

[Report 1963] / Medical Officer of Health, Wednesbury Borough.

Contributors

Wednesbury (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1963

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ctdcq2ey>

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>

BOROUGH OF WEDNESBURY



Annual Report

of

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

1963

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(at 31st December, 1963)

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. E. Price

Vice-Chairman : Councillor A. E. Diggett.

Alderman G. W. Price.

„ V. Steed.

„ J. E. James.

Councillor H. Ashby.

„ W. A. Griffiths.

„ R. Vernon.

„ L. V. Waldron.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(at 31st December, 1963)

Medical Officer of Health :

H. A. H. SUMMERS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

(Six-elevenths of whose time is allotted to the Staffordshire County Council as Medical Officer to their No. 9 Area Health Committee.)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

F. J. TURNER, M.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I. *(Retired 3rd December, 1963).*

W. CUNNINGHAM, M.A.P.H.I. *(as from 4th December, 1963).*

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

G. A. LAVENDER, M.A.P.H.I. *(appointed 4th December, 1963).*

Senior Additional Public Health Inspectors :

W. CUNNINGHAM, M.A.P.H.I. *(to 3/12/1963).*

G. A. LAVENDER, M.A.P.H.I. *(from 28/10/1963 to 3/12/1963)*

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

C. D. WHITEHOUSE, M.A.P.H.I. *(Resigned 8/9/1963)*

M. W. BUNCH, M.A.P.H.I. *(Resigned 31/7/1963)*

Veterinary Surgeon :

A. J. McVINNIE, M.R.C.V.S.

Clerical Staff :

Mr. R. J. Deeley.

Mrs. J. Marsh.

Mr. M. Hinks *(Resigned 24/4/1963).*

Miss L. A. Duncombe *(Appointed 12/8/1963).*

Miss E. Stokes *(Resigned 6/8/1963)*

Miss G. M. Lemar *(Appointed 20/8/1963).*

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1963, with which is incorporated that of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The estimated mid-year population of the Borough for 1963 was recorded as being 34,900. This was some 30 less than the previous year's total, the Natural Increase (excess of births over deaths) being reduced to 215. The number of deaths recorded during the year was almost identical with the previous year's figure, the Adjusted Death Rate of 13.9 per thousand total population remaining slightly above the National figure of 12.2. Concerning causes of death, Heart Disease in its various forms held pride of place with a proportion of 31.7% of all deaths, followed by diseases of the Respiratory System with 17.8%, Cancer continuing to be relegated to third place with 15.8%. Cerebral Haemorrhage and related conditions accounted for 12.1% of deaths. Deaths by Suicide remained unchanged at 7, again almost all the result of coal gas poisoning.

The Birth Rate for 1963 at 16.2 per thousand total population was a substantial decrease on the figure for 1962 and was the lowest since 1954. The Adjusted Rate of 15.8 was well below the figure of 18.2 for England and Wales. The number of children failing to survive their first year of life remained at 15, the resultant rate of 26.4 per thousand live births continuing above the National figure of 21.1. Six years have now passed since any maternal deaths were recorded in the Borough.

The pattern of Infectious Diseases for 1963 showed a singular similarity to that for the previous year, measles again claiming the "lion's share" with some 86% of notified cases. It would seem that the old, almost predictable, biennial rhythm of incidence of this childhood infection is undergoing a change, possibly related in some way to changes in social and economic conditions.

In the field of housing 1963 can surely be described as a year of positive progress although it might be argued that 134 houses completed during the year (82 Local Authority and 52 Private Enterprise) against 124 demolished, was a small advance indeed, not much improved by the satisfactory outcome of a Public Local Inquiry into a block of 17 unfit houses in Great Western Street. In fact, the year represented a real turning point in the provision of modern living accommodation when work began on the Cross St. Redevelopment Scheme. Here, on a 7-acre site, close to the town centre, occupied until only a few years ago by some 100 mean

little houses arranged along a few narrow streets, an entirely new concept of Municipal housing was embarked upon. Departing from the dullness of a parallel layout, 127 2-bedroom maisonettes, 41 1-bedroom flats, 10 bed-sitters, a meeting room for old persons, a Superintendent's flat, and 2 shops, in groups of blocks varying between two and five storeys in height were under construction by the end of the year. A substantial number of the smaller units at the lower levels were designed for occupation by old persons, and an important piece of equipment planned to be installed in these was a bell and flashing light alarm-system connected to the Superintendent's flat. Other novel features to be provided included refuse chutes and electric incinerators, double-glazed windows and under-floor electric heating and, in the taller blocks, electric lifts.

With the steady expansion of housing development in the outlying parts of the town not previously built upon, and the replacement of cleared areas towards the centre of the town already under way, it is clear that the nature and extent of future housing construction will have to be considered carefully in relation to probable needs. It would not be an economic proposition, for example, to build several tall blocks of flats each housing perhaps 50 families on ground where only 20 once lived, to find that the population a few years hence could either not fully occupy them or else the accommodation offered did not match family sizes. This could be so where redevelopment is limited to blocks of flats made up of one-or two-bedroom units only, so that a sort of obligatory family planning might be incumbent upon tenants in certain districts in order to ensure the optimum utilisation of the available accommodation. Another aspect of this situation which might be worth bearing in mind is the possibility that many middle-aged or older persons, having long been accustomed to a two-dimensional way of life at ground level, would find three-dimensional living in a flat high above the ground difficult to accept, and indeed, with the loss of either partner in the course of time, the survivor might even withdraw into a kind of fourth-dimensional existence, so far removed from contact with the every-day world as to be almost oblivious of all but the passage of time. It is perhaps as well that the necessity for geological investigation of the proposed sites, before erection of tall blocks of flats can be commenced, allows something of a breathing space in which to reflect upon the relevance today of the original plans for this type of living accommodation.

In this connection it might be profitable to study briefly recent trends in the town's population. For example, during the 15 years since 1948 the population of Wednesbury, having only once, in 1950, attained 35,000 has remained virtually constant just short of this "target." Over the same period of time the Annual Birth Rate

has fallen from its high post-war average level of 20 to 17 per thousand total population, a rate which corresponds quite closely with the average for England and Wales as a whole. From this it can be deduced, in general terms, that the reproductive pattern of Wednesbury is tending to follow a more or less traditional form, being free from the influence of massive population variations such as are experienced in overspill areas, in which a sharp rise in total population is accompanied by the development of a marked preponderance in the proportion of people living within the potentially active childbearing years of life, and the nature of the living accommodation provided has, therefore, to be related to the needs of younger families. Added to this is the possibility, indeed probability, of industrial changes, such as the absorption or extinction of small enterprises, or the spread of automation in larger industries, which may well be reflected in the outward movement of young people in pursuit of suitable employment beyond the town boundary. Some of these are likely to settle down to live nearer to their place of work, thereby obviating any need for a house in Wednesbury. With a static, or even diminishing, population, the problem thus becomes one of, having decided on the desirability of flats, how few blocks should be built, how tall, and how the accommodation they contain might be apportioned. It is suggested that it would be preferable, as far as possible, to house families with young children in traditional houses or maisonettes, leaving the more circumscribed accommodation offered in blocks of flats to the older members of the community, with the recommendation that several blocks of a few storeys high would be more generally adaptable than one or two containing many storeys.

Before leaving the subject of housing, reference should be made to the additional work caused to the Public Health Inspectors by the influx of overseas immigrants to the town who have tended to gravitate to the larger old houses of the town, such as former Public Houses, there to produce conditions described as Multi-occupation. This term does not necessarily imply statutory overcrowding, but the situation has resulted in every available habitable room, or part of a room, being occupied, including attics, which may well have stood empty and neglected for many years. The hazards of fire have been evident, particularly where oil-stoves are used for heating, and the conditions eminently suitable for the spread of certain infectious diseases, notably Tuberculosis, have been all too frequently observed. Virgorous efforts are being made to control this new development but, in any case, with the gradual reduction in the number of such premises through individual demolition or compulsory purchase, these regretted reversions to conditions thought to have been almost

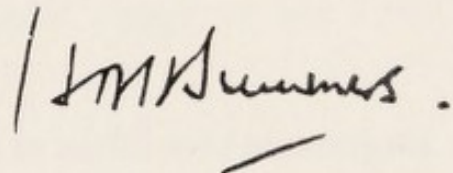
completely eliminated, will, it is hoped, be demonstrated to be only a temporary phenomenon, and the opportunities for renting "double-booked" beds, with a small share in every rudimentary household amenities, even though in one all-male establishment this is reliably believed to include certain services of a "wife" should speedily come to an end.

Before concluding this report I would refer to the resignation in December of Mr. F. J. Turner, Chief Public Health Inspector since September, 1940. He served the Council during years of tremendous change and became one of its best known officers. We wish him a long and peaceful retirement.

Finally, I wish to express my thanks to the Council in general, to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee in particular, for their continuing interest and encouragement throughout the year, also to all members of the staff of the Public Health Department, and all other officers and members of other departments, in fact to anyone who has had a contribution to make in any way towards the compilation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
21, Victoria Street,
Wednesbury.

November, 1964.

SECTION A

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1963

Area (in acres)	2,025
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population Mid 1963 ..	34,900
Population Census 1961	34,511
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1963, according to the Rate Books) :—	
(i) Council Houses	5,746
(ii) Other Houses	4,775
	<hr/> 10,521 <hr/>
Rateable Value	£1,446,205
Sum represented by a penny rate for year 1963/1964 ..	£5,820

Live Births. (Rate per 1,000 total population).

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Rate for England & Wales</i>	<i>Borough Rate for 1962.</i>
Legitimate	284	259	543			
Illegitimate	8	17	25			
	<hr/> 292 <hr/>	<hr/> 276 <hr/>	<hr/> 568 <hr/>	16.2	18.2	18.5

Illegitimate Live Births as Percentage of Total Live Births (by sexes).

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
2.7	6.1	4.4

Still Births. (Rate per 1,000 live and still births).

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate for England & Wales.</i>	<i>Borough Rate for 1962.</i>
Legitimate	5	8	13			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> 8 <hr/>	<hr/> 13 <hr/>	22.3	17.3	21.1

Total Births

(live and still)	297	284	581
------------------	------------	------------	------------

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Fe- males</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Legit. Live Births.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Illegit. Live Births.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births England & Wales.</i>
Legitimate	12	3	15				
Illegitimate	—	—	—				
Total ..	12	3	15	26.4	27.6	0.0	21.1

Neo-Natal Mortality. (Deaths under four weeks—Rate per 1,000 Live Births).

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate for England & Wales.</i>
Legitimate ..	7	3	10		
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—		
	7	3	10	17.6	14.2

Early Neo-Natal Mortality. (Deaths under one week per 1,000 Live Births).

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate</i>
6	3	9	15.8

Perinatal Mortality (combined Still Births and Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and still births).

<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate for England & Wales.</i>
22	37.8	29.3

Maternal Mortality (Rate per 1,000 live and still births).

	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Rate for England & Wales.</i>	<i>Borough Rate for 1962.</i>
Number of Women dying during, in, or in consequence of Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion..	Nil	0.0	0.27
			0.0

Deaths. (Rate per 1,000 total population).

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate for Borough England & Wales.</i>	<i>Rate for 1962.</i>
All Causes	218	135	353	10.1	12.2	10.1

Death Rate from Specified Causes.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Population.</i>
From Cancer (all ages)	56	1.6
From Measles (all ages)	—	0.0
From Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	—	0.0
From Diarrhoea (under two years) ..	—	0.0

Social Conditions.

Among the chief industries are Iron, Steel and Tube manufacture, hot drop stamping, construction steelwork, edge tool manufacture, electrical engineering, iron foundering, and kindred trades.

Miss E. G. Duggan, the Manager of the Wednesbury Employment Exchange, has kindly given me the following figures, as an approximate indication of the numbers employed in the industries quoted from information available at the exchange of National Insurance Cards in June, 1963 :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Food and drink manufacture	498	126	624
Metal manufacture	5,901	918	6,819
Engineering and Electrical goods ..	1,286	300	1,586
Vehicles	93	45	138
Miscellaneous metal goods	3,031	1,947	4,978
Leather goods, textiles, clothing and furs	42	273	315
Timber, furniture, etc.	255	54	309
Paper, Printing, Publishing	380	132	512
Construction	458	25	483
Gas, Electricity and Water	339	33	372
Transport and Communication	281	17	298
Distributive trades	419	440	859
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	25	43	68
Professional services	331	815	1,146
Miscellaneous services	213	526	739
Public Administration	303	119	422
Grand Totals	13,855	5,813	19,668

Numbers registered as unemployed on 9th December, 1963 :—

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>	
Wholly unemployed . .	147	(238)	21	(37)	168	(275)
Temporarily stopped . .	5	(71)	—	—	5	(71)
	152	(309)	21	(37)	173	(346)

(N.B.—The figures in brackets are those for the previous year, for comparison.)

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1963.

Causes of Death.	Males	Fe- males	Total	Totals for Previous Years				
				1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Tuberculosis :								
Respiratory ..	2	—	2	8	2	4	1	4
Other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Syphilis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infectn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	1	1	2	3	—	1	2	—
Malignant Neoplasm :								
Stomach ..	3	4	7	9	9	15	14	9
Lung and Bronchus ..	11	—	11	15	16	22	18	22
Breast ..	—	7	7	2	4	5	8	3
Uterus ..	—	—	—	3	1	2	3	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	19	12	31	29	29	34	31	21
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	2	—	2	2	3	2	1	—
Diabetes ..	1	—	1	1	2	2	5	2
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ..	22	21	43	45	55	62	39	50
Coronary disease — angina ..	46	14	60	53	55	48	57	62
Hypertension with heart disease ..	—	2	2	7	4	5	4	3
Other heart disease ..	27	19	46	59	49	51	66	50
Other circulatory disease ..	7	10	17	13	11	13	7	10
Influenza ..	1	6	7	—	13	5	4	3
Pneumonia ..	14	10	24	17	18	17	17	17
Bronchitis ..	23	9	32	27	25	31	36	36
Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	2	2	4	5	4	3	8	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	4	1	5	9	6	4	8	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	2
Nephritis & Nephrosis ..	2	—	2	3	3	4	1	7
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	1	—	1	4	2	4	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malforma- tions ..	4	1	5	8	4	3	2	4
Other defined and ill- defined diseases ..	10	10	20	24	26	21	28	23
Motor vehicle accidents ..	4	—	4	3	3	9	11	5
All other accidents ..	5	2	7	9	7	8	9	7
Suicide ..	6	1	7	4	4	9	4	7
Homicide and opera- tions of war ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	218	135	353	364	358	385	389	356

CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, YEAR 1963.

Age	Disease of Respiratory System.	Congenital Malformation.	Atelectasis and Prematurity	Intra-Cerebral Disease	Accidental Asphyxia	Gastro-enteritis	Totals.
Under 24 hours ..	—	1 (F)	1 (F)	—	1 (F)	—	3
24 hours to 1 week ..	—	2 (M)	4 (M)	1 (M)	—	—	7
1 week to 1 month ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 month to 2 months ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 months to 3 months ..	1 (M)	—	—	—	—	1 (M)	2
3 months to 4 months ..	—	—	—	—	1 (M)	—	1
5 months to 6 months ..	1 (M)	—	—	—	—	—	1
7 months to 9 months ..	1 (M)	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS.. ..	3	3	5	1	2	1	15

SECTION B**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES**

(as at 31st December, 1963)

A number of environmental Health Services are provided by Staffordshire County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946. For the purpose of administering these services, the County has been sub-divided into nine areas, the Borough of Wednesbury, forming part of, and giving its name to Area No. 9. Included in this, the largest area, is the Borough of Bilston, and the Urban Districts of Willenhall, Darlaston and Wednesfield, the total population involved now standing at 159,760. A specific Area Health Committee has been convened to supervise the environmental services which are listed below, and the Borough is represented by three members. Your Medical Officer also serves in the capacity of Medical Officer to the Area Committee.

Ambulance Service. (Section 27).

A 24-hour service is based on Richards Street Station, Darlaston (Tel. James Bridge 2591/2) and Ambulance movements are now controlled by radio from the station at Tipton.

Ante-Natal Clinics. (Section 22).

King's Hill (School Street)	1st and 3rd Wednesday, 2-15 p.m.
Mesty Croft (Alma Street)	2nd and 4th Tuesday, 2-15 p.m.

Health Visiting Services. (Section 24).

Health Visitors are employed in the District by Staffordshire County Council for advice and instruction both in the home and at Infant Welfare Clinics.

Home Help Service. (Section 29).

A number of women are employed for the purpose of assistance in the home during certain adverse conditions and a scale of charges for the service is applied according to financial circumstances. This service is operated from 20, Hydes Road, Wednesbury (Tel. WED 0961).

Home Nursing Service. (Section 25).

Several fully-qualified District Nurses are employed by the County Council for general nursing duties in the home, as required by General Practitioners, or following discharge from hospital.

Immunisation and Vaccination. (Section 26).

Protective treatment against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis is available at Infant Welfare Centres and from General Practitioners.

Infant Welfare Centres. (Section 22).

Three Infant Welfare Centres are maintained within the Borough by Staffordshire County Council, these being :—

Albert Street Thursdays, 2-15 p.m.

King's Hill (School Street) Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2-15 p.m.

Mesty Croft (Alma Street) Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 2-15 p.m.

Midwifery. (Section 23).

Confinements in hospitals arranged by Clinics and private doctors if on medical grounds ; through Ante-Natal Clinics, if on social grounds. Domiciliary births, and care during the latter part of the puerperium, if discharged from hospital at an early date, are the duty of fully qualified midwives provided by Staffordshire County Council.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care. (Section 28).

This is mainly carried out by a Social Worker for the district provided by Staffordshire County Council who deals with convalescent treatment, assistance with clothing, extra food, and so on. Care of the aged and infirm is also partly the concern of the Area Welfare Officer.

Other Health Services provided include :

Public Health Laboratory Service, Martin Street, Stafford.

Director : E. M. Mackay-Scollay, M.B., B.S.

(Tel. Stafford 4377).

Chemical Analysis, Chemical Laboratory, County Buildings,
Stafford.

County Analyst : A. Houlbrook, Esq., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

(Tel. Stafford 51141).

Tuberculosis : Chest Clinic, Church Street, Wednesbury.

(Tel. WED 0322).

Venereal Diseases.

Special Clinics at Manor Hospital, Walsall, and Guest Hospital,
Dudley.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply.

Mr. R. H. Taylor, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief, the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, within whose statutory area the Borough of Wednesbury falls, has given me the following report in respect of the year 1963 :—

- (i) The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (ii) The supply to the Borough of Wednesbury is derived from the Barr Beacon and Hednesford systems. The Barr Beacon system consists of 5 pumping stations and the Hednesford system of 9 pumping stations. These pumping stations are examined regularly and frequently, both bacteriologically and chemically, and where treatment is installed, both before and after treatment. Regular samples are taken within the boundaries of the Borough at Wednesbury Reservoir, the Waterman's house in Wednesbury and at Wood Green Re-pumping Station.

During 1963, 17 samples were examined from Wednesbury Reservoir, 15 of which were free from all forms of coliform bacteria.

12 out of 14 samples from the Waterman's house were also free from coliform bacteria, as were 27 out of 29 samples from Wood Green Re-pumping Station.

Only one of the supplying stations contained any measurable quantity of fluoride. This was Seedy Mill, where an average of .87 p.p.m. was obtained.

The average chemical results from the Waterman's house were :—

pH	7.2			
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃) ..	98	parts per million		
Chlorides (Cl)	33.9	"	"	"
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	.034	"	"	"
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	.081	"	"	"
Oxidised Nitrogen (N) ..	3.5	"	"	"
Oxygen absorbed (3 hr. at 27 deg. C.) .. ..	.89	"	"	"
Temporary Hardness ..	92	"	"	"
Permanent Hardness ..	146	"	"	"

Total Hardness	.. ..	238	parts per million
Iron (Fe)	.. ..	.12	" " "
Manganese (Mn)	.. ..	.02	" " "
Poisonous Metals (Cu & Pb)		Nil	" " "
Free Cl	.. ..	.01	" " "

- (iii) The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, the 14 samples from the Waterman's house being free from any detectable quantity of lead.
- (iv) Chlorination is practised at most of the pumping stations as a precautionary measure.

In cases of possible contamination in the event of a burst or damaged main, emptying reservoirs, etc., emergency chlorination is performed. Special apparatus and staff are available for this work. New mains, etc., are not brought into use until the water has been examined and pronounced satisfactory.

- (v) (a) The number of houses supplied direct from mains at 31st December, 1963, was 10,582 and the estimated population for these houses, based on an average of 3.34 persons per house was 35,341.
- (b) The number of houses supplied by means of an outside tap at 31st December, 1963, was 24, bringing the total supplied by the Company to 10,606.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Mr. A. W. Ewart, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., A.M.Inst.H.E., Borough Engineer, reports :—

" During April 1963, a major blockage occurred on the 18-in. diameter cast iron siphon between Park Lane and Wood Green Road. Investigation revealed that the pipe was badly silted up and to remove the blockage it was necessary to cut the pipe in three places and use pressure jetting equipment. This was successful and the flow was restored in June 1963.

The treatment of sewage at the Sewage Disposal Works was performed as satisfactorily as possible with the existing plant and experiments in the use of aluminoferric to increase settlement were carried out.

The media to No. 7 Filter was renewed. Parts of the rectangular Filters Nos. 3 and 4 which had fallen into disuse owing to the impossibility of obtaining replacements for the old distributors, have been converted for the use of a new rotary distributor and brought back into use to increase the filtration capacity.

The rainfall for the year was 21.81 inches."

(N.B.—The rainfall for the year 1962 was 25.8 inches.)

SECTION D

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
DURING THE YEAR 1963

Details of inspections and actions taken will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The County Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Ramage) informs me that during 1963, the following samples were taken in Wednesbury.

Milk.

Milk Pasteurised	8
Milk T.T. (Pasteurised) ..	5
Sterilised	6
	<hr/>
	19

All genuine except one bottle of Sterilised Milk which contained 2.7% of added water. This was an unofficial sample—the repeat official sample was genuine.

General Foods.

Number of samples taken ..	95
Number of samples genuine ..	82
Number of samples adulterated	13

Classification of General Foods.

New Zealand Butter.
 Pork Sausage cont. pres. (4 samples).
 Lemon Curd.
 Sweet Pudding.
 Gravy Mixture.
 Milk Chocolate Marshmallow.
 Rusk (2 samples).
 Shrimps.
 Soup-Goulash.
 Savoury Minced Steak.
 Luncheon Tongues.
 Stewed Steak.
 Malt Vinegar.
 Lard (3 samples).
 Danish Butter.

Faggots.
Sweetened Orange Juice.
Marmalade.
Whole Kernal Corn.
Cocktail Sausages.
Gelatine.
Thick Lincoln Pea Soup.
Tip Top Drink.
Butter Shortcake.
Fish Paste : Salmon and Shrimp (2 samples).
Polenta Meal.
Refined Coconut Oil.
Achees.
Blackcurrant Syrup.
Cheese Biscuits.
All Butter Biscuits.
Sliced Onions.
Pork Sausages.
Luncheon Meat Loaf
Chopped Pork.
Cream Slices.
Cream Buns.
Pickled Onions.
Sterilised Milk (2 samples).
Lemon Squash.
Cheesy Crispy Biscuits.
Toffee Popcorn.
Pineapple Jam.
Dry Ginger Ale.
Quick Cooking Scotch Oats.
Scotch Sugar.
Vacuum Fresh Coffee.
Rhubarb.
Essence of Anchovies.
Orange Drink.
Fruit Salad.
Chicken Capri.
Instant Coffee.
Cod Fillets.
Blackcurrant Ice Lollies.
Cream Puffs.
Cream Horns.
Cream Slices.
Ratafias.
Dried Apricots.
Stuffed Olives.
Blackberries.

Groundnut Oil.
 London Grill.
 Veal Sorrento.
 Beef Milano (3 samples).
 Beans and Frankfurters.
 Beef Roma (3 samples).
 Buttered Toast.
 Egg and Bacon Pie.
 Lime Juice Cordial.
 Stewed Steak and Onions with Gravy.
 Beans with Tomato Sauce.
 Fish Paste—Crab.
 Self Raising Flour.
 Old English Brandy Snaps.
 Pressed Beef.
 Margarine.
 Plum Jam.
 Spanish Rice.
 Ravioli.
 Table Jelly—Strawberry.

Particulars of Adulterated Samples.

62 C/B Savoury Minced Steak—Formal.

7.6% deficient of its proper proportion of meat.	Matter dealt with by Wiltshire County Council.
--	--

68 C/C Luncheon Meat Loaf—Formal.

8.1% deficient of its proper proportion of meat.	To await decision of Food Standards Committee.
--	--

69 C/C Chopped Pork—Formal.

5.4% deficient of its proper proportion of meat.	To await decision of Food Standards Committee.
--	--

12 C/F Cream Puffs, 13 C/F Cream Horns, 14 C/F Cream Slices—All formal.

Sold for human consumption articles of food containing a substance which resembled cream in appearance but was not cream.	Fined £2 on each charge with £2 10s. 6d. on each of the first charges for each defendant. Wednesbury Court 8/11/63.
---	--

17 C/F Beef Milano—Informal.**40 and 41 C/F Beef Milano—Formal.**

Sold cans of food bearing labels with the description "Snack Meal—Beef Milano" which were calculated to mislead as to the nature, substance or quality of the food contained in the cans.

Manufacturers to improve standard.

19 C/F Beef Roma—Informal.**42 and 43 C/F Beef Roma—Formal.**

Sold cans of food bearing labels with the description "Snack Meal — Beef Roma" which were calculated to mislead as to the nature, substance or quality of the food contained in the cans.

Manufacturers to improve standard.

76 C/E—Buttered Toast—Formal.

Selling Buttered Toast in which the fatty portion contained no significant amount of butter but consisted of margarine.

Wednesbury Petty Session
8/11/63. Fined £2. Costs
£5 5s. 0d.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS.

SUMMARY OF RETAIL MILKS SAMPLED BY THE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1963.

	No. of Samples Taken.	Cleanliness Test (Methylene Blue).			Phosphatase Test (for Pasteurisation)		Turbidity Test (for Sterilisation)	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Test Incomplete	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	22	18	—	4	22	—	—	—
Pasteurised	12	8	—	4	12	—	—	—
Sterilised	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
C.I. Pasteurised	4	3	—	1	4	—	—	—
C.I. Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	10	9	—	1	9	—	—	—
Jersey T.T. (Pasteurised) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	67	38	—	10	47	—	19	—

SECTION E

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES**Scarlet Fever.**

The number of cases reported during the year, four, was identical with the figure for 1962.

Whooping Cough.

The number of cases reported during the year was seven, compared with four in 1962.

Measles.

188 cases were notified in 1963 compared with 184 in 1962.

Diphtheria.

There were no cases of this disease notified for the tenth year in succession.

Poliomyelitis.

For the second year in succession no cases of poliomyelitis have been reported.

Pneumonia.

Seven cases were reported in 1963 as compared with two in 1962.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Population.</i>	<i>Provisional Rate—England and Wales.</i>
All forms	2	0.057	0.062
Pulmonary	2	0.057	0.055
Non-Pulmonary ..	Nil	0.000	0.007

Sputum Examinations.

<i>Sender.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Chest Clinic ..	127	3	124
General Practitioners	2	—	2

Tuberculosis Cases.

Number on Public Health Department Register (at 31/12/1963).

Year.	No. on Register (all forms).	NEW CASES.		DEATHS.	
		Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1938	173	26	5	18	2
1953	360	71	4	8	1
1954	307	32	1	13	2
1955	323	39	3	3	—
1956	360	25	2	7	—
1957	359	30	4	3	—
1958	346	27	2	8	—
1959	346	18	2	2	—
1960	343	31	2	2	—
1961	313	12	2	1	1
1962	271	28	5	4	—
1963	297	21	7	2	—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (excluding Tuberculosis) IN AGE GROUPS AND WARD DISTRIBUTION, 1963.

DISEASES.	Nos.	Final Numbers after Correction.											Wards				Deaths	Cases admitted to Hospital		
		Under 1 year	1+ year	2+ year	3+ year	4+ year	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	Total All Ages	Town	King's Hill	Mesty Wood Croft			Wood Green	Manor
Scarlet Fever : Males ... Females ...	4 —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4) 4 —	—	1	—	—	3	—	
Whooping Cough : Males ... Females ...	3 4	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	1 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3) 7 4)	2	1	—	3	1	—	
Measles : Males ... Females ...	98 90	2 9	12 10	12 12	11 13	17 13	43 29	— —	1 3	— —	— —	— —	98) 188 90)	53	24	30	37	44	1	
Acute Poliomyelitis Diphtheria ... Dysentery :	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
Males ... Females ...	6 5	1 —	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	2 1	1 1	2 —	— —	— —	— —	6) 11 5)	—	8	—	3	—	4	
Meningococcal Infection Acute Pneumonia : Males ... Females ...	— 2 5	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox ... Ac. Encephalitis Typhoid Fever Paratyphoid Fever	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 1	1 1	— —	— —	2) 7 5)	1	2	1	—	3	—	
Erysipelas ... Food Poison'g(Male) Puerperal Pyrexia Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	— 1 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS ...	218	12	23	26	27	30	82	5	7	1	2	3	218	56	36	31	43	52	—	6

TUBERCULOSIS — NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1963.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years ..	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years ..	4	3	5	2	—	—	—	—
45—65 years ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 years and over ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	9	12	5	2	2	—	—	—

MISCELLANEA.**Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.**

Particulars of Inspections and Defects found and remedied are recorded in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Medical Examinations, 1963.**Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1937.**

<i>Examined</i>		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Admitted</i>
13	..	6	..	7	..	13

Corporation Sick Pay Scheme.

<i>Examined.</i>		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Admitted.</i>
50	..	48	..	2	..	49

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Amendment Act, 1951).

It was not found necessary to take any action under the above Act during 1963.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the report of the work carried out by my department for the year 1st January, 1963, to the 31st December, 1963. The Cleansing Section covers the financial year 1st April, 1963, to 31st March, 1964.

Having taken office on 4th December, 1963, the majority of the work was carried out under the control of my predecessor, Mr. F. J. Turner.

I think it would be remiss of me if I did not pay tribute to Mr. Turner for the work that he did, during his 23 years office. During that period great progress has been made in many fields of public health work. Mr. Turner initiated many of these progressive trends in Wednesbury and the effects will be of benefit to the residents for many years to come.

Public Health Act, 1936.

The following tables show the results of Formal and Informal Notices served by the Department during the year :—

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	354
Number of Informal Notices served	..	..	..	..	99
Number of premises affected	..	..	..	..	137
Number of Informal Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	55
Number of Premises affected by compliance..	..	..	..	..	71
Number of Formal Notices served	..	..	..	..	17
Number of premises affected	..	..	..	..	16
Number of Formal Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	6
Number of Premises affected by compliance..	..	..	..	..	6

General House Defects—Main Buildings.

								<i>Remedied.</i>
Roofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dampness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rainwater, Spouting and Eaves Gutter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Chimneys..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wall plaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ceiling Plaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Windows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Remedied.

Window Frames	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Window Sashes	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Floors (Living Rooms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pointing	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Leaking Water Supply Pipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Attic Skylight	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Defective Brickwork	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Wash-house and Scullery.

Roofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rainwater Spouting and Eaves Gutter	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ceiling Plaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Wall Plaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brickwork	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Water Service Pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dampness	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Water Closet and Coal-houses.

Roofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Brickwork	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Flushing Cisterns	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Flush Pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Water Service Pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Pedestals	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Pedestal Seat	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Verandahs and Covered Passages.

Roofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Defective fillet	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Yards.

Dirty Condition	1
-----------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Drainage.

Inspection Chamber Covers	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Defective Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Refuse Accommodation.

Dustbins provided	234
-------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Boundary Walls.

Defective and dangerous	3
---------------------------------	---

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

Disinfection is carried out after Infectious Disease cases have either been removed to hospital or otherwise terminated. Disinfestation refers to Bugs, Beetles, Crickets, Ants, etc.

Number of houses disinfected	6
Number of Council Houses disinfested for other pests ..	70
Number of other houses disinfested for other pests.. ..	40

Housing Act, 1957.

Under the provisions of the above Act, the following were dealt with as stated.

Demolition Orders made during the year.

8, 9, 27, Bridge Street.
 14, 15, Great Western Street.
 39, 40, 40A, 82, 83, Hill Street.
 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, Leabrook Road.
 15, 42, 44, Mill Street.

Closing Orders made during the year.

13, 14, Ridding Lane.
 42, 48, Stafford Street.
 14, 14A, Terrace Street.

Undertakings accepted during the year.

10, Lower High Street.

The following were displaced during the year :

65 families affected by clearance areas.
 26 families affected by demolition orders.
 2 families affected by closing orders.
 2 families from local authority owned houses certified unfit
 by the Medical Officer of Health.

The undermentioned premises were demolished during the year following Individual Demolition Orders.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Albert Street.
 28, 29, 30, Alma Street.
 2, 3, 4, 5, 20, 20A, 21, 22, 28, 29, 35, 36, 37, 38, Bridge Street.
 71, 77, Cook Street.
 14, 15, High Bullen.
 82, 83, Hill Street.
 17, 18, Leabrook Road.
 42, 44, Mill Street.
 3, 5, 7, Queen Street, Moxley.
 300, 302, 310, 312, 314, 316, Walsall Road.

Corporation owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.

24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, Great Western Street.
 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Leabrook Road.
 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, Walsall Road.

Premises in Clearance Areas.

118, 120, 122, 201, 203, 205, 207, Old Barrel, Darlaston Road.
 5, Camphill Lane.
 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, George Street.
 1, 2, Hall End Place.
 1, 3, 5, Lloyd Street.
 6, 7, 8, 9, Loxdale Street.
 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 30, 32, 34, Manor House Road.
 2, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24, Park Street.
 18, 19, 20, 21, Russell Street.
 32, 33, 34, 35, 40A, 41, 41A, 42, Trowse Lane.
 10, 12, Wellcroft Street.

ACTION TAKEN UNDER HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS WITH RESPECT TO UNFIT HOUSES

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	153
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1,418
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1957 ..	52
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	208

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	52
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	Nil

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	71
---	----

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a)	Proceedings under section 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice—	
(1)	By Owners	Nil
(2)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices	
(1)	By Owners	6
(2)	By Local Authority in default of Owner	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Section 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	20
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	49

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.				
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	..	..	6
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	..	..	Nil

Rent Act, 1957.

Part 1—Application for Certificates of Disrepair.

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	..	..	Nil
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	..	..	Nil
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates :—			
(a)	In respect of some but not all defects	..	..	Nil
(b)	In respect of all defects	..	..	Nil
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	..	..	Nil
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	..	..	Nil
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	..	..	Nil

Part 2—Application for Cancellation of Certificates.

(7)	Application by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	..	..	Nil
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates			Nil
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	..	..	Nil
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	..	..	Nil

Land Charges Act, 1925.

On 376 occasions during the year under review, my department was called upon to answer search-requisitions questions affecting property in the Borough.

Meat and other Foods.**(Food and Drugs and Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders).**

The table of inspections under this heading is shown below.
The only Slaughterhouse in the Borough is at the Bacon Factory.
The columns in the following table shown blank are due to the fact that only pigs are killed and inspected.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Horses	Pigs
Number killed	—	—	—	—	—	40,146
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	—	40,146
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci—						
Whole Carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	99
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	6,370
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	—	—	—	—	—	15.86
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	664
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1.65
Cysticercosis—						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	Nil

The amount of meat recorded as condemned in connection with the above table was 17 tons 11 cwts. 1 qr. 10 lbs.

Other foods inspected and found unfit for human consumption included the following :—

	<i>Tns.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
131 tins of meat	4	2	20	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
35 tins of fruit		1	20	10	
41 tins of vegetables		1	13	—	
3 tins of soup			2	2	
1 tin of mineral			1	5	
7 tins of milk and 1 cream ..			11	7	
4 tins stewed steak and kidney			3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
15 tins of fish		1	16	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
4 packets and 1 tin rice ..			4	10	
Cheese			26	0	
Currants		1	2	0	
1 tin shrimps				1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2 tins of jam			4	0	
4 tins baked and broad beans			2	0	
1 packet prunes				8	
	6	6	2	16	10$\frac{3}{4}$

Condemned food is disposed of by steam digester.

Food Preparing and Storage Premises.

Under the general term Food Preparing and Storage Premises, Work has been carried out in the supervision of the following :—

Greengrocers	26
Grocers	71
Fried Fish	24
General	54
Cafes	15
Bakers	14
Butchers	30
Public Houses	74
Off Licences	8

Ice Cream.

There is now a total of 132 vendors who purchase ice cream from manufacturers outside the Borough whose premises and products are satisfactory to the respective Authority concerned.

Sampling.

The Public Health Laboratory Service of the Staffordshire County, situated at Stafford, carry out any Bacteriological Analysis and Chemical Examination required and during the year the following were submitted :—

- 1 sample of Crude Sewage entering Sewage Works.
- 1 sample of Sewage after tank treatment.
- 1 sample of Effluent from Sewage Works.
- 1 sample of Swimming Bath Water for Bacteriological Examination.
- 1 sample of Swimming Bath Water for Chemical Analysis.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

12 persons were licensed during the year to Slaughter animals in the Borough.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Under the term Rodent Control the following were successfully dealt with :—

270 complaints of Rat Infestation affected 225 dwelling houses and 45 business premises and 68 complaints of Mice Infestation affected 45 dwelling houses and 23 business premises.

These infestations required 1,205 visits.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

As authorised officer I visited the premises of four persons who applied for licences under this Act. The premises were satisfactory and were consequently licensed until the end of the year.

Mortuary.

During the year 38 bodies were received into the Mortuary in Albert Street, Wednesbury.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The atmospheric observation stations first set up in the Borough in 1952, have, from the 1st January this year, been discontinued. All the information necessary has been gained from the Rain Gauge Deposits and Sulphur Candles over this period of eleven years, and further analysis of this type is, therefore, no longer required.

Factories Act, 1961.

The following list of Factories shows the types of trades being carried on in the Borough during the period under review :—

Mechanical Factories.

						<i>No. on Register.</i>
Aerated Waters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
Aluminium Castings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4
Axle Manufacturers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bacon Curing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bakeries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9
Bed Fitting .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beer Bottling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bolts and Nuts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11
Boot Repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8
Brass Castings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
Brickworks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Buckle Covering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Car Frame Repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carpentry and Joinery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10
Carriage Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chain Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chemical Preparations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coffin Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cooperage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cycle Repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
Die Sinkers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drop Forgings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6
Edge Tool Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Electrical Accessories .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
Electricians .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
Electricity Depot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enamelling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Engineers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10
Firewood Cutters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fork Lift Truck Manufacturers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1

							<i>No. on Register.</i>
Galvanisers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Garage Motor Vehicle Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Gas Cookers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hay Merchants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Holloware .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ice Cream Storage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Iron Castings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Laundry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Leather Working .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Metal Stampers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Motor Body Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Optical Ware .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pattern Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Plastic Products .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Plating (Chrome) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pre-cast Housing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Printers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sack Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sausage Making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Saw Milling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Scale Repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sheet Metal Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Spring Making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Steel Milling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Steel Producing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Stockists (Iron and Steel) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Structural Steel .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tailoring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tool Making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tube Fitting .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tube Making .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Washer Stamping .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water Works Depot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Window Maker (Metal) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Welding .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Non-Mechanical Factories.

Blacksmiths .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Boot Repairing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Builders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Carpentry and Joinery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Electricians .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glaziers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mirror Assembly .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

							<i>No. on Register</i>
Painters	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Paper Ornaments	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Photographers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Plumbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Radio Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sculptors	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Upholsterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Building Operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.**1.—Inspections.**

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	—	—	—
(2) Factories not in- cluded in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	206	1	—	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (exclud- ing outworkers) ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	214	1	—	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.
Sanitary Convenience (S.7)—				
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	4	—	—	4
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	5	—	—	5

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

The method of Disposal by Tipping continues, and in the period under review tipping was carried out in the greater part of the year at our site in Mounts Road. Towards the end of the year our site in Mounts Road was exhausted and the tipping of refuse continued at a site the rear of Devon Road.

During this period the establishment altered and was recorded as follows :—

Died	1
Retired	1
Commenced employment	15
Ceased Employment	14

The movement of staff and sickness, particularly during the bad weather period, again had an effect on the regularity of our Refuse Collection.

Our new Depot premises in Albert Street, were occupied during this period, and the baling of waste paper was transferred from our High Bullen Depot. The transfer saw the introduction of a new Electric Baling Press capable of producing faster and larger bales than had previously been made. This inevitably saw a reduction in the female operating staff.

The table opposite shows the House and Trade Refuse figures for this period.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE ACCOUNT.

1963	Year ended 31st March.	1964.	Per ton Collected.	Per 1,000 Houses.	Per 1,000 Population.	Equivalent Rate in £
£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
26,108	Collection and Salvage—					
2,410	Total Expenditure	27,100 2 5	2 14 0	2631 1 8	776 10 2	4.56
	Total Income	2,577 6 10	5 2	250 4 6	73 17 0	.43
23,698	NET COST	24,522 15 7	2 8 10	2380 17 2	702 13 2	4.13
	Disposal of Refuse—					
2,392	Total Expenditure	2,287 12 2	4 7	222 1 10	65 10 11	.38
308	Total Income	311 19 0	7	30 5 8	8 18 10	.05
2,084	NET COST	1,975 13 2	4 0	191 16 2	56 12 1	.33
25,782	TOTAL COST OF COLLECTION and DISPOSAL OF REFUSE	26,498 8 9	2 12 10	2572 13 4	759 5 3	4.46
(1) Number of tons of refuse collected and salvage collected during the year 1963-64	10,035	(4) Rateable Value at 31st March, 1963 ..	£457,578			
(2) Number of houses at 31st March, 1964 ..	10,303	(5) Product of a penny rate for 1963-64 ..	£5,941 16s. 10d.			
(3) Population at 31st December, 1963 ..	34,900	(6) Weight of refuse collected per 1,000 population per day	15,755 cwts.			

Statement of Sanitary Inspections and Visits.

<i>Nature.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Dwellings (P.H.A. 1961)	583
Dwellings (H.A. 1957)	804
Overcrowding (H.A. 1957)	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	30
Dirty Conditions	12
Infectious Disease	42
Interviews	232
Accumulations	10
Drainage	215
Collection and Disposal of Refuse	117
Dustbins	39
Bakehouses	4
Butchers	4
Food Hygiene Regulations	51
Food Preparing Premises	38
Ice Cream Shops	5
Other Food Shops	40
Market	93
Slaughterhouses	369
Mechanical Factories	1
Rats	1,094
Mice	227
Other Pests	3
Pet Shops	4
Noise Abatement Act	55
Smoke Abatement Observations	8
Smoke Abatement Visits to Plant	11
Smoke Control Areas—Visits to Dwellings	32
Smoke Control Areas—Visits to other premises	1
Atmospheric Pollution	20

In conclusion I would wish to offer my sincere thanks to the whole of the Public Health and Depot Staff for their hard work, and close and careful attention to all matters.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the members of the Council, Chief Officers and their staff, my sincere thanks for their confidence, help and goodwill at all times.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WM. CUNNINGHAM, M.A.P.H.I.,

Chief Public Health Inspector.



