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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF BILSTON



REPORT

ON THE

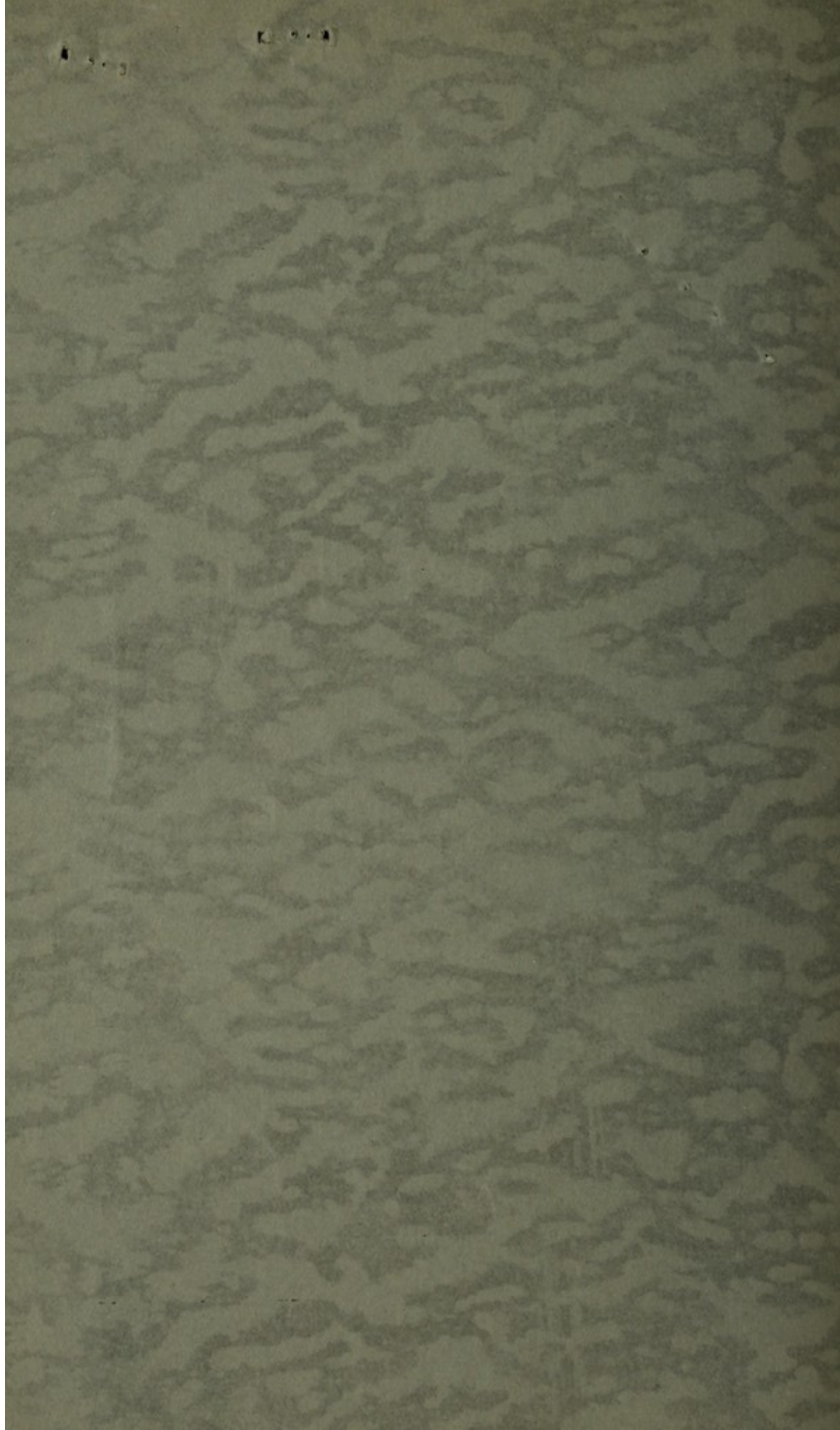
Public Health Services

FOR THE YEAR 1937

B. C. HALLER, M.A. (Cantab.), L.R.C.P. (Edin.),
D.P.H. (Camb.),

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer

F. BARNETT, A.R.San.I.,
Sanitary Inspector.



Copy.



BCH/DB.

23, Wellington Road,

Bilston.

20th July, 1938.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.1.

Sir,

I regret that owing to a misunderstanding you were sent six copies of my Annual Report for 1937 which had errors of omission on pages 24 to 27 inclusive.

I am now sending you six corrected copies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) B.C. Haller.

23, Wellington

211

20th Jan

copy.



BCH/DB.

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Ministry of Health,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.1.

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BOROUGH OF BILSTON



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Public Health Services

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Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer

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Sanitary Inspector.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
23 WELLINGTON ROAD,
BILSTON.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, COUNCILLORS AND THE
CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION
COMMITTEE OF THE BOROUGH OF BILSTON.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the Health Services of Bilston for the year 1937.

The epidemic of dysentery which occurred about the middle of October was a condition worthy of notice as affecting the health of the area. The first case was brought to my notice on the 19th October. As soon as a diagnosis was made, every means was used to trace the source of infection and to avoid spread of the disease in the area. The matter was immediately reported to the Ministry of Health, who were also kept informed of all the measures being taken to deal with the epidemic.

Details are given in Table A.A., pages 32-42. This disease is endemic in Staffordshire, and I am of the opinion that there had been mild and undiagnosed cases in the area for some time before my attention was drawn to the state of affairs. I have no definite proof in support of my opinion, but that is the conclusion I have come to as the result of my investigations.

The epidemic had not died out by the end of 1937.

I wish to record my grateful thanks to the Medical Officers of the Ministry of Health and to the County Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy, and the County Bacteriologist and his assistants, for their valuable suggestions and practical help.

The Housing problem, especially with regard to overcrowding, remains serious, and is worthy of every consideration to enable it to be solved at an early date.

The same factors as last year again appear to account for the low attendances at the Welfare Centre. The unsuitability of the present premises used for this work is undoubtedly also to blame.

This is fortunately receiving every attention, and a new and adequately provided building for the work is to be erected as soon as possible.

The only pleasing feature in the attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres is the increase in the number of new babies and toddlers. The number of the latter has more than doubled itself from the previous year.

The Health and Education week was held in October. The lectures attracted on an average between two and three hundred people per session. The programme is given on page 43.

The Ophthalmic Surgeon (Mr. H. Campbell Orr) informs me that a report published in the British Journal of Ophthalmology for April, 1938, dealing with cases of squint in London, confirms the figures given in the Analysis of squint cases in my Annual Report for 1935.

It is with profound regret that I refer to the death of Alderman W. T. Fellows, which occurred in August. Mr. Fellows was Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees, and so it was my privilege to come into very close contact with him. I feel his loss greatly, as he took a keen personal interest in his work and readily gave me all the assistance he could from his long and valuable experience.

I value the support which you, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, afford me at all times.

I again thank the Town Clerk and all officials of the Corporation, the Secretary of Education and his Staff, and the Head Teachers and their Staffs, for their help always given so willingly.

My sincere thanks are due to Mr. Barnett, and every other member of my Staff for their loyal co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

B. C. HALLER.

STAFF
of the
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Whole Time Officers.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL,
MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER:

*B. C. HALLER, M.A., L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., D.P.H.

SANITARY INSPECTOR,
INSPECTOR UNDER THE CANAL BOATS ACT,
INSPECTOR UNDER THE HOUSING CONSOLIDATED REGULATIONS, 1925, AND
LODGING HOUSE INSPECTOR:

*F. BARNETT, A.R.San.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR:
*G. E. S. SHELDON, A.R.San.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

HEALTH VISITORS:
*Miss K. E. Silversides, C.M.B., Cert. H.V.&S.N., Cert. M.&C.W.,
Cert. Inspector of Nuisances.
*Miss N. R. Hawkins, Trained Nurse, S.R.N., C.M.B.
*Miss N. E. Bradshaw, „ „ Cert. H.V.&S.N., C.M.B.

MATRON:
INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL:
Miss L. C. Slater.

CLERKS:

Miss E. Rogers (Resigned June 30th, 1937).

Miss D. M. Binns (appointed 1st July, 1937) from the School Medical Service Staff.

Miss E. Richards.

Miss A. Whittingham (Appointed December 29th, 1936).

School Medical Service

*SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER:

As above for Medical Officer of Health.

SCHOOL DENTAL SURGEON:

*G. Griffith, L.D.S. (Belfast).

SCHOOL NURSES:

*Miss M. Parker, Trained Nurse, S.R.N., A.R.R.C., F.B.C.N.

*Miss D. Brawn, Trained Nurse, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Resigned 15th June, 1937).

*Miss O. Hill, Trained Nurse, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Appointed 12th July, 1937).

DENTAL ATTENDANT:

*Miss K. N. Wynn.

CLERK:

*Miss E. Beddows (Appointed 5th July, 1937).

Part Time Officer.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON:

H. CAMPBELL ORR, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow).

*Officer whose salary is contributed to under Public Health Act or Exchequer Grants.

BOROUGH OF BILSTON.

Area.. ..	1,871 acres
Population—1931 Census	31,248

1937 Estimated figure of Registrar General for midyear .. *31,400

*This figure is supplied by the Registrar General and is 240 less than the figure supplied for the year 1936. During 1937 the actual increase in population, births over deaths, was 239, and there was a certain amount of immigration during this period.

The figure 31,400 is used for all calculations in this report.

Number of Inhabited Houses	1921 Census	.. ..	5,455
„ „ „ „	1931 Census	.. ..	6,684
„ „ „ „	according to the Rate books at the end of 1937	.. ..	7,493
Rateable value of the District	.. ..	£122,059	
Sum represented by a penny rate	.. ..	£468	
Total Rate in the Pound	.. ..	13/-	
Elevation.. ..	.. ..	450 feet above sea level	

The main industries are the manufacture of steel, the making of boilers, galvanised iron goods, hollow-ware, and boots.

Unemployment.

There has been an increase in trade in all directions and a steady decrease in the number of unemployed during the year.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	(Legitimate) 590	302	288	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 19.2
	(Illegitimate) 12	7	5	
Still Births	28	19	9	Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) Births 46.5

Deaths	Total 391	M. 206	F. 185	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 12.5 The Areal Comparability Factor (A.C.F.) is 1.22 The Death Rate is $12.5 \times 1.22 = 15.0$ the corrected Death Rate.
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Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—

(Headings 29 & 30) of the Registrar General's short list.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births
29. Puerperal sepsis	—	—
30. Other Puerperal Causes	1	1.3
Total	1	1.3

Death rate of infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	.. .. .	68
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	68
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	83
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.. .. .	39
„ „ Measles (all ages)	.. .. .	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	.. .. .	2
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.. .. .	7

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The total number of live births for the year was 602, 309 males and 293 females. The number of still births was 28, 19 males and 28 females. The number of illegitimate births was 12, seven males and five females. The illegitimate births were approximately 2% of the total live births.

The total number of live and still births, 630, is three less than last year.

The birth rate for the year is 19.2 per 1,000 of the population,

being .3 lower than last year and 4.3 greater than for England and Wales. The still births, 28, gives a birth rate of 0.9 per 1,000 of the population, and the illegitimate births, 12, a rate of 0.4 per 1,000 of the population.

Details of the births in each ward are given in Table I and particulars for the last five years in Table II.

TABLE I.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town Hall	78	75	153
High Town	36	21	57
New Town	76	86	162
Ettingshall	36	42	78
Bradley	67	54	121
Out of District	16	15	31
Total	309	293	602

TABLE II.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth Rate per 1,000.
1937	309	293	602	19.2
1936	329	288	617	19.5
1935	296	298	594	18.72
1934	325	305	630	19.96
1933	299	279	578	18.5

Deaths.

The total number of deaths for the year was 391, 206 males and 185 females. Of these 147, 83 males and 64 females, occurred outside the area. The deaths are 65 more than last year.

The crude death rate for the year is 12.5 per thousand of the population, but with the comparability factor (1.22) supplied by the Registrar General, the corrected death rate is 15.0 per thousand of the population. The death rate is 2.4 more than last year and 2.6 greater than that for England and Wales. The death rate for England and Wales for 1937 is 12.4 per 1,000.

Table III shows the number of deaths in each ward; Table IV gives the details for the last five years, and Table V the ages at which deaths occurred.

TABLE III

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town Hall	29	30	59
High Town	10	20	30
New Town	40	31	71
Ettingshall	21	17	38
Bradley	23	23	46
Out of District	83	64	147
Total	206	185	391

TABLE IV.

	Deaths.			Death Rate per 1,000.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1937	206	185	391	15.0
1936	166	160	326	12.6
1935	209	117	382	14.71
1934	188	161	349	11.06
1933	205	178	383	12.3

TABLE V.

Under 1 year	.....	.....	.....	41
1 to 2 years	.....	.....	.....	11
2 to 5 "	.....	.....	.....	7
5 to 15 "	.....	.....	.....	10
15 to 25 "	.....	.....	.....	16
25 to 45 "	.....	.....	.....	34
65 to 80 "	.....	.....	.....	122
45 to 65 "	.....	.....	.....	117
80 years and upwards	.....	.....	.....	33
Total	.....	.....	.....	391

Table V shows that 52 deaths or 13% of the total deaths occurred among children under two years of age and 150 or 38% among persons of 65 years of age and upwards. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age was 33.

Table VI gives the detailed causes of death and Table VII shows the birth rates, death rates and gives rates for infectious diseases for England and Wales, County Boroughs, Towns with population of 25 thousand to 50 thousand and Bilston.

TABLE VI.

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.....	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Influenza	10	7	17
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	2	3
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	9	17
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	2	4
Syphilis	1	—	1
General Paralysis of the Insane			
Tabes, Dorsalis	1	1	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	17	22	39
Diabetes	—	3	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	9	9	18
Heart Disease	44	51	95
Aneurysm	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	8	2	10
Bronchitis	17	9	26
Pneumonia (all forms)	27	13	40
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	3	3
Peptic Ulcer	2	2	4
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	3	4	7
Appendicitis	—	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	6	2	8
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	3	7
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	—	1	1
Congenital Debility, Premature			
Birth, Malformation, etc.	10	11	21
Senility	6	6	12
Suicide	3	1	4
Other Violence	4	6	10
Other Defined Causes	22	13	35
Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown	—	—	—
Totals	206	185	391

TABLE VII.
Birth-rates, Death-rates, and Analysis of Mortality.
 England and Wales, County Boroughs, etc., Towns population
 25,000 to 50,000 and Bilston.

	England and Wales	County Boro's and Great Towns including London	Smaller Towns Population 25,000 to 50,000	BILSTON
Rates per 1,000 Population				
Births:				
Live	14.9	14.9	15.3	19.2
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.89
Deaths:				
All causes	12.4	12.5	11.9	15.0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	0.00
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.00
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.54
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.32
Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	68
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.8	7.9	3.2	11.6
Rates per 1,000 Population				
Notifications:				
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	0.80
Diphtheria	1.49	1.81	1.38	0.66
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.00
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.25
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	2.96
Rates per 1,000 Births				
Puerperal Fever } Puerperal Pyrexia }	13.93	17.59	11.52	3.17

Deaths from Measles

There were no deaths from Measles during the year.

Deaths from Whooping Cough.

The deaths from Whooping Cough were 2 (1 male and 1 female), giving a rate of 0.06 per 1,000.

Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age.

These numbered 7 (3 males and 4 females), a rate of 11.6 per 1,000 live births.

Cancer and Malignant Diseases.

Deaths from these causes numbered 39 (17 males, 22 females), a rate of 1.2 per 1,000 of the population or 9.9 of the total deaths.

Deaths from Diseases of the respiratory system.

The deaths from Tuberculosis numbered 17 (8 males, 9 females), or 4.3% of the total deaths.

The deaths from Bronchitis numbered 26 (17 males and 9 females), or 6.6% of the total deaths.

The deaths from Pneumonia numbered 40 (27 males, 13 females), or 10.2% of the total deaths.

The deaths from other respiratory diseases, 3 (females).

The total deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 86, giving a rate of 2.7 per 1,000 of the population and being 22% of the total deaths.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The provision of services was given fully in the report for 1930. No alterations in these services has been made since that period.

Laboratory Facilities.

This work is carried out expeditiously and efficiently at the

Staffordshire County Council Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories under the able supervision of Dr. J. Menton and Mr. E. V. Jones respectively.

Ambulance Facilities.

This Authority purchased a modern motor Ambulance during the year for dealing with accidents and general cases.

A horse drawn old type of Ambulance serves for removal of Infectious diseases cases to the Borough Isolation Hospital.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternal Mortality.

One death was recorded during 1937. The certified cause of death was Placenta Praevia, which came under the Registrar General's heading of Other Puerperal diseases.

All notified deaths in the area are investigated by the Medical Officer of Health and the report is forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health. Cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia are reported to the County Authorities. This enables the County Inspector of Midwives to make all necessary inquiries.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

The Ante-Natal Clinic is held weekly. This is under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. A Health Visitor assists at each session. Sterilized Maternity Outfits are sold at cost price.

The attendances for 1937 were 107, as compared with 166 for 1936, 182 for 1935, 176 for 1934, 180 for 1933, 215 for 1932. 58 new cases were registered at the Clinic during the year.

Health Visiting.

All notified births are visited. Close co-operation between the local Registrar of Births and this Department is kept up. Advice as to proper care of the home, mother and baby and toddler is given on every available opportunity. Special attention is paid to nutrition of the individual and the preparation and storage of food in the home.

There are three sessions held every month for toddlers, viz., two at Wellington Road and one at Chapel Street.

The number of attendances made by toddlers during the year is as follows:—

Wellington Road	1,252
Chapel Street	491

Children Act, 1908.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee are responsible for the duties under Part 1 of this Act. The Medical Officer of Health acts as Registration Officer, assisted by the Health Visitors.

Board-Out Children.

A register is kept of all known cases in the area. The cases are visited periodically, and reported on by the Health Visitors who act as Infant Life Visitors.

Welfare Centres.

There are two welfare centres, one at 23 Wellington Road, and the other at the Mission Hall, Chapel Street.

Clinics are held weekly at the former on Monday and Thursday afternoons, and at the latter on Tuesday afternoons.

The Centres are under the control of the Medical Officer of Health, who is assisted on each occasion by two Health Visitors, two or three members of the Ladies' Voluntary Committee and one clerk.

Ladies' Voluntary Committee.

This Committee now consists of 24 members.

The members attend regularly at the centres and make themselves responsible for all special events in connection with this work.

Their efforts in raising funds for the provision of food and clothing for necessitous cases are of inestimable value.

Attendances at Centres.

The attendances at the Centres were as follows:—

	Wellington Road	Chapel Street	Total
Mothers	3,036	1,403	4,439
Babies	1,906	974	2,880
Toddlers	1,252	491	1,743
		Babies	Toddlers
The total number of new cases were:		246	51

Supply of Milk in necessitous cases.

All needy cases on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, are allowed their supply free after their application has been passed by the Milk Sub-Committee.

Infantile Mortality.

The deaths of children under one year of age numbered 41, giving an infantile mortality rate of 68 per 1,000 births. The rate for the year 1936 was 64, and the rate for England and Wales for 1936 was 59. The rate for England and Wales for 1937 was 58.

Thirteen of these deaths occurred during the first week of life, 3 between 1 and 2 weeks, 2 between 2 and 3 weeks, 1 between 3 and 4 weeks, 8 between 1 and 3 months, 6 between 3 and 6 months, 5 between 6 and 9 months, 3 between 9 and 12 months.

The causes of death were Whooping Cough 2, Enteritis 2, Congenital Malformation 4, Premature Birth 9, Atrophy, etc., 5, Gastritis 2, Bronchitis 1, Pneumonia 6, Convulsions 2, other defined diseases 8.

Table VIII shows the causes of death and ages at which they occurred, Table IX the number of deaths in each ward and Table X the comparisons between Bilston and England and Wales for the last ten years.

TABLE VIII

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.	Total Deaths under 1 year.		Under 1 week		1-2 weeks.		2-3 weeks.		3-4 weeks.		1-3 months.		3-6 months.		6-9 months.		9-12 months.	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	9	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other defined diseases	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	41	13	3	2	1	8	6	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE IX

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Town Hall	2	2	4
High Town	1	2	3
New Town	6	3	9
Ettingshall	—	2	2
Bradley	6	1	7
Out of District	9	7	16
Total	24	17	41

TABLE X

England and Wales.

Bilston.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Birth Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate.
1937	14.9	58	19.2	68
1936	14.8	59	19.5	64
1935	14.7	57	18.72	70
1934	14.8	59	19.96	49
1933	14.4	64	18.5	107
1932	15.3	65	21.4	76
1931	15.8	66	23.15	71
1930	16.3	60	20.44	84
1929	16.3	74	24.68	110
1928	16.7	65	25.02	96

Maternal Mortality Rates.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis. There was one death from other Puerperal Causes, giving a rate of 1.59 per 1,000 total live and still births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales were Puerperal Sepsis, 0.97, other Puerperal diseases 2.26, total rate per 1,000 births 3.23.

Visits made by the Health Visitors were as follows;—

To Children			Ante-Natal
Under 1 year		Over 1 year	
Primary	Secondary		
562	2,028	4,559	201

Conditions found:—

Breast fed	Breast & Bottle fed	Bottle fed	Total
508	13	41	562

Tuberculosis

Primary	Secondary
34	660

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**Water Supply.**

Full details of the water supply for the area were given in the 1930 report.

The supply is ample for all requirements and the following certificate of the County Analyst and Bacteriologist of a sample of water taken on the 6th December, 1937, proves the water to be pure and of excellent quality.

	Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter dried at 212° F.	35.00
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.68
Chlorine	2.2
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.001
Appearance	Clear
Injurious Metallic Contamination	None
PH Value	7.2
Hardness before boiling	17.28°
Hardness after boiling	6.60°
Temporary Hardness	10.68°

Bacteriological Examination.

	Colonies per ml.
On nutrient agar after 48 hours incubation at 37° C.	2
On nutrient agar after 72 hours incubation at 20°-22° C.	118
Coli Aerogenes Content (presumptive coli) after 48 hours incubation at 37° C.	None per 100 ml.

This water maintains its satisfactory quality chemically.

The estimated population in the area of supply in 1937 was 45,932 and the average daily consumption was 1,701,027 gallons, representing an average per head per day figure of 37.03 gallons of which 23.80 gallons is domestic.

Rivers and Streams.

The streams in the area are regularly cleansed and are subject to inspection by the Officers of the County Council and the Tame Basin Joint Committee.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The greater part of the district is sewered, the only exception being the outlying portions of Bradley and Ettingshall, for which areas sewerage schemes are being prepared.

During the year work commenced on the sewerage of the St. Chad's Housing Estate, including a new egg-shaped outfall sewer to the Disposal Works, the total amount of the Contract being £25,826 os. od.

In all cases where access to a sewer is possible, houses are properly drained.

Sewage Disposal.

The system of disposal is chemical precipitation followed by continuous filtration.

The Sewage Disposal Works situated at the Lunt, Bilston, were first constructed in 1905 to deal with a daily dry weather flow of 517,000 gallons.

The Works were extended and improved to treat a daily dry weather flow of 900,000 gallons in 1924, when detritus tanks and two storm water tanks were provided.

An agreement was entered into with the Urban District Council of Coseley in 1928 providing for the purification at the Lunt Works of the Drainage from the northern area of Coseley comprising some 3,000 houses, and the necessary extensions of the Sewage Disposal Works were completed in 1929, when two additional precipitation tanks, four circular percolating filters and two humus tanks were added, and the Works are now capable of dealing with a daily dry weather flow of 1,379,000 gallons.

The sludge from all tanks is gravitated to a Pump Well from whence it is pumped to lagoons and drying beds.

The Council also undertake the purification of the drainage from certain areas of the Darlaston and Willenhall Urban Districts and Wolverhampton.

The Works continue to be maintained in an excellent manner and to produce effluent of good quality discharged into the Bilston Brook, a tributary of the River Tame.

The Council is a constituent Member of the Tame Basin Joint Committee.

Six Sewage Pumping Stations have been provided to deal with drainage from low lying areas in the Borough.

Street Cleansing.

Fourteen street Orderly Carts, augmented by horse carts when necessary, are continually employed in the work of cleansing the streets, of which about three miles are cleansed daily, four miles twice weekly and the bulk of the remainder once weekly.

All the road gullies are cleansed regularly and a 700-gallon "Dennis" Motor Gulley Emptier has been purchased for this work.

Details regarding Water Supply, Rivers and Streams, Drainage and Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Street Cleansing were supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. A. F. B. Sidwick, M.Inst.M.&Cy.E.

Public Cleansing.

The Sanitary Inspector is responsible for all public cleansing with the exception of Street Cleansing.

Details of this work will be found in his report.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Details will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Shops. Shops Act, 1934.

Particulars will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Details of all work under this heading are given in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Smoke Abatement.

This is an industrial area. The Council have adopted the Bye-

laws under Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1936.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws and Regulations.

These are as follows:—

Common Lodging Houses	3
Cowsheds	3
Milkshops	25
Offensive Trades	21
Slaughterhouses	14

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no swimming pools in the area. The swimming baths are owned by the Corporation, but these baths have been in existence for many years and are now obsolete. A scheme for the provision of new baths is now under consideration. A site has been provided for the erection of new baths and details in connection with their erection are now under consideration.

Schools.

Particulars as to schools are given in the appended report of the School Medical Officer.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

The numbers dealt with and other particulars are given in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Rag Flock Act, 1911 to 1938.

There are no known premises in the district where rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The inspection of meat and other foods, slaughterhouses, shops, stalls and places where food is prepared, is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, who holds the Meat and Foods Certificate.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Seven licenses and 18 supplementary licenses were issued to retail dealers for designated milk, "Tuberculin Tested" milk 8, "Accredited" milk 8, "Pasteurised" milk 9.

The requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1923, and 1936, are observed by all dealers and persons engaged in the trade.

The examination of samples for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Acts, for bacterial content and tubercle bacilli is carried out by the County Council.

Details of the samples taken by them during 1937 are given below:—

UNDESIGNATED SAMPLES.

Number of Samples Submitted.		Cleanliness.				Tuberculous Samples.	
Produced.		Satisfactory.		Unsatisfactory.			
Produced.		Produced.		Produced.		Produced.	
In County	Out of County	In County	Out of County	In County	Out of County	In County	Out of County
1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

SPECIALLY DESIGNATED SAMPLES.

Tuberculin Tested				Accredited				Pasteurised					
Cleanliness		TB		Cleanliness		TB		Cleanliness		Phosphatase		TB	
Sat.	Unsat.	Neg.	Pos.	Sat.	Unsat.	Neg.	Pos.	Sat.	Unsat.	Passed	Failed	Neg.	Pos.
2	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—

Food Adulteration.

All the work under this heading is carried out by the County Council, whose officers take samples and carry out chemical and bacteriological examinations.

Details of the work for the year have been supplied by Mr. T. H. Jenkins, Inspector for South Staffordshire, and are given below.

Particulars of Samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Article of Food	Number of Samples	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	32	28	4
General Foods	21	20	1

Four samples of milk taken at a wholesale dairy from a farmer outside the County area were found to be slightly deficient in fat and the farmer was cautioned.

One sample of sausage was found to contain a small percentage of paint preservative which would have been permissible had a notice been **exhibited in the shop to this effect**. The retailer was cautioned and advised to keep a Preservative Notice exhibited.

Nutrition.

Talks on Nutrition and Food Values were given by the Medical Officer of Health and members of his Staff to various Organisations in the town and at the Mothercraft Classes during the year.

Shell Fish.

There are no shell fish beds or layings in this district.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

The total of notifications received number ~~246~~ 251

These come under the following headings:—

Scarlet Fever..	..	..	..	..	25
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	21
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	8
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	93
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	42
Tuberculosis, other forms	..	..	..	..	5
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	41
cerebro spinal Fever					4
Polio myelitis					

The comparative incidence of infectious diseases for the last five years is given in Table XI. Table XII shows the occurrence in Wards, Table XIII the cases admitted to hospital and the total deaths, Table XIV the age incidence, Table XV the analysis of deaths and Table XVI the comparative incidence of infectious diseases.

TABLE XI.

Comparative incidence of infectious diseases for last five years.

	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membr's Croup	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (other Forms)	Pneumonia	Malaria	Enteric Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Dysentery	cerebro-spinal Fever	Polio myelitis
1937	—	25	21	—	2	9	8	42	5	93	—	—	—	41	4	—
1936	—	47	28	—	4	15	7	42	5	113	—	—	—	—	—	—
1935	—	86	44	1	10	21	6	46	9	107	—	—	—	—	—	—
1934	—	78	16	1	3	16	3	42	4	138	—	—	—	—	—	—
1933	—	58	6	2	3	19	4	46	11	142	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XII.
Ward allocation of Infectious Diseases.

	Total	Town Hall Ward	High Town Ward	New Town Ward	Etting-shall Ward	Bradley Ward
Cerebro-spinal fever	4	1	1	1	—	1
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	25	9	—	3	3	10
Diphtheria	21	9	4	5	—	3
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	9	4	1	1	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	2	4	1	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	42	18	9	3	4	8
Tuberculosis (other forms)	5	3	—	2	—	—
Pneumonia	93	25	14	22	16	16
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	41	5	21	2	9	4
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	246 257	75 76	54 55	39 40	33	45 47

TABLE XIII.

Infectious Diseases. Cases admitted to Hospital and total Deaths.

	Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Cerebro spinal fever	4	4	3
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	25	22	—
Diphtheria	21	20	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	1
Pneumonia	93	*	40
Erysipelas	9	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	3	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Dysentery	41	32	2
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—

*This department has no knowledge of cases of Pneumonia removed to hospital. Such cases are usually treated at the Royal Hospital, or The New Cross Infirmary, Wolverhampton.

TABLE XIV.
Age incidence of Infectious Diseases.

	TOTAL	Under 1 year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and upwards.
Cerebro spinal fever	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Small Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	25	-	-	-	4	-	5	10	1	3	2	-	-
Diphtheria	21	-	1	1	4	4	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	93	3	2	3	3	2	10	6	6	20	14	18	6
Erysipelas	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	41	-	3	1	1	1	18	6	1	2	5	2	1
Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	199 204	11 13	6	5	12	7 8	42	24 25	8	28	23	25	8 9

TABLE XV.
Analysis of Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	TOTAL	Under 1 year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.
Cerebro spinal Fever	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Small Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	40	6	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	3	5	10	8
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	41 44	6 7	4	1	2	1	-	1	-	3	5	11	8 9

TABLE XVI.
Comparative incidence of Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Cases notified in Bilston.	Rate per 1000 of the popula- tion.	Case rate per 1,000 living in England & Wales
Small Pox	—	—	0.00
Scarlet Fever	25	0.80	2.33
Diphtheria	21	0.66	1.49
Enteric Fever	—	—	0.05
Puerperal Fever }	2	0.06	13.93
Puerperal Pyrexia }			
Erysipelas	9	0.25	0.37
Pneumonia	93	2.96	1.36

Smallpox.

No cases occurred during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

Twenty-five cases were notified. Twenty-two of these cases and 24 from other districts were treated in the local hospital.

Diphtheria.

Twenty-one cases were notified. Twenty of these cases and 33 from other districts were treated in the local hospital.

One Bilston case was kept at home.

There was one death from Diphtheria.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

The notifications were:—

Two of Puerperal Pyrexia.

There was one death from other Puerperal Causes.

Cancer.

The deaths from Cancer numbered 39 (17 males, 22 females), i.e., 10% of the total deaths and a rate of 1.2 per 1,000. Table XVII shows the ages at which the deaths occurred.

TABLE XVII.

Age	Number who died
0 to 5	—
5 to 15	—
15 to 25	—
25 to 45	5
45 to 65	19
65 to 80	15
80 and upwards	—

Erysipelas.

Eight cases were notified during the year. There were no deaths.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Eight cases were notified during the year. There were no deaths.

TABLE XVIII.

Cases.			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
8	3	5	8	—	—	—

Pneumonia.

Ninety-three cases were notified and there were 40 deaths from this disease (23 males and 17 females), approximately 10% of the total deaths, and a rate of 1.27 per 1,000 of the population.

Tuberculosis.

During the year 47 new cases (42 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary)

were notified. During the same period there were 21 deaths from this disease (17 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary).

There is no evidence of excessive incidence or mortality from Tuberculosis in any particular occupation in this area.

TABLE XIX.

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 and upwards	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 "	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—
15 "	7	7	1	1	2	6	—	2
25 "	3	3	1	—	2	1	1	—
35 "	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 "	5	2	—	—	1	1	1	—
55 "	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	24	18	2	3	8	9	2	2

Table XIX shows the age of the new cases, also the ages at which deaths occurred.

Dysentery.

Forty-one cases were notified during the year. Thirty-four^{two} cases were treated in hospital. There were two deaths. Table AA gives the details.

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925), or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, during 1937.

Vaccination.

The Registrar for the District, Mr. J. H. Tunley, has kindly provided the following Vaccination Statistics for the last ten years.

Year.	Births Registered	Number Successfully Vaccinated	Number Exempted under Statutory Declaration as Conscientious objectors.	Percentage Unvaccinated.
1937	570	107	416	73
1936	575	83	483	75
1935	555	102	381	68.6
1934	592	138	384	65
1933	522	90	376	72
1932	627	121	451	72
1931	705	184	457	65
1930	716	176	474	66
1929	740	191	486	66
1928	759	289	420	55

Isolation Hospital.

Details of the cases treated at the Isolation Hospital during the year are as follows:—

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Total
Cases in Hospital, Jan. 1st, 1937	8	5	13
Cases admitted during 1937	46	53	99
Cases remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1937	4	10	14
Deaths during 1937	—	1	1
Discharged during 1937	53	49	102

Fifty-seven cases were admitted from other districts, 20 cases from Wednesfield, 9 Scarlet Fever and 11 Diphtheria; 16 from Coseley, 4 Scarlet Fever and 12 Diphtheria; 7 from Willenhall, 5 Scarlet Fever and 2 Diphtheria; 3 from Dudley, 1 Scarlet Fever and 2 Diphtheria; 7 from Tipton, 2 Scarlet Fever and 5 Diphtheria; 1 Diphtheria case from Wednesbury, and 3 Scarlet Fever cases from Darlaston.

TABLE A.A.

Case No.	Sex	Age	Ward	School or Work	Treated in Institution	Date of notification	Milk	Prepared Food	Bacteriological Examination	Remarks
1	Male	9	High Town	St. Luke's	Yes	23/10/37	Sterilized	Sausage	Organs Flexner W	Died 19/10/37
2	Male	14	High Town	Work	Yes	23/10/37	Sterilized	Sausage	Blood: No test Faeces: Neg. 25/10/37 " Neg. 7/12/37 " Neg. 11/12/37	Discharged 9/12/37
3	Male	12	High Town	St. Luke's	Yes	23/10/37	Sterilized	Sausage	Blood: Neg. 23/10/37 Faeces: (Flexner W) 25/10/37 " Neg. 5/11/37 " Neg. 6/12/37 " Neg. 18/12/37	Discharged 16/12/37
4	Female	10	High Town	St. Luke's	Yes	23/10/37	Sterilized	Sausage	Blood: Flexner WXY 22/10/37 Faeces: Neg. 25/10/37 " Neg. 6/12/37	Discharged 9/12/37
5	Female	8	High Town	St. Luke's	Yes	23/10/37	Sterilized	Sausage	Blood: Flexner XZ 22/10/37 Faeces: Flexner W 21/10/37	Died 23/10/37
6	Male	6½	High Town	St. Luke's	Yes	23/10/37	Sterilized	Sausage	Faeces: Flexner W 21/10/37 " Neg. 6/12/37 " Neg. 11/12/37 " Neg. 14/12/37 " Neg. 18/12/37	Discharged 30/12/37

Case No.	Sex	Age	Ward	School or Work	Treated in Institution	Date of notification	Milk	Prepared Food	Bacteriological Examination	Remarks
7	Female	1½	High Town	—	Yes	23/10/37	Sterilized	Sausage	Blood: Not taken Faeces: Neg. 14/12/37	Discharged 9/12/37
8	Female	15	High Town	J. Sankey & Sons	No	23/10/37	Sterilized	None Ice Cream	Blood: Flexner WY 23/10/37 Faeces: Neg. 27/11/37	
9	Female	13	High Town	Stonefield	No	23/10/37	Sterilized	None	Blood: Not taken Faeces: Neg. 26/11/37	
10	Female	6	High Town	St. Edward's	Yes	23/10/37	Sterilized	Sausage	Blood: Flexner X Faeces: Flexner W 21/10/37 " Neg. 6/12/37	Discharged 9/12/37
11	Male	5	High Town	St. Luke's	Yes	23/10/37	Sterilized	Sausages	Blood: Flexner X 21/10/37 Faeces: Flexner W 27/10/37 " Neg. 2/11/37 " Neg. 7/12/37 " Neg. 11/12/37 " Neg. 18/12/37 Faeces: Flexner W	Discharged 5/1/38
12	Female	6	High Town	St. Luke's	Yes	23/10/37	Sterilized	Sausages	Blood: Flexner VWX 2/11/37 21/10/37 " Neg. 2/11/37 " Neg. 6/12/37 " Neg. 11/12/37	Discharged 9/12/37

Case No.	Sex	Age	Ward	School or Work	Treated in Institution	Date of notification	Milk	Prepared Food	Bacteriological Examination	Remarks
13	Male	68	Ettingshall	J. Sankey & Sons	Yes	23/10/37	Sterilized	None	Blood: Flexner VWX 2/11/37 Faeces: Neg. 27/10/37 " Neg. 2/11/37 " Neg. 11/12/37 " Neg. 18/12/37 " Neg. 21/12/37	Discharged 22/12/37
14	Female	5	Ettingshall	Ettingshall	No	23/10/37	Sterilized	None	Blood: Not taken Faeces: Neg. 19/11/37	
15	Male	10	Ettingshall	Ettingshall	No	23/10/37	Sterilized	None	Blood: Not taken Faeces: Neg. 19/11/37	
16	Female	22	High Town	Housewife	No	23/10/37	Sterilized	Pineapple Chunks	Blood: Flexner WXY 25/10/37 Faeces: Neg. 29/10/37	
17	Male	1½	High Town	—	Yes	23/10/37	Sterilized	None	Blood: Neg. 2/11/37 Faeces: Neg. 2/11/37 " Neg. 27/10/37	Discharged 24/11/37
18	Male	2½	High Town	—	Yes	23/10/37	Sterilized	None	Blood: Neg. 2/11/37 Faeces: Neg. 2/11/37 " Neg. 19/11/37	Discharged 24/11/37
19	Male	60	High Town	—	No	Not notified	Sterilized	Pork Pie	Blood: Not taken Faeces: " "	This was a suspected case

Case No.	Sex	Age	Ward	School or Work	Treated in Institution	Date of notification	Milk	Prepared Food	Bacteriological Examination	Remarks
20	Male	9	Town Hall	Stonefield	Yes	25/10/37	Sterilized	Sausage Pineapple Chunks	Blood: Flexner X Neg. 15/12/37 Faeces: Neg. 27/10/37 Neg. 2/11/37 Pos. 6/12/37 B. Dysenteriae (Sonne Type) Neg. 11/12/37 " 14/12/37 " 18/12/37 " 21/12/37 " 23/12/37	Discharged 22/12/37
21	Male	7	Town Hall	St. Luke's	Yes	25/10/37	Sterilized	Sausage	Blood: Flexner WXY 2/11/37 Faeces: Neg. 27/10/37 Neg. 2/11/37 Neg. 6/12/37 Neg. 11/12/37 Neg. 18/12/37 Neg. 22/12/37	Discharged 20/12/37
22	Male	33	Ettingshall	Marrions, Willenhall	Yes	29/10/37	Sterilized	None	Blood: Flexner X 2/11/37 Faeces: Neg. 27/10/37 Neg. 2/11/37 Neg. 6/12/37 Neg. 11/12/37	Discharged 10/12/37

Case No.	Sex	Age	Ward	School or Work	Treated in Institution	Date of notification	Milk	Prepared Food	Bacteriological Examination	Remarks
23	Male	2	New Town	—	No	Not notified	—	—	Faeces: Neg. 23/10/37	This was a suspected case
24	Female	6	Town Hall	St. Luke's	Yes	27/10/37	Sterilized	Tinned Pears	Blood: Flexner VWX 2/11/37 Faeces: Neg. 6/12/37 " Neg. 11/12/37	Y Discharged 9/12/37
25	Male	17	Bradley	Bilston Castings	No	Not notified	Sterilized	None	Blood: Not taken Faeces: " "	This was a suspected case
26	Male	37	Town Hall	Courtaulds, W'hampton	No	29/10/37	Sterilized	Tinned Salmon	Blood: Flexner X 29/10/37 Faeces: Neg. 21/12/37	
27	Male	62	Ettingshall	Stewarts & Lloyds	No	Not notified	Sterilized	None	Blood: Not taken Faeces: " "	This was a suspected case
28	Female	56	Ettingshall	Reynold's Cafe, W'hampton	No	Not notified	—	None	Blood: Neg. 30/10/37 Faeces: Neg. 4/11/37	This was a suspected case
29	Female	41	High Town	Housewife	Yes	2/11/37	See Cases 1 to 7		Blood: Pos. Flexner B Faeces: Neg. 5/11/37 " Neg. 6/12/37	Discharged 9/12/37

Case No.	Sex	Age	Ward	School or Work	Treated in Institution	Date of notification	Milk	Prepared Food	Bacteriological Examination	Remarks
30	Male	36	Bradley	Unemployed	No	5/11/37	Tinned Milk	None	Blood: Flexner X 1/11/37 Faeces: Neg. 3/11/37	
31	Male	52	New Town	Greenway Bros.	No	Not notified	Sterilized	None	Blood: Neg. 4/11/37	This was a suspected case
32	Male	6	Ettingshall	St. Edward's	Yes	16/11/37	Sterilized	None	Blood: Neg. 22/11/37 Faeces: Neg. 22/11/37 " Neg. 11/12/37 " Neg. 18/12/37 " Neg. 21/12/37 " Neg. 22/12/37 " Neg. 23/12/37 " Pos. 1/1/38 (Sonne) " Pos. 4/1/38 " Neg. 7/1/38 " Neg. 15/1/38 " Neg. 17/1/38 " Neg. 20/1/38	Discharged 20/1/38
33	Female	6	Ettingshall	St. Edward's	Yes	16/11/37	Sterilized	None	Blood: 22/11/37 Neg. Faeces: 22/11/37 Neg. " 11/12/37 Neg. " 18/12/37 Neg. " 21/12/37 " " 22/12/37 " " 23/12/37 " " 1/1/38 "	Discharged 15/1/38

Case No.	Sex	Age	Ward	School/ Work	Treated in Institution	Date of notifi- cation	Milk	Prepared Food	Bacteriological Examination	Remarks
36 (<i>cont'd.</i>)									Faeces: Pos. 3/1/38 " " 11/1/38 " Neg. 15/1/38 " " 17/1/38 " Pos. 20/1/38 " 24/1/38 " " 29/1/38 " " 8/2/38 " " 10/2/38 " " 15/2/38 " " 17/2/38 " " 19/2/38 " " 21/2/38 " " 25/2/38 " " 8/3/38 " Neg. 22/3/38 " " 26/3/38	(Sonne) " (Sonne) " " " " " " " " " " " " Discharged 29/3/38
37	Male	4	Ettingshall	Ettingshall	Yes	17/11/37	Sterilized	Sausage,	Blood: Neg. 19/11/37 Faeces: Neg. 19/11/37 " Neg. 11/12/37 " Neg. 18/12/37 " Neg. 21/12/37 " Neg. 22/12/37	Discharged 22/12/37
38	Male	5	Ettingshall	Ettingshall	Yes	22/11/37	—	—	Blood: Not taken Faeces: Neg. 11/12/37 " Neg. 18/12/37 " Neg. 21/12/37 " Neg. 22/12/37	Discharged 22/12/37

Case No.	Sex	Age	Ward	School or Work	Treated in Institution	Date of notification	Milk	Prepared Food	Bacteriological Examination	Remarks
39	Male	2	Bradley	—	No	Not notified	Tinned Milk	None	Blood: Not taken Faeces: Neg. 27/11/37	This was a suspected case
40	Female	42	New Town	Housewife	No	30/11/37	Sterilized	Sausage	Blood: Not taken Faeces: " "	
41	Male	2	High Town	—	Yes	29/11/37	Tinned Milk	None	Blood: Neg. 2/12/37 Faeces: Neg. 18/12/37 " Neg. 21/12/37 " Neg. 23/12/37 " Neg. 30/12/37 Sonne, Pos. 1/1/38 " Pos. 3/1/38 " Pos. 14/1/38 Negative 16/1/38 " 17/1/38	Discharged 29/1/38
42	Female	5	High Town	—	Yes	30/11/37	Tinned Milk	None	Faeces: Pos. B. Dysenteriae 6/12/37 (Sonne Type) 18/12/37 Neg. 21/12/37 Neg. 30/12/37 Neg. 31/12/37 Pos. (Sonne) 1/ 1/38 Neg. 3/ 1/38 Neg.	Discharged 26/1/38

Case No.	Sex	Age	Ward	School or Work	Treated in Institution	Date of notification	Milk	Prepared Food	Bacteriological Examination	Remarks
43	Male	2	Town Hall	—	Yes	30/12/37	Sterilized	Sausages	Faeces: Neg. 6/12/37 " Neg. 18/12/37 " Neg. 23/12/37 " Neg. 29/12/37 " Neg. 1/1/38 " Neg. 8/2/38 " Neg. 10/2/38 " Neg. 15/2/38 " Neg. 16/2/38	Discharged 16/2/38
44	Male	42	High Town	Work	Yes	4/12/37	—	—	Faeces: Neg. 6/12/37 " Neg. 14/12/37	Discharged 9/12/37
45	Male	42	Bradley	Work	Yes	1/12/37	—	—	Faeces: Neg. 11/12/37 " Sonne Type 21/12/37 " " 23/12/37	Discharged 12/1/38
46	Male	46	High Town	Stewarts & Lloyds	No	1/12/37	Sterilized	—	Faeces: Neg. 7/12/37 " Neg. 30/12/37	
47	Male	5	Bradley	H.T. Inf.	Yes	20/12/37	Tinned	None	Faeces: 29/12/37 Neg. Blood: 30/12/37 Pos. Faeces: B. Dysenteriae Flexner 21/12/37 Faeces: Neg. 31/12/37 " Neg. 1/1/38 " Neg. 3/1/38 " Neg. 11/1/38 " Neg. 21/1/38 " Neg. 10/2/38	Discharged 19/3/38

Case No.	Sex	Age	Ward	School or Work	Treated in Institution	Date of notification	Milk	Prepared Food	Bacteriological Examination	Remarks
48	Male	5	New Town	Eth. Inf's.	Yes	29/12/37	Tinned	Beef Sausage	Faeces: Neg. 31/12/37 " Neg. 1/1/38 Pos. Sonne 11/1/38 Faeces: Neg. 14/1/38 " Neg. 17/1/38 " Neg. 20/1/38 " Sonne 31/1/38 " " 10/2/38 " " 17/2/38 " " 19/2/38 " " 21/2/38 " Neg. 26/2/38 " Neg. 4/3/38 " Sonne 8/3/38 " Neg. 22/3/38 " Neg. 31/3/38	Discharged 31/3/38

NOTE—Bacteriological Examinations were made of samples of food consumed in each case. The Town's water supply at source and from various parts of the district were also collected and examined. All these proved to be negative to the intestinal group of organisms.

Health and Education Exhibition.

The Health and Education Exhibition was held at the Town Hall, Bilston, from Tuesday, 19th October, to Friday, 22nd October, 1937. Admission was free.

The programme of the Exhibition was as follows:—

TUESDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1937.

2.30 p.m.—Formal Opening by His Worship the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Walter Martin Hughes, J.P.).

3.0 p.m.—Entertainment by scholars of St. Martin's School, St. Leonard's School, Loxdale School. Speaker, Councillor Doctor J. Wells. Subject: "Ante-Natal Care." Chairman: His Worship the Mayor.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH OCTOBER, 1937.

2.0 p.m.—Entertainment by scholars of St. Edward's School, Ettingshall School, St. Saviour's School. Speaker: Mr. G. Griffith, L.D.S. Chairman: Mr. Alderman J. T. Baker.

7.0 p.m.—Entertainment by scholars of Stonefield School. Speaker: Mr. H. Campbell Orr, F.R.F.P.S. Chairman: Miss A. B. Dawson, M.Litt.

THURSDAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1937.

3.0 p.m.—Entertainment by scholars of Holy Trinity School, Villiers School. Speaker: Mr. H. Campbell Orr, F.R.F.P.S. Subject: "Vision and Health." Chairman: Mr. Alderman T. R. Wood, J.P., C.C.

7.0 p.m.—Entertainment by scholars of Etheridge School. Speaker: Doctor B. C. Haller. Subject: "Ask your Doctor in time." Chairman: His Worship the Mayor.

FRIDAY, 22ND OCTOBER, 1937.

3.0 p.m.—Entertainment by scholars of Etheridge School, St. Martin's School, St. Luke's School. Speaker: Mr. Councillor G. H. Plant. Subject: "Housing and Sanitation." Chairman: Mr. Alderman H. Beach, J.P.

The displays given by the Schools showed the interest and keenness taken in the work by both scholars and teachers and deserves great commendation.

Subscription price, Five Dollars per Annum in Advance. Single Copies, Fifteen Cents. Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1917. Postpaid. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized by Act of October 3, 1917. Paid for postage by addressee.

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Advertisements should be sent to the Business Manager.

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JOINT HOUSING REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND HOUSING INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Number of Houses.

The number of occupied houses at the end of 1937 was 7,493, of which 2,087 or approximately 28% have been built and are owned by the Council. Approximately 6,950 of the houses are of a type suitable for occupation by members of the working classes.

Shortage of Houses.

There is still an acute shortage of houses. Private enterprise is not meeting the demand, especially for the needs of the lower paid workers.

The number of applications for houses at the Housing Department at the end of 1937 was 1,896. Many of these applications were made a long time ago and some of the applicants may have obtained other accommodation. We have no means of ascertaining the number of these cases; but if it is estimated that 25% can be removed from the register of applicants, it still leaves 1,427 families who desire other accommodation.

There is a constant demand for houses for newly married people and from young persons who desire to get married. These demands are not being met, young married people are compelled to live in rooms, often under unsatisfactory conditions, or to live at the homes of parents. The applications from persons who desire to get married and from persons living in apartments are approximately 660.

The 332 houses built by the Council during the years 1935, 1936 and 1937, provided accommodation only for families removed from unfit houses, and therefore have not assisted in meeting the demand. The majority of the 446 houses built by the Council for the years 1930-1935 were also used for re-housing families from unfit dwellings.

Erection of Houses.

The number of new houses built during 1937 was 291:—Erected by private enterprise, 123; erected by the Council, 168.

Houses Demolished.

The number of unfit houses demolished during the year was 135. At the close of 1937, 70 houses were void and waiting demolition.

Increase of Houses during 1937.

The total number of houses built was 291, and the number demolished including void unfit houses was 205, giving a net gain of 86 houses.

Tables showing House Construction and Demolition.

Table H1, page 55 (supplied by the Architect, Mr. W. G. Loft-house), shows the progress in housing construction for the years 1919-1937. Table H2, page 56, shows the net increase in houses and the estimated increase in the population for the same period. We have no knowledge of the extent of immigration or emigration, and the figures for the increase in population are the increase of births over deaths.

Increase in Population.

The estimated increase in the population for the years 1919-1937 was 6,939, and the increase in the number of houses 2,202. Allowing four persons per house, the number of new houses which would have been required was 1,734. This gives an apparent excess of 468 houses; but approximately 600 of the houses have been used for the accommodation of families displaced from unfit houses.

Housing Inspection.

The total number of houses inspected during the year was 1,053. The number inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, was 702. The remainder were inspected for minor defects, for action under Public Health Acts.

The Housing Statistics required by the Ministry of Health are given in Table H3, page 56-58.

Housing Repairs.

During the year 151 houses have been generally repaired and painted, and minor repairs have been carried out at a further 283.

Water closets have been provided at 53 houses. New wash-houses or sculleries have been built for 34 houses and water has been laid on in 47 houses.

There are many houses in the district which are unfit for habitation by reason of disrepair and sanitary defects which cannot be repaired at a reasonable expense and therefore cannot be dealt with under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1936. This section provides that where houses can be repaired at a reasonable expense, the local authority may carry out the repairs and recover the cost from the owners.

Some of the blocks of unfit property could be brought up to a proper standard by the demolition of certain houses, the conversion of back to back houses into through houses and the proper re-conditioning of the remaining houses; but schemes for bringing unfit houses up to a proper standard are not usually submitted until the owners receive notice that the property has been included in a Clearance Area. During the year only two blocks of property have been properly re-conditioned.

Owners are not taking action under Section 51 of the Housing Act, i.e., submission of schemes of re-conditioning houses. During the year two owners have stated that it was their intention to make application; but only one owner has submitted a scheme.

In January, 1935, we submitted a schedule of 298 back-to-back houses which might be converted into through houses, if houses were built to replace one half of the occupiers of these houses. No further action was taken with this report, and it has not been possible to convert any back-to-back houses into through houses, although there are several owners who have expressed a desire to do this.

In January, 1936, we submitted a schedule of houses which were unfit for habitation by reason of disrepair and sanitary defects for consideration by the Council. Some of these houses could be re-conditioned, but no further action was taken with this report.

In July, 1937, we submitted a schedule of houses which could be dealt with in areas where the land could be utilized for re-building. No further action has been taken in connection with this report.

Standard of Housing.

The erection of new houses and the gradual demolition of unfit houses is leading to a steady improvement in the standard of houses in the district.

There are approximately 5,000 houses in good general repair, 1,000 in a fair state of repair and 1,400 which are unfit for habitation by reason of disrepair and sanitary defects.

At 5,846 houses the sanitary accommodation is private, and at 1,647 the sanitary accommodation is used in common, i.e., more than one family to each sanitary convenience. At 108 houses the sanitary accommodation consists of privies, but 92 of these houses are scheduled for demolition.

At 5,662 houses the water supply is private, and at 1,831 houses common taps are used. At 5,704 houses the washing accommodation is private, and at 1,789 it is used in common, i.e., more than one family to one wash-house. Baths are provided at approximately 3,317 houses.

Summary.

Total houses	7,493	
Houses in good repair.. .. .	4,983	66.5%
Houses in fair condition	1,169	15.6%
Unfit houses	1,341	17.9%
Houses with private sanitary accommodation	5,846	77.9%
Houses with sanitary accommodation used in common	1,647	22.1%
Houses with private water supply	5,662	75.6%
Houses where water supply is used in common	1,831	24.4%
Houses with private washing accommodation	5,704	76.1%
Houses where washing accommodation is used in common.. .. .	1,789	23.9%
Houses with baths	3,317	44.2%
Houses without baths	4,176	55.8%

Slum Clearance.

The original Slum Clearance Programme submitted to the Ministry of Health in September, 1933, provided for the demolition of 627 houses and the displacement of 2,840 persons.

Certain unfit houses were added to the programme by the Council, and in November, 1937, at the request of the Ministry of Health, an additional programme was submitted.

Details of the programme are given below:—

Names or Descriptions of all Areas in the Authority's District in which Clearance is necessary	Number of Houses	Number of persons to be displaced	Number of new houses to be provided	Year during which clearance is to be effected and new houses provided
Areas 18, 19 and 27 added to Areas 15, 20 and 22	—	—	—	1934
Areas 29-34 and 40-47	46	209	41	1935
Areas 29-34 and 40-47	113	499	107	1936
Areas in various parts of town	143	596	137	1937
	665	2,952	630	1938
	967	4,256	915	

INDIVIDUAL HOUSES.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Total
Individual houses proposed to be demolished	13	25	—	6	115	159
Persons to be displaced from such houses	70	109	—	30	473	682
New houses to be provided for these displacements	11	22	—	6	110	149

The inclusion of houses in the Slum Clearance Programme does not necessarily mean that the houses must be demolished. Undertakings can be submitted by owners and accepted by the Council where re-conditioning is found to be practical.

Slum Clearance Progress.

The total number of houses in the original and amended programme is 1,753.

There is delay in carrying out the programme of slum clearance.

Owing to the lack of suitable building land in the area the Council have not been able to erect houses in sufficient numbers to enable them to carry out their undertaking submitted in the Slum Clearance Programme. All new building sites have to be re-claimed from derelict land before houses can be erected. This factor has been dealt with in previous reports.

The delay in providing new houses for the occupiers of unfit dwellings which are worn out and now incapable of even moderate improvement is causing considerable dissatisfaction and unrest amongst those who are compelled to live in them.

1934-1935 Programmes.

The total number of houses included in Slum Clearance Programmes for 1934 and 1935 is 474 (Areas 1-29, 360 and individual unfit 114). The number of families occupying these houses was 478 and the number of persons to be displaced 2,079.

The following houses are being or have been erected to re-house these families:—

Bradley Lodge	132
Market Street	20
Millfields Estate	276
Quarry Street	14
	<hr/>
	442
	<hr/>

The houses at Bradley Lodge and Market Street (152) and 168 of the houses at the Millfields Estate (total 320), were completed and occupied at the end of 1937. The number of houses which should have been built by the end of 1937 in accordance with the original Programme submitted in 1933 was 444. The number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year for the housing of the families in the 1935 Programme was 122.

At the end of 1936, 21 families included in the 1935 Programme had not been re-housed; but these and 149 families included in the 1935 Programme have been re-housed at the Millfields Estate during 1937. The total families re-housed at Millfields during the year was 168.

The families included in the 1935 Programme which had not been re-housed at the end of 1937 was 119 (456 persons), 109 in areas and 10 individual unfit houses.

The total number of families re-housed at the end of 1937 was 359 (1,623) persons, of these families 320 have been accommodated in houses built under the Act of 1930 and 39 in other houses.

1936 Programme.

The number of unfit houses in the 1936 Programme is 240 (occupiers 1,025). Of these 228 are included in areas and twelve as individual unfit houses.

Details of the Clearance Orders declared by the Council on 30th September, 1936, are as follows:—

- Bridge Street Number 29 Clearance Order.
- Bridge Street and Stone Street Number 30 Clearance Order.
- Bridge Street Number 31 Clearance Order.
- Stone Street Number 32 Clearance Order.
- Gozzard Street Number 33 Clearance Order.
- Gozzard Street Number 34 Clearance Order.
- Walsall Street Number 35 Clearance Order.
- Caledonia Street Number 36 Clearance Order.
- Prosser Street Number 37 Clearance Order.
- Wolverhampton Street and Mill Street Number 38 Clearance Order.
- Frost Street and New Street Number 39 Clearance Order.
- Ward Street Number 40 Clearance Order.
- Salop Street and Slater Street Number 41 Clearance Order.
- Cross Street and Adam Street Number 42 Clearance Order.
- Salop Street and Greenway Road Number 43 Clearance Order.
- Coseley Road Number 44 Clearance Order.
- Coseley Road Number 45 Clearance Order.
- Wood Street Number 46 Clearance Order.
- Wood Street Number 47 Clearance Order.

1937 Programme.

The programme for 1937 has not yet been decided.

Summary Slum Clearance Programme.

Houses in programme	1,753
Houses which have been made fit	—
Houses which have been put out of use for human habitation	2
Houses in respect of which Orders have been confirmed or Demolition Orders issued	474
Houses in respect of which Orders have been declared but which have not yet been confirmed	228
Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders will be issued when accommodation is available (1936 Programme)	12
Houses in respect of which Orders have not been declared, Demolition Orders issued or undertakings to repair not received from owners, or alternative accommodation decided	1,037
Houses from which families have been removed ..	359
Houses in respect of which alternative accommodation is now being provided	119
Houses in respect of which alternative accommodation will be provided at St. Chad's Estate	240
Houses demolished	289
Houses void and waiting demolition	70

Overcrowding.

During the last seven years 605 cases of overcrowding have been abated as follows:—

1931	147
1932	74
1933	185
1934	7
1935	64
1936	35
1937	93
	<hr/>
	605
	<hr/>

During the year 1937, 93 cases of overcrowding affecting 650 persons have been abated, 70 of these cases have been abated in the process of removing tenants from slum houses.

During the year, 69 more houses, affecting 413 persons, have become overcrowded due to the increase in the ages of children and to births. The number of overcrowded families recorded at the end of 1937 was 1,007, affecting 6,057 persons, as compared with 1,031 cases affecting 6,294 persons at the end of 1936. The number of Council houses overcrowded is 324, affecting 2,317 persons and privately owned houses 683, 3,740 persons.

It is impossible to keep all houses under continued observation and the figures given are subject to correction. There is no doubt that some of the families overcrowded at the time of the Survey have now obtained other accommodation, and also that other families who were not overcrowded at the time of the Survey have now become overcrowded.

The erection of houses for the accommodation of persons living under overcrowded conditions has not been commenced. The fact that 6,057 persons are living under overcrowded conditions according to the standard of overcrowding provided under the Housing Acts, is a matter of grave concern.

OVERCROWDING TABLE.

Houses	Register Dec. 1936		Abated 1937		Added 1937		Increase 1937		Decrease 1937		Register Dec. 1937	
	Houses	Persons	Houses	Persons	Houses	Persons	Houses	Persons	Houses	Persons	Houses	Persons
Slum Houses	399	2247	70	519	14	83	—	—	56	436	343	1811
Other Houses	329	1882	20	113	31	160	11	47	—	—	340	1929
Council Houses	303	2165	3	18	24	170	21	152	—	—	324	2317
TOTAL	1031	6294	93	650	69	413	32	199	56	436	1007	6057

TABLE H₁.
BOROUGH OF BILSTON.

Statement showing progress of House Construction from
January 1st, 1919, to December 31st, 1937.

Acts.	Bilston Council Housing Schemes					By Private Enterprise.				Com- bined Yearly Totals
	Assisted Schemes			Un- assisted	Total	Assisted		Un- assisted	Total	
						Housing Acts				
	YEAR	1919	1924	1930	1925	1919	1923			
1919	27	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	27
1920	47	—	—	—	47	1	—	1	2	49
1921	179	—	—	—	179	—	—	3	3	182
1922	333	—	—	—	333	2	—	8	10	343
1923	63	—	—	—	63	—	2	6	8	71
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	3	18	18
1925	—	14	—	—	14	—	16	4	20	34
1926	—	102	—	—	102	—	16	4	20	122
1927	—	297	—	—	297	—	19	7	26	323
1928	—	80	—	—	80	—	19	7	26	106
1929	—	230	—	—	230	—	53	5	58	288
1930	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	47	47	59
1931	—	84	—	—	84	—	—	33	33	117
1932	—	174	—	—	174	—	—	59	59	233
1933	—	176	—	—	176	—	—	75	75	251
1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	125	125
1935	—	—	86	6	92	—	—	116	116	208
1936	—	—	66	6	72	—	—	95	95	167
1937	—	—	168	—	168	—	—	123	123	291
Total Council Houses					2150	Total Private Entpr.			864	
Combined Total										3,014
Deduct. Houses demolished during same period								743		
Ditto closed and waiting demolition								70		813
Actual Nett increased Number of Dwellings										2,201

Work in hand on January 1st, 1938.

Private enterprise	170 houses
Council Schemes. Under Construction ..	168 "
" " Layouts prepared ..	344 "
	<u>682</u> "

TABLE H₂.

Increase in Houses and Population, 1919-1937.

YEAR	HOUSES					Increase of the Population
	Built			Demolished	Nett Increase	
	Council	Private Enterprise	Total			
1919	27	—	27	—	27	342
1920	47	2	49	41	8	556
1921	179	3	182	—	182	628
1922	333	10	343	—	343	469
1923	63	8	71	—	71	540
1924	—	18	18	12	6	421
1925	14	20	34	10	24	291
1926	102	20	122	9	113	380
1927	297	26	323	19	304	270
1928	80	26	106	44	62	428
1929	230	58	288	79	209	399
1930	12	47	59	28	31	384
1931	84	33	117	18	99	327
1932	174	59	233	80	153	317
1933	176	75	251	54	197	195
1934	—	125	125	14	111	281
1935	92	116	208	46	162	212
1936	72	95	167	153	14	279
1937	168	123	291	135	86	220
Total	2,150	864	3,014	742	2,202	6,939

TABLE H₃.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1,053
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 1,053
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 702
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 702

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	688
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	365

2. 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 (Part of these in respect of notices served in 1936)	283
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.. .. .	351
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	28
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	12
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Some of these are in respect of Demolition Orders served in 1936)	56
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(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
	Total number of houses demolished during 1937 ..	135
	Number closed and awaiting demolition	70

4. Housing Act, 1935. Overcrowding.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1,007
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	1,007
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	6,057
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.. ..	69
(c)	(1)	Number of cases overcrowding relieved during the year	93
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	650
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	See pages 52-53

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1937.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH
OF BILSTON.

Gentlemen,

Herewith is presented the Report of the Sanitary Inspection of the Borough for the year 1937, being my 25th Annual Report.

Routine Inspections.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 7,045, visits in connection with complaints and general inspections 5,557, inspections in following-up notices and to works in progress 1,488. Details of these inspections are given in Table A.

Complaints.

The total number of complaints received during the year was 1,733, 377 of these related to nuisances or sanitary defects and 1,356 were in connection with stopped drains and choked water closets.

Notices.

The total number of notices issued was 1,192, 1,124 informal notices and 68 Statutory Notices. Details of the Statutory Notices served are given below and particulars of the formal notices served under the Housing Act will be found in the Joint Housing Report.

	Issued	Complied by Council	Complied by Owner	Justices Order	Not Complied
Section 94, Public Health Act, 1875	49	—	49	12	—
Section 36 " "	12	3	9	—	—
Section 75 " 1936	7	—	7	—	—
	68	3	65	12	—

Sanitary Improvements.

The total number of improvements of all kinds made during the year in compliance with notices served was 4,233, and the number of premises affected by these improvements was 1,671. Details are given in Table B.

Housing Inspection.

Details of the work carried out in connection with Housing are given in the Joint Housing Annual Report.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The number of houses at the end of 1937 was 7,493. Water closets are provided for 7,385 of these, but at the remaining 108 houses the sanitary accommodation consists of privies, 93 of these houses are scheduled for demolition and the remaining 15 houses are in positions which do not permit them being drained to the sewer.

At 5,846 houses the sanitary accommodation is private, but at the remaining 1,647 houses the sanitary accommodation is used in common by two or more families.

The total number of privies remaining in the Borough at the end of 1937 was 138, 108 at dwelling houses and 30 at factories. These factories are situate in positions which make it impracticable for them to be drained to the sewer.

Particulars of the progress of conversion of privies to water closets is as follows:—

1913	..	351	1925	..	25
1914	..	522	1926	..	13
1915	..	184	1927	..	5
1916	..	12	1928	..	9
1917	..	9	1929	..	9
1918	..	8	1930	..	51
1919	..	6	1931	..	41
1920	..	19	1932	..	15
1921	..	16	1933	..	13
1922	..	20	1934	..	5
1923	..	33	1935	..	8
1924	..	910	1936	..	2
			1937	..	3
					<hr/>
					2,289
					<hr/>

During the year the men employed by the Corporation have removed obstructions from 1,267 drains and 2,546 water closets. Houses owned by the Corporation, 497 drains and 1,078 water closets; houses owned by private owners, 770 drains and 1,468 water closets. The lack of care and default on the part of the occupiers has been dealt with in previous reports, and it is regretted that there is no improvement in this direction. Many occupiers still fail to exercise care and attention with regard to drainage and sanitary conveniences.

Ash Accommodation.

The number of ashbins in the area is 7,850, and the number of ashpits nine.

The following table shows the number of various types of sanitary conveniences and ash accommodation in 1913 and at the end of 1937.

	Water Closets	Privies	Ashbins	Ashpits
1913	2,900	2,540	900	1,870
1937	7,126	108	7,850	9

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops.

There are three cow sheds in the area and 25 registered milk shops.

The number of visits made to cow sheds was 28, and to milk shops 47. The premises are kept in compliance with the Act and Regulations, but one of the cow sheds is old and worn out and must eventually be demolished.

Nineteen milk sellers who do not reside in the district, retail milk in the Borough.

Factory and Workshops Act.

The visits to workshops numbered 37, and to bakehouses 51. There are fourteen bakehouses, all of which use mechanical power, in the Borough.

The number of workshops on the register is:—

Builders	..	..	..	..	2
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	14
Boot Repairers	..	..	..	..	7
Painters and Decorators	..	..	..	..	4
Dressmakers	..	..	..	..	1
Milliners	..	..	..	..	2
Tailors	..	..	..	..	1
Wheelwrights	..	..	..	..	2
Sheet Metal Workers	..	..	..	..	1
Cabinet Makers	..	..	..	..	2
Sugar Boiling..	..	..	..	..	1
Stonemasons	..	..	..	..	2
Pattern Makers	..	..	..	..	1
Harness Repairers	..	..	..	..	1

Common Lodging Houses.

There are three common lodging houses in the area and these have been visited on 55 occasions. The lodging house keepers comply with the Bye-Laws, but two of the buildings are old and worn out and their general condition is such that it is impossible to keep them up to the desired standard. Owing to the acute shortage of houses the lodging houses are used to a great extent as permanent dwellings and to-day there are only a few casual visitors staying at these houses.

Canal Boats Acts and Regulations.

The canal has been visited on 57 occasions for the purpose of canal boat inspection, but boats have not been met with on any occasion.

Caravans.

A great deal of trouble has been experienced during the year

from the nuisance caused by caravans visiting the district. In some cases these caravans draw on to unenclosed land without the permission from the owners, but in other cases the owners give permission to the occupiers of the caravans to come on to the land and charge them a weekly rental of 2/6 to 3/- per week.

In those cases where the land is without proper sanitary ammenities, action is taken under the Public Health Act. During the year court proceedings were taken against three owners and twelve occupiers of caravans to abate the nuisance and Justices' Orders were obtained in each case.

The total number of caravans removed from the district during 1937 was 131.

Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

Enquiries were made in connection with 86 cases of infectious disease and 62 houses were disinfected.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

The number of houses found to be infested with bed bugs was 24; Council houses 11, other houses 13. All these houses were disinfested.

Methods employed for treating infested houses.

Where Council houses are found to be infested, the skirting boards and picture rails are removed and the rooms are then sprayed with an insectide and fumigated with Sulphur Dioxide. Houses other than Council are not dealt with by the Corporation unless the owners make a request for this work to be done. The treatment carried out is similar to that for Council houses and a charge is made to the owners.

Methods employed for ensuring that belongings of tenants are free from vermin for removal to Council houses, furniture and effects are moved by the Council employees in special vans to a disinfecting station in the grounds of the Isolation Hospital. All bedding is removed and passed through a Steam Disinfector. The vans are then sealed and the contents treated with Hydrogen Cyanide. The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

Measures of Supervision or Education of Tenants to prevent Infestation or Re-infestation after Cleansing.

It is impossible to undertake any work in this direction and the services of a full time official would be required for the work.

Shops Act, 1934.

Little action has been taken during the year under the provision of the Shops Act relating to ventilation, temperature of shops, and sanitary conveniences.

The large amount of time which has to be given to housing inspections, slum clearance and the removal of tenants has made it impossible to deal properly with the provisions of the Shops Act.

Meat and Food Inspection.

The number of private slaughter houses in the Borough is 14, ten registered and four licensed. The slaughter houses are situated in various parts of the district. Most of the registered slaughter houses are in confined areas and owing to the age and general structure of the buildings, and to the increased business being carried on, are now unsuitable for the purpose of carrying out regular slaughter.

Slaughtering takes place at one or more of the slaughter houses on each of the seven days of the week at varying times between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. The number of animals of all kinds killed weekly varies from 1,200 to 1,700 and it is impossible to examine all carcasses of animals killed in the Borough.

The number of visits made to slaughter houses for the purpose of meat inspection during the year was 978, and the total number of carcasses examined was 14,214. The estimated number of animals of all kinds slaughtered during the year was 66,300, so that the actual animals inspected were less than 22% of the number slaughtered.

The number of visits made to meat shops was 265, and the Market Hall was visited on each occasion when opened.

Details of the carcasses inspected and the amount of unsound food destroyed are given below:—

Carcases and Organs examined.

Beasts	768
Sheep	1,605
Pigs	11,776
Calves	65

14,214

Carcases with All Organs Condemned as Totally Unfit for Human Consumption.

	Tuberculosis	Accident	Inflam'tory Diseases	Parasitic Diseases	Other Diseases
Beasts	3	—	—	—	—
Sheep	—	—	3	—	—
Pigs	2	20	—	—	7

Carcases of which Some Part or Organ was Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption.

	Heads	Tongues	Lungs	Livers	Stomachs	Kidneys	Hearts	Spleens	Udders	Mesenteries	Intestines	Uteri	Parts of Carcases
Tuberculosis.													
Beasts	11	11	42	10	3	6	6	1	1	7	7	1	7
Pigs	737	737	442	442	1	2	442	1	—	1	1	—	8
Inflammatory Diseases.													
Beasts	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Pigs	—	—	45	38	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Diseases.													
Beasts	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	—	—	38	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bacterial Diseases.													
Beasts	—	—	2	16	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Accident.													
Pigs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Beast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) approximate	2,700	—	600	10,600	52,400
Number inspected	350	418	65	1,605	11,776
All diseases except Tuberculosis: Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	3	27
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	22	—	39	103
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	3.43%	5.26%	—	2.62%	1.1%
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses con- demned	2	1	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	32	—	—	843
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.43%	7.89%	—	—	7.18%

Other Foods Destroyed as being Unfit.

Fish	84 lbs.
Sprouts	400 lbs.

Food Destroyed during 1937.

The total weight of food destroyed during the year was 12 tons, 1 cwt., 94 lbs. This figure is for food surrendered for inspection and does not include any unsound food taken to the controlled tip by traders.

Summary of Food Destroyed.

Meat	26,557 lbs.
Fish	84 lbs.
Other foods	400 lbs.

Removal of House Refuse and Trade Refuse.

The following particulars are for the twelve months, 1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938.

Collection.

Approximately 80% of the refuse is collected by motor vehicles and 20% by horse-drawn vehicles. The number of loads of house and trade refuse collected was 8,744; 5572 motor loads and 3,172 cart loads.

The estimated weight of dry refuse collected was 9,041 tons, and refuse from privies and cesspools 1,027 tons.

The average weight of house refuse collected daily (365 days to the year) was 27.6 tons. The average weight per house for the year was 1.4 tons and for each person 6.5 cwts.

Disposal.

All dry refuse and trade refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on land at the Lunt, owned by the Corporation. The total amount of refuse disposed during the year was 11,971 loads; 7,355 loads deposited by the Cleansing Department and 4,616 loads brought by traders. All refuse from privies and cesspools is discharged directly into the main sewer at the sewage works.

Costs.

The total expenditure for the year 1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938, was £5,081. The income for the year amounted to £351, giving a total net cost of £4,730. The cost per thousand houses was £614 5s. 7d. (collection £536 17s. 7d., disposal £77 8s. od.). The cost per thousand of the population was £150 12s. 8d. (collection £131 13s. 1d., disposal £18 19s. 7d.).

Details are given in Table C.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

FRED BARNETT.

TABLE A.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE INSPECTIONS, 1937.

Inspections	1,822
Houses inspected	702
Re-inspections	1,162
Shops Act inspections.. .. .	208
Visits to works in progress	254
Visits to slaughter houses	978
Visits to meat shops	265
Drains tested.. .. .	72
Houses disinfected	62
Verminous houses treated	35
Visits to milk shops	47
Visits to cowsheds	28
Visits to workshops	37
Visits to bakehouses	51
Visits to offensive trades	102
Visits to canal	57
Visits to infectious cases	86
Visits to common lodging houses	55
Courts and common yards	992
Smoke observations	30
	<hr/>
	7,045

TABLE B.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Tap provided over sink	26
Water laid on in house	21
New Water Closet in place of privy	3
New Water Closet provided	53
Floor of water closet apartment repaired	19
Walls of water closet apartment repaired	51
Roofs of water closet apartment repaired	52
Proper flush provided to water closet	47
Water closet pedestal repaired	27
New water closet pedestal provided	11
Door of water closet apartment repaired or provided	6
New drain constructed	24
Drain repaired or relaid	104
New gulleys provided	70
Vent shaft provided	11
Vent shaft repaired	1
Intercepting traps fixed	10
New inspection chambers provided	20
Inspection chambers repaired	21
Inspection chambers cover provided or repaired	18
Stoppages removed from drain.. .. .	70
Stoppages removed from water closet	57
Yard paving repaired	60

Proper paving provided	39
Wash-house built	12
New scullery attached to house	22
Wash-house floors repaired	39
Wash-house walls repaired	53
Wash-house roofs repaired	49
Wash-copper repaired or renewed	39
Glazed sink provided	36
Sink waste repaired	3
Stoppage removed from sink waste	1
Bathrooms provided	1
Bathroom, defects remedied	4
New ashbins provided	629
Wood floors repaired	47
Quarry floors repaired	37
Walls, internal brickwork repaired	29
Walls, plaster repaired	93
Walls, cleansed	37
Ceilings plaster repaired	92
Ceilings cleansed	39
Staircase plaster repaired	26
Staircase walls cleansed	25
Stairs repaired	21
Handrails provided	3
New firegrates provided	19
Firegrates or fireplaces repaired	38
Skirting boards repaired	6
Windows, frames repaired	161
Windows, cords provided	48
Windows made to open	18
New window frames provided	46
New doors provided	38
Doors and door frames repaired	118
Food stores provided	9
Food store ventilated	1
Food store cleansed	15
Cellar steps repaired	—
Cellar light repaired	2
Offensive accumulations removed from cellar	6
Cellar cleansed	2
Other internal repairs	3
Walls re-built	10
Walls, brickwork removed and repaired	55
Walls re-pointed	218
Walls treated with impervious material	26
Walls, damp proof courses provided	1
Roofs stripped and re-covered	29
Roofs repaired	280
Roofs, verges and flashings repaired	233
Chimneys rebuilt or repaired	62
Spouting cleaned out or repaired	294
Spouting provided	39
Houses painted	166
Floors, furniture, etc., cleansed	9
Bedding cleansed	11
House generally cleansed	9
Overcrowding abated	3

Yard surfaces cleansed	4
Water closet and approaches cleansed	1
Offensive accumulations removed by occupiers	3
Dirty bins, nuisances abated	2
Slop water, nuisances abated	—
Poultry removed	8
Pigs removed	9
Offensive accumulation removed	10
Offensive trade improvements	—
Workshop, improvements	—
Bakehouses, improvements	2
Meatshops, improvements	—
Milkshop, improvements	—
Slaughterhouses, improvements	—
Miscellaneous	61
Total Premises	1,671
Total Improvements	4,233

TABLE C.
HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Particulars	COLLECTION with Depreciation or Loan Charges		DISPOSAL with Depreciation or Loan Charges		TOTAL with Depreciation or Loan Charges	
	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
Revenue Account.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Expenditure ...	4485	4286	596	596	5081	4882
Gross Income	351	351	—	—	351	351
Nett Cost	4134	3935	596	596	4730	4531
Unit Costs.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross Expenditure per ton	8/10.9	8/6.1	1/2.2	1/2.2	10/1.1	9/8.3
Gross Income per ton	8.3	8.3	—	—	8.3	8.3
Nett Cost per ton ...	8/2.6	7/9.8	1/2.2	1/2.2	9/4.8	9/0.0
Nett Cost per 1000 population	£ s. d. 131 13 1	£ s. d. 125 6 4	£ s. d. 18 19 7	£ s. d. 18 19 7	£ s. d. 150 12 8	£ s. d. 144 5 11
Nett Cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected... ..	£ s. d. 536 17 7	£ s. d. 511 0 9	£ s. d. 77 8 0	£ s. d. 77 8 0	£ s. d. 614 5 7	£ s. d. 588 8 9
Rate Poundage.						
Nett Cost, equivalent rate in the £	8.8d.	8.4d.	1.3d	1.3d.	10.1d.	9.7d.
Percentage of above to total rates in the £	5.6%	5.4%	.8%	.8%	6.4%	6.2%

Total Refuse Collected (in tons)	..	..	..	..	10,068
(Wet Refuse, 1,027 tons. Approx. Cost £378)					
Population, Midsummer of 1937	..	..	..	..	31,400
Area (Statute acres)	..	..	..	..	1,871
Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population, per day	..	..	..	..	17.6
Number of houses and premises	..	..	..	..	7,700
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	£122,059
Product of a 1d. Rate	..	..	..	..	£468
Total Rates in the £	..	..	..	..	13/-
Method of Collection:—	No. of Vehicles		Percentage of Refuse collected		
Horse Vehicles	2		20%		
Motor Vehicles	3		80%		

Method of Disposal (Dry Refuse) 100% Controlled Tipping
Average length of travel to point of disposal 2 miles
No. of employees, other than clerical:—

	Collection	Disposal
Foremen	I	
Others	22	4
Amount of Depreciation on Plant, etc.	..	..
Loan Charges, etc.	..	..
		£150
		£50

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	2	2	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	88	4	—
Workplaces (other than Out-Workers Premises) ..	—	—	—
Total	90	6	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found. (2)	Re-medied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Ins-pector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...				
Want of ventilation ...				
Overcrowding ...				
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other nuisances ...	3	2		
Sanitary accommodation—				
insufficient ...	3	3		
unsuitable or defective ...	1	1		
not separate for sexes ...	1	1		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101) ...				
Other offences ...				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921				
Total ...	8	7	Nil	Nil

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

Section 108.

NATURE OF WORK.	Instances	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wearing Apparel ...			
Making, &c. ...			
Cleaning and washing ...			
Household linen ...			
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...			
Curtains and furniture hangings ...			
Furniture and upholstery ...			
Electro-plate ...			
File making ...			
Brass and brass articles ...			
Fur pulling ...			
Cables and chains ...			
Anchors and Grapnels ...			
Cart gear ...			
Locks, latches and keys ...			
Umbrellas &c. ...			
Artificial flowers ...			
Nets other than wire nets ...			
Tents ...			
Sacks ...			
Racquet and tennis balls ...			
Paper, etc, boxes, paper bags..			
Brush making ...			
Pea Picking ...			
Feather sorting ...			
Carding, &c, of buttons, &c ...			
Stuffed Toys ...			
Basket making ...			
Chocolates and Sweetmeats ...			
Cosaques Christmas crackers			
Christmas Stockings, etc. ...			
Textile weaving ...			
Lampshades			
TOTAL ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

INDEX.

Birth Rate	6 & 12
Cleansing	67 & 70
Death Rate	7 & 12
Drainage and Sewerage	20
Food Inspection	64-67
Health Services	13
Housing	45-58
Infantile Mortality	16 & 17
Infectious Diseases	24-30
Milk Supply	23
Maternity and Child Welfare	14-16, 18
Overcrowding	52-54
Population	5 & 6
Sanitary Accommodation	60
Sanitary Inspector's Report	59
Sanitary Improvements	68
Tuberculosis	29
Vital Statistics	6-8
Water Supply	18-19

BILSTON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

STAFF.

The particulars are given on page 5. The change in personnel during the year is also shown.

CO-ORDINATION.

There is a well maintained close co-operation between the various branches of the Public Health Service.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

A detailed report under this heading will have to be postponed until the re-organisation scheme and new buildings have been completed.

There is no improvement at St. Martin's Schools of the conditions mentioned in previous reports.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Routine inspections were carried out in the three code groups:—

- (a) Entrants during the first year of their school life.
- (b) Children during their eighth year.
- (c) Children during their twelfth year.

Re-examinations are carried out as found necessary. Special examinations are made of children of any age at the request of parents or teachers.

Findings at Medical Inspections.

The following were the defects found during inspection. Under each heading is given the percentage of children examined and found to be suffering from the condition mentioned.

	Total	Percentage
Dirty Heads	119	7.01
Dirty Bodies	87	11.54
Tonsils slightly enlarged	187	11.19
Tonsils much enlarged	95	5.59
Adenoids much enlarged	—	—
Tuberculosis suspected	3	.18
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	.06
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.. ..	—	—
Skin Disease	10	.59
External Eye Disease	6	.35
Defective Vision	186	10.95
Ear Disease and Hearing	15	.88
Dental defects:—		
Less than four teeth decayed	571	33.59
Four or more decayed	275	16.20
Crippling defects	1	.06

Nutrition.

The particulars are given in Table 11B, on page 90.

The Care of Debilitated Children under School Age.

The procedure in operation is the same as reported in previous years.

Uncleanliness.

There is practically no change from last year. Details are given in Group VI on page 96.

Infectious Diseases.

There were epidemics of Chicken Pox and Measles.

A comparison of the figures in known cases of non-notifiable and in all notifiable disease is given below.

NON-NOTIFIABLE			NOTIFIABLE		
	1937	1936		1937	1936
Measles	112	219	Scarlet Fever ..	14	26
Mumps	18	619	Diphtheria ..	14	18
Chicken Pox ..	359	50	Pneumonia ..	17	20
Whooping Cough	38	122	Dysentery ..	22	—
			Cerebro-Spinal		
			Fever ..	1	—

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

A scheme has been formulated with a view to being adopted and carried into effect early in 1938.

Following Up.

The procedure reported in previous years is still in force.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Minor Ailments.

The Clinic at 23 Wellington Road, is open four mornings each week.

Details of the work done during the year are given in the following table.

	Cause of attendance	Cases	No. of attendances	Relv'd or Cured	Still on the books
Boys	Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—
Girls	"	—	—	—	—
Boys	Abscess Eyelids	1	4	1	—
Girls	"	2	7	2	—
Boys	Otorrhoea	4	32	4	—
Girls	"	2	3	2	—
Boys	Ringworm Head	1	5	1	—
Girls	"	2	13	2	—
Boys	" Body	1	5	1	—
Girls	"	4	44	4	—
Boys	Eczema & Scabies	4	17	4	—
Girls	"	10	56	10	—
Boys	Impetigo	59	269	57	2
Girls	"	43	194	43	—
Boys	Miscellaneous	321	1460	319	2
Girls	"	226	1004	221	5
Boys	Photophobia	—	—	—	—
Girls	"	—	—	—	—
Boys	Minor Ear Diseases	19	53	19	—
Girls	"	17	62	17	—
Boys	Minor Skin Diseases	13	68	12	1
Girls	"	14	74	14	—
Boys	Minor Eye Diseases	58	362	58	—
Girls	"	69	468	69	—
Total		870	4200	860	10

Tonsils and Adenoids.

All ear, nose and throat cases requiring special advice are sent to the Honorary Surgeon in attendance at this department of the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, for further examination and operation when required.

118 children were referred to the Specialists.

106 cases were operated upon during 1937.

Tuberculosis.

These cases are seen by the Tuberculosis Officer, Bell Street, Wolverhampton.

Defective Vision.

Mr. H. Campbell Orr, the Ophthalmic Surgeon deals with all eye cases. His report is as follows:—

It is pleasing to note the large numbers of parents who accompany their children to the Clinic for examination and I also wish to express my thanks to the members of the teaching profession for their co-operation. The numbers continue to be approximately the same as in previous years but the number of squints under treatment is less than last year. Twenty-two children who have been wearing glasses no longer require them and in twenty-one cases no glasses were ordered. Orthoptic treatment is being continued in every case which is likely to receive benefit from it.

The work of the Optician has been satisfactory and the standard of the frames and lenses has been well maintained. Arrangements have been made so that any whose glasses are bent or damaged in any way can attend the Clinic for repairs and adjustments to be carried out. It is hoped that more advantage will be taken of this opportunity.

The following table shows the results:—

Squint Operation performed	..	..	5
Orthoptic treatment carried out	..	..	20
Waiting list—Orthoptic treatment	..	..	8

			Boys	Girls
Hypermetropia .. ..	..	..	24	19
Hypermetropic astigmatism ..	..	..	160	143
Myopia .. ..	..	..	15	12
Myopic astigmatism .. ..	..	..	24	36
Mixed astigmatism .. ..	..	..	5	6
Concomitant Strabismus ..	..	..	55	45
Nebulae .. ..	..	..	1	1
Choroiditis .. ..	..	..	3	3
No glasses ordered .. ..	..	..	26	17
Albino .. ..	..	..	1	1
Cataract .. ..	..	..	—	1
Amblyopia .. ..	..	..	5	3
Conjunctivitis .. ..	..	..	—	1
Coloboma .. ..	..	..	—	1
Phlyctenules .. ..	..	..	—	1
Nystagmus .. ..	..	..	2	2
Ptosis .. ..	..	..	1	—
Secondary optic atrophy ..	..	..	2	—
Microphthalmos .. ..	..	..	1	—
				Total
Cases examined .. ..	..	..	255	232
Additional cases .. ..	..	220		487
Secondary cases .. ..	..	492		
Squints .. ..	..	100		
		GRAND TOTAL	..	1,206

Ear Diseases and Hearing.

The minor ear defects treated at the School Clinic were 36. Major ear defects are referred to the Aural Surgeons at the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton.

Dental Defects.

The School Dental Service complies with the conditions of a satisfactory scheme and so no restrictions have been found necessary in its work.

The report of the School Dental Surgeon, Mr. Gerald Griffith, is given below.

DENTAL REPORT, 1937.

During the year 5,439 children were inspected. Of this number 656 or 13.7 per cent. did not require treatment. Of 4,786 children who required treatment 1,940 or 40.5 per cent. were actually treated.

The general improvement in the dental conditions is shown by the fact that the proportion of permanent fillings to extractions is now seven to one in comparison to three to one in 1936, and that special attendances, i.e., toothache, has dropped from approximately 800 cases to 68 cases.

The number of children treated shows a drop on the previous year, mainly occurring in the first three months of the year and on which a special report was made. I am pleased to report that the measures taken, appear to have checked this decline and that attendances returned to a normal figure during the remainder of the year.

The tendency to ignore all dental symptoms except pain is still a great obstacle and it is most difficult to make any contact with this band of what might be termed "permanent refusals" until pain actually develops. The trouble is not so much an objection to treatment, but a "can't be bothered" attitude. Of 1,145 parents asked to attend, 469 attended. Of this number 287 afterwards attended for treatment and 40 produced evidence that they had had private treatment.

I hope to make some effect on the careless parents by means of propaganda and the use of forms for parental signature.

Extractions of temporary teeth remain at a high figure. The majority of these teeth are removed from children of five and six years old. It is frequently necessary to extract six to twelve teeth from children of this age.

Such extensive caries in these children indicates the necessity for some scheme of treatment for the pre-school child.

Several visits are necessary to complete the treatment in these cases. It would be a real kindness to these children if an anaesthetist were provided, thereby enabling the operation to be completed at one visit. It would also help attendances in that a child who has had two rather extensive operations under a local anaesthetic is inclined to be

rather nervous of future visits.

Only one orthodontic case was treated during this year. Actually the need was present in many cases, but because this treatment requires their whole-hearted co-operation, it is better not to start it, unless the parent expresses a very genuine desire for treatment.

During the year an interesting experiment has been started in Stonefield Infants' School. The children in the nursery class have been provided with a goblet and toothbrush and hold a tooth cleaning parade every day. Miss Shackleton informs me that the parents have become really interested and hope that the good habit, inculcated at this early age, will persist through life.

The Ivory Castle League has grown rapidly during the year. I would like to thank the teachers who have introduced and developed this league, as apart from the enormous amount of good done by the regular cleansing of the teeth and development of "tooth consciousness" it makes the work of the dentist very much easier and more pleasant.

In conclusion I would like to thank the School Medical Officer, the Head Teachers and my assistant Miss Wynn for all the help so freely given to me during the year.

OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

Annual School Outings are arranged for many schools. The School Camp at Wombourne is still supported by voluntary contributions.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The part time organisers of physical training, Miss N. E. David for the girls, and Mr. J. Milne for the boys, supervise this work in all schools in this Borough.

Baths.

The Corporation's Swimming Baths are used by the schools for swimming instruction to the older children. The building of new Baths is under consideration.

Sports.

All schools take a keen interest in football, cricket, netball and field sports.

Still more space is being provided for the playing of games.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

Free milk meals are supplied by the Education Authority. These are given only on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer to the children of poor parents.

Bottles containing $\frac{1}{3}$ pint Grade "A" Pasteurised milk at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a bottle are provided, except at one school where a malted milk is the provision still made.

Co-operation of Parents and Teachers.

1,697 children were examined at routine inspections. 703 parents attended at these inspections.

The Head Teachers and their Staffs take every interest in medical and cleanliness inspections and give every assistance to the Medical Officer and the Nurses.

Co-operation of School Attendance Officer.

There is a very close touch kept between these two departments.

Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

The Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. (Mr. Freeman) has again given invaluable assistance during the year.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

The particulars with regard to these children are given in Table III.

The Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare have again undertaken the home visiting of, and preparation of reports on, children brought to their notice.

Miss Tosh, Organising Secretary, has furnished the following report:—

STAFFORDSHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL WELFARE.

REPORT ON WORK CARRIED OUT FOR BILSTON EDUCATION COMMITTEE DURING 1937.

I have pleasure in reporting that a further year of work has been carried out by the Association for the feeble-minded children for whom the Bilston Education Committee is responsible.

During the year there have been 32 children on our books, of these five were first referred in 1937. One boy is receiving training in a residential special school. Four children became sixteen during the year and passed from the responsibility of the Committee, of these two girls are at work, one girl is receiving training at the Bilston Occupation Centre, and one became ill and had to be admitted to a mental hospital. Over 80 visits have been paid to the children's homes, and many interviews held on their behalf.

Home visiting is the most effective method of keeping in touch with these children, for the social worker can prove a valuable link between the child and his parents, and between the child and his training, which is continued until the age of sixteen years, and beyond to the period of adolescence when a young person is placed by the necessity of new emotional adjustments as well as environmental ones. That he may be ready to face these easily it is of supreme importance that in his school days he should have understanding and sympathy and all the facilities for development of his inborn capacities, which will enable him to adjust himself to the complex surroundings of an ordinary home environment. It may be that the Visitor has to relieve the family's disappointment which arises from the fact of defect, so often leading to tension in the home and an oppressive sense of inadequacy in the defective. Get the defective into an atmosphere of busy activity and competition with his fellows in constructive work, and he will become a different being, as he develops a sense of individuality and power and will be no longer a nuisance to himself and others, but a happy child growing daily in concentration, thoughtfulness, and practical usefulness, as eager as any normal child to make progress.

Eleven children under supervision for the Committee attend the Bilston Centre, and it is good to hear the parents say how greatly their children have improved under the specialised training there

given by Miss Parry and her assistants. We have had children at the Centre, for whom no one had a good word to say, who have adjusted themselves at once to the spirit of discipline, activity and good behaviour which is obtained there.

The Bilston Centre Committee made possible again this year the week's Summer Camp holiday on Biddulph Moor by collecting the money needed to meet the cost in addition to the parents' contribution. The Association is sincerely indebted to the Bilston Education Committee for their support of the Camp, which not only gave the children the joy of months of happy anticipation, followed by the realisation of a week of delight in the beautiful surroundings of Biddulph Moor, but also a valuable week of training in habits of cleanliness, industry and happy fellowship with others in an atmosphere of such serenity that behaviour troubles disappeared. Nine children under supervision for the Committee attended the Camp.

The Centre which is organised for the teaching of low grade defective children has proved the real worth of specialised training, and it is encouraging to know that efforts are being made through a special class to meet the needs of some of the feeble-minded and backward girls also in the area. Those who have the welfare of young children at heart, cannot however help being deeply concerned for the children and young people who are finding their way so constantly into the children's courts, and who are found to be amongst the retarded group. Economy we know lies in securing preventive measures, and the Board of Education's pamphlet 112 published this year will be welcomed by all those who have always realised the difficulties which the dull children are faced with in their home and school environment. The seriousness of the problem is indicated by a survey of a whole school population showing that it has been estimated that 15% of the children who will be the citizens of tomorrow are in the dull group, and therefore how necessary it is in the first instant for Education Authorities by means of such surveys to ascertain the extent of the problem in each area so that plans may be made for special training for these children. The use of standardised intelligence tests to assess the children's mental ages are discussed and the importance of diagnosis leading on to the provision of special classes and the training of teachers who have desire to help these children. We were glad to be able to be of some assistance in the individual testing of several problem children this year, which it is hoped may result in constructive efforts to solve their difficulties. Apart from the 15% of the school population which may be found in the dull group are the 1% of feeble-minded children at present in our Elementary Schools, for whom special training is essential if they are to have a fair start in life. It is hoped that the

need of a Child Guidance Clinic in Staffordshire will be realised and established as another bulwark for prevention of much individual suffering and social disaster.

The Association would like to express its appreciation of the privilege of helping in some measure in the task of diagnosis training and supervision of mental defectives in the area, and the privilege of co-operating with the Bilston Education Committee in helping to give the defective his place in society.

F. H. TOSH,

21st February, 1938.

Organising Secretary.

TABLE C.

Summary of Children not in School.

	Town Hall	New Town	High Town	Etting- shall	Brad- ley	Total
Consumptives	—	3	1	—	2	6
Mentally Defectives	2	2	—	—	—	4
Cripples	—	1	1	—	—	2
Delicate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Trouble	—	2	—	2	—	4
Attending Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blind	1	—	—	—	—	1
Deaf and Dumb	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	8	2	2	2	17

SECONDARY AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

There is no change under this heading.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS AND CHILDREN.

Bye-laws affecting the employment of children are in force.

22 children were examined during the year,
17 boys. 5 girls.

All were granted licences to sell newspapers.

The School Medical Officer is a co-opted member of the Juvenile Employment Committee in an advisory capacity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Total School Accommodation	6,308
Average Number on School Register	5,769
Cost of Medical Inspection and Treatment	£3,864/10/2
	s. d.
Cost per child	13/4.79

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

in the year ended December 31st, 1937.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups

Entrants	444
Second Age Group	628
Third Age Group	625
Total ..	<u>1,697</u>

Number of other Routine Inspections Nil.

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	44
Number of re-Inspections	121
Total ..	<u>165</u>

C.—Children found to Require Treatment.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental diseases):—

Group (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For all other con- ditions recorded in Table II A (3)	Total (4)
Entrants	2	19	21
Second Age Group	97	47	135
Third Age Group	85	40	117
Total (Prescribed Groups)	184	106	273
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	184	106	273

TABLE II A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS
found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st Dec., 1937.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp				
	(2) " Body				
	(3) Scabies				
	(4) Impetigo		1		
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	3	6		
	TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5)	3	7		
Eye	(6) Blepharitis	1	2		
	(7) Conjunctivitis	1			
	(8) Keratitis		1		
	(9) Corneal Opacities				
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)		1		
	TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10)	2	4		
	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	184		3	
	(12) Squint	33	4		
Ear	(13) Defective Hearing	1		1	
	(14) Otitis Media	13	1	2	
	(15) Other Ear Diseases				
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsilitis only	95	187	14	
	(17) Adenoids only				
	(18) Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids				
	(19) Other Conditions		74	8	
	(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)		1		
	(21) Defective Speech		4		
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—				
	(22) Organic		12		1
	(23) Functional		33		
	(24) Anaemia				

TABLE II.—continued.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Lungs	{ (25) Bronchitis				
	(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases				
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :				
	(27) Definite	1			
	(28) Suspected	3		1	1
	Non-Pulmonary :				
	(29) Glands				
	(30) Bones and Joints				
	(31) Skin				
	(32) Other Forms				
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)					
Nervous System	{ (33) Epilepsy				
	(34) Chorea				
	(35) Other Conditions				
Deformities	{ (36) Rickets				
	(37) Spinal Curvature				
	(38) Other Forms	1			1
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)			134	3	9
TOTAL		336	461	32	12

TABLE II B.

**B. Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during
the Year in the Routine Age Groups.**

AGE- GROUPS	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	444	38	8.56	399	89.86	7	1.58	—	—
Second age-group	628	48	7.64	544	86.62	36	5.73	—	—
Third age-group	625	52	8.32	570	91.2	3	.48	—	—
Other routine inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1697	138	8.19	1513	89.69	46	2.71	—	—

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

BLIND CHILDREN.				
At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	—

PARTIALLY BLIND CHILDREN.					
At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—

DEAF CHILDREN.				
At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
2	—	—	—	2

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.					
At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.				
Feeble-minded Children.				
At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
1	7	—	7	15

TABLE III.—continued.

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.					
Children Suffering from Severe Epilepsy.					
At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total	
—	—	—	—	—	
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.					
A.— <i>Tuberculosis Children.</i>					
I.—Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, (including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).					
At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total	
—	9	3	7	19	
II.—Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.					
At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total	
—	5	1	2	8	
B.— <i>Delicate Children.</i>					
At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total	
—	—	—	1	1	
C.— <i>Crippled Children.</i>					
At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total	
—	10	—	2	12	
D.— <i>Children with Heart Disease.</i>					
At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total	
—	4	—	4	8	
CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.					
Blindness (excluding partially sighted children). Deafness (excluding partially deaf children). Mental Defect (Feeble-minded). Severe Epilepsy. Active Tuberculosis. Crippling. Heart Disease.					
Combination of Defect	At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Blind and Mentally Defective	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE IV.
Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st Dec., 1937.
TREATMENT TABLE.

Group I. Minor Ailments (excluding uncleanness, for which see Group VI).

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Skin:—			
Ringworm, scalp	3	—	3
Ringworm, body	5	—	5
Scabies	14	—	14
Impetigo	102	—	102
Other skin diseases	27	—	27
Minor Eye Defects	127	—	127
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)			
Minor Ear Defects	36	—	36
Miscellaneous	547	—	547
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total	861	—	861

Group II. Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments. Group I).

Defect or Disease. (1)	No. of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Submitted to refraction by Private Practitioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (3)	Other wise. (4)	Total (5)
Errors of Refraction (in- cluding squint). (Opera- tions for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report)	494	5	—	499
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)				
Total	494	5	—	499

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—
 (a) Under the Authority's Scheme 422
 (b) Otherwise 5

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:—
 (a) Under the Authority's Scheme 422
 (b) Otherwise 5
 Total .. 427

Group III. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects.													
Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(1)				(2)				(3)					
i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv		
1	1	94	4	—	—	6	1	1	1	100	4	—	106

i, Tonsils only. ii, Adenoids only. iii, Tonsils and adenoids.
 iv, Other defects of the nose and throat.

Group IV. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

Number of children treated	Under the Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

Group V. Dental Defects.

(1) Number of children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:

					Aged	
					5	553
					6	575
					7	578
					8	599
					9	609
					10	574
					11	589
					12	579
					13	602
					14	113
					Total	5371
Specials	..	..	..	..	..	68
					Grand Total	5439
(b) Found to require treatment	..	..	..	..		4786
(c) Actually treated	..	..	..	..		1940
(2) Half-days devoted to:—	Inspection	..	..	..		38
	Treatment	..	..	..		300
					Total	338
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..				2752
(4) Fillings:—	Permanent teeth	..	..	..		2981
	Temporary teeth	..	..	..		63
					Total	3044
(5) Extractions:—	Permanent teeth	..	..	..		391
	Temporary teeth	..	..	..		2106
					Total	2497
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	..					—

(7) Other Operations:—	Permanent teeth	302
	Temporary Teeth	97
Total		<u>399</u>

Group VI. Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

- (1) Average number of visits per school made during the year
by School Nurses 7
- (2) Total number of examinations of children in the schools
by the School Nurses 13870
- (3) Number of individual children found unclean 514
- (4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made
by the Local Education Authority Nil
- (5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—
 - (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 Nil
 - (b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws 39

INDEX.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children	83
Co-ordination	76
Debilitated Children	77
Defective Vision	79
Dental Defects	80
Employment of Young Persons and Children	86
Immunisation	78
Infectious diseases	77
Medical Inspection	76
Medical Treatment	78
Nutrition	77
Open air Education	82
Physical Training	82
Provision of Meals	83
School Hygiene	76
Staff	5
Statistical Tables	87

