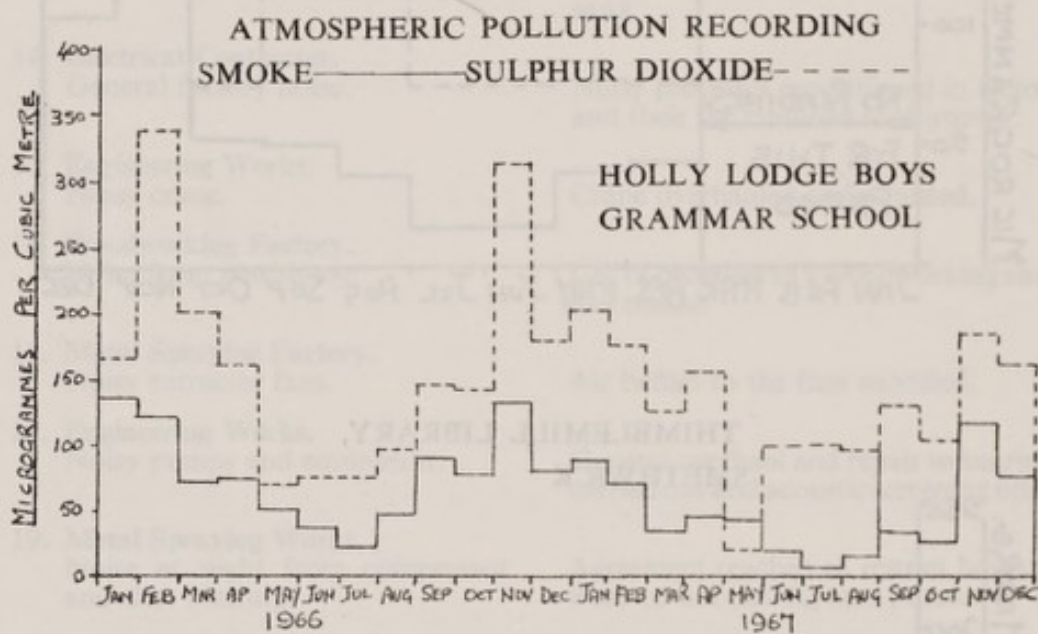
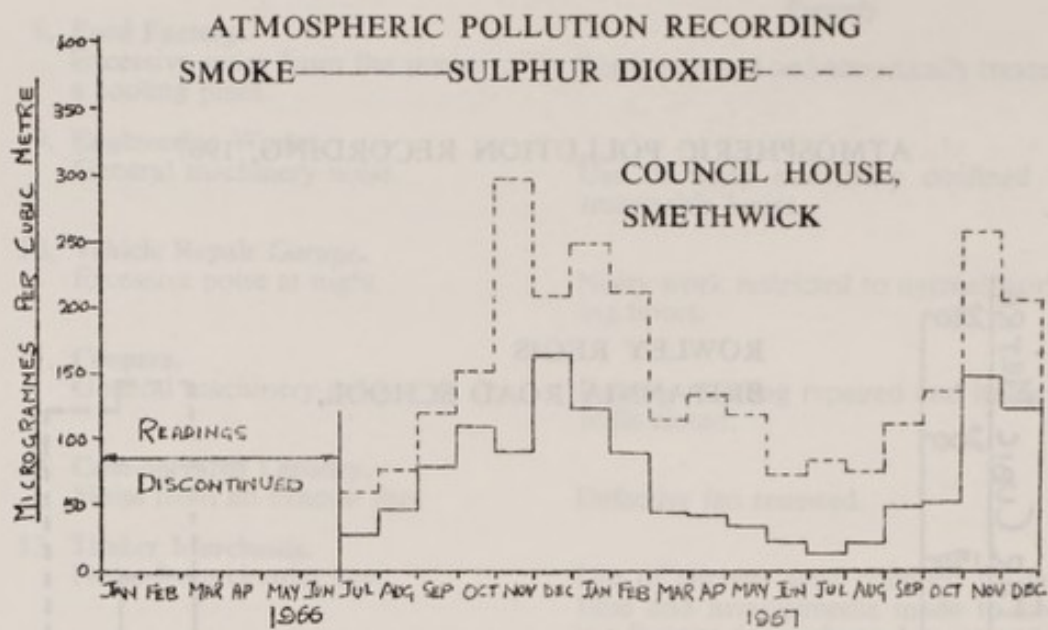
- | | |
|---|--|
| 8. Food Factory.
Excessive noise from the pump to a cooling plant. | Pump renewed and acoustically treated. |
| 9. Engineering Works.
General machinery noise. | Use of noisy machinery confined to reasonable hours. |
| 10. Vehicle Repair Garage.
Excessive noise at night. | Noisy work restricted to normal working hours. |
| 11. Coopers.
General machinery noise. | Factory building repaired and holes in walls closed. |
| 12. Coin-operated Laundry.
Noise from an exhaust fan. | Defective fan renewed. |
| 13. Timber Merchants.
Noise from circular saw. | Use of circular saws confined to daytime and arrangements made to keep the factory doors shut when operating saws. |
| 14. Electrical Contractor.
General factory noise. | Noisy processes repositioned in factory and their use confined to daytime. |
| 15. Engineering Works.
Noisy crane. | Crane overhauled and adjusted. |
| 16. Woodworking Factory.
Noise from machinery. | Use of premises as a woodworking shop has ceased. |
| 17. Metal Spraying Factory.
Noisy extractor fans. | Air baffles to the fans modified. |
| 18. Engineering Works.
Noisy pumps and equipment. | General overhaul and repair to bearings carried out and acoustic screening fitted. |
| 19. Metal Spraying Works.
Noise at night from compressor and shot blasting. | Agreement reached to restrict hours of work to normal daytime hours. |

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FACTORIES ACT, 1961—PART I

1. INSPECTIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	827	596	120	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	12	12	—	—
TOTAL ...	844	614	120	1

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) insufficient	4	2	—	4	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	126	62	—	7	1
(c) not separate for sexes	11	8	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	141	72	—	11	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961—PART VIII

OUTWORKERS

SECTIONS 133 AND 134

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 133				SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions	
Wearing Apparel:							
Making, Cleaning, etc., and Washing ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Jewellery ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Locks, Latches and Keys ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

TABLE XII

FOOD PREMISES

The following businesses were carried on during the year and details are given of the number of premises having washhand basins and/or sinks fitted, in accordance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

	No. of Premises	Washhand Basins fitted Regulation 16	Sinks fitted Regulation 19
Butchers' Shops	182	176	182
Canteens (Industrial)	95	95	95
Kitchens (Schools)	40	40	40
Cafes and Restaurants	93	93	93
Confectioners	111	108	111
Cooked Meat Shops	3	3	3
Fried Fish Shops	83	83	83
Wet Fish Shops	27	26	27
Grocers' Shops	545	515	542
Sweet Shops	93	93	91
Licensed Premises			
Catering	13	13	13
Other	326	326	326
Greengrocers	168	158	168
Bakehouses	14	14	14
Food Factories	23	23	23
Food Warehouses	14	14	14
Hotels	8	8	8
Markets	7	7	7
Dairy	1	1	1
	1,846	1,796	1,841

TABLE XIII

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Ice Cream Retailers	633
Ice Cream Manufacturers	2
Sausage etc. Manufacturers....	28
	663

MEAT INSPECTION

There are six slaughterhouses in the County Borough. The veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food expressed satisfaction at the above average construction and hygiene of the premises.

Twenty slaughtermen's licences were issued during the year.

TABLE XIV

Carcases and Offal Inspected and details of Meat Condemned

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
Number killed	1,282	3	28	5,832	2,343	9,488
Number inspected	1,282	3	28	5,832	2,343	9,488
ALL diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcasses surrendered...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was surrendered ...	320	3	1	956	966	2,246
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	24.9	100.0	3.5	16.3	41.2	23.6
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses surrendered...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was surrendered ...	—	—	—	—	37	37
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.5	0.39
Cysticercosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was surrendered ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Carcases submitted to re- frigeration	2	—	—	—	—	2
Generalized and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XV

Cattle other than Cows—Parts surrendered with diseases

	C	H & T	L	H	Lv	I & M	K	O
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emphysema	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Abscesses	—	—	4	—	31	—	—	—
Fascioliasis	—	—	1	—	110	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy & Pneumonia	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
Pericarditis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bruising	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Echinococcus... ..	—	—	17	—	13	—	—	—
C. Bovis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Carcinoma	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Actinobacillosis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telangiectasis ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Linguatula	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
TOTALS	1	3	149	3	160	5	2	10

TABLE XVI

Cows—Parts surrendered with diseases

	C	H & T	L	H	Lv	I & M	K	U	O
Telangiectasis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Abscesses ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mastitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pleurisy ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1

TABLE XVII

Calves—Parts surrendered with diseases

	C	H & T	L	H	Lv	I & M	K	U	O
Bruising ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE XVIII

Sheep—Parts surrendered with diseases

	C	H & T	L	H	Lv	K	O
Parasitic	—	—	490	—	183	—	—
Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia and Congestion...	—	—	115	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fascioliasis	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Echinococcus	—	—	2	—	3	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	9	—	—	—	1
Abscesses	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
C. Ovis	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Melanosis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pyelonephritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	—	—	617	14	206	1	6

C = Carcases
 H & T = Head and Tongue
 L = Lungs
 H = Heart
 Lv = Liver
 I & M = Intestines and Mesenteries
 K = Kidneys
 U = Udders
 O = Other parts

TABLE XIX

Pigs—Parts surrendered with diseases

	C	H & T	L	H	Lv	K	I	O
Tuberculosis	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia and Con- gestion	—	—	684	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
Parasitic	—	—	6	—	164	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Abscesses	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Echinococcus Cysts ...	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bruising	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
TOTALS	—	38	721	44	192	5	—	8

TABLE XX

Unsound Food surrendered and destroyed

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat from slaughterhouses	3	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat from shops, etc.	—	8	1	9
Butter and Cheese	—	2	2	1
Sugar	—	—	1	16
Ice Cream	—	—	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Fish	—	3	3	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Fruit and Vegetables	5	13	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Meat	2	15	1	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned Milk and Puddings	—	5	3	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Soup	—	2	—	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Frozen Fish	—	3	—	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frozen Fruit and Vegetables	—	2	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Frozen Meat	—	2	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Frozen Pastry/Cakes	—	—	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Frozen Poultry	1	4	3	23
	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>13$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

TABLE XXI

Poultry Inspection

1. No. of poultry processing premises in the district	6
2. No. of visits to these premises	97
3. Types of birds processed	Hens and Broilers
4. Percentage of birds rejected as unfit	Nil
5. Total number of birds processed during the year	18,200
6. Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	Nil

Comments on poultry processing and inspection:

Although the slaughter of poultry commenced at two more premises during the year, the total number of birds dealt with has not increased. The slaughterhouses are all attached to small shops, catering mainly for the Indian and Pakistani trade, the birds killed being either hens or broilers of reasonable quality and sold mainly in an unplucked state. Spot checks are carried out at frequent intervals.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

TABLE XXII

Milk Supply

It is pleasing to report that all of the 166 samples of milk submitted during the year to the Public Health Laboratory for examination proved satisfactory, reflecting much credit on all concerned with the production and processing of this essential food. The results of the examinations are summarised as follows:

Type of Milk	No. of Samples	Tests Applied	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	126	Phosphatase	120	—
		Methylene blue	126	—
Sterilised	33	Turbidity	33	—
Untreated	4	Brucella ring	3	—
		Methylene Blue	4	—
Ultra heat treated	3	Colony County	3	—

* Phosphatase tests not carried out on 6 samples.

† Brucella ring test not carried out on 1 sample.

Other samples submitted for bacteriological examination:

Type	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Fresh Cream	61	53	8
Ice Lollies	21	18	3
Cooked Chicken	1	1	—
Egg Sandwich	1	1	—
School Meals	3	3	—
Tinned Pork in natural juice	6	4	2
Cultured Buttermilk	1	1	—
Pork Pies	2	1	1
Steak and Kidney Pie	1	1	—

	No.	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
Ice Cream	66	55	10	1	—
Ice Cream Mix	20	12	4	3	1

Action taken on unsatisfactory bacteriological samples

Ice Cream

The Grade III and IV results concerned samples of ice cream mix and the results were notified to the local authority in whose area it was manufactured. Intensive investigations were carried out at the factory and subsequent samples from the same source proved satisfactory.

Cream

None of the eight unsatisfactory samples was packed in Warley and the adverse results were notified for investigation to the local authorities in whose areas the producing dairies were situated.

Ice Lollies

In the case of two of the unsatisfactory samples, it was found that they had been contaminated with brine. All stocks were withdrawn from sale and subsequent samples of the same manufacture were found to be satisfactory.

Pork Pie

This sample was submitted for examination as the result of a complaint. The Public Health Laboratory report stated that it showed B. Coli Type I organisms, but none of salmonella or pathological staphylococci. There was no evidence to show where the pie had been contaminated and samples taken of the same manufacture proved satisfactory.

Tinned Pork in Natural Juice

This was a Danish product. On investigation at the shop the tins appeared perfect, but the contents of some were unfit. All stocks were withdrawn from sale at branch shops throughout the country. The Public Health Laboratory isolated the causative organism and said there was no cause for "public alarm." The matter was referred to the Ministry of Health who took the matter up with the Danish Authorities, and it was found that the temperature recording apparatus in the factory concerned was defective, resulting in inadequate processing. All this apparatus was subsequently renewed.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

TABLE XXIII

Details of articles of Food and Drugs submitted to
the Public Analyst and the results of the Analyses

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Acron Tablets	1	1	—
Agarol Emulsion	1	1	—
Almond Oil	1	1	—
Almond Marzipan	1	1	—
Alcin Tablets	1	1	—
Aludrox Tablets	1	1	—
Ammoniated Mercury Ointment	1	1	—
Angelica	1	1	—
Antepar Elixir	1	1	—
Apple Pie	1	1	—
Apple and Blackcurrant Pie Filling	1	1	—
Apricots	1	1	—
Asparagus Tips	1	1	—
Baby Food	4	4	—
Baked Beans	1	1	—
Baking Powder	1	1	—
Baking Soda	1	1	—
Banana Sauce	1	1	—
Battenburg Paste	1	1	—
Bedtime Drink	1	1	—
Beef Italienne	1	1	—
Beef Rissotto	1	1	—
Beef Suet Shredded	1	1	—
Benzyl Penicillin Tablets	1	1	—
Bi-carbonate of Soda	1	1	—
Bilberry Pie Filling	1	1	—
Biscuits Choc-o-lait	1	1	—
Bitter Beer	1	1	—
Bitter Lemon Drink	1	1	—
Blackcurrant Drink	3	3	—
Blackcurrants in Syrup	1	1	—
Blackcurrant Pie Filling	1	1	—
Blancmange Powder	1	1	—
Boston Pickle	1	1	—
Bread	4	4	—
Bread Pudding	1	1	—
Bread Sauce Mix	1	1	—
Breakfast Cereal	1	1	—
Brie de Qualité Cheese	1	—	1
Butter	4	4	—
Butter Beans	1	1	—
Butter Flavour	1	1	—
Butter Sultana Cake	1	1	—
Buttercup Cream	1	1	—
Crispie Wheat	1	1	—
Cake Flour	1	1	—

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Cake Mix	1	1	—
Caramel Powder	1	1	—
Carrots	1	1	—
Casserole Steak	1	1	—
Casserole Steak in Gravy	1	1	—
Cheebix	2	2	—
Cheese	15	14	1
Cheese, full fat processed	1	1	—
Cheese, full fat soft	1	1	—
Cheese, low fat soft	1	1	—
Cheese, medium fat processed	1	1	—
Cheese Natural Smoked	1	1	—
Cheese Spread	3	3	—
Chicken Supreme with Rice	1	1	—
Cherry Pie Filling	1	1	—
Cherry Nougat	1	1	—
Chicken Curry	1	1	—
Children's Aspirin	1	1	—
Children's Cough Emulsion	1	—	1
Chloramphenicol Eye Drops	1	1	—
Chloromycetin Eye Ointment	1	1	—
Chocolates	1	1	—
Chocolate	1	—	1
Choc. Drops	1	1	—
Chocolate Fancies	1	—	1
Chocolate Limes	1	1	—
Chocolate Mix	1	1	—
Chocolate Polka Dots	2	2	—
Chocolate Vermicelli	1	1	—
Choc-o-pop Lollie	1	1	—
Chopped Pork	1	1	—
Citric Acid Powder	1	1	—
Clear Fruit Lollies	1	—	1
Coffee	9	9	—
Coberine	1	1	—
Cocoa Butter	1	1	—
Cod Roe	1	1	—
Coca-Cola	1	1	—
Cochineal	1	1	—
Cocktail Onions	1	1	—
Coffee Instant	2	2	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	3	3	—
Condensed Skimmed Milk	2	2	—
Cooking Oil	1	1	—
Corn Oil Margarine	1	1	—
Cornflour	1	1	—
Cortisone Acetate Tablets	1	1	—
Crab	2	2	—
Crab Meat	1	1	—
Crab Spread	1	1	—

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Cream	9	9	—
Cream Double	1	1	—
Cream of Tartar	1	1	—
Creamed Rice Pudding	1	1	—
Cress	1	1	—
Crispy Powder	1	1	—
Curry Sauce Mix	1	1	—
Custard Powder	1	1	—
Dairy Cream Sponge	1	1	—
Date Sponge Pudding	1	1	—
Deodorised Palm Kernel Oil	1	1	—
Desiccated Coconut	1	1	—
Diocalm Tablets	1	1	—
Dried Non-Fat Milk	1	1	—
Dried Skimmed Milk	2	2	—
Dried Sliced Onions	1	1	—
Dripping	1	1	—
Dusting Powder BPC	1	1	—
Egg Noodles	1	1	—
Emulsion of Liquid Paraffin	1	1	—
Energy Tablets	1	1	—
Ephedrine Nasal Drops	1	1	—
Evaporated Milk	5	5	—
Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil	1	1	—
Extract of Malt with Halibut Oil	1	1	—
Eye Drops of Carbachol	1	1	—
Fig Roll Biscuits	1	1	—
Fish Cakes	1	1	—
Fish and Chips	1	1	—
Flour	4	4	—
Flour, Self Raising	2	2	—
Folic Acid Tablets	2	2	—
Food Colour	6	5	1
French Crystallised Seeds	1	1	—
French Crystallised Lilac	1	1	—
French Mustard	1	1	—
Fruit Lollies	2	2	—
Fruit Sauce	1	1	—
Garden Peas	2	2	—
Glacé Angelica	1	1	—
Glacé Cherries	3	3	—
Germaloids	1	1	—
Germolene	1	1	—
Gluco Fruits	1	1	—
Glucose Orange Sweets with Vitamin C	1	1	—
Glyco-thymaline	1	1	—
Gon Tablets	1	1	—
Grapefruit Juice	1	1	—
Grapefruit Segments in Syrup	1	1	—
Gravy Browning	3	3	—
Gravy O Powder	1	1	—

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Gravy Salt	1	1	—
Ground Almonds	1	1	—
Ground Cinnamon	1	1	—
Ground Ginger	1	1	—
Ground Mixed Spice	1	1	—
Ground Nutmeg	1	1	—
Groundnut Oil	1	1	—
Hamburg Steaks	1	1	—
Hard Palm Kernel Oil	1	1	—
Honey Fruit Cake	1	1	—
Horseradish Relish	1	1	—
Hot Dog Skinless Sausages	1	1	—
Ice Cream	10	9	1
Ice Cream Powder	1	1	—
Ice Lollies	8	8	—
Icing Sugar	1	1	—
Indian Tonic Water	1	1	—
Instant Low Fat Milk	1	1	—
Instoms	1	1	—
Iodine, Weak	1	1	—
Iron Jelloids	1	1	—
Iron-Ox Tablets	1	1	—
Jam	8	8	—
Jamaican Ginger Punch	1	1	—
Jiffi-Jelly	1	1	—
Junior Egg and Bacon Sandwich	1	1	—
Kalzana Tablets	1	1	—
Koray Tablets	1	1	—
Lard	1	1	—
Laxative Tablets	1	1	—
Lemonade	2	2	—
Lemon Curd	1	1	—
Lemon Drink with Glucose	1	1	—
Lemon Essence	2	2	—
Lemon Flavour	1	1	—
Lemon Juice	1	1	—
Lemon Marmalade	1	1	—
Lemon Meringue Pie	1	—	1
Lemon Pie Filling	1	1	—
Lemon Sandwich	1	1	—
Lime Cordial and Lager	1	1	—
Linctus Simplex	1	1	—
Liquid Fish Colouring	1	1	—
Liquid Glucose	2	2	—
Liquid Paraffin and Magnesium Hydroxide Solution	1	1	—
Liquid Paraffin and Phenolphthalein Emulsion	1	1	—
Luchees in Syrup	1	1	—
Malt Extract	1	1	—
Malt Vinegar	7	7	—

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Margarine	5	5	—
Marmalade	3	3	—
Marzipan	1	1	—
Medicinal Charcoal Biscuits	1	1	—
Metatine	1	1	—
Mild Beer	2	2	—
Milk	34	34	—
Milk Shake Flavouring	1	1	—
Milk Shake Syrup	1	1	—
Mincemeat	1	1	—
Minute Steaklets	1	1	—
Mixed Cut Peel	1	1	—
Mixed Vegetable Macedoine	1	1	—
Mustard Oil	2	—	2
Mutton Fat	1	1	—
Nasal Drops	1	1	—
Natural Lemon Glucose Pastilles	1	1	—
Olive Oil	1	1	—
Orange Bar	1	1	—
Orange Drink	2	2	—
Orange Squash	1	1	—
Orange Essence	1	1	—
Orange Juice	1	1	—
Peanut Butter	1	1	—
Panadol Tablets	1	1	—
Peanuts	2	2	—
Pepper Sauce	1	1	—
Peppermint Concentrate	1	1	—
Peppermint Crisps containing rich milk chocolate centres	1	—	1
Persomnia Tablets	1	1	—
Piccalilli	1	1	—
Pickled Gherkins	1	1	—
Pickled Red Cabbage	1	1	—
Pilchards	1	1	—
Pineapple Cubes	1	1	—
Polony	1	1	—
Pork Luncheon Meat	1	1	—
Pork Dripping with Jelly	1	1	—
Pork Pie Seasoning	1	1	—
Potato Preparation	1	1	—
Potted Salmon with Butter	1	1	—
Prepared Hot Mustard	1	1	—
Prunes in Syrup	1	1	—
Pure Fat	1	1	—
Pure Honey	1	1	—
Raspberry Flavour	1	1	—
Raspberry Sweets	1	1	—
Ravioli in Cheese Sauce	1	—	1
Raz-Bar	1	1	—
Rissoles	1	1	—

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Roast Pork Dripping	1	1	—
Roast Pork with Rich Gravy and Stuffing	1	1	—
Rusks	2	2	—
Rum	1	1	—
Stout	1	1	—
Salmon Spread	1	1	—
Salmon Spread and Butter	1	1	—
Sugar	1	1	—
Salt	1	1	—
Saponis Meth. Spirit	1	1	—
Sardines in Tomato Sauce	1	1	—
Sauce	1	1	—
Sauce Melba	1	1	—
Sauce, Yorkshire Relish	1	1	—
Sausages	2	2	—
Sausages—Beef	5	5	—
Sausage Cocktail	1	1	—
Sausage—Pork	5	4	1
Sausage—Pork, Skinless	1	1	—
Sausage Rolls	1	1	—
Sausage Seasoning	3	3	—
Semolina	2	2	—
Seven Seas Syrup	1	1	—
Sild in Tomato Sauce	1	1	—
Shortening	1	1	—
Shortcake Biscuits	1	1	—
Soft Drink	1	1	—
Soft Ice Cream	4	3	1
Soft Icing	1	1	—
Soup	7	7	—
Spirit of Camphor	1	1	—
Steaklets	1	1	—
Strawberry Flavoured Syrup	2	2	—
Strawberries in Syrup	1	1	—
Sucron	1	1	—
Sulphadiazine Tablets	1	1	—
Sulphaguanide Tablets	1	1	—
Sunny Spread	1	1	—
Super Fruit Lollie	1	1	—
Syrup for Lollies	1	1	—
Tapioca	1	1	—
Tarragon	1	1	—
Tartaric Acid Powder	1	1	—
Tea	4	4	—
Tia Maria	1	1	—
Tincture of Benzoin	1	1	—
Tincture of Capsicum	1	1	—
Tincture of Chloroform and Morphine	1	1	—
Tinda in Brine	1	1	—
Tomato Juice	1	1	—
Tomato Paste	1	1	—

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Tomato Piquant	1	1	—
Tomato Puree	1	1	—
Treacle	2	2	—
Tuna Flakes in Vegetable Oil	1	1	—
Vanilla Flavour	3	3	—
Troch. Formaldehyde	1	1	—
Vegetable Oil Shortening	1	1	—
Vending Chocolate	1	1	—
Vegisalt	1	1	—
Vitaminised Tonic Elixir with Vitamin B	1	1	—
Whisky	1	1	—
White Sausage Rusk	1	1	—
White Shortening	1	1	—
Whole New Potatoes	1	1	—
Whole Orange Syrup	1	1	—
Whole Urd	1	1	—
Yoghurt	1	1	—
Yoghurt Choc Top	1	1	—
Yoghurt Real Fruit	1	1	—
	492	477	15

The Public Analyst is the Public Analyst to all five West Midland County Boroughs and has provided a sampling schedule of Food and Drugs to avoid the duplication of sampling.

TABLE XXIV

Details of Unsatisfactory Chemical Samples

	<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1. Children's Cough Emulsion.	Formula included Castor Oil 16%—no castor oil present.	Detailed investigation by manufacturers. Only a small number of bottles affected and withdrawn from sale.
2. Chocolate.	Consisted of Chocolate substitute.	Warning letter sent. Display tickets amended.
3. Chocolate Fancies.	Covering consisted of chocolate substitute.	Display tickets amended.
4. Clear Fruit Lollies.	No significant amount of fruit present.	Manufacturers advised to describe as 'fruit flavoured'.
5. Lemon Meringue Pie.	Illustration of whole eggs on carton misleading. No egg yolk present.	Manufacturers to amend pictorial part of label.
6. Mustard Oil.	Consisted of 99.5% mineral oil.	All stocks withdrawn from sale. Legal proceedings not possible due to "not to be used for food" declaration made at point of sale.

	<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
7. Mustard Oil.	Consisted of 40% mustard and 60% mineral oil.	Stocks withdrawn from sale. Unable to secure repeat formal sample.
8. Peppermint Crisps containing rich milk centres.	2% whole milk solids insufficient to justify description "rich milk".	Manufacturers agreed to amend labels.
9. Pork Sausages.	Contained 180 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide not declared.	Shopkeeper warned. Preservative notice now exhibited.
10. Cheese.	Minimum percentage of milk fat not declared on label.	Vendors notified and labels amended.
11. Ice Cream Block.	No name and address of packer or labeller on carton.	Name and address of packer now printed on carton.
12. Food Colour.	The label on the container did not bear the words 'Food Colour'.	Labels amended.
13. Ravioli in Cheese Sauce.	The list of ingredients on the label were not correct and an ingredient listed as 'Egg Dough' was not an appropriate designation.	This was foreign canned food and the importers were notified of the labelling offence.
14. Soft Ice Cream.	Milk solid content slightly low, 6.6% instead of a minimum of 7.5%.	Manufacturer warned; repeat samples satisfactory.
15. Brie de Qualité Cheese.	Not labelled in accordance with the Cheese Regulations 1965.	Fat content of cheeses altered to conform to the description on the existing labels by the French manufacturers.

Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs

In accordance with the National Survey Scheme for sampling foodstuffs to allow a systematic enquiry to be made into the extent of contamination by toxic chemicals, seven samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. These were samples of bread, sugar, beef, lard, lettuce, canned meat, and bacon, and all proved free from any significant pesticide content.

TABLE XXV

PROSECUTIONS CONCERNING FOOD

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

<i>Contravention</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1. Mould in apple pie.	Fined £10 with £3 18s. 0d. costs.
2. Macaroni, infested with insects.	Fined £10.
3. Bottle of sterilised milk containing a fly.	Fined £10 with £3 18s. 0d. costs.
4. Mould in baby food cereal.	Fined £10 with £3 18s. 0d. costs.

<i>Contravention</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
5. Peanuts containing rodent droppings.	Fined £5.
6. Fresh ham infested with maggots.	Fined £20 with £4 4s. 0d. costs.
7. Mould in pork pie.	Fined £12 with £4 1s. 0d. costs.
8. Mould in pineapple tarts.	Fined £5 with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
9. Mould in pork pies.	Fined £5 with £4 14s. 0d. costs.
10. Mould in chocolate layer cake.	Fined £21 with £15 4s. 0d. costs.
11. Fresh cream and blackcurrant tart containing a piece of wire.	Fined £2 2s. 0d. with £9 19s. 0d. costs.
12. Bread loaf containing a piece of glass.	Fined £2 2s. 0d. with £9 19s. 0d. costs.

TABLE XXVI

**Action taken on Food Complaints
other than by means of Legal Proceedings**

1. Steak & Kidney Pie (Mould).	Complaint not received until three days after purchase. Warning letter sent.
2. Canned Green Pea Soup.	Certificate of the Public Analyst stated that it was of satisfactory quality.
3. Pork Sausage (Mould).	Warning letter sent.
4. Canned Corned Beef (Discolouration inside).	Ex-Ministry stockpile; apparently an isolated case. Referred to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
5. Chippolata Sausages (Mould).	Warning letter sent.
6. Pork Pie (Stale).	Public Health Laboratory reported no pathogenic organisms. Subsequent samples found satisfactory.
7. Beef Sausages (Mould).	Warning letter sent.
8. Swiss Roll (Contained larva).	No evidence to establish where the larva entered the roll.
9. Onion Sauce Powder (Mould).	Stocks withdrawn from sale. Warning letter sent.
10. Fruit Cake (Contained small pebble).	Warning letter sent.
11. Caramel Wafer (Contained piece of burnt cereal).	Warning letter sent.
12. Fried Fish (Unfit).	Not unfit.
13. Milk Bottle (Paint stains inside).	Referred to local authority where bottling plant situated.
14. Apple Pie (Mould).	Purchaser refused to give evidence. Warning letter sent.
15. Milk Bottle (Contained aluminium foil).	Referred to local authority where bottling plant situated.
16. Mushrooms (Infested with larvae).	Warning letter sent to growers.
17. Steak & Kidney Pie (Mould).	Warning letter sent.

18. Tin of Corned Beef (Holed).	Taken up with Cannery. Thought to be caused by case-handling hook.
19. Bacon (Maggots).	Evidence not conclusive at what point infestation took place.
20. Lemonade (Alleged to have caused sickness).	The Public Analyst certified of satisfactory quality and virtually sterile.
21. Butter (Rancid).	Rancidity very slight; matter taken up with packers.
22. Bread (Mould).	Kept over the weekend during very warm weather. Matter taken up with bakers.
23. Bread (Mould).	Over one week old when complaint received—no action taken.
24. Chicken & Mushroom Pie (Mould).	Warning letter sent.
25. Bread (Dirt on crust).	Warning letter sent.
26. Slice of Bread and Jam (Fly adhering to).	The Public Analyst reported that the fly had not been baked in the loaf.
27. Milk Bottle (Contained mould).	Referred to local authority where bottling plant situated.
28. Canned Irish Stew (Alleged to contain a wood-louse).	The Public Analyst certified that there was no evidence that the insect had been heated or canned.
29. Cereal Food (Contained larva).	The Public Analyst reported that there was no evidence that the larva had been present in the food.
30. Sheep's Liver (Green deposit on surface after cooking).	The Public Analyst reported that the deposit had the characteristics of vegetable matter, possibly derived from the cooking process.

In addition to the above, the details and results of investigations into the cases of two unusual complaints are set out below.

1. New type of Milk Contaminant

With a view to facilitating more efficient inspection after the washing of $\frac{1}{3}$ -pint milk bottles, a large Dairy Company in this area commenced supplying blue coloured drinking straws to schools. A complaint was received that these straws discoloured the milk and, on investigation, rough immersion tests showed that although no discolouration could be detected immediately, the milk did show discolouration after a few hours. Boiling water poured over a few straws was found to release the dye immediately.

Enquiries at the schools showed that not all the milk in which straws had been inserted during the morning was consumed before lunch and that the milk left over was drunk during the afternoon. This practice made the discolouration of the milk more easily detected.

The manager of the Dairy Company was told about the matter by telephone and he made immediate arrangements to withdraw all stocks of these coloured straws. Their suppliers were contacted and they submitted samples to the Public Analyst. His report said that no colour was extracted in the milk initially, but that as the milk stood and tended to sour, acid was produced and colour came out of the straws, thus affecting the milk. He also reported that the dye used was not a permitted food colour.

On receipt of this report the straw manufacturers withdrew all supplies of coloured paper and requested an explanation from the paper makers.

2. Rusting inside tins of Evaporated Milk

Following a complaint, investigations were made into the rate of rusting inside 1½ and 2-pint equivalent tins of evaporated milk. The complaint concerned a well-known brand and referred to the fact that rusting was evident in the vicinity of the seam of several tins.

Tins of the same code number which were examined showed no sign of rust upon opening. The rusting was obviously occurring while the opened tins were standing with the milk inside between feeds, a practice that is recommended on the label, which says: 'Cover tin—store in a cool place'.

A calculation involving the number of fluid ounces in the tin divided by the product of the amount per feed and the number of feeds per day indicated that the last fluid ounce to be used could have been stored in the can for over 48 hours.

The company was approached and one of its representatives was allowed to take the tins which were the subject of the complaint. A subsequent report from them indicated that, while rusting was present in their cans inside four hours, this compared quite favourably with other national brands of evaporated milk.

Consequently, an experiment was carried out to record the rate of rusting of all the ten brands of evaporated milk which were on sale in the main shopping centres. The results showed that all brands except one showed some degree of rusting, which varied from slight to extensive. The tin which did not show rusting in the interior was one which was fully lacquered inside. The company producing this tin said that the prevention of rusting had been a major consideration when deciding to treat the interior of the tins.

The public analyst was consulted and his opinion was that, while he agreed that the presence of rust in milk did not indicate toxicity, the flavour would be impaired and this could possibly cause rejection of the milk by infants.

There are obvious difficulties in proceeding against the packers under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in that the contamination is not actually present when the article is sold, but arises in some cases as a result of complying with instructions on the label.

I wrote to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, suggesting that it appeared there was a good case for requiring by legislation that all tins of evaporated milk should be lacquered inside. The Ministry in their reply said that my comments would be brought to the attention of the Food Standards Committee which was about to review the Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959.

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

There are five covered markets and one in the open air within the County Borough, all being privately owned. The above Regulations came into force on January 1st 1967 and apply to any handling of food which is undertaken either in any market, market premises, or away from fixed premises. The market proprietors have in every case willingly co-operated where there has been any lack of the prescribed facilities and all the markets now have at least one central point providing sanitary accommodation, sinks, washhand basins and hot and cold water, etc. In addition to these facilities, each stall holder selling open food was asked to provide the appropriate washing facilities at the stall itself and this again has been done in every case. The Regulations apply equally to delivery vehicles and many of these have been fitted with the required facilities, at the request of this department. The large covered market at Cradley Heath has been demolished and pending its rebuilding as part of a new shopping area development, has been replaced by an excellent temporary building on another site. This department has been consulted from the planning stage on matters connected with the rebuilding of the market on the original site and it is confidently expected that when this is completed it will be a model of hygienic construction.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

Supervisory:	Three Foremen—based on each of the former boroughs.
Clerical:	Waterfall Depot—One female clerk. Portway Depot—One male clerk.
Manual:	
Refuse Collection:	(a) Drivers 22 (b) Loaders 67
Salvage Collection:	(a) Collectors 6 (b) Balers 5
Refuse Disposal:	Tip Shovel Drivers 2
Destructor Operatives:	(a) Maintenance 1 (b) Pickers 2 (c) Furnacemen 4 (d) Labourers 11

Miscellaneous:	(a) Dustbin delivery	....	1
	(b) Yardmen, etc.	....	1
	(c) Cleaners	....	1
	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	....	<u>123</u>

SICKNESS AND ABSENTEEISM

Working days lost through:

(a) Sickness	....	1,292 man-days
(b) Absenteeism	....	141 man-days

Total amount of sickness pay £2,495 7s. 2d.

Total number of employees sick 95

Average sickness pay per employee £26 5s. 4d.

Percentage of sickness in age groups:

20—30 years (17)	17.9%
31—40 years (36)	37.9%
41—50 years (23)	24.2%
50 and over (19)	20.0%

Number of employees commenced 16

Number of employees left 16

Number of employees over 50 years of age 30
(i.e., 24.0% of Establishment).

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Area (Statute acres)—land and inland water 9,471 acres

Population at 1st April, 1967 (Registrar General's Estimate) 169,770 persons

Total refuse collected 44,394 tons

What percentage of total refuse collected (tons) is weighed 44.2%

Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year) 13.7 cwts.

No. of premises from which refuse is collected 59,552 premises

Premises from which collections are made *at least* once weekly.... 100% of total

Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point2 miles

Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection Nil %

Total refuse disposed of:

(i) Council's own refuse	....	46,655 tons
(ii) for other local authorities	....	—
(iii) total....	....	46,655 tons

Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):

(a) Crude tipping	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Controlled tipping (33,668 tons O, R. & S.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.6%
(c) Separation/controlled tipping	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(d) Direct incineration	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(e) Separation and incineration (10,862 tons (S. only))	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.4%
(f) Other methods	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
					100.0%

Salvage—Analysis of income and tonnage:

			Income £	Tonnage Collected
(a) Waste Paper	.....	.....	14,156	1,699
(b) Soiled Waste Paper	.....	.....	263	66
(c) Scrap Metal	.....	.....	1,684	359
(d) Other Salvage	.....	.....	—	—
(e) Totals	.....	.....	£16,103	2,124

Trade Refuse:

Tonnage *2,261 tons

* This tonnage figure is for refuse disposed of at refuse tip or destructor in user's own transport. Trade refuse collected by Council's own vehicle is not weighed separately and is, therefore, excluded from this figure, but included in the total refuse collected.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

Number of renewal bins provided	.....	.....	.....	5,142
Number provided and rechargeable	737
Total cost of dustbin provision	£7,232
Cost as a charge on the rates25d.

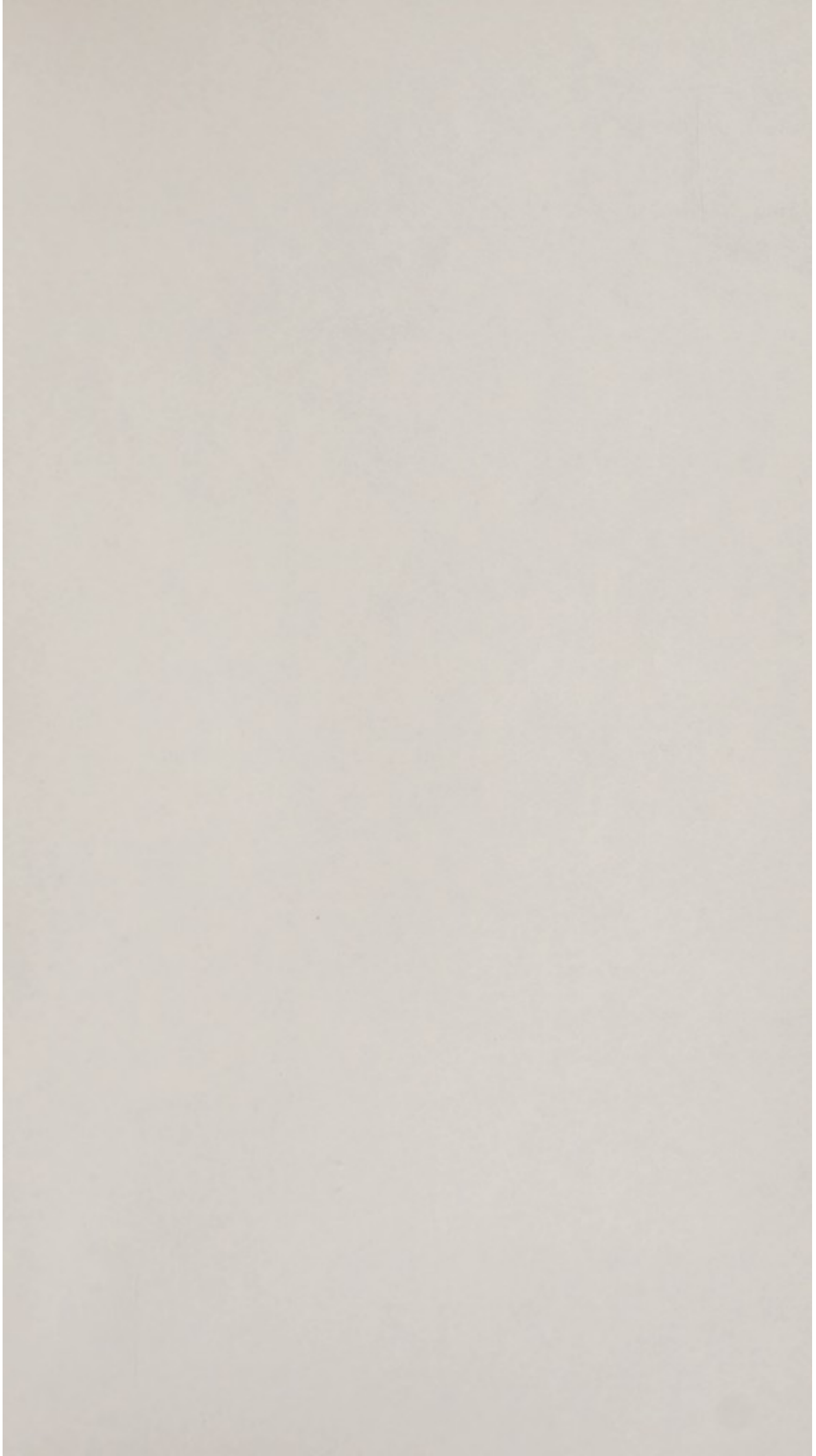
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