

[Report 1969] / Medical Officer of Health, Warley County Borough.

Contributors

Warley (West Midlands, England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1969

Persistent URL

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

License and attribution

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

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

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



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

H
1969

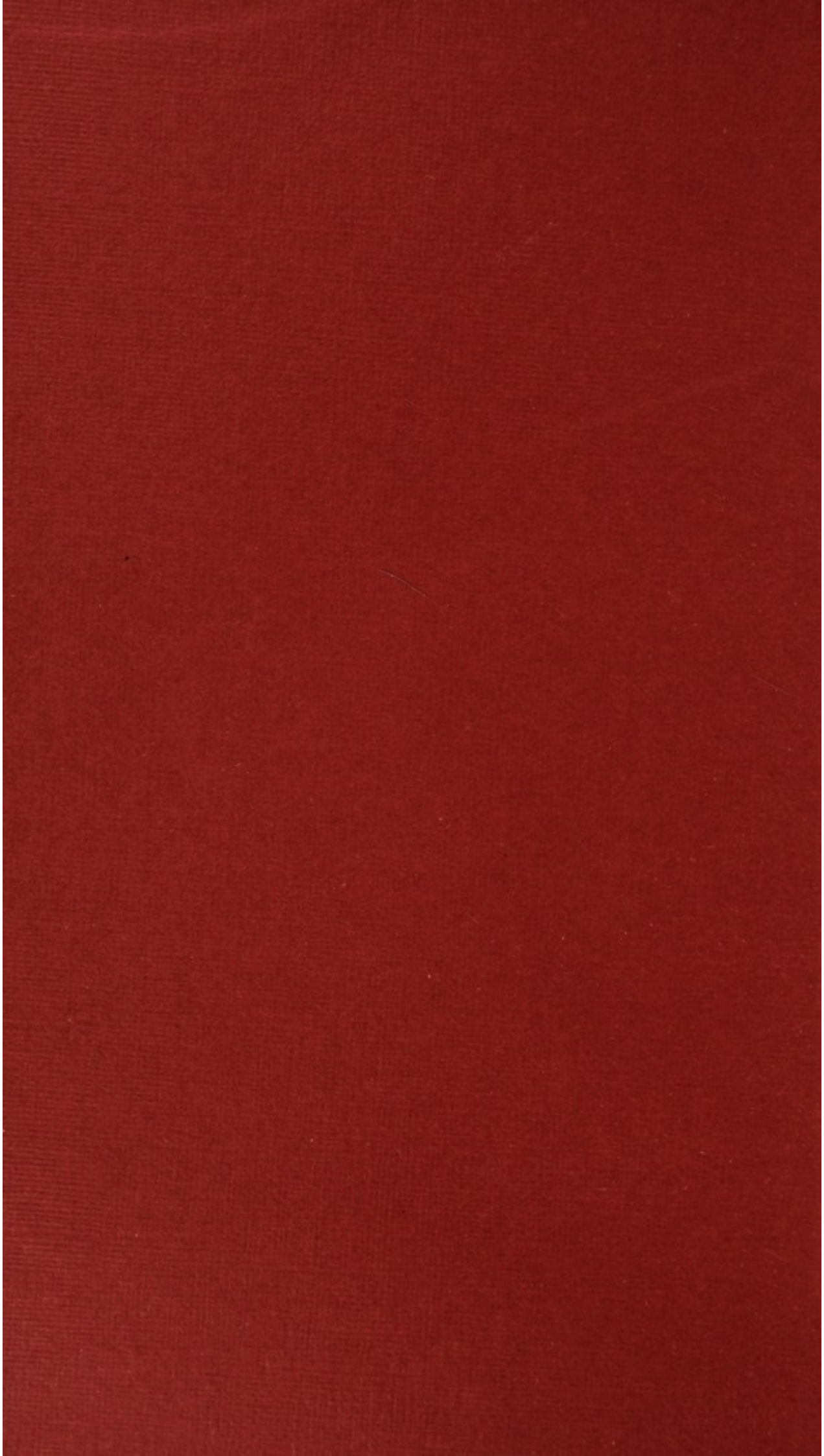


THE HEALTH OF WARLEY

1969



ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



County Borough of Warley

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

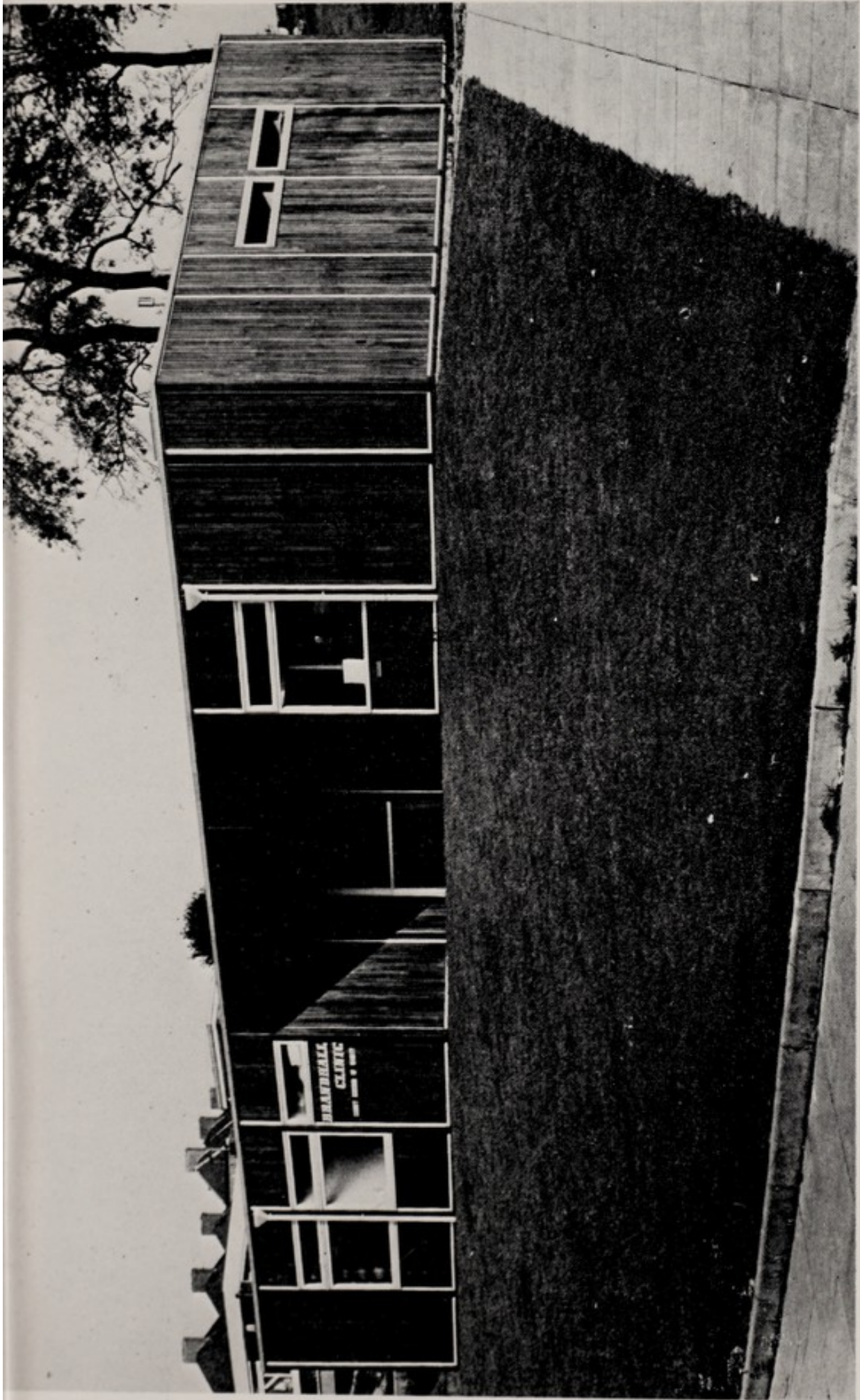
1969

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

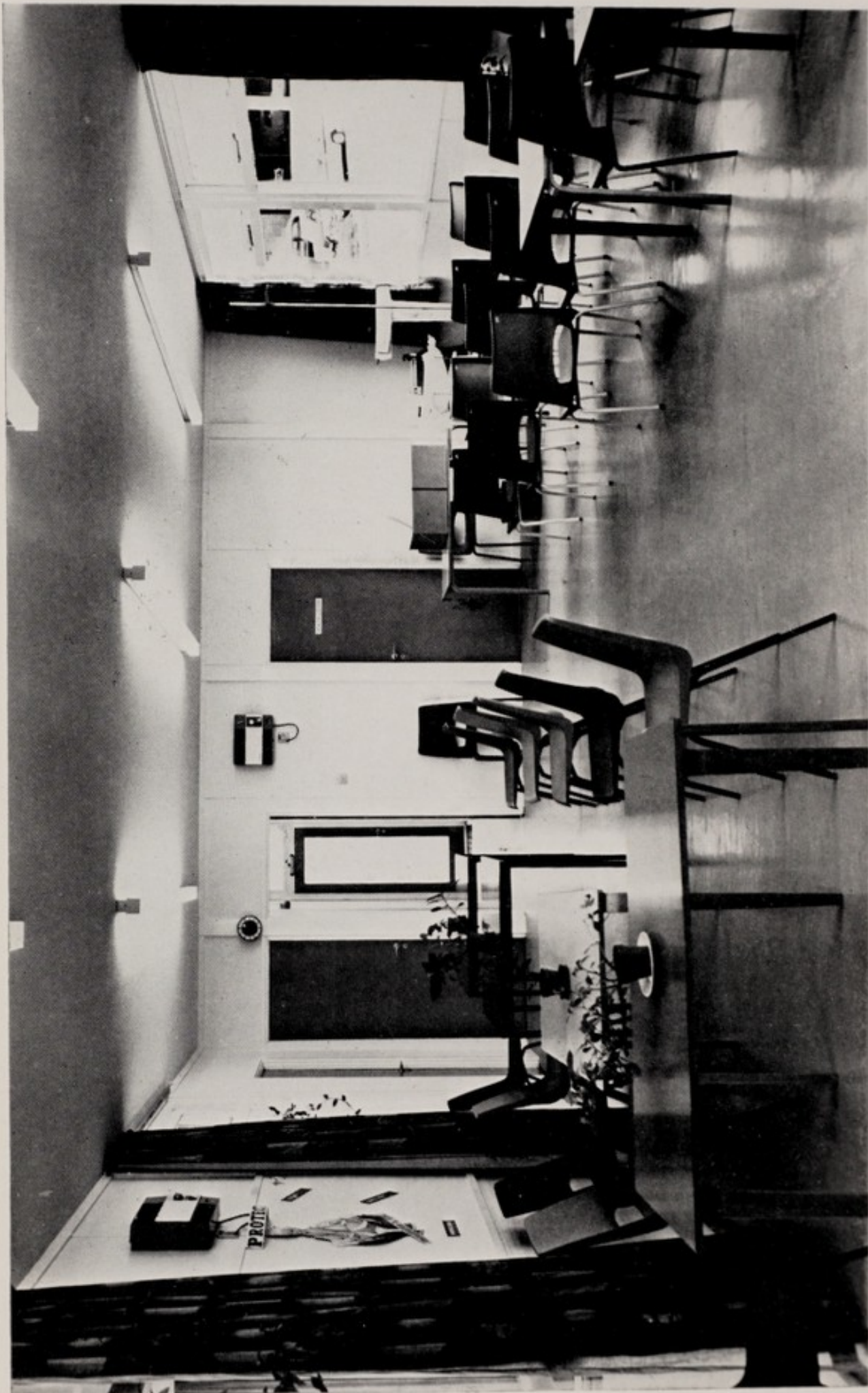
W. L. KAY, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Committees, 1969/1970	...	...	...	...	...	3—4
Health Department Staff	...	...	...	...	...	4—6
Introduction of the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	...	7—13
Demographic and Vital Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	14—17
National Health Service Act Services	...	...	...	...	...	18—42
Family Welfare Committee	...	...	...	...	...	25
Mental Health Services	...	...	...	...	...	33—37
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	37—42
National Assistance Act, Parts III and IV Services	...	...	...	...	...	43—48
Medical Examination of New Entrants to the Corporation Service	...	...	...	...	...	49
Report of Chief Public Health Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	50—53
Environmental Health Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	54—89
Index	...	...	...	...	...	90—92



Brandhall Clinic — Exterior



County Borough of Warley

COMMITTEES, 1969-1970

Health Committee:

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

Vice-Chairman: Councillor S. G. Richards

The Mayor (Alderman H. V. Jackson)	Councillor F. Giles
Alderman Mrs. E. Pine, M.B.E.	Councillor A. R. Hazleton
Alderman R. L. Pritchard	Councillor N. W. Phillips
Alderman B. Willetts	Councillor A. Rose
Councillor P. D. Branson	Councillor Mrs. E. Skelding
Councillor Mrs. L. Fletcher	

Co-opted Member for National Health Service Purposes:

Dr. H. Hamilton

Mental Health Sub-Committee:

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

All Members of the Health Committee with:

Dr. E. Jacoby

Dr. H. Hamilton

Mr. J. M. Adair

Welfare Sub-Committee:

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

All Members of the Health Committee with:

Dr. H. Hamilton

Staff Sub-Committee:

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

Councillor S. G. Richards	Alderman B. Willetts
Alderman Mrs. E. Pine, M.B.E.	Councillor Mrs. L. Fletcher

Homeless Families Joint Sub-Committee:

Representing Children's Committee:

Councillor Mrs. J. H. M. Niven	Councillor Mrs. B. K. Budd
Councillor Mrs. M. Cockin	

Representing Health Committee:

Alderman N. C. Niven, B.A.	Councillor A. Rose
Councillor S. G. Richards	

Principal Dental Officer:

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

Deputy Principal Dental Officer:

R. Bell, B.D.S. (to 30.6.69)

Senior Dental Officer:

Mrs. J. B. White, B.D.S.

Dental Officers:

Miss M. MacLeod, B.D.S. (from 24.2.69)

Mr. R. Pillai, B.D.S. (from 17.7.69)

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. de Wit

Administrative Assistants:

T. K. Boston
Miss K. M. Dunnaker
L. R. Gibbs

Miss O. J. Salmon
L. Whittard

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

J. J. McCourt

Principal Nursing Officer:

Miss M. Wainwright, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., J.P. (to 31.7.69)

Miss D. Hunt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 1.8.69)

Supervisor Midwifery Service:

Mrs. M. S. Fletcher, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (to 19.10.69)

Supervisor Home Nursing Service:

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

Chief Chiropodist:

J. Scott, M.Ch.S.

Chiropodists:

J. Gill, M.Ch.S. (deceased 7.10.69) Miss R. Luckett, L.Ch.
Miss S. E. Mudge, M.Ch.S. (to 30.9.69)

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": J. C. O'Donnell
(from 1.2.69 to 30.11.69)

M. C. Geary (from 12.12.69)

Matron, "Knowle House": Mrs. H. P. O'Donnell, S.R.N.
(from 1.2.69 to 30.11.69)

Mrs. M. J. Geary (from 12.12.69)

Superintendent, "Hill Crest": M. W. H. Wooldridge

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

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

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

Head Teacher, "Albert Bradford Centre":

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

Head Teacher, 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.

PUBLIC 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,

As Medical Officer of Health for Warley, I have pleasure in presenting my fourth Annual Report which has been prepared in accordance with the Public Health Officers' Regulations 1959 and Circular 1/70 of Department of Health and Social Security. I look back on a year of many uncertainties about the future pattern of services in Warley and elsewhere and indeed about the future of the County Borough of Warley itself. At the time of writing some of the changes in administrative patterns have become more imminent while others temporarily or otherwise have receded somewhat. Against such a background it is difficult to plan for the future; it is only possible to state needs as one sees them, to comment on these needs and where appropriate to suggest remedies.

During the year there was a steady development in the preparation and planning work consequent of the Health Committee's building programme of new departmental premises. Multidisciplinary project teams met regularly, specifications were prepared, sketch plans drawn and approved by Committee. These were of course submitted to the Department of Health and Social Security and modified in light of their comments. The sequential stages were passed of working drawings, bills of quantity, acceptance of tenders, and start of building work; for the later stages of the ups and downs of this trail I will have to refer my readers to next year's instalment! On occasions such as this one has to be careful not to stray too far ahead in time. This was a year then of planning and early achievement. The first and smallest of our building projects, Brandhall Clinic was completed and opened on 31st July, 1969, thus meeting a too long felt need in the area. The clinic is of simple design and of prefabricated construction which was quickly erected, was relatively inexpensive and proved pleasant to work in. One or two teething troubles marred the early months of use but once overcome the benefit of the clinic will be felt for many years.

In July 1968 construction work started on 'Birchfield' situated in the northern part of Lion Farm Estate. This was intended to be the first of a new generation of welfare homes designed to accommodate between 45 and 50 residents—there are minor design variations from one home to the other. The residents live in family sized groups of

eight—with a smaller group for the more infirm. Each full group has its own living/dining room with television, but will however be encouraged to invite in other residents and even I would say the staff to these their living rooms. There is a high proportion of single bed rooms with a small number of double rooms. It was the intention that the experience gained on this home would be reflected in the furnishing and equipment and possibly even design of the second and subsequent homes. However owing to very serious building delays in this home, my next report will show that the second home which originated in the following year's capital programme was completed first, and that the third home (scheduled for the same year) was furnished at about the same time as Birchfield thus throwing an almost intolerable burden on certain sections of the Department. Continuing with this constructional saga, the end of the year saw the building of the new 140 place adult training centre on Causeway Green Road well under way; on neighbouring sites will be built a new day nursery, financed under the terms of the Urban Aid programme phase I. Also it is hoped a new centre for physically handicapped adults will be sanctioned by the Department of Health and Social Security. Finally exploratory discussions were held into the possibility of establishing a health centre in the Oldbury town centre area.

As is usual the first circular of the year from the Department of Health and Social Security asks for special mention to be made of certain National Health Service topics; these are—

(a) “the co-ordination and co-operation of the Health Department's services with the hospital and family doctor service, including attachment or liaison schemes between the Health Department's domiciliary staff and family doctors”. Co-operation with the very many hospitals which serve Warley residents is in the main not unsatisfactory though the absence of a general hospital within our borders prevents closer liaison. Throughout the year liaison schemes between general medical practitioners and health visitors developed and extended starting with one practice at the beginning of the year. In September the second stage in the process was reached with attachment of two health visitors to one practice; these health visitors will in future devote themselves very largely to working with the families on the National Health Service lists of this practice. Next year will see the start of a pilot liaison scheme of district nurses with a general practice.

(b) “progress on the scheme for notification to Medical Officers of Health of congenital defects apparent at birth”. As with the others, this question is asked every year and it is difficult to do other than repeat oneself. Suffice it to say that in spite of every effort to ensure that these notifications are as complete as possible, I am not certain that all cases are in fact being notified. Over the last two years there has been little change in the numbers of congenital abnormalities notified but the proportion of individual malformations has varied widely as is inevitable with such small numbers. I wonder about the possible significance of only one cleft palate being reported this year

compared with seven in 1968. Club foot remains the commonest defect, fortunately very satisfactory results are obtainable with orthopaedic surgery for this condition. In the absence of a general hospital in the Borough we have to depend on the good-will of many maternity units in providing information of this kind. For reasons which are not entirely clear to me some hospitals seem reluctant, irrespective of the patient's home address to communicate with any local health authority other than the one in which the hospital stands. Similarly certain hospitals cannot be persuaded to include the general practitioner's name on any communication relating to a patient. As nursing staff are increasingly attached to practices rather than working in restricted geographical areas the general practitioner's name becomes more important than the home address for the rapid follow up of a patient. These remarks do not of course apply to all hospitals.

(c) I am asked to outline the "action taken by the Council on the fluoridation of water supplies". The answer is simple—none, since this measure was approved some time ago by the Council. I can only refer the Department to the fourth paragraph on page eight of my last report and the first paragraph on the corresponding page of my 1967 report!

It is time to size up the public health of the year—how better to start than by considering its vital statistics? Some of these statistics are a trifle less satisfactory than the good levels reached in 1968. This deterioration was undoubtedly due to the unusually early and severe prevalence of influenza in November and December which inevitably affected mortality as well as morbidity rates in 1969. There was a further fall in the birth rate but nevertheless about 750 more people were born into the area than died out of it! The infant mortality rate rose from 17 last year to 20 per thousand live births, the perinatal rate showed a small rise too. Last year I noted a flattening out of the hitherto continuous rise in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung; this year there was quite a marked and very welcome drop from 119 to 90. I trust that next year will not reverse this trend. On the other hand more people died from bronchitis—partly due to the prevalence of 'flu. There has been a substantial increase in the number of deaths from strokes of all kinds, the total rising by nearly 60 to 278, with a smaller increase in deaths from diseases of the heart and circulation. There is scope for a greatly amplified research programme involving many professional disciplines into the causes of the increased incidence of circulatory disease, its treatment and prevention. Some rechannelling of the charitable funds which tend to flow in commercially directed but emotionally influenced research channels would be desirable; in addition there is a strong case for liberal Government support.

It is universally recognised that many of the serious infectious diseases which caused so many deaths and so much disability in the past have been eliminated or brought under control by various protective inoculations (or vaccinations as collectively they are now described). What is not so well known is that this relatively happy state of affairs can only be maintained—let alone improved provided that a sufficient

proportion of susceptible children continue to be protected against these diseases. I am pleased to record therefore that there was a very substantial increase in the number of children who received the combined vaccinations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. There has however been a marked reduction in the number of reinforcing injections given against diphtheria as it is no longer considered necessary to repeat these in the junior schools. The unfortunate hold up of the measles vaccination programme due to temporary difficulties with one of the two available vaccines will not it is to be hoped have a permanent effect on the attitude of the public to measles vaccination. Finally I must again emphasise that too few children are being protected against poliomyelitis for safety. How soon we forget the quite large scale epidemics of polio in 1947 and in several of the following years. No form of vaccination could be more acceptable to the patient—without even the discomfort of a needle prick—yet so short is the memory of those who have not had the disease or not had any member of family affected that fewer children are being brought forward for protection. One word from the Medical Officer of Health about a suspected case of polio in the district would bring queues to all the clinics for the oral vaccine!

Turning from prevention to the infectious diseases which occurred, Tuberculosis remains a problem. After years of good work vaccinating children against the disease, treating patients with the disease and following up the patients and their contacts it is sad indeed to have to report an increased incidence of new cases. As recorded on many previous years the majority of new cases occur among immigrants from the Indian Sub Continent. Although the number of Indian and Pakistani male voucher holders (i.e. workers) has fallen, the families of previous immigrants have continued to arrive in large numbers, some of these have required treatment quite soon. The increase in foreign travel during the last decade has brought with it increased risks of importing various exotic diseases and sporadic cases of typhoid for example are likely to occur with increasing frequency. There are obvious lessons to be learned. Would-be travellers should enquire about possible health hazards when making a choice between too-good-to-miss holidays, packaged or otherwise which are featured in glossy brochures. They should enquire about protection available against these diseases and other precautions which should be taken when visiting for example Mediterranean countries. Equally importantly they should seek this protection in plenty of time beforehand. Travel agencies, family doctors and health departments will be able to give the necessary guidance. Immediate action by the traveller will ensure that protective vaccinations where necessary are obtained in the proper order and in good time, thus avoiding a last minute panic to fit in appointments for injections and for the stamping of international vaccination certificates.

Good progress was made during 1969 in increasing the efficiency of the Ambulance Service particularly with regard to the outpatient, day hospital, and treatment patient collection and delivery service which now forms such a large part of ambulance work. In the main the hospitals have co-operated very well in arranging appointments

for outpatient treatment sessions for Warley people in groups to enable waiting times to be minimised and ambulance mileage to be reduced. The continued expansion of demands for the ambulance service is shown in that 10,000 more patients were carried than during 1968.

I am sorry to have to report continued difficulty in staffing our chiropody service, there is little doubt that a principal reason for this is the inadequacy of the Whitley Council salary scales (which are not in fact universally adhered to by Local Authorities) in attracting candidates from other branches of a far from overcrowded profession. In spite of these difficulties the number of people receiving chiropody treatment rose by half, the frequency of treatment however except in serious cases left much to be desired. There was an expansion of the Home Help Service during the year, there being an overall increase compared with last year of 13% in the number of people helped, including 23% more new cases.

Since health education is central to the activities of a Health Department it is surprising that so few full time health education officers are employed in this country. It must of course not be forgotten that much of the time of health visitors, medical officers, district nurses, midwives, and public health inspectors is actually spent on activities within the health education field. Nevertheless when a variety of staff members are engaged on differing aspects of health education it is sometimes difficult to mount a major campaign without undue time being spent, to the detriment of other duties, without the co-ordination that a health education officer can supply. It is therefore a particular pleasure to record the appointment of a full time health education officer, Mr. R. J. Belding who took up his duties early in the year.

The amendment and strengthening of the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act of 1948 by Section 60 of the Health Services and Public Health Act brought a considerable growth of supervisory work to the department. By the end of the year 74 child minders had been registered providing care for over 150 children while 12 premises had been approved, catering for nearly 280 children. Much of the inspection work has been done by Dr. Sheila Carroll and Miss D. Hunt, Principal Nursing Officer. Welcome assistance has become available through the provisions of the Urban Programme (Phase II) with the appointment of a very experienced nurse and former day nursery matron, Mrs. M. Hackett as Supervisor of Nurseries and Child Minders. It is intended that Mrs. Hackett will provide support to the encouraging development of pre-school playgroups. The new Barnford Day Nursery will also provide a welcome increase in facilities available for the care of the under fives.

A glance through the section of the report which deals with mental health may suggest that Warley is becoming a saner town as fewer patients are being referred to the mental health section because of mental illness—only 423 in number compared with 570 two years ago. Of admissions to mental hospitals, 105 were made under compulsory

order which perhaps surprisingly is only half a dozen fewer than two years ago. There were changes in the catchment areas of mental hospitals which received most of Warley patients. The background has been dealt with in previous reports and will therefore be covered briefly. Originally Warley was looked after by three main mental hospitals, Highcroft in Erdington, Barnsley Hall in Bromsgrove and St. Georges in Stafford. As a result of continuing pressure on the Birmingham Hospital Board by everyone who had anything to do with the service, a change was made with effect from 1st October, by which Warley was divided in two areas only, served by Highcroft and St. Georges. Though this was a theoretical simplification of the former situation it pleased nobody—there was in fact something of an outcry from all professions involved particularly perhaps as some patients who had been looked after for years at Barnsley Hall were being transferred to Stafford, obviously too far away for patients, their relatives, doctors and mental welfare officers. The Birmingham Hospital Board agreed to reopen the matter and late in the year provisional agreement was secured for a major re-arrangement of the mental hospital catchment areas in so far as they affected Warley by which we came for the first time within the area of All Saints Hospital which is situated quite near the eastern boundary of the Borough. While we are sorry to break long standing associations with the staff of the other hospitals the advantages of one nearby hospital to cover the whole area are considerable. The new arrangement is expected to come into operation on 1st April 1970.

Reference has already been made to our new adult training centre which was under construction at the end of the year, the last subject in this section of the report will therefore be Astbury House. As foreshadowed in last year's report there were informal discussions at the end of 1968 about the future of this house which hitherto had been a mother and baby home run by the Warley Deanery Association on behalf of the Birmingham Diocesan Council for Family and Social Welfare. For a number of reasons the possibility of a change in use was considered and elaborated in discussions which took place over a period of time in a number of different committees and Councils. The outcome was the decision that a joint committee should be established with representation from the Church, the Local Health Authority and the Committee of the Warley Trust Fund for Mentally Handicapped Children for the purpose of running Astbury as a hostel for mentally handicapped children and young people. Broadly speaking the intention was that the Church would provide and retain ownership of the house suitably adapted for the purpose, the Warley Trust Fund would furnish and equip the home and in fact assist with some adaptations, while the Health Committee would be responsible for all running costs as such a hostel was part of their approved capital programme. At the end of the year preliminary preparations were well advanced though as it turned out many months of work lay ahead before this worth-while new venture could be brought into operation.

The major development programme which will more than double the number of places available in our residential welfare homes has

been touched upon already. Other developments in the Local Authority National Assistance Act Services during 1969 included improved arrangements for temporary accommodation and in particular, with the co-operation of the Housing Committee the provision of a flat in a multi-storey block which is kept in immediate readiness for the reception of a homeless family. To ensure the continued availability of this flat we are dependant on the Housing Department making available substandard accommodation on a rent guarantee basis to which families can be transferred within days for long term rehabilitation. The appointment of a Mobility Officer for the Blind to give instruction in the long cane technique for finding the way about has been a useful development. Finally during the year it has been possible to expand the mobile meals service.

Almost every year witnesses the retirement of some senior or long serving member of staff, 1969 was no exception. I would like to pay particular tribute to the work done by Miss Marjorie Wainwright J.P., who retired at the end of July from her post of Principal Nursing Officer having held a corresponding post in Smethwick from 1952 to 1966. Miss Wainwright was always a tower of strength and wise counsel and did much to ensure a smooth transition in the nursing field before and after Warley came into being. The whole Department regretted her retirement and joined in wishing her well. Another and longer serving member of the staff who retired from full time work in July was Miss Mabel King M.B.E., who had been a midwife in Smethwick and Warley since 1939; happily Miss King still works part time for us.

Before ending this letter I must place on record the great sense of loss we felt at the sudden and most untimely death of Dr. John Briant on 28th April. Dr. Briant had for twenty years been in general practice in the area, had served on the Local Executive Council and other Committees, and latterly had been a co-opted member of the Health Committee.

I am glad to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee and to the other Chief Officers and Heads of Departments for their help with the activities of the Department during the year. I should like to thank particularly members of the staff for the continued good work done during the year and especially Mr. S. de Wit and others who have worked on the text and statistical tables in the body of the Report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD J. DODDS,

Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT

1969

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

Area: 9,471 acres.

Population (Registrar General's estimate, mid-year 1969): 167,810.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(supplied by Registrar General)

	1968	1969
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	2,979	2,866*
LIVE BIRTHS:		
Males	1,519	1,416
Females	1,422	1,407
Total ...	2,941	2,823
Illegitimate live births included in total live births	212	183
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7	6
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	17.4	16.8
Area comparability factor (births)	1.01	1.01
Live birth rate as adjusted by factor	17.6	17.0
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate ...	—	1.04
STILL BIRTHS:		
Males	15	31
Females	23	12
Total ...	38	43
Illegitimate still births included in total still births	2	2
Still birth rate per 1,000 population	0.22	0.26
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births	13	15
DEATHS:		
Males	1,048	1,128
Females	882	947
Total ...	1,930	2,075
Deaths per 1,000 population	11.4	12.4
Area comparability factor (deaths)	1.21	1.20
Death rate as adjusted by factor	13.8	14.9
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate ...	—	1.25

* This includes 580 children born to women who have been resident in this country for less than ten years.

INFANT DEATHS:				1968	1969
Under 1 year of age:					
Males	—Legitimate	...	...	29	35
	Illegitimate	...	...	3	2
Females	—Legitimate	...	...	14	19
	Illegitimate	...	...	3	1
Total				49	57
Under 4 weeks of age ...				35	37
Under 1 week of age ...				32	32
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...				16	20
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...				28	16
All infants per 1,000 live births ...				17	20
Neo-natal mortality rate ...				12	13
Early neo-natal mortality rate ...				11	11
Perinatal mortality rate (i.e. still births plus deaths under 1 week of age per 1,000 total births) ...				24	26
MATERNAL DEATHS ...				2	—
Maternal deaths per 1,000 total births ...				0.67	—

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	Number of Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population
	1968	1968	1969	1969
Diseases of Heart and Circulation ...	682	403.6	705	420.1
Cancer—Lung, bronchus...	119	70.4	90	53.6
Other main sites...	290	171.6	286	170.4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	219	129.6	278	165.7
Bronchitis ...	158	93.5	197	117.4
Pneumonia ...	142	84.0	149	88.8
Accidents ...	51	30.2	57	33.9
Suicide ...	12	7.1	14	8.5
Leukaemia ...	18	10.7	11	6.6
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	11	6.5	8	4.8
Tuberculosis, other ...	4	2.4	2	1.2

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OBSERVABLE AT BIRTH

According to figures supplied to the Registrar General, 39 babies were born in the Borough during the year with malformations observable at birth. The most common of the 48 malformations observed were:

	1968	1969
Talipes ...	7	12
Spina bifida ...	3	4
Dislocation of hip ...	5	5
Cleft palate ...	7	1
Mongolism ...	5	2

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARLEY DURING 1969

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	AGE IN YEARS													
			Under 4 wks.	& under 1 yr.	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over			
B4 Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B6 Other Tuberculosis, including late effects	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B11 Meningococcal Infection	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B17 Syphilis and its Sequelae	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	10	2	—	—
	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	6	—	—
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	15	7	—	—
	F	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	7	14	—	—
B19(5) Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	80	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	10	30	24	12	—	—	—
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	16	15	4	—	—
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	1	—	—
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	—	—
B19(10) Leukaemia	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	55	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	2	14	21	12	—	—	—
	F	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	19	10	7	—	—	—
B20 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	—	—
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	—	—
B46(1) Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	M	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1
B23 Anaemias	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
B46(2) Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(3) Mental Disorders	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B24 Meningitis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(4) Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	M	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	3	3	1	—	—
	F	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	8	8	—	—
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	7	—	—
	F	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	15	—	—
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	31	65	95	80	—	—
	F	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	26	50	116	—	—
B29 Other forms of heart Disease	M	32	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	7	15	—	—
	F	51	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	14	24	—	—
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	21	47	43	—	—
	F	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	13	35	103	—	—
B46(5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	12	19	—	—
	F	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	16	—	—
B31 Influenza	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	1	1	—	—
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	7	—	—
B32 Pneumonia	M	73	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	11	21	31	—	—
	F	76	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	12	20	38	—	—

Continued on next page—

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	AGE IN YEARS											
			Under 4 wks.	& under 1 yr.	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over	
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	144	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	38	63	32
	F	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	20	22	—
B33(2) Asthma	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(6) Other Diseases of Res- piratory System	M	8	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	8	5	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
B35 Appendicitis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—
B46(7) Other Diseases of Diges- tive System	M	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	6	3	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	M	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	3	1	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
B46(8) Other Diseases, Genito- Urinary System	M	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	—
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	8	—
B41 Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
B46(9) Diseases of Skin, Sub- cutaneous Tissue	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
B46(10) Diseases of Musculo- Skeletal System	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
B42 Congenital Anomalies ...	M	10	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	6	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B45 Symptoms and ill defined conditions	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	M	20	—	—	1	3	5	2	—	3	2	2	2	—
	F	5	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
BE48 All other Accidents ...	M	12	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	3	3	—
	F	20	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	12	—
BE49 Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	—
BE50 All other external causes ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	M	1128	25	12	5	4	15	10	27	100	244	377	309	—
	F	947	12	8	4	3	3	5	16	47	158	247	444	—

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

PREMISES

It is gratifying to report the opening of yet another clinic. This is the system-built Brandhall Clinic, whose erection and equipment was financed from revenue account. It was opened in July 1969 and is situated on the Brandhall estate, a still-developing estate housing many young families.

Another attempt to bring the services nearer to the consumers was commenced in October 1969. Since then a monthly infant health clinic has been held in the Merry Hill area of the borough. This is part of the catchment area of the Cape Clinic but separated from the main part by a canal and a railway and concern was felt because of the mothers' difficulties in taking their babies to the Cape Clinic.

All infant health clinics are held in purpose built premises, except those at Merry Hill, "The Hollies" Clinic and Tabernacle Clinic.

The full list of clinic premises, showing the number of infant health sessions held there, is as follows:

	No. of Infant Health Clinics per week
Bleakhouse Road Clinic, Oldbury	1
Brandhall Clinic, Oldbury	2
Cape Clinic, Smethwick	2
Carlyle Road Clinic, Rowley Regis	2
Elm Terrace Clinic, Tividale	2
Firs Clinic, Smethwick	2
Harvest Road Clinic, Rowley Regis	1
"The Hollies" Clinic, Oldbury	2
Holly Lane Clinic, Smethwick	2
Mace Street Clinic, Cradley Heath	2
Stanhope Road Clinic, Smethwick	2
Tabernacle Clinic, Oldbury	1
Whiteheath Clinic, Oldbury	2
Merry Hill Clinic, Smethwick ... ..	... 1 per month

ANTE-NATAL CARE

The arrangements for the ante-natal care of expectant mothers remained unchanged. The responsibility for those to be confined at home rested with the general practitioners and domiciliary midwives. Those to be confined in hospital remained the responsibility of their general practitioners and the hospital medical and midwifery staff. The staff of St. Chad's Hospital continued their sessions at the Firs Clinic for women to be confined in that hospital.

Certain midwives work particularly closely with general practitioners at ante-natal sessions. In one instance the work is carried out in the doctor's surgery, with other practices in local authority clinics.

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES

The relaxation and mothercraft classes held at the Firs Clinic lapsed in February, 1969, owing to staff no longer being available. This is reflected in the total number of expectant mothers attending such classes for the whole of the borough, namely 465 as compared with 572 for 1968. Correspondingly the total number of attendances by these women dropped from 1,717 in 1968 to 1,063 in 1969.

POST-NATAL CARE

The General Practitioners continued to be responsible for the post-natal examination of mothers, both confined at home and in hospital, six months after the baby's birth.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The care for unmarried mothers remained in the hands of the Birmingham Diocesan Council for Family and Social Welfare. As in previous years the local authority made a grant to the council in support of its valuable work, and also accepted responsibility for the maintenance of eight unmarried mothers in mother and baby homes outside the borough.

DENTAL CARE

The Principal Dental Officer, Mr. J. Charlton, has submitted the following report on the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children:

"The development of the dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children has been hampered during 1969 by the shortage of staff. As in former years priority has been given to pre-school children, but it must be said that all patients in the priority classes requesting treatment have been offered treatment.

One of the most important aspects of the dental service is dental health education and this has been carried out with vigour during the year. In addition to dental health education, however, we have continued our programme of topical fluoridation of the teeth of pre-school children. All the available evidence indicates that this measure reduces dental caries quite substantially, although the reduction is only a fraction of that achieved by fluoridation of the domestic water supply.

The statistics of work done during 1969 are disappointing and to some extent reflect the staffing situation, but preliminary investigation has shown that there has almost certainly been a substantial under-recording of work carried out in the year. Measures have been introduced to rectify this situation.

In spite of the work carried out by the dental staff during the year, there can be little satisfaction with the dental state of pre-school children in Warley. Recent trends seem to indicate a slight improvement, but the massive amount of refined sugar in the diet from a very

early age results in a great deal of pain and misery. Only a tremendous effort in dental health education combined with making good the fluoride deficiency in the water and a fully staffed service can tackle the problem of wide spread dental decay. It is noticeable that the incidence for dental caries in young children in Birmingham has shown a very substantial decrease since the fluoridation of its domestic water supply. It is sad that Warley children are still deprived of this valuable health measure”.

DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS IN WARLEY FROM 1st JANUARY—31st DECEMBER, 1969

PART A—ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

Number of Visits for Treatment during Year:

	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	199	49
Subsequent Visits	185	77
Total Visits	384	126
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year ...	—	—

Treatment provided during the Year:

Number of Fillings	252	57
Teeth Filled	240	55
Teeth Extracted	301	71
General Anaesthetics given	108	9
Emergency Visits by Patients	16	5
Patients X-Rayed	1	6
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from teeth (Prophylaxis)	15	17
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	37	—
Teeth Root Filled	—	—
Inlays	—	—
Crowns	—	—
Number of Courses of Treatment Completed during the Year ...	82	14

PART B—PROSTHETICS

Patients Supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time)	2
Patients Supplied with Other Dentures	2
Number of Dentures Supplied ...	7

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. 192	D. 36
Number of Patients in A and D above who required Treatment	B. 162	E. 36
Number of Patients in B and E above who were Offered Treatment	C. 160	F. 36

PART E—SESSIONS

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

For Treatment... ..	66
For Health Education	15

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

The supervisor of the midwifery service resigned during the year and the senior midwife retired. At the time of writing this report the vacant post of supervisor had not yet been filled and meanwhile the service is looked after by the midwife promoted to the post of senior midwife.

Of the 15 midwives at present in post four undertake the teaching of pupil midwives on the district for part II of their midwifery examination. The pupil midwives are mainly from St. Chad's Hospital. Eight midwives are qualified to conduct and do conduct relaxation classes for expectant mothers. The aim of these classes is to teach expectant mothers how to make the process of giving birth easier for themselves. Previous reference was made to these classes in the section of this report on Care of Mothers and Young Children. All midwives are now supplied with Entonox gas and oxygen apparatus for use in the relief of pain during labour.

All new-born babies are screened for phenylketonuria, a condition which can result in severe mental retardation if not diagnosed and treated during the first few weeks after birth. Previously this was done by means of a urine test, but from 13th October this was superseded by the Guthrie test which was found to be a more reliable method of diagnosing this error of metabolism. A blood sample is taken from the baby's heel and sent to the Hollymoor Hospital phenylketonuria laboratory for examination and report. The condition is rare and no cases have been reported in the borough during the year.

The total number of births for the borough dropped from 3,082 in 1967 to 2,979 in 1968 and still further to 2,866 in 1969. Out of these the numbers of deliveries attended by our midwives in the patients' homes were 838, 705 and 590 respectively, representing 27%, 24% and 21% of the total births. The number of nursing visits did not decrease to the same extent as the number of home deliveries and this is due to the fact that many women confined in hospital are discharged early and then become the responsibility of the midwives for post-natal care.

The following figures reflect the work of the midwifery staff:

	1968	1969
Bookings for home confinements ...	902	855
Ante-natal visits	2,466	2,307
Deliveries attended	705	590
Nursing visits	18,089	17,071
Analgesic administrations	170	210

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

Babies born prematurely and low weight infants require special care. If born at home this is provided by the domiciliary midwives during the first ten days of life. After that they become the responsibility of the health visitors. In case it should become necessary for the baby to be taken to hospital, an incubator is kept in constant readiness at the ambulance headquarters.

Details of premature births during the year may be found in the table on page 23. The main figures as compared with 1968 are as follows:

	1968	1969
Total number of premature births ...	217	277
Premature stillbirths included in above ...	24	29
Live premature births in hospital ...	164	215
Live premature births at home or in a nursing home	29	33

HEALTH VISITING (Section 24)

As in 1968, four students qualified as health visitors and joined the staff. The equivalent of full-time health visitors was 20.8 at the end of the year as compared with 18.8 at the end of 1968. Although, therefore, the numerical improvement was not as great as had been hoped, the work done by health visitors increased as may be seen from the figures below:

Visits made by health visitors:

	1968	1969
to expectant mothers	236	268
to children born in year under review ...	7,901	7,983
to children born in four previous years ...	15,465	17,813
other visits	4,110	5,117

In "other visits" are included visits to households on account of tuberculosis or other infectious diseases, visits to mentally disordered persons, visits to patients discharged from hospitals, visits to elderly persons, and many others. But visits to patients in their homes are only part of the health visitors' activities. They also assist doctors at infant health clinics, give advice to mothers at such clinics, hold the mothercraft classes mentioned earlier in this report and undertake work in schools for the local education authority in the school health service. To overcome the shortage of health visitors, school/clinic

NUMBER OF PREMATURE BIRTHS—1969

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS											PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS			
	Born at home or in a nursing home											Born			
	Born in hospital					Nursed, entirely at home or in a nursing home						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	6	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—		
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz. ...	7	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—		
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. ...	44	4	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	2		
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ...	38	2	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—		
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. ...	120	—	1	—	18	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	—		
6. TOTAL	215	16	6	—	24	1	—	9	—	—	—	29	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.

nurses are employed of which there were a full-time equivalent of 12 at the end of the year.

Mention must be made of the closer co-operation between general practitioners and health visitors which was initiated during the year in line with current trends. Whereas previously contact between family doctor and health visitor had been on an ad hoc basis, early in 1969 a pilot liaison scheme between a general practitioner and a health visitor was started whereby the health visitor would make regular weekly visits to the doctor's surgery to discuss patients' problems and to receive requests to visit any of the doctor's patients who would benefit from the health visiting service. In view of the success of the experiment the scheme of "liaison" was extended to one of "health visitor attachment" whereby the health visitor visits only the patients of the practice to which she is attached and whereby she is not restricted by the boundaries of the districts of her colleagues who are not yet attached to a practice. The attachment scheme has proved to be even more satisfactory for the doctor and the health visitor than the liaison scheme and should be of great benefit to patients. In the past the health visitor's primary concern has been with children under 5; the attachment scheme brings all ages more fully within her orbit and increases particularly the number of elderly persons with whom she comes into contact. These changes are proceeding and naturally bring with them certain increased costs, mainly in travelling expenses.

CHILD HEALTH CENTRES

The number of infant health sessions at Bleakhouse Road clinic was reduced from two to one per week in view of the two sessions commenced at the Brandhall clinic. The number of weekly infant health clinics stood at 23 at the end of the year and in addition there was the monthly session at Merry Hill. In addition to this monthly session the number of weekly sessions undertaken by medical officers of the department was 14 at the end of the year under review; those undertaken by locum doctors seven per week. One session is undertaken by a doctor or a health visitor alternate weeks, and one every week by a health visitor only. Communication with Indian mothers was again facilitated by the work of the Indian lady interpreters. Mothers continued to respond well to invitations to have their baby examined when it attains its first birthday.

Attendances at infant health clinics during this and the previous year were as follows:

		1968	1969
Children who attended at least once	...	5,003	5,175
Total number of attendances	... ..	45,610	46,322

CHILDREN "AT RISK"

Special attention continued to be given to children considered to be "at risk" by birth, hereditary and environmental conditions. They are periodically examined by the doctor to assess their physical and mental development. A special point is made by health visitors to visit those who do not attend for their first birthday examination.

SUPPLY OF DRIED MILK AND OTHER FOODS

Both welfare foods from the Department of Health and Social Security and proprietary brands of dried milk and other foods continued to be offered for sale at the clinics.

Details of sales of welfare foods during 1968 and 1969 are as follows:

			1968	1969
National dried milk (tins)	...	...	34,513	26,693
Orange juice (bottles)	...	...	28,939	28,485
Cod liver oil (bottles)	...	...	2,557	2,211
Vitamin A and D tablets (packets)	...	...	923	912

FAMILY WELFARE COMMITTEE

This committee under the chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, with the Children's Officer deputising as necessary, continued its policy of co-ordinating the work of many agencies concerned with problem families and the prevention of the neglect of children in their own homes. One of the main objects of the committee is to prevent too many agencies becoming involved with any one particular family. The actual case work is delegated to two area sub-committees, one for the eastern part of the borough and one for the western part. The East sub-committee meets under the chairmanship of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the West Sub-Committee under that of the Deputy Children's Officer. They function as case conferences for the cases in their area and decide on what action is to be taken and by whom in any particular case. Secretarial assistance is given to the Family Case Workers by staff from the Children's and Health Departments.

HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

In last year's report mention was made of the increased demands on the home nursing service owing to patients being nursed at home who previously would have been admitted to hospital. The figures reflecting the work done by home nurses appear to indicate the continuation of this trend during 1969:

			1968	1969
Visits made during the year	...	...	78,093	86,007
Number of new patients	...	...	1,658	1,834
Number of patients deceased	...	...	221	283
Number remaining at end of year	...	...	708	708

To cope with the work, the assistance given by auxiliary staff was indispensable. Nursing auxiliaries continued to perform duties not requiring the skills of a trained nurse and night sitters relieved relatives and friends by looking after patients during the night when the illness is critical and prolonged.

The number of incontinent patients benefiting from the laundry service during the year was 496 (as compared with 340 in 1968) including 119 new cases (73 in 1968). The Baths Department continued to collect, launder and deliver the linen. There also was an increase in the use of incontinence pads. These services are greatly appreciated by those who receive them.

The acquisition of ripple beds meant an important improvement in nursing aids for severely ill and paralysed patients. They prevent bed sores and stiffness and generally add to the comfort of patients. They are air beds which are electrically kept in a periodic rippling movement and thereby prevent the same pressure points of the body taking the weight of the patient all the time. Without them the patients concerned could not be nursed at home and would require very intensive nursing care in hospital.

The home nursing service is based at the Edward Cheshire Nurses Home, 2 Bearwood Road, Smethwick where calls are received from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays to Fridays (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).

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE (Section 26)

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Whereas until recently infants were vaccinated during their first year of life, it is now recommended that this is done after their first birthday. This change in policy meant that some children who would otherwise have been vaccinated in 1969 will now be done in 1970. This may account for a small drop in numbers which are as follows:

Age	Vaccinated			
	General Practitioners		Clinics	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
0— months	—	—	—	—
3— „	2	2	—	—
6— „	16	3	1	1
9— „	11	5	3	3
1— year	351	307	845	787
2— „	76	82	62	67
5— „	29	32	5	5
15 years and over	58	69	4	2
	<u>543</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>920</u>	<u>865</u>

Age	Re-vaccinated			
	General Practitioners		Clinics	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
0— months	—	—	—	—
3— „	—	—	—	—
6— „	—	—	—	—
9— „	—	—	—	—
1— year	—	—	—	—
2— „	11	17	2	3
5— „	40	54	7	3
15 years and over	330	279	81	8
	<u>381</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>14</u>

VACCINATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

The following figures of inoculations include those notified by the Local Executive Council as having been given by general practitioners.

	Primary Courses		Re-inforcing Doses	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus... ..	1,255	2,030	1,151	680
Diphtheria and Tetanus	255	270	4,545	1,004
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	3	10	5
Tetanus... ..	213	188	189	194

VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES

The vaccination programme against measles came abruptly to a standstill when the vaccine was withdrawn by the Department of Health and Social Security. The number of vaccinations given during the year, including those notified by general practitioners was 1,294 as compared with 2,162 in 1968.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Number of children vaccinated against poliomyelitis including those given by general practitioners were as follows:

PRIMARY COURSES

Age	by injection		by oral doses	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
0— years	—	—	157	75
1— "	21	5	834	1,480
2— "	1	1	107	389
3— "	2	2	40	47
4— "	8	8	266	258
8— "	42	16	32	39
16— "	13	1	13	46
BOOSTER INJECTIONS AND DOSES	78	47	2,114	1,604

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

The figures below show an increase in the number of eligible children. This is due to the fact that 12 year old children have been included this year if they were in classes with 13 year olds who were to be offered the protection against tuberculosis. It is the intention not to adhere too strictly to the age of 13 in future so that the work can be done class by class which is more convenient for all concerned. The drop in the percentage of parents who accepted vaccination for their children is disappointing. It cannot be stated too plainly that the threat of tuberculosis is still with us and that parents who do not accept the protection offered for their child do so at the child's peril.

	1968	1969
No. of eligible children	1,946	2,765
No. of children whose parents gave consent...	1,724	2,279
Percentage acceptance	88.6	82.4
No. known to be tuberculin positive before test	25	22
No. tuberculin tested	1,699	2,266
No. found tuberculin positive...	396	451
Percentage tuberculin positive	23.3	19.9
No. vaccinated	1,182	1,776
No. of children referred to Chest Physician ...	241	343

AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

1969 saw a further increase in the number of patients carried by the Ambulance Service and due to the improvements in the pre-planning of ambulance loads carried out in 1968 it was possible to contain this increase without expanding the number of men or vehicles. The increase is due mainly to patients being conveyed to the day care units at Barnsley Hall, Bromsgrove and at Highcroft Hall, Erdington, Birmingham, a number of patients also attend daily at St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr, Birmingham.

STAFF

Once more a full complement of staff has been maintained, although a few members of the road staff left the Service, as is the present trend with most manual workers. No difficulty was experienced in replacement.

June of this year saw the issue of the Ministry Circular N.M.192A on Pay and Productivity relating to the Ambulance Service. Ambulance personnel are now placed in various categories according to length of service and experience, those in the lower categories will now have to attend a training school either on a two week shortened course or a six week course depending on their service. All road staff will have to attend the training school if not at present but later for revisionary courses in order to obtain a proficiency certificate awarded by the Ministry which replaces the previous certificate from voluntary aid societies.

STATIONS

The three Ambulance Stations at Smethwick, Oldbury and Rowley Regis have been maintained and still function efficiently on a 24 hour basis. Perhaps it should be said again that one centrally sited Station would be more economical and efficient.

VEHICLES

Three new Ford Transit Dual Purpose Ambulances were received in December, replacing three old vehicles. They have been equipped with a new type of multi-posture cot stretcher which is proving satisfactory.

SUMMARY OF PATIENTS CARRIED, MILEAGE AND FUEL

	1968	1969
(A) Number of Journeys	26,891	27,495
Patients carried	66,396	76,667
Sitting patients	48,646	55,441
Stretcher Patients	17,750	21,226
Miles travelled	352,385	362,923
Motor Spirit consumed (gallons) ...	23,948	25,152
Cases per vehicle	3,314	3,833
Average miles per gallon	15.01	14.43
Average miles per vehicle	17,619	18,146
First Aid cases treated on Station ...	340	489

(B) Number of patients conveyed

	1968	1969
Highway	539	614
Home	582	544
Works	261	244
School	73	101
Recreational	123	116
Suicides	62	34
Street fighting	82	100
Maternity	1,194	1,175
Emergencies	895	1,724
Out-patients	48,672	51,540
Admissions	4,553	4,780
Discharges	3,158	3,294
Infections	172	129
Mental	191	76
Handicapped, chargeable and others...	5,839	12,196

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE

(Section 28)

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

“The Hollies” Day Nursery has 35 places and was open for 252 days during the year. Altogether 72 children attended putting in a total number of attendances of 7,122. On average the number of children attending was 28, that is 80% of the full capacity and the difference is due to absences of children on the register and time required to fill vacancies that occur. Although the number of attendances (7,122) did not quite reach last year’s peak (7,532) it still compares very favourably with 1967 (6,331) and 1966 (5,552).

The new day nursery to which reference was made in last year’s report will be built under the Government’s Urban Programme and will be named Barnford Day Nursery. It will not now be completed until the summer of 1970.

CONVALESCENT CARE

During the year 86 applications were received for convalescent home care and 53 patients were actually admitted. This compares with 93 applications and 43 admissions in 1968; 109 applications and 69 admissions in 1967. Patients contributed towards the cost according to their ability to pay, although in appropriate cases the full cost, including fares to and from the home, can be met by the corporation. Patients are recommended for the service by their family doctor or the hospital. The stay at the convalescent home is usually for a fortnight.

LOAN OF SICK ROOM EQUIPMENT

The sick room equipment is kept at the Edward Cheshire Nurses Home, 2 Bearwood Road, Smethwick (telephone 021-558 0953) which is open between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4-45 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, and 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. on Saturdays. Articles can be borrowed on the recommendation of the family or hospital doctor. A nominal deposit is required, except in the case of old age pensioners, which is refundable on return of the articles in reasonable condition. Where necessary bulky articles are delivered to patients' homes on Saturday mornings.

Numbers of items of equipment issued on loan are as follows:

	1968	1969
Air Rings	146	158
Bed Pans	136	132
Bed Rests	191	191
Mackintosh Sheeting	162	135
Urinals	123	122
Bed Cradles	104	112
Wheel Chairs	68	100
Feeding Cups	18	24
Commodes	253	294
Beds	35	38
Mattresses	23	53
Lifting Pulleys	19	21
Bed Linen	—	—
Bed Tables	4	1
Miscellaneous	198	240
	<hr/> 1,480	<hr/> 1,621

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY SERVICE

This service continued to be offered to women over 25 years of age for the early detection of cancer of the cervix uteri (neck of the womb), one of the most common forms of cancer in women. Early detection by means of the smear test offers excellent prospects for treatment and cure. The specimens taken are examined and reported on by the pathology laboratories of Dudley Guest Hospital and Hallam Hospital, West Bromwich.

No. of women attending and tested—	1968	1969
at clinics	956	570
in factories	254	196
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,210	766
No. of positive cases found	2	6

FAMILY PLANNING

The Family Planning Association has provided a service in Warley for some time. A clinic in Bleakhouse Road Clinic has been administered by the Oldbury Family Planning Association for some years. In 1968 the Family Planning Association inaugurated a clinic in Holly Lane Clinic. All premises were provided free of charge.

The National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967 encouraged local health authorities to provide a family planning service. The local authority decided to accept the delegated services of the Family Planning Association as from 1st December, 1969. The service continued as previously with the exception that a per capita payment was made by the local authority to the Family Planning Association for every person referred by the Medical Officer of Health.

In 1969 the total attendances at F.P.A. clinics in Warley were 3,190 (including 487 new patients). These figures are slightly in excess of those obtaining in Dudley but considerably less than in Walsall, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton.

Sessions are held as follows:

BLEAKHOUSE ROAD CLINIC, OLDBURY

1st Tuesday of month (for intro-uterine devices, by appointment)	6-30—7-30 p.m.
2nd and 4th Tuesday of month	6-30—7-30 p.m.
Wednesdays (except Bank Holiday weeks) ...	6-30—8-0 p.m.

HOLLY LANE CLINIC, SMETHWICK

1st and 3rd Wednesday of month (for intro-uterine devices, by appointment)	7-0 —9-0 p.m.
Thursdays	6-30—8-0 p.m.

MACE STREET CLINIC, CRADLEY HEATH

Thursdays	7-0 —8-30 p.m.
------------------	----------------

HEALTH EDUCATION

On 1st February 1969 Warley's first Health Education Officer took up his duties. Until then Health Education was mainly confined to the efforts of nursing and dental staff. Health Visitors undertook it during their visits to patients in their homes and in their contacts with mothers visiting the clinics and by means of displays in clinic premises; midwives included it in their relaxation classes; dental staff stressed the importance of dental care. This work is continuing but it is now co-ordinated and supported by the Health Education Officer who is based at Mace Street Clinic (telephone Cradley Heath 69634).

In addition the Health Education Officer himself gave some 68 talks to various social, religious and cultural adult groups with a total attendance of over 2,000 persons. It may be of interest to list the subjects covered: Home Safety, First Aid, Personal Health, Dental Health, Drug Addiction, Infectious Disease, Smoking—Lung Cancer, Cervical Cytology, Venereal Disease, Kiss of Life, Foot Health.

During the year a week was devoted to the demonstration of heart and lung resuscitation, almost 500 persons attending the seventeen sessions. An in-service training session for all nursing staff on foot care was given by the Chief Chiropodist. Also during 1969 a youth organisation had a First Aid and Home Nursing Course for the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, resulting in a 100% pass.

The interest shown and support given by Head-teachers and their staffs was most encouraging. During the year the Health Education Officer addressed some 2,639 school children on Body Structures-Growth and Development, Hygiene, Sex Education, Menstruation and a number of the subjects mentioned earlier in this section. At the end of a course of lectures the boys and girls are told of an advisory service to which they can bring any problems that might crop up after they have left school.

The Health Education Officer is a member of the Council's Road and Home Safety Committee and representative on the Midland Federation of Home Safety Committees.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

MENTAL ILLNESS

Mentally ill patients are referred to the department from various sources as may be seen from the following table which also gives the numbers of patients by sex.

Source of Referral	M.	F.	Total
General Practitioners	53	81	134
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	68	87	155
Hospitals, after or during out-patients or day treatment	15	14	29
Police and Courts	17	11	28
Other sources	33	44	77
	186	237	423

The total of 423 compares with 532 for 1968 and 570 for 1967. No case was reported under the age of 16 years.

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

							1968	1969
Informally	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	67
Under Section 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	37
Under Section 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8
Under Section 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	58
Under Section 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Under Section 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Under Section 136	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							198	172
							<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board made a review of the catchment areas of various hospitals for the mentally ill as a result of which the number of hospitals serving the Warley area was reduced from four to two. Highcroft Hospital, Birmingham was to serve the part of Warley east of the Birmingham-Wolverhampton New Road and St. George's Hospital, Stafford the part west of that road. Highcroft Hospital's out-patient services at the Firs Clinic and St. Chad's Hospital were improved, but Warley patients in the St. George's catchment area would have to travel to New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton for out-patient facilities. In spite of representations made to the Hospital Board objecting to their proposals because of the distance to Wolverhampton and Stafford the new arrangements took effect from 1st October, 1969, and were still in operation at the end of the year.

The numbers of mentally ill persons remaining under the care of the local authority at the end of the year were as follows:

					M.	F.	Total
Mentally ill aged 16 and over	...	...	...	...	203	272	475
Elderly mentally infirm	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Psychopathic	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					206	276	482
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Out of these 28 were attending day hospitals and centres of rehabilitation at the end of the year, transport being provided by the department.

During the year the Mental Welfare Officers made 4,128 visits to the homes of mentally ill patients, as compared with 2,391 in 1968 and 2,921 in 1967.

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

The following table shows the number of subnormal patients referred to the department, by source of referral, age and sex:

Source of Referral	Under age 16		16 and over		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
General Practitioners	—	—	3	—	3
Hospitals	4	—	1	2	7
Local Education Authority	15	5	7	3	30
Police and Courts	—	—	—	—	—
Other sources	8	5	6	3	22
	<u>27</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>62</u>

The total includes 35 patients who are severely sub-normal. The total for 1968 was 74 including 58 severely subnormal and 33 and 23 respectively for 1967.

St. Margaret's Hospital, Birmingham continued to be Warley's hospital for male and female subnormal patients under the age of 16. Out-patient facilities are provided at the Firs Clinic, Smethwick by a consultant psychiatrist from the hospital on the first Monday of each month.

The hospital for subnormal patients of both sexes aged 16 and over remained Monyhull Hospital, Birmingham. Patients are seen at the hospital or by domiciliary visit, depending on the circumstances of the case.

GUARDIANSHIP (SECTION 33, MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959)

The Warley Local Health Authority are guardians to one male and seven female severely subnormal adults. With the exception of one these patients have been placed under the supervision of the Guardianship Society of Brighton.

TRAINING CENTRES

The authority has two purpose built training centres; the Tividale Junior Training Centre which caters for subnormal trainees of both sexes up to the age of 16 and the Albert Bradford Centre which is a combined junior and adult centre for subnormal members of both sexes.

TIVIDALE JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE	1968	1969
No. of places provided	75	75
Average attendance	64.6	61.7
No. on roll at end of year	74	75
No. from other authorities included in above figures	41	25

ALBERT BRADFORD CENTRE

1968 1969

Junior Section

No. of places provided	...	...	...	...	38	38
Average attendance	...	...	...	...	31.7	31.9
No. on roll at end of year	...	...	...	...	37	40
No. from other authorities included in above figure					2	—

Adult Section

No. of places provided	...	...	...	...	47	47
Average attendance	...	...	...	...	38.5	36.9
No. on roll at end of year	...	...	...	...	48	43
No. from other authorities included in above figure					6	3

At the end of the year 19 trainees from this authority were attending Netherend Adult Training Centre, Worcestershire and 18 the Audnam Adult Training Centre, Dudley. Transport to and from the centres is provided for all trainees. Seaside holidays were provided for 90 trainees. Eleven juniors and eleven adults were awaiting admission to training centres at the end of the year.

A new adult training centre is in the course of erection on a site in Causeway Green Road, Oldbury and will provide places for 140 trainees of both sexes. This will make it possible to withdraw this authority's trainees from other authorities' centres. Also, the adult trainees will be transferred from the Albert Bradford Centre which will then become a centre for juniors only.

HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION

Negotiations are in progress for the establishment of a hostel for mental subnormal persons. The Birmingham Diocesan Council for Family and Social Welfare would provide the premises, namely Astbury House, Little Moor Hill, Smethwick which would provide accommodation for twelve persons. The Warley Trust Fund for the Mentally Handicapped would accept responsibility for furnishing the hostel and give financial assistance with adaptations. The local authority would finance the running of the hostel.

Some places would be used for short stays to relieve parents and relations of the care of their charges for a holiday, but since such stays are likely to occur almost exclusively during the summer months some places would have to be used for longer stays.

CARE AND AFTER CARE

The numbers of subnormal persons remaining under the care of the local authority at the end of the year were as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total
Subnormal—under age 16	23	16	39
Subnormal—16 years and over	146	127	273
Severely subnormal—under age 16	75	38	113
Severely subnormal—16 years and over	89	86	175
	<hr/> 333	<hr/> 267	<hr/> 600

Out of these 24 were attending day hospitals and centres of rehabilitation, transport being provided by the department. Temporary residential care in hospital was arranged for 23 severely subnormal patients to enable their relatives to have a holiday.

The Mental Welfare Officers made 2,819 visits to the homes of mentally subnormal patients. This compares with 1,892 in 1968 and 1,203 in 1967.

HOME HELP SERVICE (Section 29)

This service expanded even more in the year under review than in 1968. Whereas in 1968 there was an increase of 10% in the total number of cases who received service as compared with the previous year, in 1969 the percentage increase was 13%. The 478 new cases this year represented an increase of 23% over last year. 90% of all persons who received service during the year were 65 years and over as compared with 88% last year.

Categories of persons assisted and numbers of cases in each category are as follows:

	1968	1969
Aged 65 years and over	1,187	1,370
Aged under 65:		
Tuberculosis and chronic sick	91	92
Maternity	17	7
Other	49	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,344	1,521
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Again this year several people were found in appalling conditions without food and warmth. In such cases two home helps were put in to clean the house and subsequently most of these patients lived quite comfortably, with a home help attending weekly.

To cope with the increased demand for service it was necessary to increase the number of home helps employed. At the end of the year there were 208 home helps (187 last year) including 12 employed full time (11 last year). Between them they worked some 4,800 hours per week (4,350 last year), that is on average 23 hours per week, the same as last year.

NURSERY AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948 (as amended by Section 60 of the Health Service and Public Health Act, 1968)

Persons who, in their homes and for reward, look after one or more children under the age of five to whom they are not related, for two or more hours in the day, must register with the local authority. At the end of the year under review there were 74 persons on the register minding 154 children in all.

Registration is also required of groups of children who are received for a total of two hours or more in the day in premises other than private dwellings. Most of such play groups meet in church halls. The number of groups registered at the end of the year was 12 and the number of children permitted to be looked after was 278.

NURSING HOMES

There is one nursing home in the borough registered under the Public Health Act 1936 and the Conduct of Nursing Home Regulations 1963. It provides accommodation for twenty patients and is inspected periodically by the Principal Nursing Officer.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1. TUBERCULOSIS

The following figures on the incidence of tuberculosis within the borough have 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.

	1968	1969
New cases added to register—		
Warley	99	115
Transfers in	21	21
	120	136
Cases taken off register—		
Deaths	23	30
Discharged recovered	293	146
Transfers out	24	29
	340	205
Number left on register at end of year	793	725
Sputum positive cases during year	45	33
New cases—		
Respiratory	97	115
Non-respiratory	22	21
	119	136
New cases—immigrants only		
Indian	47	67
Pakistani	15	10
Jamaican	11	1
Irish	2	2
Others	—	2
	75	82

Dr. Wilson Russell supplied the following more detailed information regarding the work in the Smethwick area:

Smethwick Chest Clinic—Summary of Work during Year 1969

	1968	1969
New cases added to register—		
Smethwick	81	77
Transfers In	18	12
Total ...	<u>99</u>	<u>89</u>
Cases taken off register—		
Deaths	18	15
Discharged Recovered	72	73
Transfers Out	17	11
Total ...	<u>107</u>	<u>99</u>
Number remaining on Register, 31-12-69—		
Immigrants	237	254
Native British	208	181
Total ...	<u>445</u>	<u>435</u>
New <i>Non</i> Respiratory Cases (including Transfers in) ...	14	15
Sputum Positive cases during year	40	24
Sputum Positive new cases	27	18
Remaining Sputum Positive at Home 31.12.69 ...	3	2
Total attendances at Clinic	3,856	4,158
New patients	957	1,104
No. X-rays taken (including Oldbury Clinic) ...	3,822	4,414
Mantoux Tests (Routine 1:1000 excluding B.C.G.) ...	799	739
Mantoux 1:1000 percentage Positive all ages ...	43.6	42.4
Nurses Home Visits	948	1,127
Secretary's letters (Doctors' Reports)	2,710	2,580
B.C.G. Vaccination of contact children	82	109
Method of finding new Smethwick cases:		
Referred by General Practitioners	23	16
Referred by Hospitals	24	20
Contact Examinations	22	26
Mass Radiography—Doctors' Referrals	2	10
—Surveys	4	1
Other Sources (Factory and School doctors) (Immigrants, London Airport) } ...	6	4
Total ...	<u>81</u>	<u>77</u>

Classification of New Cases

	Smethwick Residents				Transfers In			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
RA1	11	6	20	37	1	2	1	4
RA2	5	1	—	6	1	1	—	2
RA3	3	2	1	6	—	—	—	—
RB1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RB2	4	—	—	4	1	—	—	1
RB3	8	3	—	11	2	1	—	3
Non-Respiratory	4	8	1	13	—	2	—	2
Total	35	20	22	77	5	6	1	12

Tuberculosis in Immigrants—Nationalities of New Cases

	1968			1969		
	Smethwick	Transfers In	Total	Smethwick	Transfers In	Total
Indian	35	9	44	46	8	54
Pakistani	7	2	9	5	2	7
Jamaican	11	—	11	1	—	1
Irish....	2	—	2	2	1	3
Total	55	11	66	54	11	65
Native British	26	7	33	23	1	24
Total	81	18	99	77	12	89

Nationality of Cases remaining on Register 31.12.69

	1968	1969
Indian	167	190
Pakistani	42	35
Jamaican	16	17
Irish	11	11
Polish	1	1
Immigrants...	237	254
Native British	208	181
Total	445	435

Mantoux Testing (Routine 1:1000) excluding all tests in persons vaccinated or thought to have been given B.C.G. previously and excluding all routine 1:1000 tests before vaccination with B.C.G. and routine 1:1000 tests after vaccination:

Age	Numbers			Percentage Positive					
	Pos.	Neg.	Total	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964
0—5 ...	19	144	163	11.7	12.0	4.3	12.7	15.2	2.9
6—10...	17	45	62	27.4	28.6	24.0	9.7	14.9	14.3
11—15...	25	35	60	41.7	32.1	34.7	35.4	39.4	35.4
16—20...	31	19	50	62.0	51.0	48.9	58.8	42.1	40.0
21—30...	35	52	87	40.2	49.5	43.5	47.6	51.9	47.7
31—40...	43	41	84	51.2	60.4	47.3	67.1	68.7	65.4
41—50...	61	35	96	63.5	71.1	63.4	69.2	70.4	77.2
51—60...	37	24	61	60.6	64.1	63.7	62.8	62.8	68.7
61—70...	35	23	58	60.3	50.0	46.7	59.4	59.1	48.1
71—80...	9	7	16	56.2	66.6	18.7	53.3	32.0	39.1
81+ ...	1	1	2	50.0	—	42.9	100.0	—	—
Total ...	313	426	739	42.4	43.6	30.7	44.7	46.7	44.6

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.

	1968	1969
Measles ...	731	321
Tuberculosis—		
Respiratory	82	105
Meninges ...	1	1
Other	28	22
Scarlet Fever ...	64	50
Whooping Cough	64	16
Infectious Hepatitis	45	12
Dysentery	26	24
Food Poisoning...	15	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	7
Typhoid ...	2	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	1
Paratyphoid	—	2

3. VENEREAL DISEASES

The combined figures of new cases of venereal disease from Warley, reported by the physicians in charge of the Special Treatment Centres of the Birmingham General Hospital and the Dudley Guest Hospital, are as follows:

	1968	1969
Syphilis ...	5	—
Gonorrhoea	79	92
Other conditions	178	193
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	262	285
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Special Treatment Centres are open during the following hours:—

Birmingham General Hospital:

Monday to Friday 9-30 a.m.—11-45 a.m. 4-30 p.m.—6-45 p.m.
 Saturday 9-30 a.m.—11-45 a.m.

Dudley Guest Hospital:

Monday 8-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. 1-0 p.m.—5-0 p.m.
 Tuesday 8-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. 3-0 p.m.—6-0 p.m.
 Wednesday 8-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. 1-0 p.m.—5-0 p.m.
 Thursday 8-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. 1-0 p.m.—5-0 p.m.
 Friday 11-0 a.m.—6-0 p.m.
 Saturday 8-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m., by appointment only.

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 1/1/69	Admission from Hosp. Home	Discharges to Hosp. Home	Deaths	No. of Residents 31/12/69		
A. General Residential Accommodation							
1. Provided by this Authority:							
Beech Croft ...	44	16	19	16	11	3	49
Garden Lodge ...	24	6	7	12	1	1	23
Hill Crest ...	33	7	13	8	9	—	34
Knowle House ...	47	10	24	22	14	4	41
Parkdene ...	18	2	4	2	—	2	20
2. Provided by other Authorities:							
Shenstone, Worcs.	12	—	—	—	—	1	11
Other Homes, Worcs.	10	—	—	1	—	3	6
Other ...	11	—	—	—	—	3	8
3. Provided in Voluntary Homes							
	9	1	—	—	1	1	8
B. Special Residential Accommodation							
Blind							
Birmingham Royal Institute for the Blind							
Cowley Home ...	5	1	2	1	—	1	6
Epileptic							
David Lewis Colony	3	—	1	—	1	—	3
Total ...	216	44	70	65	37	19	209

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION FOR THE HOMELESS

The Council's arrangements for providing temporary accommodation for families rendered homeless have been improved by the renting from the Housing Department of one family unit of accommodation to be used as a short term reception centre. This unit provides shelter in an emergency for from one to seven nights or until arrangements can be made for transfer to other temporary accommodation provided with the co-operation of the Housing Department, or to permanent accommodation. During the year 13 families were admitted into temporary accommodation and there were still 11 families in such accommodation at the 31st December. Six families were transferred to permanent tenancies by the Housing Department and a further two families found their own accommodation. Assistance was also given by the Social Welfare Officers to many other families who had accommodation difficulties when their homes were damaged by fire.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD

In accordance with the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, four burials were arranged by the Department, there being no other suitable arrangements which could be made, either by relatives or other interested persons, for disposal of the body in each case. There was also one cremation carried out, this being the expressed wish of the deceased.

WELFARE OF BLIND PERSONS

The three handicraft and social centres have continued to be well attended and there has been some increase in the range of handicrafts undertaken as well as in the quality of some of the work done. The transfer of the Oldbury Centre to the new Langley Hall and of the Rowley Regis Centre to the Zion's Hill Methodist Hall have helped towards these results. Each centre has held its own sale of work and they have all participated in social activities met from their own funds.

The appointment of a Mobility Officer for the Blind, who took up his duties at the beginning of August after a period of specialised training, marks a new development in the welfare services for the blind. His duties will be mainly to instruct those who can benefit from the use of the Long Cane, which is designed to enable blind people to move around with greater confidence and ease than they can with the normal type of white stick. The Mobility Officer will also try to help others to use their white sticks more effectively, if they are not suited to the long cane training, and he will assist with the rehabilitation of the newly-blind. As there has been an unfilled vacancy for a qualified social welfare officer for the blind since July, however, it has been necessary for the Mobility Officer to spend a good part of his time in assisting with the general welfare of the blind in the Rowley Regis area.

A party of nearly 100 blind persons and their escorts spent a holiday at The Lyndham Hotel, Lytham St. Annes in May, accompanied by social welfare officers, and assisted with grants from the

Warley Branch, Worcestershire Association for the Blind. There was also an outing to Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, on 9th July, which was organised by the social welfare officer with funds provided by the Branch, and attended by 222 persons, including escorts. The Association's Christmas Party was held on 16th December at the canteen of Tube Investments Ltd. as in previous years, with an attendance of 323 persons, including guests. Entertainment was provided by the Langley Band and the evening was once again a great success. Blind residents in the Smethwick area also enjoyed the party arranged for them through the kindness of the Smethwick Rotary Club. Thanks are extended to all the volunteers who give their time to assisting and entertaining the blind in all areas of the Borough.

Arrangements entered into with the Birmingham and Midland Omnibus Company for the issue to blind persons of commuted tickets for free travel within the Borough continued from the previous year. The tickets are only issued to those who can make reasonably frequent use of them and there has been little change in the number of people receiving them. Tickets have also been issued to a small number of partially-sighted persons.

The Classification of the Register of the Blind at 31.12.69 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	2
Ineducable			
In Hospital for Mentally Subnormal	—	2	2
At Home (Multiple defects)	1	—	1
Young Persons Aged 16—20			
In open employment	—	—	—
Not capable of work (in hospital)	—	—	—
Adults Aged 21—65			
Undergoing training	—	—	—
(a) Workshop employment	20	2	22
(b) Home Workers	—	—	—
In open employment	20	5	25
Unemployed, but capable of work	2	—	2
Unemployed, not available for work	7	22	29
Unemployed, not capable of work	9	9	18
Adults Aged 65 and over			
Employed	1	—	1
Not working	60	153	213
	121	196	317

THE PARTIALLY SIGHTED

As far as possible, statutory services provided for the blind are made available to those on the partially-sighted register who could benefit from them; recommendations to this effect usually appear on the certificate signed by the ophthalmologist. As many partially-sighted as possible are also included in social functions for the blind. Attention has also been directed to whether there are any special needs of the partially sighted which are not being met at present and the results of enquiries made will be studied with a view to taking steps to meet such needs as far as practicable within the scope of the Council's scheme.

WELFARE OF OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS

There were 111 new names added to the Register during the year, making a total of 672 at the 31st December, 1969, classified under the following main disabilities:

Amputation	...	...	...	...	...	68
Arthritis or Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	230
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	28
General diseases	...	...	...	...	...	56
Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	46
Organic nervous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	198
Other nervous diseases and mental disorders	...	...	...	...	...	21
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	25
						<hr/>
						672
						<hr/>

The service most needed by persons registered as physically handicapped was the provision of aids and adaptations of all kinds and the latter were carried out by the Building and Maintenance Section. The backlog of outstanding work was considerably reduced by the autumn and by the end of the year serious delays in getting adaptations completed were the exception rather than the rule. Some of these adaptations are of a complicated kind and some planning and negotiation is required before the work can be put in hand.

The third annual holiday arranged for a week at the Derbyshire Miners' Holiday Welfare Centre, Skegness, in mid-May was attended by a party of 242 persons including handicapped persons, helpers and escorts from all parts of the Borough. The weather was not as good as in 1968, but there were further improvements in the entertainment programme, and the Management and staff of the Centre, the many volunteers and members of my Staff who accompanied the party, all worked in harmony to make this a successful holiday.

OCCUPATIONAL SERVICE

A steady increase in the number of referrals has been maintained during the year due to the fact that the service has become more widely known to other field workers. A total of 58 handicapped persons have been receiving handicraft materials and instruction and 59 have received aids to overcome specific difficulties. There were 1,262 home

visits paid to handicapped persons, which is about the same number as during 1968. Outwork is playing an important part with a small but thoroughly reliable group proving to be excellent workers, but the supply of work has been dependent upon one firm.

There has been a notable decline in the number of people attending the classes in the Homes, possibly due to their increasing age and infirmity. During the year only 35 people made an appearance giving a total attendance figure of 1,195. It is hoped that with the opening of the new Homes a more stimulating programme will encourage larger classes.

The Cape Clinic class continues to flourish with 26 members, and sessions held twice a week, i.e. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, but more space is needed before the class can be expanded. Towards the end of the year the vacancy for an Occupational Therapist was filled and this should enable further plans to be developed to improve and expand this service.

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, whose interesting report is here summarised. There were 66 registered deaf persons on the Register at 31st December, 1969, representing a small decrease in numbers over the previous year.

There are two types of registered deaf person—those with speech and those without speech—and these two classes are not to be confused with the hard of hearing who have acquired language in the normal way and who may or may not be able to benefit by an aid to hearing. It is known that roughly four per cent of the population of this country have some impairment of hearing and obviously there is a considerable number of persons suffering from this disability in Warley. Most of them, however, are able to lead normal lives and do not require the assistance of a welfare service.

A most enjoyable party was held at Christmas and again thanks are expressed to the Smethwick Club for the Handicapped for its very kindly interest and co-operation in helping to arrange social activities for both deaf and hard of hearing.

All the employable deaf in the Borough have been in work during the year. A number of 'follow up' visits to employers have been made by the Welfare Officer and interpretation has been provided on various occasions with particular regard to explaining processes and new rates of pay to the deaf employee. Skilled interpretation has been provided for deaf people in a variety of situations where there was likely to be misunderstanding between a hearing and a deaf person. The following two instances are given as examples of the way in which deaf people are helped through skilled interpretation. The Welfare Officer assisted at Oldbury Magistrates' Court and has co-operated with the Probation Officer in a case involving a deaf and dumb youth. A Smethwick deaf man who was to have an operation, about which he was particularly apprehensive, was visited by the Welfare Officer who gave him reassurance and ultimately accompanied him to the hospital on the day of his admission.

Deaf and hard-of-hearing persons registered in Warley were included in many of the activities of the Darby and Joan Club held in Birmingham, as well as being invited to parties and participating in the distribution of Christmas gifts. Numerous instances are given in the Institute's report of the assistance given to families with deaf members through the efforts of the welfare officer.

MOBILE MEALS SERVICE

The year has seen some further expansion of the service. The 45,316 meals served to elderly people show an increase of 7,702 over the previous year, which is just over double the rate of expansion which was achieved in that year. A further 1,727 meals were served to people attending the luncheon club at Oldbury. Last year I commented upon the difficulties of meeting the ever-increasing demand in the Smethwick area, and I am pleased to be able to report that a new source of supply, the canteen of Birmid Industries Limited, has been found and with the acquisition of a new vehicle it was possible in the autumn of this year to eliminate most of the waiting list and to envisage an increase in the number of meals of from 2,500 to 4,000 in a full year. Once again, I should like to express my thanks to all the volunteers who have helped to keep the service running smoothly during the year.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARLEY

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

1st January — 31st December, 1969

Department	No. Examined
Baths	19
Special ...	1
Re-exam ...	1
Borough Architect	21
Borough Engineer and Surveyor	7
Special ...	64
Re-exam ...	4
Borough Treasurer	1
Special ...	69
Building and Maintenance	35
Children's Department	1
Direct Labour	36
Education:	33
Teachers	16
Special ...	24
Training College	54
School Meals Staff	7
Special ...	113
Re-exam ...	211
School Caretakers	8
Special ...	5
School Cleaners	22
Staff examinations	3
Special ...	70
Special ...	3
Special ...	85
Special ...	1
Fire Service	582
Housing	38
Local Taxation	49
Libraries	4
Magistrate's Clerk	27
Parks and Cemeteries	2
Special ...	51
Re-exam ...	12
Public Health	2
Special ...	65
Re-exam ...	183
Special ...	9
Re-exam ...	1
Public Health Inspector	193
Special ...	5
Special ...	10
Town Clerk	15
Weights and Measures	10
Other Authorities	1
	6
	<hr/>
	1,198
	<hr/>

**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.

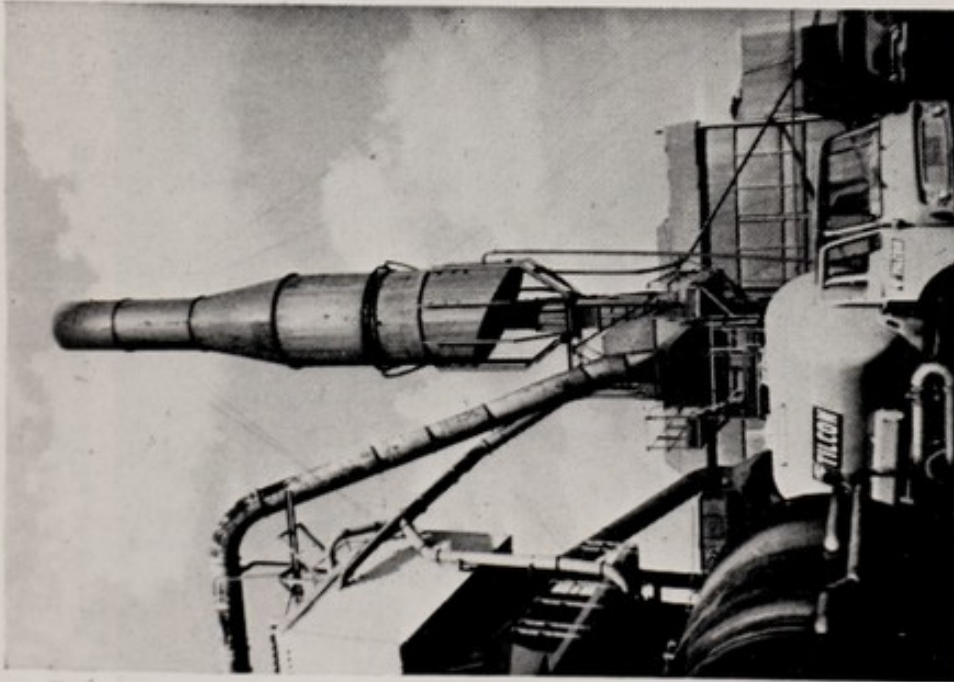
3 Specialist Food Hygiene Inspectors.

5 Specialist Housing Inspectors.

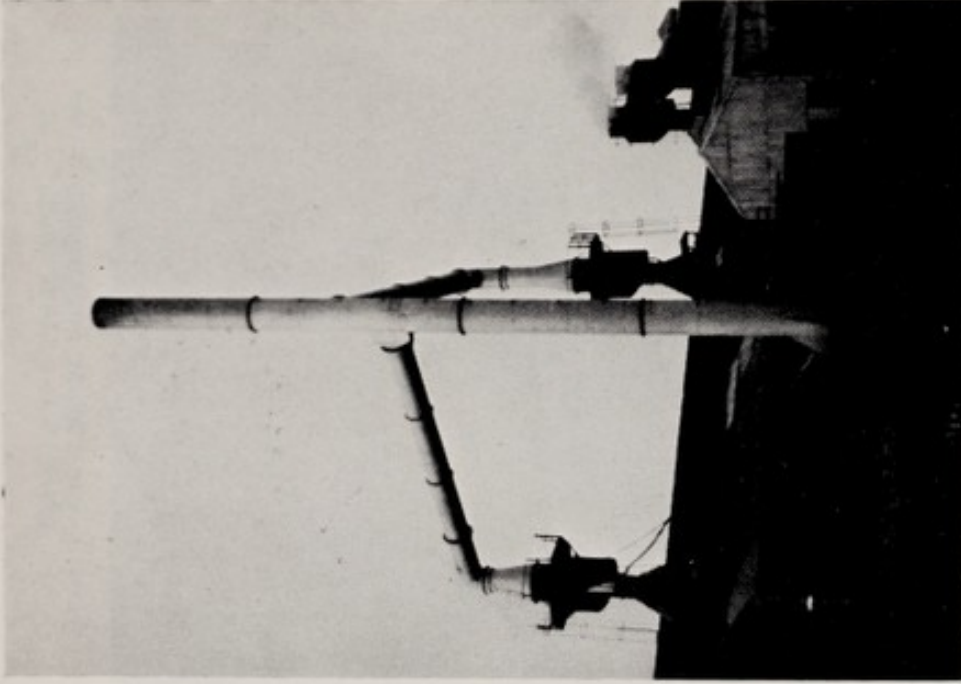
6 District Inspectors.

2 Trainee Public Health Inspectors.

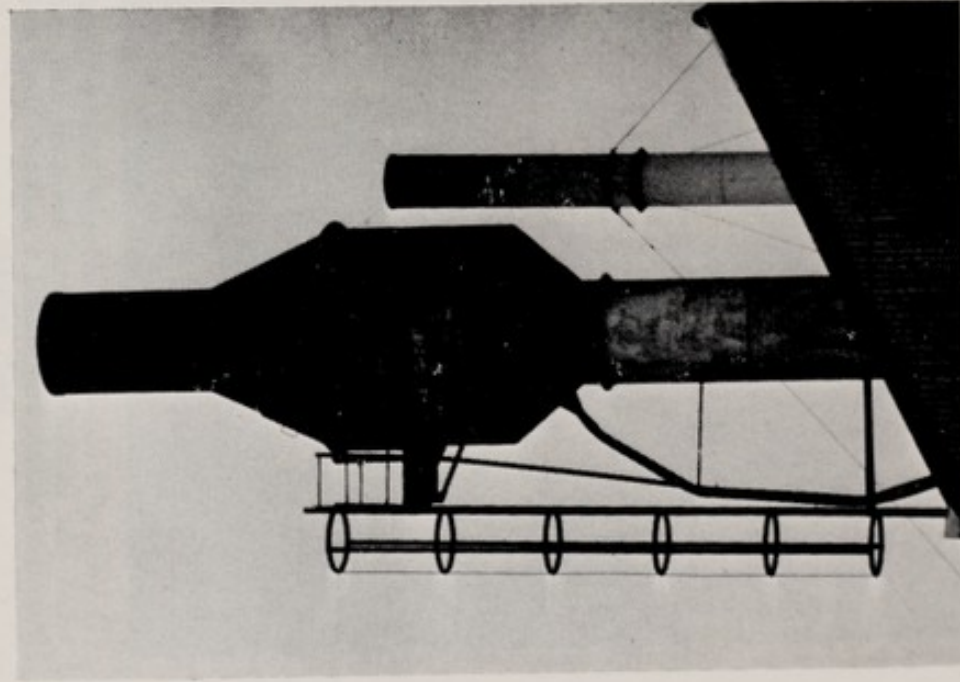
Chief Clerk: L. Whittard



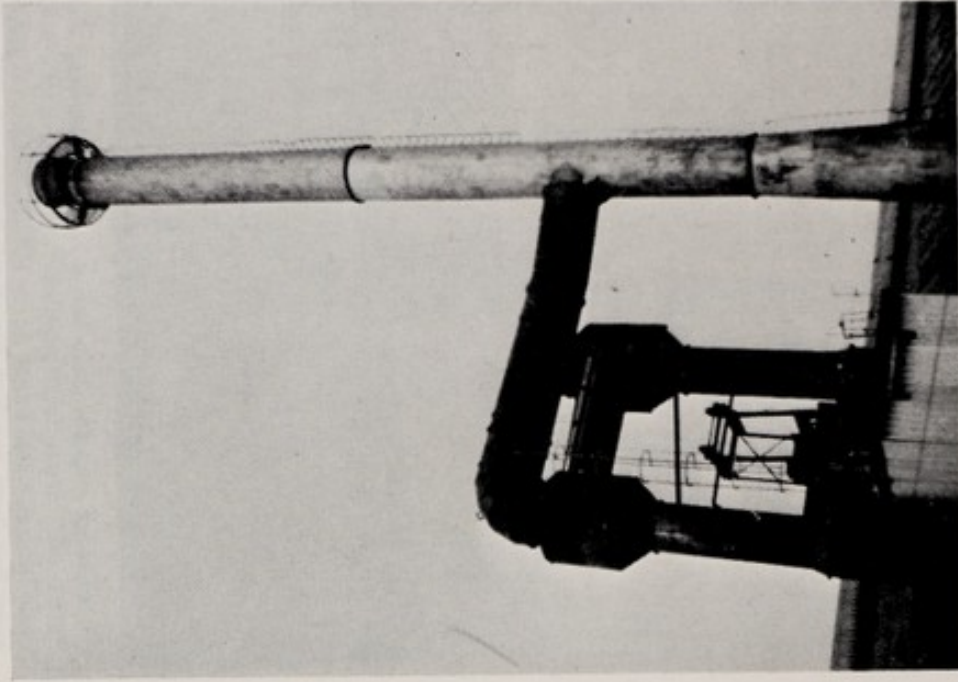
(1) View of a wet type grit arrester fitted to plant which has successfully washed out sand and grit from the exhaust and abated a nuisance from wet sandy deposits.



(2) View of cupolas at a large foundry showing the "take off" from four cupolas to wet arrestors and their ultimate discharge to a 100 ft. stack. Agreement has been reached for similar disposal of waste products from other cupolas at this firm.



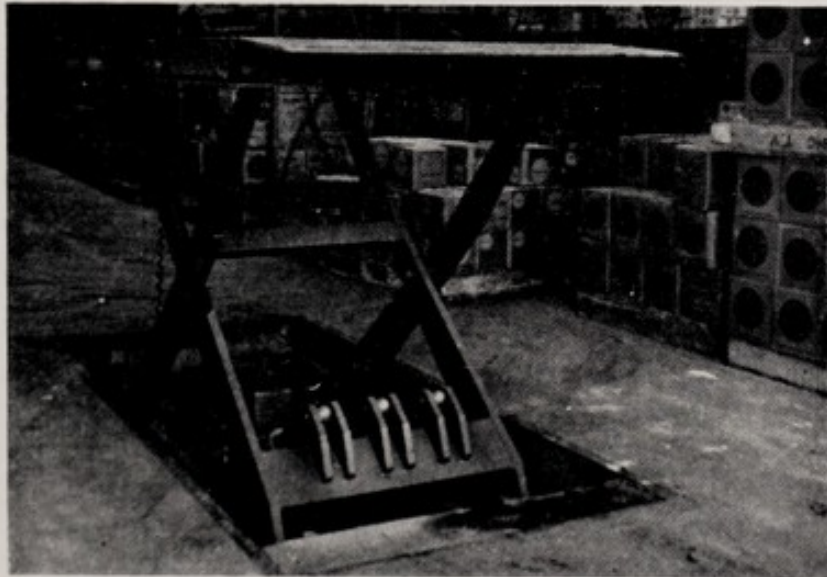
(3) View of an enclosed type wet grit arrester fitted to a cupola to give a discharge height of 70 ft. above ground level.



(4) View of two cupolas discharging via wet grit arrestors to a 100 ft. stack.



(5) This photograph shows a battery of three wet filters each having a capacity sufficient to deal with 60,000 cubic feet of dust entrained air per minute. The following sources of pollution are included, knock out plant, shot blasting, fettling and grinding plant. The equipment has been acoustically treated to reduce noise levels.



(6) An unguarded scissor lift, found during routine inspectorial work, which fails to comply with The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations 1968.



(7) Wasps nest in a garden shed—one of a wide variety of pests dealt with by a busy disinfestation section.

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, 1969

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fourth Annual Report on the Sanitary Administration of Warley. During the year two of our trainee public health inspectors obtained their B.Sc. in Environmental Hygiene at the University of Aston in Birmingham and qualified as public health inspectors. They were appointed to the two vacant posts for district public health inspectors and, as a result, the Department for the first time since the inception of Warley was brought up to full establishment.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

During the year 45 Clearance Areas were represented involving a total of 401 houses. In addition, 11 houses were dealt with as individual unfits, making a total of 412 unfit houses represented.

In the relevant period 8 Public Local Inquiries were held in respect of Compulsory Purchase Orders and Clearance Orders. Confirmation of Orders during the year involved 39 houses in 9 Clearance Orders and 485 unfit houses in 6 Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Arising out of the confirmation of these Orders and Orders previously confirmed, 299 families, comprising 824 persons, have been rehoused. 425 unfit houses and 111 houses on added land have been demolished.

Improvement of Property

During the year 95 houses, the subject of notices served under the Improvement Area provisions of the Housing Act, 1964, have been provided with Standard Amenities. In addition, 17 houses, the subject of notices under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964, have been brought up to that standard. In the same period 53 Suspended Notices, 76 Immediate Improvement Notices, 25 Final Improvement Notices and 42 Immediate Improvement Notices under Section 19 have been served.

With the coming into operation of the Housing Act, 1969, the issuing of Qualification Certificates for regulating tenancies was brought into being. This necessitated the inspection of the property to see that the qualifying conditions were met and where necessary to see that repairs needed to bring the house up to standard were carried out. In many cases the application for Qualification Certificates is allied to an application for Standard or Improvement Grants. In the

last three months of 1969, 126 applications for grant or combined grant and Qualification Certificate and 21 applications for Qualification Certificate only were investigated.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Domestic Pollution

Warley's first 7 smoke control orders came into operation on 1st September, 1969 and resulted in some 4,100 dwellings being added to existing smoke control areas; the total number of dwellings in such areas now being approximately 11,000.

Warley Nos. 8 and 9 Smoke Control Orders in respect of some 3,600 dwellings have been made by the Council and will come into operation on 1st September, 1970.

A further area containing some 2,000 dwellings is now being surveyed for inclusion in Warley's No. 10 Order with a proposed operative date of 1st September, 1972.

Industrial Pollution

Details are given in Table IX of agreed works of improvement carried out to industrial plant during the year.

The extensive smoke control area programme carried out during the year has meant that by far the greater part of my specialist inspectors' time has been taken up with the domestic smoke pollution side of their work, now responsible for 75% of air pollution, but I am pleased to report that although routine visiting of industrial premises was not possible complaints have been dealt with and programmes of industrial improvement already commenced have been supervised. In this latter connection I would draw attention to photographs 1 to 5. These give some indication of our achievements. They are a tribute not only to the painstaking efforts of the officers in your air pollution section, but also to the high degree of co-operation which I receive from local industrialists.

THE WARLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1969

As a result of the West Midlands Order 1965, which led to the creation of Warley, the private act powers of the former authorities were terminated. In replacing them by the Warley Corporation Act opportunity was taken to include new powers. Whilst the Corporation did not get all the powers it sought, it was successful in getting some useful additional powers. One example of this is Section 133 which enables the Corporation where an occupied house ceases to be supplied with water sufficient for the domestic purposes of the occupants by reason of the absence or defective state of supply pipes and/or fittings to carry out such work as is considered necessary to restore the supply of water and recover the cost of the work involved from the house owner. This particular section is in regular use and has proved most beneficial.

GENERAL DISTRICT WORK

This section is responsible, among other things, for the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. It has been particularly active in accident prevention. The dangerous conditions which exist in warehouses is amply illustrated by photograph 6 which shows an unguarded scissor lift which was found during a general inspection. Among some of the less well-known of its activities is dealing with insect infestations. Photograph 7 shows a wasps nest in a garden shed which was successfully dealt with. I am sure that this particular ratepayer did appreciate this service.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

This section continued its good work in safeguarding the people's food. I trust that readers will find time to study the information in the body of this report. If they do they will gain some insight into this aspect of our work. In particular, I would draw attention to the successful prosecutions, many of which were made possible by the public spirit of our citizens.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Continuing the practice established on the inception of Warley, students from various disciplines have visited the department and have been given an appreciation by the divisional inspectors on the various aspects of the work of the department. In addition, a considerable amount of statistical and other information has been provided to undergraduates at universities and to students at the various training colleges. Apparently, "environmental hygiene" has suddenly become fashionable and is forming the subject of theses which are being submitted in connection with the award of degrees and diplomas. Although this has taken up a considerable amount of the time of the department, I am sure that it has been a valuable exercise in public relations and is giving the rising generation a better insight into the work of the public health inspector in improving environmental hygiene.

CONCLUSION

In closing this report on yet another year's work, may I say that our *raison d'être* is to serve the public. The more the department is used the more pleased I shall be.

Finally, once again may I say how greatly I appreciate the support so consistently given by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and, as always, I gratefully acknowledge the help of all members of my staff, which has made this report possible.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. KAY,

Chief Public Health Inspector

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

Water is supplied by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company and is satisfactory in both quality and quantity. Random samples of tap water for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination were taken on five occasions during the year; all were reported as satisfactory.

I am indebted to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Company for supplying the following information:

The supply to the borough is derived from 19 pumping stations situated outside the Authority's boundaries. Chlorination is practised at 16 of these stations.

149 samples from the 3 stations where there is no treatment were all free from coliform bacteria.

1,537 samples of the treated waters were examined, of which 1,535 were found to be free from coliform bacteria.

Samples of the raw water were not obtainable at 2 of the pumping stations owing to the method of treatment but of the 633 samples examined 627 were found to be free from coliform bacteria.

97 samples of surface origin from Hampton Loade examined prior to treatment gave an average coliform bacteria content of 130 per 100 ml. and 52 from Seedy Mill gave 48 per 100 ml.

Only 2 of the supplying stations contain any measurable quantity of fluoride. These are Hayley Green and Seedy Mill, where the average fluoride contents as F were 0.94 p.p.m. and 0.17 p.p.m. respectively. The water at Hayley Green is affected by the introduction of fluorides by the City of Birmingham Water Department.

9 samples from Langley Reservoir, 9 from Langley Re-pumping Station and 9 from Warley Tower were all free from coliform bacteria.

The analyses of tap samples from the Ambulance Station in Perrott Street, Oldbury, Victoria Avenue, Smethwick, and Smethwick Area Office are furnished monthly for the Medical Officer of Health, together with analyses of the Birmingham water examined from Winchurch's Garage, Bearwood.

14 out of 15 samples from Smethwick Area Office, 12 samples from Oldbury, 12 from Victoria Avenue, Smethwick, 9 from Langley Reservoir, 9 from Langley Re-pumping Station, 9 from Warley Tower and 49 from Bearwood were all free from coliform bacteria.

The average naturally occurring fluoride content at Oldbury was 0.12 p.p.m., at Victoria Avenue, Smethwick, 0.07 p.p.m., and at Smethwick Area Office 0.07 p.p.m., while the Birmingham water at Bearwood averaged 0.91 p.p.m. The water is not liable to plumbo-solvency, the tap samples being all free from any measurable quantity of lead.

In each case where supply water showed any evidence of bacteriological characteristics slightly differing from normal, repeat samples were always promptly obtained. Where traces of contamination have been detected, further sampling, followed by corrective action where necessary, has resulted in rapid restoration of entirely satisfactory results.

Up to the 31st December, 1969, 56,468 houses were supplied by the Company in the County Borough of Warley, with an estimated population of 3.11 persons per house.

Swimming Baths

Swimming baths in the district have standard filtration plants and chlorination at the rate of two parts per million. All samples of water from the baths were reported as satisfactory.

	Samples taken	
	Chemical	Bacteriological
(1) Rolfe Street—two pools	3	22
(2) Thimblemill—two pools	4	15
(3) Langley —two pools	2	16
	—	—
	9	53
	—	—

Drainage and Sewerage

The sewerage system of the eastern side of the Borough is connected into the City of Birmingham sewers and is eventually discharged to sewage disposal works at Minworth, Castle Bromwich. Agreements exist with the City of Birmingham for the use of the City Sewers.

Sewers in the West Smethwick area are connected to West Bromwich Sewers at Spon Lane, being discharged at Ray Hall Sewage Works. An agreement also exists with the County Borough of West Bromwich for the use of that Authority's sewers.

Sewers in the Oldbury area discharge to the Sewage Works at Roway Lane, Oldbury. Sewers in the Tividale area of the Borough discharge to the Tividale Sewage Works at Tipton Road.

All the above Sewage Disposal Works are under the control of the Upper Tame Main Drainage Authority.

The effluents from these Sewage Works all discharge into tributaries of the River Trent.

The surface water drainage system of all the above areas is collected into the following brookcourses, all of which eventually discharge to the River Trent:

- Boundary Brookcourse (Merrivale)
- Thimblemill Brookcourse
- Stony Lane Brookcourse
- Oldbury Boundary Brookcourse
- River Tame, Oldbury
- Numerous un-named brookcourses.

The sewerage of the western area of the Borough is collected through district sewers into branch sewers and later main sewers of the Upper Stour Main Drainage Authority, being discharged either to their Sewage Disposal Works at "The Freehold" and "Caledonia" Works, Lye, Nr. Stourbridge, or to the Sewage Farms at Whittington, Nr. Stourbridge, all effluents being discharged to the River Stour and eventually to the River Severn.

The surface water drainage of the western area of the Borough is mainly conveyed via district and main surface water sewers to the Mousesweet Brook and River Stour, all eventually discharging to the River Severn.

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)	....	....	....	....	4
Number of Forms 'L' issued (Certificates of Disrepair)	....	....	....	....	2

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

TABLE II

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Housing Acts

Housing Act inspections	...	...	...	...	938
Housing Act re-visits	...	...	...	...	2,375
Houses in Multi-occupation—visits	...	...	...	...	119
re-visits	...	...	...	...	392
Housing (Financial Provisions) Acts, 1958-9—visits	...	...	...	...	365
Improvement Area—visits	...	...	...	...	992
survey	...	...	...	...	31
Improvement Individual Houses (Section 19, Housing Act, 1964)	...	...	...	...	240
Housing Survey	...	...	...	...	401
Grant Application visits	...	...	...	...	157
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	143

Clean Air Act

Atmospheric Pollution—visits	...	...	...	...	763
re-visits	...	...	...	...	324
Smoke Observations...	...	...	...	...	283
Smoke Control Areas—visits	...	...	...	...	5,941
re-visits	...	...	...	...	713
Recording Instruments—visits	...	...	...	...	756
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	121
Interviews	...	...	...	...	349

Factories Act

Factories with Power—visits	...	...	...	...	54
re-visits	...	...	...	...	40

Noise Abatement Act

Industrial—visits	...	...	...	...	212
re-visits	...	...	...	...	171
Non-industrial—visits	...	...	...	...	18
re-visits	...	...	...	...	8

Public Health Acts

Refuse accumulations	...	...	...	...	278
Drain obstructions	...	...	...	...	1,043
Drain testing	...	...	...	...	282
Disrepair, Dampness complaints	...	...	...	...	941
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	80
Keeping of animals and birds	...	...	...	...	47
Insect pests and vermin	...	...	...	...	518
Offensive trade premises	...	...	...	...	8
Infectious disease	...	...	...	...	825
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	283
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	2,788
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	...	...	...	3,078
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	1,891
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	...	...	33
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	71
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	11
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	52
Riding Establishments Act	...	...	...	...	3
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act	...	...	...	...	17
Hairdressers' Shops	...	...	...	...	33
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	48

Food Hygiene

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1,056
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	376
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	63
Foodshops	...	...	...	...	1,861
Dairies	...	...	...	...	28
Works' Canteens	...	...	...	...	241
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	42
Food Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	199
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	333
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	138
Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	62
Markets	...	...	...	...	192
Stalls	...	...	...	...	190
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	115
Visits re Food Sampling	...	...	...	...	479
Suspected Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	150
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	630
Diseases of Animals Act	...	...	...	...	103

Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,635
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270
								37,399

TABLE III

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

Dwellinghouses

Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Burst water supply pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Blocked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768
Filthy and verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
Defective spouting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Defective external brickwork and chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Defective woodwork to doors, floors and windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Defective fixtures and fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Defective plaster of walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
								2,080

There were 3,488 complaints received during the year 1969.

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED DURING 1969

Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961

Number of preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452
Number of statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 24

Number of notices served	194
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Smethwick Corporation Act, 1929—Section 49

Number of notices served	128
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Smethwick Corporation Act, 1948—Section 49

Number of notices served	114
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

PROSECUTIONS

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 94

Three prosecutions in respect of statutory nuisance at three houses resulted in Nuisance Orders being made in all cases.

TABLE IV
SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN DEFAULT

Act	No. of houses affected	Gross Cost		
		£	s.	d.
Public Health Act, 1936 (Sections 24, 39 and 93) ...	205	418	0	4
Public Health Act, 1961 (Sections 17, 18 and 26) ...	16	144	11	2
Smethwick Corporation Act, 1929 (Section 49)	27	138	12	8
Smethwick Corporation Act, 1948 (Section 49)	10	83	12	9
Warley Corporation Act, 1969 (Section 133)	4	15	13	2
TOTALS ...	262	£800	10	1

DISINFESTATION

Number of premises treated for insects and vermin ... 245

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

There has been no improvement in the staffing position during 1969, with two operators only engaged on rodent control work and other disinfestation. It has been possible to maintain an efficient service for occupiers of private houses and certain other premises, but occupiers of business premises continue to be referred to outside contractors for assistance. The Department itself employs contractors to undertake the treatment of sewer entrances for rodent infestation.

(1) Number of properties inspected following notification: 1,218

Number infested by (1) rats	820
(2) mice... ..	398

(2) Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification 345

Number infested by (1) rats	229
(2) mice... ..	116

During 1969 treatment of the sewers for rodent infestation was undertaken:

Number of manholes treated 300

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

TABLE V

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	18	292	82
Retail Shops	85	1,125	600
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	48	4
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens... ..	10	233	95
Fuel Storage Depots	—	14	—
TOTALS	113	1,712	781

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 2,039

TABLE VI

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	2,451
Retail Shops	3,718
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses... ..	563
Catering Establishments open to the public	1,357
Canteens... ..	45
Fuel Storage Depots	147
TOTAL	8,281
TOTAL MALES	3,433
TOTAL FEMALES	4,848

TABLE VII

Number of notices served 496

SUMMARY OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section of Act	No. of Contraventions
4 Cleanliness	536
5 Overcrowding	—
6 Temperature (mainly lack of thermometers)...	159
7 Ventilation	60
8 Lighting	135
9 Sanitary conveniences	134
10 Washing facilities	87
11 Supply of drinking water	20
12 Accommodation for clothing	21
13 Seating facilities	7
15 Eating facilities	12
16 Floors, passages and stairs	417
17 Fencing exposed parts of machinery	85
24 First-aid provision	211
50 Information for employees	214
TOTAL ...	2,098

TABLE VIII

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Reported	Number Investigated	Fatal/ Non-fatal	Action taken			
				Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Warning	No Action
Offices	1	1	N/F	—	—	—	1
Retail Shops	5	5	N/F	1	1	—	3
Wholesale Warehouse	1	1	N/F	—	1	—	—
Catering Establishment	6	6	N/F	—	—	1	5
TOTALS ...	13	13		1	2	1	9

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

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION

During 1969 one application was received and granted, for a limited period, in respect of the requirement to provide running water for washing.

PROSECUTIONS

One prosecution was taken under the Act in 1969. The case followed an accident to a youth who sustained an injury whilst cleaning a bacon slicing machine. The court imposed a fine of £30 on the defendant company and awarded costs of £3 3s. 0d.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Number of formal samples taken 3

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of licences issued during the year 15

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Number of licences issued during the year 1

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

Number of licences issued during the year 1

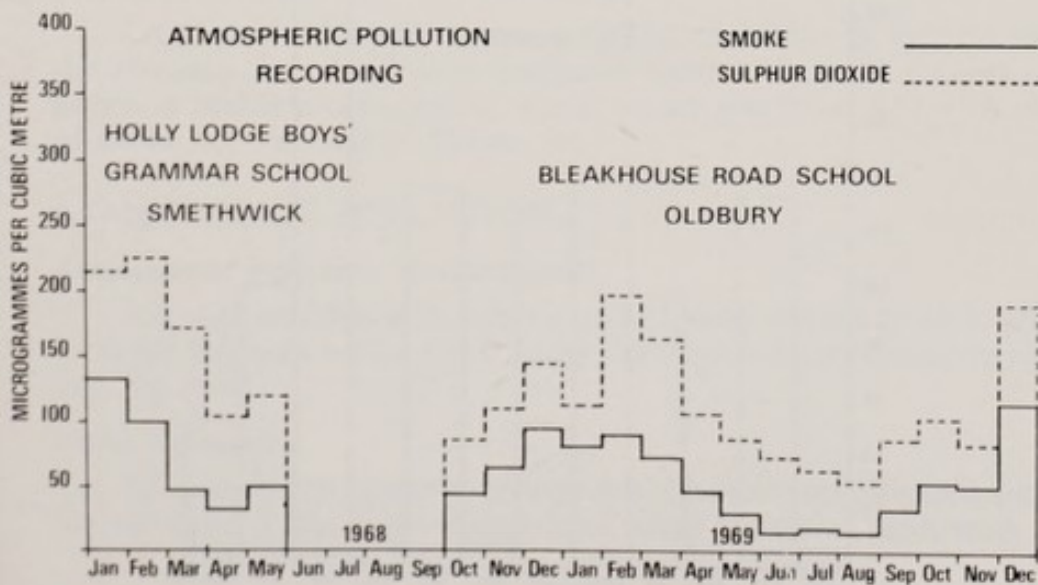
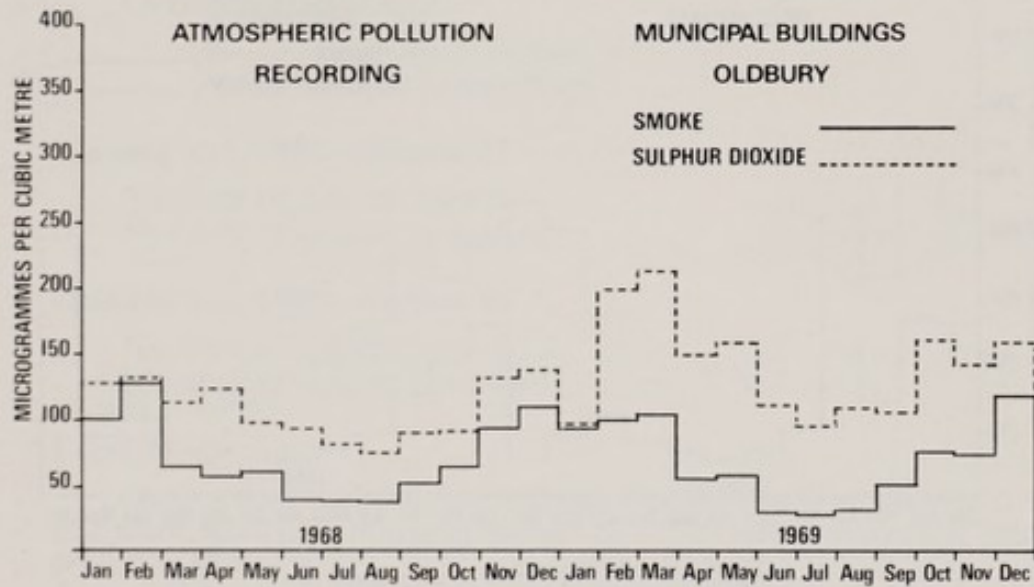
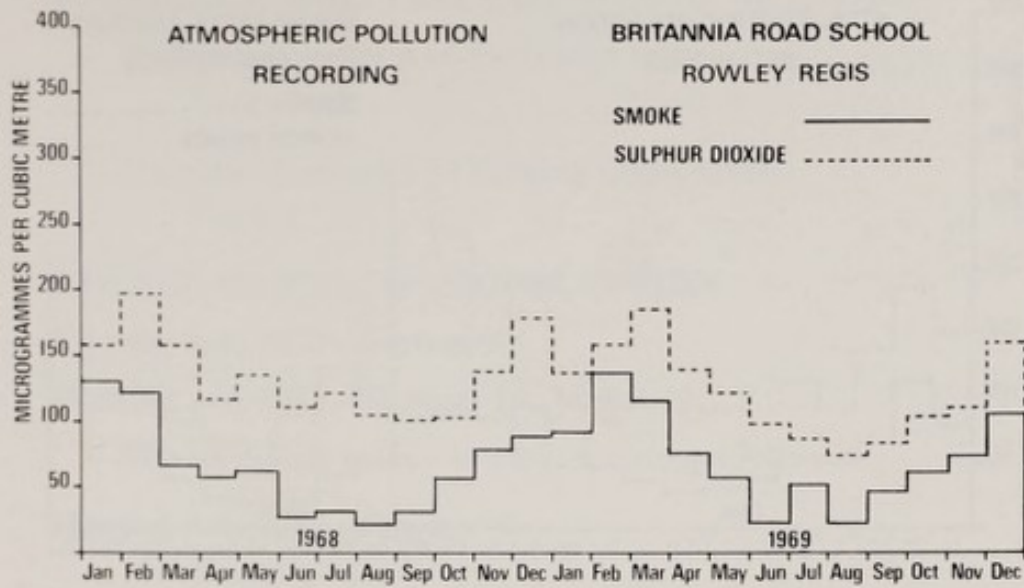
CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

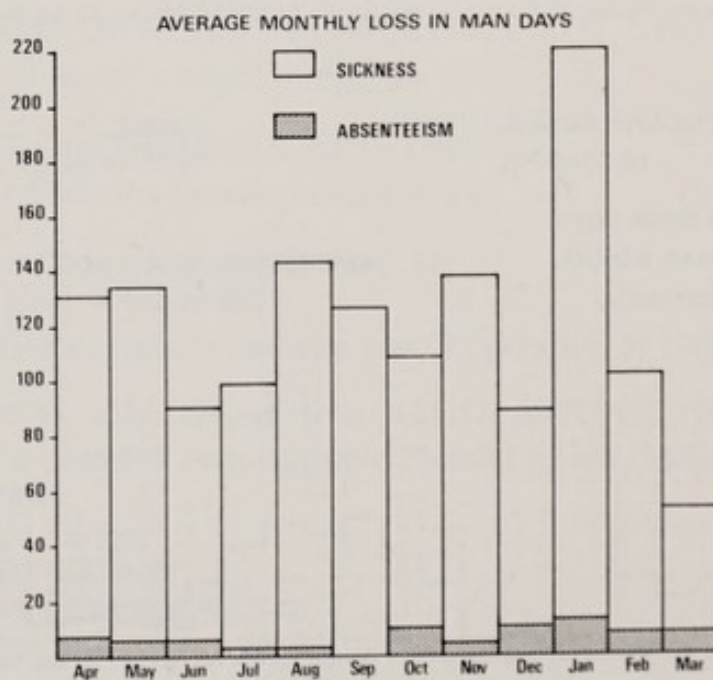
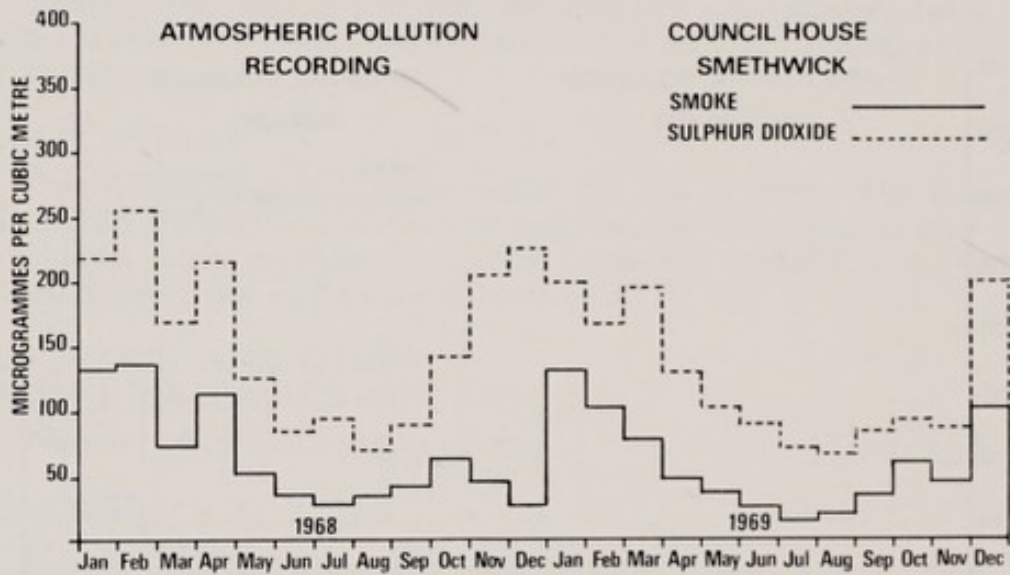
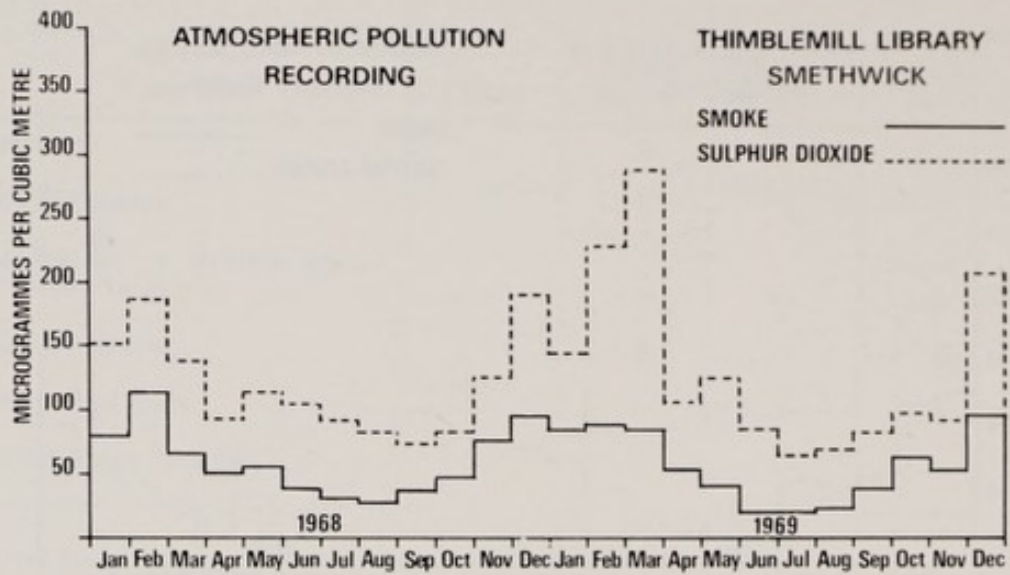
One site licence for one caravan was in operation in 1969.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

During the year 435 premises were licensed to sell the following categories of milk:

Sterilised, Licences	415
Pasteurised, Licences	146
Ultra Heat Treated, Licences	29





FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Number of samples of Fertilisers taken:

Formal 26

Number of samples of Feeding Stuffs taken:

Formal 4

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE-OCCUPATION

Housing Act, 1957—Section 90

Housing Act, 1961—Sections 15, 16 and 19

The following action was taken during 1969:

Housing Act, 1957—Section 90

Number of notices served 14

Overcrowding abated:

(a) after service of notice 24

(b) after legal proceedings 2

Housing Act, 1961—Section 15

Number of notices served 8

Number of notices complied 2

Housing Act, 1961—Section 16

Number of notices served 16

Number of notices complied 2

Legal Proceedings

During the year legal proceedings were instituted against the owner of a multi-occupied house in respect of contraventions against Section 90 of the Housing Act, 1957 and Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1961. A fine of £10 was imposed in respect of each contravention, together with costs of £4 4s. 0d.—a total of £24 4s. 0d.

Legal proceedings in respect of a contravention of Section 90 of the Housing Act, 1957 were instituted against the joint owners of a house in multiple-occupation. Each owner was fined £10 with costs of £4 4s. 0d.—a total of £24 4s. 0d.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Atmospheric Pollution Measurements

Average monthly atmospheric pollution figures are given in graph form for five sites within the County Borough with comparative readings for 1968.

Noise Nuisances

All complaints concerning excessive noise were investigated during the year and Table X gives details of noise nuisances dealt with.

TABLE IX

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

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
1. Upholsterers Excessive smoke from chimney of a space heating furnace.	Use of solid fuel fired space heater discontinued and arrangements made for alternative heating.
2. Transport Company Excessive smoke from an oil-fired central heating boiler.	Modifications carried out to the boiler furnace allowing the use of a light fuel oil.
3. Construction Company Nuisance from paint smell.	Paint spraying plant re-sited.
4. Asphalt Works Smoke nuisance from the burning of rubbish.	Practice ceased.
5. Foundry Grit and fume nuisance.	A wet grit arrester fitted in replacement of a dry arrester and chimney extended.
6. Foundry Smoke from an oil fired annealing furnace.	Operating technique improved.
7. Building Contractors Smoke nuisance from the burning of scrap tyres.	Practice ceased.
8. Food Factory Dust nuisance.	New processing plant installed incorporating dust extraction equipment.
9. Foundry Grit and dust nuisance.	Cupola wet arresters overhauled and new spray hoods fitted.
10. Laundry Grit nuisance from boiler chimney.	Grit arrester fitted.
11. Foundry Nuisance from dust.	Baffles to wet arrester modified.
12. Tarmac Works Dust nuisance.	Works' roads and approaches re-surfaced to allow adequate cleaning.
13. Furniture Store 72 Cape Hill, Smethwick Smoke nuisance from the burning of refuse.	Practice discontinued.
14. Tarmac Works Smoke nuisance.	Modifications carried out to drying furnace including the provision of new type oil burners. Arrangements also made with fuel suppliers to ensure that oil supplies to the firm arrive in a clean condition.
15. Transport Repairs Smoke nuisance from the burning of waste matter.	Alternative means of disposal arranged.

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
16. Tarmac Works Smoke emission from furnace chimney.	Audible warning device fitted to chimney.
17. Sheet Metal Works Fumes from a defective heating furnace chimney.	Chimney renewed.
18. Foundry Dust nuisance.	Bag filter dust arrestation plant modified.
19. Foundry Grit and dust nuisance.	Dry arrester fitted to cupola.
20. Scrap Merchant Smoke nuisance from the burning of scrap cars.	Practice discontinued.
21. Foundry Dust nuisance.	Internal roadways to factory repaired and cleaned and effective water sprays fitted to spent sand tip.
22. Butcher's Premises Excessive smoke from coal-fired boiler.	Advice given respecting correct firing procedure.
23. Scrap Merchant Smoke nuisance from the burning of car bodies.	Site cleared by owner and practice discontinued.
24. Glass Works Excessive smoke from furnace chimney.	More care taken with firing furnace.
25. Concrete Fabrication Works Nuisance from dry sand blown into area.	Sand elevator adequately screened and kept in clean condition.
26. Foundry Grit and dust nuisance.	Wet grit arrester overhauled and defective parts renewed.
27. Dry Cleaners Fume nuisance.	Extraction fan replaced and more adequate arrangements made for the collection of fumes.
28. Transport Undertaking Smoke nuisance from a boiler.	Boiler overhauled and new oil burners fitted.

TABLE X

NOISE NUISANCES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
1. Engineering Works Excessive noise from a fan in use at night.	Use of fan limited to daytime and a warning light fitted to the switch to give clear warning of its use.
2. Plating Works Excessive noise from barrel polishers.	Acoustic compartment provided.

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Remedy</i>
3. Public Works Contractors Noise from pneumatic drills.	Acoustic jackets fitted to pneumatic tools.
4. Licensed Premises Excessive noise from dance bands and groups.	Amplification of music reduced and windows kept securely closed.
5. Foundry Excessive noise at night from a mechanical shovel.	Arrangements made for this particular work to be carried out in the daytime.
6. Engineering Works Excessive noise from heating fans during the very early morning.	Running periods of fans re-timed to exclude the early mornings.
7. Metal Spraying Factory Excessive noise at night.	Firm agreed to stop night work.
8. Social Club Excessive noise from dance bands and groups.	Acoustic double glazing fitted to dance hall.
9. Launderette Noise from machinery.	Measures taken to isolate and acoustically treat noisy machinery.
10. Glass Factory Excessive fan and machinery noise.	Silencers and insulating shields fitted to reduce noise.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961—PART I

1. INSPECTIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	797	83	20	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	9	6	—	—
TOTAL ...	815	89	20	—

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	2	2	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	9	12	—	18	—
(c) not separate for sexes	1	2	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	12	16	—	20	—

**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	
Carding	27	—	—	—	—	—	
Wearing Apparel—making, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	30	—	—	—	—	—	

MEAT INSPECTION

No difficulties were encountered during the year at the six small slaughterhouses in the Warley area. A veterinary officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food makes visits at approximately three-monthly intervals to all of them and, except for minor matters, has always expressed satisfaction at the high standard of hygiene which is maintained. The animals killed are generally of first quality and it is pleasing to note that no cases of tuberculosis in cattle, or cycticercus bovis were found.

Twenty-four slaughtermen's licences were renewed.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

TABLE XI

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	158	158	158
Canteens (Industrial)	105	105	105
Kitchens (Schools)	41	41	41
Cafes and Restaurants	97	97	97
Confectioners	140	140	140
Cooked Meat Shops	3	3	3
Fried Fish Shops	85	85	85
Wet Fish Shops	7	7	7
Grocers' Shops	305	275	294
General Stores	274	260	265
Licensed Premises:			
Catering	11	11	11
Other	292	292	292
Greengrocers	107	107	107
Bakehouses	14	14	14
Food Factories	19	19	19
Food Warehouses	15	15	15
Markets	7	7	7
Dairy	1	1	1
	1,681	1,637	1,661

TABLE XII

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

Ice Cream Retailers	654
Ice Cream Manufacturers	2
Sausage, etc. Manufacturers	29
	685

TABLE XIII

Carcases and Offal Inspected and details of Meat Condemned

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
Number killed	1,139	3	14	5,702	2,209	9,067
Number inspected	1,139	3	14	5,702	2,209	9,067
ALL diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcases surrendered ...	—	—	—	7	1	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was surrendered ...	344	2	1	1,214	927	2,488
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	30.20	66.66	7.14	21.41	41.96	27.53
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases surrendered ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was surrendered ...	—	—	—	—	34	34
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.54	0.37
Cysticercosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was surrendered ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to re- frigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalized and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XIV

Cattle other than Cows—Parts surrendered with diseases

	C	H & T	L	H	Lv	I & M	K	O
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscesses ...	—	1	4	—	47	—	—	1
Fascioliasis ...	—	—	23	—	215	—	—	—
Cirrhosis ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pleurisy & Pneumonia	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pericarditis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bruising ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Echinococcus...	—	—	16	—	18	—	—	—
C. Bovis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telangiectasis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Actinobacillosis ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguatula ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	7	129	1	283	1	—	8

TABLE XV

Cows—Parts surrendered with diseases

	C	H & T	L	H	Lv	I & M	K	O
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Emphysema ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE XVI

Calves—Parts surrendered with diseases

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

TABLE XVII

Sheep—Parts surrendered with diseases

	C	H & T	L	H	Lv	I & M	K	U	O
Parasitic ...	—	—	386	—	464	—	—	—	—
Bruising ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia and Congestion ...	—	—	224	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pathological Emaciation ...	7	7	7	7	7	7	14	—	—
Fascioliasis ...	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	—
Echinococcus...	—	—	12	—	18	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Ovis ...	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hydronephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Melanosis ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	7	7	637	22	623	7	16	—	1

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 XVIII

Pigs—Parts surrendered with diseases

	C	H & T	L	H	Lv	I & M	K	O
Tuberculosis	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia and Con- gestion	—	—	655	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Abscesses	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Ascaris	—	—	—	—	249	—	—	—
Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Erysipelas	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	22
Parasitic	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	39	697	30	263	1	10	39

TABLE XIX

Unsound Food surrendered and destroyed

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat from slaughterhouses	2	15	2	11
Meat from shops, etc.	8	12	2	4
Butter, Cheese and Lard	—	7	—	17
Ice Cream	—	—	—	25
Tinned Fish	—	1	—	5
Tinned Fruit and Vegetables	4	4	2	6
Tinned Meat	1	4	2	6
Tinned Milk and Puddings	—	3	3	26
Tinned Soup	—	—	1	22
Frozen Fish	—	1	1	24
Frozen Fruit and Vegetables	—	2	2	26
Frozen Meat	—	1	3	1
Miscellaneous Frozen Foods	—	—	1	11
Fresh Fish	—	1	3	14
Shell Fish	—	1	1	—
Other Foods	—	6	1	3
	18	5	3	5

TABLE XX

Poultry Inspection

1. No. of poultry processing premises in the district	...	6
2. No. of visits to these premises	... ..	67
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	Est.	22,300
6. Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	... ..	Nil

Comments on poultry processing and inspection

The six slaughterhouses are at the rear of small shops occupied, with one exception, by Pakistanis or Indians. The birds are generally of good quality, being sold live or killed on customer demand and mainly sold in an unplucked state or skinned. In these circumstances it is only possible to make ante-mortem inspection of the birds for general quality.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

TABLE XXI

The results of the 245 samples taken for bacteriological examination are given below:

Milk Supply

Type of Milk	No. of Samples	Tests Applied	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	89	Phosphatase	89	—
		Methylene Blue	85	4
Sterilised	16	Turbidity	16	—
Ultra Heat Treated	3	Colony Count	3	—
Untreated	2	Methylene Blue	1	—
		Brucella Ring	1	—
		Antibiotic	1	—
		Tuberculin	1	—

Other Samples

Type	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Fresh Cream	37	34	3
Ice Lollies	22	16	6
Liver Pate	1	1	—
Liquid Egg	2	2	—
Cooked Turkey	1	1	—
Imitation Cream	5	4	1
Mussels	3	3	—
Cockles	1	1	—
Whelks	1	1	—
Washed Milk Bottles	3	3	—

	No.	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III
Ice Cream	26	15	8	3
Ice Cream Mix	33	17	15	1

Action taken concerning unsatisfactory bacteriological samples

Pasteurised Milk

One of the unsatisfactory samples consisted of a carton of milk taken from a vending machine. The code on the carton revealed that it had been in the machine too long and arrangements were made for more careful supervision. The other three unsatisfactory samples were processed by the same dairy in the area of an adjoining local authority and taken on the same day. Investigations revealed that the processing plant had not been working correctly and subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

Cream

Of the three unsatisfactory samples one was processed in Warley and investigations showed an error in handling technique. This was corrected and subsequent samples proved satisfactory. The other samples were not processed in Warley and the local authority concerned was notified.

Imitation Cream

Investigation into the cause of this unsatisfactory sample showed an error in handling technique. On correction, subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

TABLE XXII

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

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Results	
		Genuine	Not Genuine
Almond Flavouring	1	1	—
Almond Oil	1	1	—
Alophen	1	1	—
Amritdhara	1	1	—
Amylozyme (100)	1	1	—
Anapax Cough Linctus	1	1	—
Antifect Tablets	1	1	—
Apple and Blackberry Pie Filling	1	1	—
Apple and Blackcurrant Fruit Filling	2	2	—
Apple Drink	1	1	—
Apple Sauce	1	1	—
Apple Squash	1	1	—

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Apple Wine	1	1	—
Apricot Jam—Whole Fruit	1	1	—
Apricot Pie... ..	1	1	—
Apricot Pie Filling	1	1	—
Asthma and Bronchitis Mixture... ..	1	—	1
Baby Food... ..	1	1	—
Baby Rice	1	1	—
Bacon Sandwiches	1	1	—
Bartlett Pears	1	1	—
Base Flour	1	1	—
Basis Flour... ..	1	1	—
Batter Mix	1	1	—
Beefburgers	2	2	—
Beefburgers with Gravy and Onions	1	1	—
Beef Casserole	2	2	—
Beef Curry with Rice	1	1	—
Beer Finings	1	—	1
Beer—Mild	1	1	—
Benevit Tonic	1	1	—
Benylin Expectorante	1	1	—
Bi-carbonate of Soda	1	1	—
Biscuit—Plain Chocolate... ..	1	1	—
Bitter Lemon Concentrate	1	1	—
Bitter Orange	1	1	—
Blackcurrant Flavoured Drink	1	1	—
Blackcurrant Health Drink	4	4	—
Black Treacle	2	2	—
Blackcurrant and Lemon Health Drink... ..	1	1	—
Braised Beef with Gravy	1	1	—
Braised Pork and Kidney in Gravy	1	1	—
Bramble Jelly	2	2	—
Brawn	1	1	—
Bread	3	3	—
Bread Fruit	1	1	—
British Wine Cocktail	1	1	—
Butter	3	3	—
Butter—Unsalted	1	1	—
Butter Beans	1	1	—
Butter Cake	1	1	—
Buttermilk Powder	1	1	—
California Fruits	1	1	—
Campden Tablets	1	1	—
Caster Sugar	1	1	—
Catarrh Tablets	1	1	—
Cheese—Cheddar	2	2	—
Cheese Spread with Sweet Peppers	1	1	—
Cheese Spread	1	1	—
Cherry Brandy Chocolates	1	1	—
Cherry Genoa Cake	1	1	—
Cherry Nougat Sweets	1	1	—
Chicken Curry with Rice... ..	1	1	—

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Chicken Fillets in Jelly	1	1	—
Chicken Flavour Crunch... ..	1	1	—
Chipolatas—Beef	1	1	—
Chipolatas—Pork	1	1	—
Chocolate Cups	1	1	—
Chocolate Ginger	1	1	—
Chocolate Macaroons	1	1	—
Chocolate Milka Dessert... ..	1	1	—
Chocolate Spread	1	1	—
Christmas Cake	1	1	—
Chutney Sauce	1	1	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	2	2	—
Coffee	3	3	—
Cocktail Onions	2	2	—
Cod Roe	1	1	—
Cold Drink Powder—Blackcurrant Flavour	1	1	—
Cold Drink Powder—Lemon Flavour ...	1	1	—
Cold Drink Powder—Lime Flavour ...	1	1	—
Cold Drink Powder—Orange Flavour ...	1	1	—
Coleslaw	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	3	3	—
Cooked Young Chicken in Jelly... ..	1	1	—
Cooking Oil	1	1	—
Cookery Sweetener	1	1	—
Corned Beef	4	4	—
Cornish Pasty	1	1	—
Cornish Pasty Filling	1	1	—
Cottage Cheese—Low Fat Spread ...	1	1	—
Cough Mixture	1	1	—
Cough Syrup—Honey	1	1	—
Cough Pastilles	1	1	—
Crackle Cakes	1	1	—
Cream	8	8	—
Cream of Chicken Soup	1	1	—
Creamed Mushrooms	1	1	—
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding	1	1	—
Crumpets	1	1	—
Curry Powder	1	1	—
Curry with Chicken and Mushrooms ...	1	1	—
Crystal Jelly	1	1	—
Dairy Cream	3	3	—
Dairy Cream Trifle	1	1	—
Danish Pork	1	1	—
Dessert	1	1	—
Dessert—Chocolate Flavour	1	1	—
Diabetic Strawberry Preserve	1	1	—
Dicophane Application	1	1	—
Digested Before you Drink It	1	1	—
Double Cream	1	1	—
Double Devon Cream	1	1	—
Dressed Crab	1	1	—

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Dried Malt...	1	1	—
Dried Mixed Peppers	1	1	—
Dried Separated Milk with non milk fat...	1	1	—
Dried Skimmed Milk with non milk fat ...	1	1	—
Drinking Chocolate	2	2	—
Dry White Wine	1	1	—
Eccles Cake	1	1	—
Eclairs with Real Dairy Cream	1	1	—
Egg Noodles	1	1	—
Eupinal	1	—	1
Evaporated Milk	10	10	—
Extract for Home Made Wine	1	—	1
Eye Drops of Atropine Sulphate	1	1	—
Eye Drops of Pilocarpine	1	1	—
Eye Ointment	1	1	—
Eye Tonic	1	1	—
Faggots	1	1	—
Family Linctus	1	1	—
Fish Cakes...	1	1	—
Fish Fingers	1	1	—
Flour	1	1	—
Flu, Cold 10 hour Capsules	1	1	—
Food Colour	1	1	—
Frozen Chips	1	1	—
Fruit Compound	1	1	—
Fruit Delight	4	4	—
Fruit Fillings—Apple and Blackcurrant...	2	2	—
Fruit Lollie	1	1	—
Fruit Salad...	1	—	1
Fruit Sauce	2	2	—
Fruit Topping	1	1	—
Fruity Sauce	1	1	—
Garlic Powder	1	1	—
Ginger Beer	1	1	—
Ginger Beer Shandy	1	1	—
Ginger Wine	1	1	—
Glucose Lemon Drop Sweets	1	1	—
Glycerine—Lemon	1	1	—
Glycerine—Lemon and Ipecac	1	1	—
Grapefruit Health Salts	1	1	—
Golden Jug	1	1	—
Gravy Browning	1	1	—
Gravy with Meat Stock	1	1	—
Gripe Mixture	1	1	—
Ground Coffee	1	1	—
Groundnut Oil	1	1	—
Ham and Chicken Roll	1	1	—
Ham Fillets in Natural Juice	1	1	—
Hay Fever Mixture	1	1	—
Heading Liquid	3	1	2
Health Drink	1	1	—

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Herbal Cough Medicine	1	1	—
High Extract Malt Flour	1	1	—
High Tea	1	1	—
Home Brew Pure Malt and Hops ...	1	1	—
Honey	2	2	—
Honeyglow Health Drink	1	1	—
Hop Extract	1	1	—
Hot Dog Sausages	2	2	—
Hot Pepper Sauce	1	1	—
Ice Cream	7	7	—
Ice Cream Flavour	1	1	—
Ice Cream Mix	2	2	—
Ice Lollies	3	3	—
Iced Tart	1	1	—
Indian Tonic Water	1	1	—
Indian Brandee	2	2	—
Indigestion and Gastritis Mixture ...	1	1	—
Instant Coffee	1	1	—
Instant Coffee—Brazilian	1	1	—
Instant Jelly, Sugarless	1	1	—
Irish Stew	1	1	—
Irish Stewed Steak with Gravy ...	1	1	—
Isinglass	1	1	—
Jam	4	4	—
Jam—Pineapple	1	1	—
Jamaica Sarsaparilla	1	1	—
Jelly	2	2	—
Jelly Spread	1	1	—
Junior Dinner	1	1	—
Junior Paracetamol Tablets	1	1	—
Kidney Tablets	1	1	—
King Crab	1	1	—
Kreme Lollie	2	—	2
Lamb Curry with Rice	1	1	—
Lard	1	1	—
Lemonade Shandy	1	1	—
Lemon Crush	1	—	1
Lemon Drink	1	1	—
Lemon Flavour Powders—Medicated ...	1	1	—
Lemon Squash	1	1	—
Light Fruit Cottage Cake	1	1	—
Lime Flavour Cordial	2	2	—
Linseed Compound	1	1	—
Liquid Fruit Pectin	1	1	—
Liquid Meal	1	1	—
Liver Pate	1	1	—
Low Calorie Orange Drink	1	1	—
Low Fat Spread	3	3	—
Lemon Cheese	1	1	—
Macaroni Milk Pudding	2	2	—
Malt Drink	1	1	—

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Malt Vinegar	6	6	—
Marmalade... ..	2	2	—
Mashed Potato	1	1	—
Meat Balls in Gravy	1	1	—
Meat Balls in Beef Gravy	1	1	—
Meat Balls in Tomato Sauce	1	1	—
Menthol and Eucalyptus Oil B.P.	1	1	—
Milk	15	15	—
Milk Chocolate Vermicelli	1	1	—
Milk Pudding—Creamed... ..	1	1	—
Minced Beef with Gravy	1	1	—
Minced Beef with Onion/Gravy	4	4	—
Mince Meat	1	1	—
Minced Steak	1	1	—
Minced Steak with Gravy	1	1	—
Minced Steak with Onions	2	2	—
Mini Milk Candy Bar	1	1	—
Morello Cherry Jam	1	1	—
Mousse—Chocolate	1	1	—
Mu-Cron Tablets	1	1	—
Multivite Tablets	1	1	—
Muscular Rheumatic Pain Relief Capsules	1	1	—
Mustard Oil	1	1	—
Non Aspirin Paediatric Suspension	1	1	—
Nutella Spread	1	1	—
Nutrament Chocolate	1	1	—
Ointment T.C.P.	1	1	—
Orange Crush	2	1	1
Orange Drink—Low Calorie	1	1	—
Orange Lollie	1	1	—
Orange Squash	2	2	—
Oxtail Soup	1	1	—
Pain Reliever	1	1	—
Pancake Mixture	1	1	—
Parsnip Wine (Flavour)	1	1	—
Paracetamol Elixir	1	1	—
Paradise Fruits	1	1	—
Parrishs Food	1	1	—
Pate De Foie (Liverpaste)	2	2	—
Peanut Puffs	1	1	—
Peeled Plum Tomatoes	1	1	—
Peppermint Cordial—Alcoholic	1	—	1
Pickled Eggs	1	1	—
Pickling Spice	1	1	—
Pineapple Dessert	1	1	—
Pineapple Flavour... ..	1	1	—
Pineapple Preserve	1	1	—
Plain Chocolate Vermicelli	1	1	—
Plums in Syrup	1	1	—
Pork	1	1	—
Pork Luncheon Meat	4	4	—

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Pork 'N' Cheese Loaf	1	1	—
Potato Croquettes... ..	1	1	—
Potato Preparation	1	1	—
Potato Sticks	1	1	—
Preserving Sugar	1	1	—
Pulmo Bailly—Concentrated	1	1	—
Pure Butter Ghee	1	1	—
Raspberries in Syrup	2	2	—
Raspberry Flavour Dessert	1	1	—
Raw Sugar Cane Molasses	1	1	—
Ready Brek	1	1	—
Ready Dinner	1	1	—
Ready Meal	1	1	—
Real Turtle Soup	1	1	—
Rhubarb in Syrup... ..	1	1	—
Rose Wine	1	1	—
Rubelix	1	1	—
Rum Truffles	1	1	—
Russian Salad	1	1	—
Salmon	1	1	—
Salad Cream	1	1	—
Sangria	1	1	—
Sarson's Oil	1	1	—
Sausage—Beef	1	1	—
Sausage Beef—Skinless	1	1	—
Sausage—Pork and Beef	1	1	—
Sausage—Pork Skinless	3	3	—
Sausage—Vienna	1	1	—
Sausage Rolls	1	1	—
Savoury Minced Steak	1	1	—
Scotchoc	1	1	—
Sea Food Dressing	1	1	—
Semolina Milk Pudding	1	1	—
Shandy	2	1	1
Sherry—Medium Dry	1	1	—
Soft Cheese—Low Fat	1	1	—
Soft Drink in Sachet	1	1	—
Soluble Lemon Flavour	1	1	—
Sponge Pudding—Mixed Fruit	2	2	—
Steak and Kidney Pie	1	1	—
Stewed Steak	4	4	—
Stewed Steak with Rich Gravy	1	1	—
Strawberry Bon-Bons	1	1	—
Strawberry Dessert, Fresh Cream	1	1	—
Strawberry Fruit Filling	1	1	—
Strawberry Milk Shake	1	1	—
Strawberry Mousse	1	1	—
Stout	1	1	—
Stuffed Pork Roll	1	1	—
Sugar Confectionery	1	1	—
Sulphacetamide B.P.C.	1	1	—

Article Analysed	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Sweetener	1	1	—
Sweetening Tablets	1	1	—
Sweetmeat—Indian	1	1	—
Sweet Pickle	1	1	—
Swiss Tart	1	1	—
Syrup of Figs	1	1	—
Tea	4	4	—
Tea Bags	1	1	—
Tea Tips	2	—	2
Tomatoes—Italian	1	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	1	1	—
Tomato Puree—Condensed	1	1	—
Tomato Sauce	1	1	—
Tonic Tablets	1	1	—
Toothache Tincture	1	1	—
Treacle	2	2	—
Tropical Fruit Salad	1	1	—
Tumeric	1	1	—
Tussicura	1	—	1
Vanilla Flavour	1	1	—
Vegetable Oil	1	1	—
Viger Tonic	1	1	—
Vitaminised Tonic Elixir	1	1	—
Vitaminised Yeast Food	1	—	1
Vitbe Loaf	1	1	—
Water Biscuits	1	1	—
Wheat Flour	1	1	—
Whisky	1	1	—
Wine Finings	1	—	1
Wine Stabiliser	1	—	1
Wine Vinegar	1	1	—
Whole Grapefruit Drink	1	1	—
Yeast Energiser	2	—	2
Yeast Food	1	—	1
Yeast Tonic	1	1	—
Yoghurt	3	3	—
	<hr/> 469	<hr/> 447	<hr/> 22

TABLE XXIII

Details of Unsatisfactory Chemical Samples

	<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1. Asthma and Bronchitis Mixture.	No justification for reference to asthma.	Manufacturers agreed to amend labels.
2. Tussicura.	No justification for reference to asthma.	Reference to asthma deleted from labels.

	<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
3. Vitaminised Yeast Food.	No declaration of vitamins present.	Reference to vitamins deleted from label.
4. Fruit Salad.	List of ingredients in incorrect order.	Canners agreed to amend label.
5. Kreme Lollie (2 samples).	Description 'Kreme' not justified in absence of Cream.	Manufacturers agreed to cease using the name 'Kreme'.
6. Tea Tips.	Insufficient tea tips present to justify description.	Packers agreed to amend label.
7. Tea Tips.	Insufficient tea tips present to justify description.	Packers agreed to amend label.
8. Yeast Food.	List of ingredients not specific.	Manufacturers agreed to amend labels.
9. Beer Finings.	Beer Finings not an appropriate description. Contained 285 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide not permitted.	Product withdrawn from sale.
10. Eupinal.	Reference to asthma not justified unless qualified by a statement that it was only suitable for the alleviation of asthma.	Manufacturers agreed to amend labels.
11. Extract for Home Made Wine.	List of ingredients not specified.	Product withdrawn from sale.
12. Lemon Crush.	No significant amount of fruit present.	Manufacturers agreed to amend label to describe as 'lemonade'.
13. Orange Crush.	No significant amount of fruit present.	Manufacturers agreed to amend label to describe as 'orangeade'.
14. Peppermint Cordial (Alcoholic).	Not less than 10% Proof Spirit declared, 5.1% found.	Repeat formal sample proved satisfactory.
15. Shandy.	Contained only 0.8% proof spirit.	Manufacturers agreed to increase proof spirit content to 1.5%.
16. Yeast Energiser.	List of ingredients not specific. Claims for vitamins and minerals not accompanied by quantitative particulars.	Manufacturers agreed to amend labels.
17. Yeast Energiser.	No list of ingredients on label.	Manufacturers agreed to amend labels.
18. Heading Liquid.	No list of ingredients. Contained 800 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide not permitted.	Arrangements made by the Ministry to bring the use of preservatives in this type of product to the attention of the Food Additives and Contaminants Committee.

	<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
19. Heading Liquid.	Contained 2,400 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide not permitted.	Arrangements made by the Ministry to bring the use of preservatives in this type of product to the attention of the Food Additives and Contaminants Committee.
20. Wine Stabiliser.	Ingredients not listed on label. Contained sorbic acid preservative not permitted.	Ditto.
21. Wine Finings.	Wine Finings not an appropriate description. Contained 3,825 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide not permitted.	Ditto.

Complaints concerning Food received during 1969

Sixty-one complaints were received during the year. In twelve cases legal proceedings were instituted with the results shown in the schedule of prosecutions. All instances of food complaints are very carefully investigated, both with the vendors and the manufacturers, but in the majority of cases the evidence available is not sufficient to justify legal action. The most common type of complaint is that of food contaminated by mould, which often presents great difficulties because of the time lapse between purchase and the making of the complaint. This time lapse has been as much as eight days and even at lesser intervals it is often not possible to prove contamination at the time of sale. A summary of the type of complaint received is given below:

Mould on foods	...	...	...	...	21
Foreign bodies	...	...	...	...	7
Contamination	...	...	...	...	1
Rancidity	...	...	...	...	2
Insects	...	...	...	...	6
Insufficient processing	...	...	...	...	1
Decomposition	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	12
Complaints not justified	...	...	...	...	9
					61

TABLE XXIV

PROSECUTIONS CONCERNING FOOD

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

<i>Contravention</i>	<i>Result of Prosecution</i>
1. Skinless Pork Sausages (mould)	Fined £5 with £6 16s. 0d. costs.
2. Fruit Pie (mould).	Fined £5 with £10 14s. 0d. costs.
3. Vienna Cob (contained piece of rust).	Fined £5 with £7 17s. 0d. costs.

<i>Contravention</i>	<i>Result of Prosecution</i>
4. Packet of Pork Scratchings (contained metal clip).	Fined £5 with £3 3s. 0d. costs.
5. Frozen Cottage Pie (contained dirty oil and iron oxide).	Fined £5 with £8 18s. costs.
6. Bottle of Sterilised Milk (contained excess water).	Fined £10 with £8 18s. 0d. costs.
7. Processed Cheese (mould).	Fined £5 with £8 18s. 0d. costs.
8. Beef Patties (mould).	Fined £5 with £6 16s. 0d. costs.
9. Chocolate Eclairs (mould).	Fined £2 with £7 17s. 0d. costs.
10. Breadloaf (contained fly).	Fined £10 with £7 17s. 0d. costs.
11. Cornish Pasties (mould).	Fined £10 with £9 19s. 0d. costs.
12. Bottle of Sterilised Milk (contained excess water).	Fined £10 with £8 18s. 0d. costs.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The following charges were brought under the provisions of the above Regulations as a result of the inspection of a small cafe:

<i>Contravention</i>	<i>Result of Prosecution</i>
1. Regulations 25, 33(2)(a) and 34. Cooked meats not kept at a temperature of not less than 145°F. or below 50°F. at catering premises.	Fined £15.
2. Regulations 25, 33(2)(a) and 34. Meat not kept at a temperature of not less than 145°F. or below 50°F. at catering premises.	Fined £15.
3. Regulations 23, 33(2)(a) and 34. Walls and doors of food room not kept in good repair so as to prevent rodent or insect infestation.	Fined £10.
4. Regulations 23, 33(2)(a) and 34. Walls, floors, etc. not kept clean.	Fined £10.
5. Regulations 16, 33(2)(a) and 34. Washhand basin not kept clean.	Fined £5
6. Regulations 16, 33(2)(a) and 34. An adequate supply of either hot and cold water or hot water at a suitably controlled temperature not maintained.	Fined £5.
7. Regulation 14 33(2)(a) and 34. Room containing sanitary convenience not sufficiently lighted.	Fined £5.

<i>Contravention</i>	<i>Result of Prosecution</i>
8. Regulation 14, 33(2)(a) and 34. Sanitary convenience not kept clean.	Fined £5.
9. Regulation 14, 33(2)(a) and 34. Room containing sanitary convenience not kept clean.	Fined £5.
10. Regulations 6, 33(2)(a) and 34. Articles of equipment not kept clean.	Fined £10. Total costs £5.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Dirty milk bottle. Fined £5, with £4 14s. 0d. costs.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

APRIL, 1969 — MARCH, 1970

MANUAL EMPLOYEES

Sickness and Absenteeism

Working days lost through:

(a) Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	1,170
(b) Absenteeism	...	...	...	...	...	47
(c) Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	243

Total amount of sickness pay ... £2,589 1s. 6d.

Total number of employees sick ... 99

Average sickness pay per employee ... £26 3s. 1d.

Percentage of sickness in age groups:

20—30 years	...	...	...	...	12.1%
31—40 years	...	...	...	...	27.3%
41—50 years	...	...	...	...	38.4%
50 years and over	...	...	...	...	22.2%

Number of employees commenced ... 3

Number of employees left ... 4

Total number of employees as at 31/3/70 ... 121

Percentage of employees over 50 years of age ... 23.1%

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Area (Statute acres)—land and inland water	...	9,471 acres
Population at 30th June, 1969 (Registrar General's Estimate)	...	167,810 persons
Total refuse collected (excl. salvage)	...	41,024 tons
Percentage of total refuse collected (tons) weighed		12.58%
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	...	13.4 cwts.
No. of premises from which refuse is collected	...	62,111
Premises from which collections are made <i>at least</i> once weekly	...	100% of total
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (New Century Tip)	...	1.83 miles
Kerbside collections expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	...	Nil %
Total refuse disposed of:		
(i) Council's own refuse (excluding salvage)		48,359 tons
(ii) For other local authorities	...	—
(iii) Total	...	48,359 tons
Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):		
(a) Crude tipping	...	—
(b) Controlled tipping (35,973 tons)	...	74.4%
(c) Separation/controlled tipping	...	—
(d) Direct incineration	...	—
(e) Separation and incineration (12,386 tons)	...	25.6%
(f) Other methods	...	—
		100%

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

Removal and disposal of Abandoned Vehicles, 1969/70

1. Vehicles reported as abandoned during year	...	189
2. Vehicles removed by persons unknown	...	82
3. Vehicles removed by contractor for destruction	...	85
4. Vehicles removed by contractor and stored pending destruction or reclaim	...	21
5. Vehicles reclaimed from store by owner(s)	...	1

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF BULKY REFUSE

	Number of Jobs	Number of Loads	Actual Man Hours	Cost (including vehicle and on- cost charges) £
Free collections	1,566	563	2,495	1,934
Chargeable collections ...	186	118	781	614
TOTAL ...	1,752	681	3,276	£2,548

SALVAGE—ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND TONNAGE

	Income £	Tonnage Collected
(a) Waste Paper	9,804	1,010
(b) Soiled Waste Paper	355	49
(c) Baled tin, scrap metal, etc.	2,208	357
	£12,367	1,416

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

Number of dustbins provided on rounds	6,076
Number of containers provided on rounds	126
Total cost of dustbin provision	£6,665
Cost as a charge on the rates ... ..	.215d

EXAMINATION SUCCESSES

I have pleasure in recording the following examination successes:

B.Sc. (Sociology)

J. B. Pritchard

B.Sc. (Environmental Hygiene)

I. S. Coghill

R. Dean

Inter B.Sc. (Environmental Hygiene)

K. Gwilliams

I N D E X

Ambulance Service	10—11, 28—29
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963	62
Ante-Natal Care	18
Atmospheric Pollution	52, 63
Birmingham Diocesan Council for Family and Social Welfare	12, 19
Births	9, 14, 21
Blind Persons, Welfare of	31, 44—46
Burial of the Dead	44
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act	57, 62
Cervical Cytology Service	31—32
Child Health Clinics	7, 18, 24
Children "At Risk"	24
Chiropody Service	11, 30
Civic Amenities Act, 1967	88
Clean Air Act, 1956	56, 64—65
Committees, Constitution of	3—4
Congenital Malformations	8—9, 15
Convalescent Care	31
Co-ordination with Family Doctor Service	8, 18, 24
Day Nurseries	8, 29
Deaf Persons, Welfare of	47—48
Deaths	9, 14—17
Demographic Statistics	14
Dental Treatment, Mothers and Young Children	19—21
Disinfestation	53, 59
Factories Act, 1961	57, 67—69
Family Planning	32
Family Welfare Committee	25
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	57, 63
Fluoridation	9, 54
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	71, 85
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960... ..	86—87
Food Inspection and Supervision—	
Food and Drugs Analysis	76—85
Food Hygiene	57
Legal Proceedings	85—87
Meat Inspection	70
Milk Supply	75
Poultry Inspection	75
Unsound Food Surrendered	74

Handicapped Persons, Welfare of	46
Health Centre	8
Health Education	11, 32—33
Health Visiting	22, 24
“Hollies” Children’s Home	29—30
Home Help Service	11, 37
Home Nursing Service	25—26
Housing Acts	51—52, 56
Improvement of Property	51—52
Houses in Multiple Occupation... ..	63
Infant Mortality Rates	9
Infectious Diseases, Control of	38—42
Notification of	41
Inspections and Defects, Summary of	56—58
Introduction of Medical Officer of Health	7—13
Introductory Letter of Chief Public Health Inspector	51—53
Laundry Service for Incontinent Persons	25
Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963	76
Lung Cancer	9
Medical Examinations of New Entrants to Corporation Service... ..	49
Mental Health Service... ..	11—12, 33—37
Admissions to Mental Hospitals	34
Astbury House	12, 36
Guardianship	35
Mental Illness	33—34
Mental Sub-normality	35—37
Psychiatric Out-Patients’ Clinic	34, 35
Training Centres	8, 35—36
Midwifery Service	21—22
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963	62
Mobile Meals Service	13, 48
Mothercraft Classes	19
Mothers and Young Children, Care of	18—21
National Assistance Act, Welfare Services	12—13, 43—48
Noise Abatement Act	57, 63, 65—66
Nurseries and Child-minders Regulation Act, 1948	11, 37
Nursing Homes	38
Occupational Service	46—47
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	53, 57, 60—62
Pet Animals Act, 1951... ..	57, 62

Phenylketonuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Premature Infants, Care of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22, 23
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57, 59
Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57, 62
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87—88
Relaxation Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19, 21
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56, 57
Residential Accommodation for the Aged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7—8, 43
Riding Establishments Act, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57, 62
Sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Sick Room Equipment, Loan of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4—6, 50
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14, 23
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Temporary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13, 44
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10, 38—41
Report of Chest Physician	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39—41
Unmarried Mothers, Care of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Vaccination and Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9—10, 26—28
B.C.G. (Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27—28
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41—42
Vital Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9, 14—17
Warley Corporation Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Welfare Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Welfare Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12—13, 43—48

HEPWORTH PRESS
PRIORY STREET
DUDLEY

