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BOROUGH OF BILSTON



REPORT

ON THE

Public Health Services

FOR THE YEAR 1938

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

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer

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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 1938.

This is my Ninth Annual Report.

The epidemic of Dysentery, which I reported on in 1937, abated early in 1938. There were only five more cases notified during the period under review.

The number of deaths of infants under one year was 51, and of these 30 died during the first four weeks of life. The certified causes of death of these 30 was:—22 Premature Births, 3 from Congenital Malformation, 2 from Pneumonia and 3 from Other Defined Diseases. (See Table VIII on page 18.)

This, to my mind, clearly shows the great need for ante-natal care and supervision for all women during the whole period of pregnancy.

The appointment of Dr. Jane A. N. Nagle as a part-time Assistant in charge of the Ante-Natal Clinics promises greater improvements in the future, as she is in close touch with the Women's Hospital, Wolverhampton, being the Resident Registrar at that Institution. The attendance of the salaried Midwives with their cases at the Ante-Natal Clinics should also help in reducing the number of neo-natal deaths.

The indiscriminate use of contraceptives and particularly of abortifacients are factors which also have to be considered.

Birth control on purely medical grounds and under trained medical supervision is not in question.

There is an urgent need for an improvement in the housing conditions in this area. The clearance of slums and the abatement of overcrowding will have to be dealt with much more quickly to make any real impression in the improvement of the health of the whole population.

How can one try to preach and inculcate the necessary standards of life and of healthy living when the conditions under which so many live still leaves so much to be desired?

There are approximately 1,200 houses unfit for human habitation and fit only for demolition. This number will increase unless immediate steps are taken to deal with them.

I would like further to stress the figures given on page 56, under the heading of Slum Clearance, particularly where it says that the number of houses which should have been demolished by the end of 1938 was 1,753, but only 471 of these were demolished by the end of 1938. That leaves 1,282 which have not yet been dealt with under the slum clearance programme.

The attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres were well maintained.

The work of the School Medical Service is given in the latter part of this Report.

The only matter which calls for special attention is the introduction of a scheme for immunisation against Diphtheria. The work under this heading is shown on pages 45 and 82.

Air Raid Precautions work has been responsible for a good deal of interference with and delay in the routine work of this department in all its branches, as it has affected all the members of the staff since September.

The Health and Milk Week held in March was a great success judging from the numbers who attended the lectures and exhibition. The programme is given on page 50.

It has been a great and sincere pleasure to me to have the willing help of Alderman W. M. Hughes, J.P., as Chairman of the Education and also of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, and of

Alderman J. T. Baker, J.P., as Chairman of the Health Committee, and of Councillor R. Abbott, C.C., as Chairman of the School Medical Service.

I wish to convey my profound and grateful thanks to Councillor J. Wells, who retired from public service and private medical practice in this town, for all the assistance which he was ever ready to render me. I wish him all happiness and health in his retirement.

I wish to express my regret at the retirement of Miss M. Parker as School Nurse, and all my staff as well as myself hope she enjoys well-earned comfort and happiness for many years to come.

I take this opportunity of thanking you, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the courtesy and consideration which you have always shown me during the year.

I extend my thanks once more to 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 valued help and co-operation.

My grateful thanks I express to Mr. Barnett, and all the other members of my Staff, for their loyalty and help during a very trying and busy year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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., (Cantab.), L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.,
D.P.H. (Camb.).

PART-TIME OFFICER (MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE):

JANE A. N. NAGLE, M.B., B.Ch.
(Appointed 6th May, 1938, for Ante-Natal work.)

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 D. M. Binns (Resigned 22nd September, 1938).

Miss E. Richards.

Miss A. Whittingham (Appointed 10th October, 1938, from the Maternity and Child Welfare Staff).

Miss M. J. Corbett (Appointed 10th October, 1938).

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.,
(Resigned 31st December, 1938).

*Miss O. Hill, Trained Nurse, S.R.N., C.M.B.

DENTAL ATTENDANT:

*Miss K. N. Wynn (Resigned 10th December, 1938).

*Miss E. M. Williams (Appointed 6th December, 1938).

CLERK:

*Miss E. J. Beddows.

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 the Public Health Act or Exchequer Grant.

BOROUGH OF BILSTON.

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

1938 Estimated figure of Registrar General for midyear ... *31,430

*This figure is supplied by the Registrar General and is 30 more than the figure supplied for the year, 1937. During 1938 the increase in population, births over deaths, was 257.

The figure 31,430 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 1938 | .. | | 7,606 |
| Rateable value of the District | .. | .. | .. | £124,827 |
| Sum represented by a penny rate | .. | .. | .. | £475 |
| Total Rate in the Pound | .. | .. | .. | 13/4 |
| 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.

The number of unemployed during 1938 was nearly twice the number as in 1937. It appears that 1937 was an exceptionally good year for employment.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

| | Total | M. | F. | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Live Births | (Legitimate) 625 | 318 | 307 | Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 20.3 |
| | (Illegitimate) 14 | 7 | 7 | |
| Still Births | 23 | 15 | 8 | Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) Births 34.7 |

| | | | | |
|--------|-------|-----|-----|---|
| | Total | M. | F. | |
| Deaths | 382 | 189 | 193 | Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 12.1 |
| | | | | The Areal Comparability Factor (A.C.F.) is 1.22 |
| | | | | The Corrected Death Rate is $12.1 \times 1.22 = 14.76$ |

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—

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

| | Deaths | Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births |
|------------------------|--------|--|
| Puerperal Sepsis | — | — |
| Other Puerperal Causes | 1 | 1.5 |
| Total | 1 | 1.5 |

Death Rate of infants under one year of age:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| All infants per 1,000 live births | 79 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .. | 81 |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. | Nil |
| Deaths from Cancer (all ages) | 38 |
| „ „ Measles (all ages) | — |
| „ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) | — |
| „ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) | 3 |

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The total number of live births for the year was 639, 325 males and 314 females. The number of still births was 23, 15 males and 8 females. The number of illegitimate births was 14, 7 males and 7 females. The illegitimate births were approximately 2% of the total live births.

The total number of live and still births, 662, is 32 more than last year.

The birth rate for the year is 20.3 per 1,000 of the population, being 1.1 higher than last year and 5.2 greater than for England and Wales. The still births, 23, gives a birth rate of 0.8 per 1,000 of the population, and the illegitimate births, 14, 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 | 86 | 79 | 165 |
| High Town | 35 | 27 | 62 |
| New Town | 75 | 78 | 153 |
| Ettingshall | 56 | 50 | 106 |
| Bradley | 58 | 60 | 118 |
| Out of District | 15 | 20 | 35 |
| Total | 325 | 314 | 639 |

TABLE II.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Birth Rate per 1,000. |
|------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------------|
| 1938 | 325 | 314 | 639 | 20.3 |
| 1937 | 309 | 293 | 602 | 19.2 |
| 1936 | 329 | 288 | 617 | 19.5 |
| 1935 | 296 | 298 | 594 | 18.7 |
| 1934 | 325 | 305 | 630 | 19.9 |

Deaths.

The total number of deaths for the year was 382, 189 males and 193 females. Of these 156, 90 males and 66 females, occurred outside the area. The deaths are 9 less than last year.

The crude death rate for the year is 12.1 per thousand of the population, but with the comparability factor (1.22) supplied by the Registrar General, the corrected death rate is 14.76 per thousand of the population. The death rate is 2.16 more than last year and 3.16 greater than that for England and Wales. The death rate for England and Wales for 1938 is 11.6 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 | 33 | 42 | 75 |
| High Town | 26 | 22 | 48 |
| New Town | 55 | 56 | 111 |
| Ettingshall | 37 | 43 | 80 |
| Bradley | 38 | 30 | 68 |
| Total | 189 | 193 | 382 |

TABLE IV.

| | Deaths. | | | Death Rate per 1,000. |
|------|---------|----------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1938 | 189 | 193 | 382 | 14.76 |
| 1937 | 206 | 185 | 391 | 15.00 |
| 1936 | 166 | 160 | 326 | 12.60 |
| 1935 | 209 | 117 | 382 | 14.71 |
| 1934 | 188 | 161 | 349 | 11.06 |

TABLE V.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|-----|
| Under 1 year | | | | 51 |
| 1 to 2 years | | | | 3 |
| 2 to 5 " | | | | 6 |
| 5 to 15 " | | | | 13 |
| 15 to 25 " | | | | 21 |
| 25 to 45 " | | | | 37 |
| 45 to 65 " | | | | 104 |
| 65 to 80 " | | | | 107 |
| 80 years and upwards | | | | 40 |
| Total | | | | 382 |

Table V shows that 54 deaths or 14% of the total deaths occurred among children under two years of age and 147 or 38% among persons of 65 years of age and upwards. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age was 40.

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 | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria | 1 | — | 1 |
| Influenza | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | — | 1 | 1 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | — | — | — |
| Tuberculosis of Respiratory System | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Syphilis | 1 | — | 1 |
| General Paralysis of the Insane | | | |
| Tabes, Dorsalis | 1 | — | 1 |
| Cancer, Malignant Disease | 22 | 16 | 38 |
| Diabetes | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. | 11 | 17 | 28 |
| Heart Disease | 36 | 46 | 82 |
| Aneurysm | — | — | — |
| Other Circulatory Diseases | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Bronchitis | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | 19 | 11 | 30 |
| Other Respiratory Diseases | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Peptic Ulcer | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) | 3 | — | 3 |
| Appendicitis | — | — | — |
| Cirrhosis of Liver | 1 | — | 1 |
| Other Diseases of Liver, etc. | — | — | — |
| Other Digestive Diseases | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Acute and Chronic Nephritis | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Puerperal Sepsis | — | — | — |
| Other Puerperal Causes | — | 1 | 1 |
| Congenital Debility, Premature | | | |
| Birth, Malformation, etc. | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| Senility | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| Suicide | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Other Violence | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Other Defined Causes | 13 | 22 | 35 |
| Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown | — | — | — |
| Totals | 189 | 193 | 382 |

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 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 20.3 |
| Still | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.60 | 0.8 |
| Deaths: | | | | |
| All causes | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 14.76 |
| Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Smallpox | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Measles | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Scarlet Fever | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Whooping Cough | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| Diphtheria | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.03 |
| Influenza | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.19 |
| Rates per 1,000 Live Births | | | | |
| Deaths under 1 year of age | 53 | 57 | 51 | 79 |
| Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age | 5.5 | 7.8 | 3.6 | 4.6 |
| Rates per 1,000 Population | | | | |
| Notifications: | | | | |
| Smallpox | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Scarlet Fever | 2.41 | 2.6 | 2.58 | 3.1 |
| Diphtheria | 1.58 | 1.85 | 1.53 | 1.94 |
| Enteric Fever | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| Erysipelas | 0.40 | 0.46 | 0.39 | 0.31 |
| Pneumonia | 1.10 | 1.28 | 0.98 | 2.20 |
| Rates per 1,000 Births | | | | |
| Puerperal Fever Puerperal Pyrexia } | 14.42 | 18.08 | 12.51 | 6.3 |

Deaths from Measles.

There were no deaths from Measles during the year.

Deaths from Whooping Cough.

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough.

Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age.

These numbered 3 (3 males), a rate of 4.6 per 1,000 live births.

Cancer and Malignant Diseases.

Deaths from these causes numbered 38 (22 males, 16 females), a rate of 1.2 per 1,000 of the population or approximately 10% of the total deaths.

Deaths from Diseases of the respiratory system.

The deaths from Tuberculosis numbered 20 (11 males, 9 females), or approximately 5% of the total deaths.

The deaths from Bronchitis numbered 19 (10 males, 9 females), or approximately 5% of the total deaths.

The deaths from Pneumonia numbered 30 (19 males, 11 females), or approximately 8% of the total deaths.

The deaths from other respiratory diseases numbered 4 (1 male, 3 females).

The total deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 83, giving a rate of 2.6 per 1,000 of the population and being approximately 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 have 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 in 1937 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.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Pyrexia.

There was one death from other puerperal causes. The certified cause given was Puerperal Eclampsia Parturition.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Doctor J. A. N. Nagle, the senior resident Medical Officer of the Women's Hospital, Wolverhampton, was appointed on the 6th May, 1938, to conduct these clinics. From 6th May to 31st August these were held fortnightly, but as the numbers increased it was found necessary to hold them weekly.

All the salaried midwives attend with their own cases.

A Health Visitor and clerk assist at each session.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits are sold at cost price.

The attendances for 1938 were 665, as compared with 107 for 1937, 166 for 1936, 182 for 1935, 176 for 1934, 180 for 1933. 282 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, 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 | 1,394 |
| Chapel Street | 531 |

Children Act, 1908.

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

Boarded-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 Protection Visitors.

Welfare Centres.

There are two Welfare Centres, one at 23 Wellington Road, and 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 23 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 | 3,429 | 1,708 | 5,137 |
| Babies | 2,247 | 1,295 | 3,542 |
| Toddlers | 1,394 | 531 | 1,925 |
| | | Babies | Toddlers |
| The total number of new cases were: | | 264 | 55 |

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 51, giving an infantile mortality rate of 79 per 1,000 births. The rate for the year 1937 was 68, and the rate for England and Wales for 1937 was 58. The rate for England and Wales for 1938 was 53.

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

The causes of death were Diphtheria 1, Enteritis 3, Other Tubercular Diseases 3, Congenital Malformation 5, Premature Birth 22, Pneumonia 10, other defined diseases 7.

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 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diarrhoea | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Enteritis | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — |
| Other Tubercular Diseases | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — |
| Congenital Malformation | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Premature Birth | 22 | 18 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Syphilis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rickets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gastritis | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Bronchitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia | 10 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — |
| Suffocation, overlying | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Convulsions | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other defined diseases | 7 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| TOTAL | 51 | 24 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 8 | — |

TABLE IX

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Town Hall | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| High Town | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| New Town | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Ettingshall | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Bradley | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 28 | 23 | 51 |

TABLE X

England and Wales.

Bilston.

| Year. | Birth Rate. | Infant Mortality Rate. | Birth Rate. | Infant Mortality Rate. |
|-------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1938 | 15.1 | 53 | 20.3 | 79 |
| 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 |

Maternal Mortality Rates.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis. There was one death from other Puerperal Causes, giving a rate of 1.5 per 1,000 total live and still births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales were Puerperal Sepsis 0.86, other Puerperal diseases 2.11, total rate per 1,000 births 2.97.

Visits made by the Health Visitors were as follows:—

| To Children | | Over 1 year | Ante-Natal |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Under 1 year | | | |
| Primary | Secondary | | |
| 615 | 2,199 | 4,957 | 316 |

Conditions found:—

| Breast fed | Breast & Bottle fed | Bottle fed | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|-------|
| 554 | 8 | 47 | 609 |
| Tuberculosis | | | |
| Primary | | Secondary | |
| 24 | | 574 | |

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 is a certificate of the County Analyst of a sample of water taken from tap at the Station Engineering Works, Moxley Road, Bilston, at 11.28 a.m., 4th April, 1938.

| | Parts per 100,000 |
|--|-------------------|
| Total Solid Matter dried at 212° F. | 36.5 |
| Free and Saline Ammonia | Nil |
| Albuminoid | Nil |
| Nitric Nitrogen | 0.74 |
| Chlorine | 2.3 |
| Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F. | 0.005 |
| Appearance | Clear |
| Injurious Metallic Contamination | None |
| PH Value | 7.4 |
| Hardness before boiling | 18.00° |
| Hardness after boiling | 8.40° |
| Temporary Hardness | 9.60° |

This water is chemically of satisfactory quality, and, if passed bacteriologically, may be considered safe for drinking.

The following special report was submitted to the Council at their meeting in July.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I am presenting a Special Report on the Water Supply of the Borough.

Samples of water were taken from the older covered reservoir at Goldthorn Hill and from a tap in 69 Wellington Road, Bilston, on 6th July, 1938, and submitted to the County Bacteriologist, Stafford, for examination. These were just the routine samples periodically taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. The report from the County Bacteriologist on these samples was received in my office on the 12th July. The one of the water taken from the covered reservoir at Goldthorn Hill proved to be con-

taminated, and the bacteriologist said:—"These organisms proved to be Intermediate Type 1 of the Coliform group. This sample shows bacteriological evidence of remote sewage pollution. It would seem that contamination is occurring either in the reservoir or anywhere in the source to the reservoir." The other sample taken on the same day from a tap in 69 Wellington Road, Bilston, proved to be sterile.

I, at this time, was at Portsmouth, attending the Royal Sanitary Institute Congress as your delegate. The Congress opened on Monday, 11th July.

I understand that when these bacteriological reports were received in my office, the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. F. Barnett) very rightly informed the Borough Surveyor (Mr. A. F. B. Sidwick) of their import. I also understand that the Water Committee, at their meeting on Wednesday, 13th July, were made aware of the contents of these bacteriological reports.

Samples of water were taken on the 13th July from the source at the Bratch, Wombourne, from both the reservoirs at Goldthorn Hill, Wolverhampton, and from a tap in a bungalow occupied by Davies in Bull Meadow Lane. This tap is supplied directly from the main taking the water from the source at the Bratch to the reservoirs at Goldthorn Hill. The bacteriologist, when reporting on these samples, notes that the specimens were not on ice when received, implying the possibility that the readings given may be fallacious for this reason. The results again showed some probability of remote contamination as the organisms proved to be Intermediate Type 1 of the Coliform group. The other samples were all reasonably satisfactory.

More samples of water were taken on the 14th July from the same places as those on the 13th July, with an extra one from a tap in a cottage at Lloyd's Hill, Penn Road. This place at Lloyd's Hill is also supplied directly from the main carrying the water from the source to the reservoirs at Goldthorn Hill. The report on these samples again showed that the old reservoir gave bacteriological evidence of remote sewage pollution, and also that there was some doubt as to the purity of the water from the tap in the Lloyd's Hill Cottage, Penn Road.

I must digress here to explain that the first time I knew that there was any doubt as to the purity of the water supply was on the night of the 13th July, when the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. F. Barnett) telephoned to me at Southsea and told me about it. He said that he did not think there was any urgency about my returning to Bilston, but would mention the matter to the Vice-Chairman in the absence

of the Chairman of the Health Committee and send me a telegram the next day as to need for me to return to Bilston.

The following morning, i.e., Thursday, the 14th July, before receiving any message from Bilston, I sent a telegram addressed to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Bilston, advising immediate chlorination of the water and that I was returning the next day. My reason for such advice was as I had no knowledge of the real state of affairs it was only wise to take precautionary measures. I believe my telegraphic message was read to the Water Committee at a meeting they held on the 14th July. I began to realise the actual position when I heard all the reports. I was present at a meeting of the Water Committee which was held at 10 a.m. on 16th July.

It was now fairly clear to me that the water in the old covered reservoir at Goldthorn Hill was not very safe for human consumption, but not as to how that contamination had come about and whether it could have been of human origin. There was still a little doubt in my mind as to whether the water in the main supplying the reservoir was uncontaminated. My advice to the Water Committee at their meeting on the 16th July was to cut off the supply of water from the old covered reservoir to the consumer. At the same time, as a precautionary measure, to use some mild form of chlorination of the supply from the source.

Immediately after that meeting, the Borough Surveyor and I visited the Waterworks at the Bratch and the reservoirs at Goldthorn Hill.

There are two covered reservoirs below ground level, standing in an uncultivated grass field. This field is well raised above the level of the surrounding inhabited houses and is fenced all round. The reservoirs are both ventilated, but there is a difference in the type of ventilator installed in the old and new reservoirs. The new reservoir ventilators are above ground level, and there is no danger of contamination from the surface water of the field. The old reservoir ventilators are flush with the ground and on examination were found to be defective.

It was obvious that as the result of some heavy rains which had fallen just before that date, i.e., the 6th July, and subsequently that the surface water from the field would find its way into the old reservoir. Taking the readings of all the bacteriological reports,

including those samples collected on the 19th, 20th and 21st July (the written reports of samples taken on the 20th and 21st have not yet been received by me, but the County Bacteriologist, Dr. J. Menton, gave them to me by telephone today), into consideration with the various features and structure and surroundings, particularly at the source and where the reservoirs are situated. I am of the opinion that the whole trouble has been in the old covered reservoir and caused by surface water contamination.

The Borough Surveyor isolated the old covered reservoir from the source of supply to the consumer on the 19th July, and has emptied and cleaned it since then.

My recommendations now are that:—

1. Proper ventilators well raised above the surrounding ground level be provided for the old covered reservoir, and that every precaution be taken to keep trespassers off the field where the reservoirs are situated;
2. That immediate steps be taken to provide some means of chlorination of the water from the source, purely as a precautionary measure so that it can be brought into action at once in case an emergency should arise.

The Borough Surveyor informed me today that some flaws exist in the structure of the old covered reservoir. In view of this I advise that after the repairs to that reservoir have been completed and the provision of efficient ventilators that the reservoir be filled from the source and still be cut off from the supply to the consumer for a month to allow sedimentation on account of the risk of contamination due to the work of repairs to the internal structure and fitting of efficient ventilators.

These measures will, in my opinion, ensure the provision of a safe water supply.

It is my duty to take samples of water at frequent intervals to see that a pure water supply is maintained.

I would like to make it clear that my duties in connection with

your water undertaking are solely those of the Medical Officer of Health, and I am willing as such to co-operate with any other officer.

My training and qualifications do not enable me to undertake the duties of a Water Engineer, and I am, therefore, unable to advise or direct in any way on any matters pertaining to such an onerous and highly skilled office.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B. C. HALLER.

Health Department,
23 Wellington Road,
Bilston.

28th July, 1938.

I wish to make it clear that there was no suggestion on my part in that special report that chlorination was to be a permanency, but the suggestion was merely as a temporary measure to safeguard the water supply during the period of apparent contamination. The installation of a chlorinating plant as suggested by me should be used only in case of any further contamination, but not otherwise.

Bacteriological samples were taken during the period 6th July to 26th November, 1938. Particulars of these are as follows:—

| Date | Description of Sample | Bacteriological Examination | | | | Remarks | |
|------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| | | On Nutrient Agar | | Coli present | | | |
| | | After 48 hours | After 72 hours | | | | |
| 6.7.38 6.7.38 | Tap, 69 Wellington Road No. 2 Covered Reservoir | 128 " " " | 288 " " " | 2 col. per ml. " " " | None per 100 ml. 160 " " | This sample shows bacteriological evidence of remote sewage pollution. | |
| 13.7.38 | Rising Main Well Head, Bratch Waterworks | 4 " " | 2 " " | " " | None " " | | — |
| 13.7.38 | Tap, Bull Meadow Lane, Wombourne | 3 " " | 2 " " | " " | 1 " " | | — |
| 13.7.38 | No. 1 Covered Reservoir | 5 " " | 13 " " | " " | None " " | This sample shows bacter- iological evidence of remote sewage pollution. | |
| 13.7.38 | No. 2 Covered Reservoir | 17 " " | 264 " " | " " | 5 " " | | — |
| 14.7.38 | Tap on Rising Main at Bratch Waterworks | 4 " " | 5 " " | " " | None " " | | — |
| 14.7.38 | Tap, Bull Meadow Lane | 2 " " | 3 " " | " " | None " " | — | |
| 14.7.38 | Tap, Lloyds Cottages, Penn | 28 " " | 28 " " | " " | 3 " " | This sample shows bacteriological evidence of remote sewage pollution. | |
| 14.7.38 | No. 1 Covered Reservoir | 248 " " | 268 " " | " " | Over 180 " " | | — |
| | | | | | | | |
| 14.7.38 | No. 2 Covered Reservoir | 6 " " | 5 " " | " " | None " " | — | |
| 19.7.38 | Tap, Lloyds Cottages, Penn | Nil " " | 2 " " | " " | None " " | | — |
| 19.7.38 | No. 2 Covered Reservoir | 1 " " | 5 " " | " " | None " " | | — |
| 21.7.38 | Rising Main, Bratch | Nil " " | 3 " " | " " | 2 " " | — | |
| 21.7.38 | Tap, 256 Broad Lanes, Coseley | Nil " " | Nil " " | " " | None " " | — | |
| 21.7.38 | Tap, 125 Parkfield Road | Nil " " | Nil " " | " " | None " " | — | |
| 26.7.38 | Tap, 23 Wellington Road | Nil " " | 6 " " | " " | None " " | — | |
| 26.7.38 | Tap, 125 Parkfield Road | Nil " " | 3 " " | " " | None " " | — | |

| Date | Description of Sample | Bacteriological Examination | | | | Remarks |
|---------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|---|
| | | On Nutrient Agar | | Coli present | | |
| | | After 48 hours | After 72 hours | | | |
| 26.7.38 | Tap, Lloyds Cottage, Penn | 74 col. per ml. | 65 col. per ml. | 1 per 100 ml. | | This sample shows slight bacteriological evidence of remote sewage pollution. |
| 26.7.38 | No. 2 Covered Reservoir | 6 | 2 | None | " | |
| 26.7.38 | Rising Main, Bratch Waterworks | Nil | 8 | None | " | |
| 3.8.38 | Tap, 23 Wellington Road | Nil | 8 | None | " | |
| 3.8.38 | Tap, 15 Clement Road | Nil | 1 | None | " | |
| 3.8.38 | Tap, 1-3 Gordon Terrace | 3 | 15 | None | " | |
| 3.8.38 | Tap, 119 Wolverhampton Street | 1 | 10 | None | " | |
| 3.8.38 | No. 1 Covered Reservoir | 672 | 1024 | 5 | " | This sample shows slight bacteriological evidence of remote sewage pollution. |
| 15.8.38 | Tap, 23 Wellington Road | Nil | 1 | None | " | |
| 15.8.38 | Tap, 118 Church Street | 3 | 9 | None | " | |
| 15.8.38 | No. 1 Covered Reservoir | 37 | 243 | 1 | " | |
| 15.8.38 | No. 2 Covered Reservoir | 1 | 2 | None | " | |
| 22.8.38 | Tap, 15 New Street | 31 | 8 | None | " | |
| 22.8.38 | Tap, 85 George Street | 12 | 7 | None | " | |
| 22.8.38 | No. 1 Covered Reservoir | 105 | 756 | None | " | |
| 22.8.38 | No. 2 Covered Reservoir | Nil | 2 | None | " | |
| 7.9.38 | Tap, 13 Lord Street | 6 | 23 | None | " | |
| 7.9.38 | Tap, 26 Bank Street | 5 | 14 | None | " | |
| 7.9.38 | Tap, Lloyds Cottage, Penn | 4 | 13 | None | " | |

| Date | Description of Sample | Bacteriological Examination | | | | | Remarks |
|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|-----|--|
| | | On Nutrient Agar | | Coli present | | | |
| | | After 48 hours | After 72 hours | | | | |
| 7.9.38 | Rising Main, Bratch Waterworks | 3 col. per ml. | 9 col. per ml. | | None per 100 ml. | — | This sample shows bacteriological evidence of remote sewage pollution. |
| 7.9.38 | No. 1 Covered Reservoir | 19 " | 157 " | " " | 2 " | " " | |
| 7.9.38 | No. 2 Covered Reservoir | 7 " | 53 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 15.9.38 | Tap, 2 Dartmouth Crescent | 3 " | 6 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 15.9.38 | No. 1 Covered Reservoir | 37 " | 224 " | " " | 8 " | " " | |
| 15.9.38 | No. 2 Covered Reservoir | 2 " | 62 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 15.9.38 | Tap, Lunt Road Depot | 2 " | 9 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 30.9.38 | Tap, 56 George Street | 5 " | 7 " | " " | 1 " | " " | |
| 30.9.38 | No. 1 Covered Reservoir | 25 " | 29 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 7.10.38 | No. 2 Covered Reservoir | 33 " | 15 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 7.10.38 | Tap, 280 Wellington Road | 1 " | 6 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 20.10.38 | No. 1 Covered Reservoir | 5 " | 18 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 20.10.38 | Tap, 23 Wellington Road | 1 " | 9 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 20.10.38 | Tap, 72 John Street | 2 " | 12 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 20.10.38 | No. 2 Covered Reservoir | 1 " | 7 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 11.11.38 | No. 2 Covered Reservoir | Nil | 4 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 11.11.38 | No. 1 Covered Reservoir | Nil | 1 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 11.11.38 | Tap, 23 Wellington Road | 1 " | 106 " | " " | 1 " | " " | |
| 11.11.38 | Tap at Town Hall | 12 " | 30 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 21.11.38 | No. 1 Covered Reservoir | 5 " | 14 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 21.11.38 | Standpipe, Rough Hills | 1 " | 17 " | " " | None " | " " | |
| 21.11.38 | Tap, Millfields Wharf | 3 " | 12 " | " " | 1 " | " " | |
| 21.11.38 | No. 2 Covered Reservoir | 6 " | 22 " | " " | None " | " " | |

In August, Doctor C. H. Waddell, acting Medical Officer of Health, took samples of the blood of all the workers and other persons (19 in all) who were employed in, or who inspected the reservoirs at Coton Road during July and August.

These blood specimens were submitted to the County Bacteriologist (Doctor J. Menton). The results of the agglutination conducted on the serums were as follows:—

Eighteen negative to:—

- B. typhosus H. and O.
- B. paratyphosus A.B.C.
- Brucella abortus.
- B. dysenteriae (types Shiga, Sonne, Flexner VWXYZ and Newcastle).
- B. aertrycke H. and O.
- B. Newport.
- B. enteritidis (Gaertner).
- Composite Salmonella.
- B. suipestifer (types Derby, Stanley, Reading, American H. and O., English, "G" Wolverhampton specific, Wolverhampton group).

One case positive to:—

- B. typhosus H in dilutions up to 1 in 50.
- B. paratyphosus B in dilutions up to 1 in 125.
- B. paratyphosus A in dilutions up to 1 in 50.

Negative to:—

- B. typhosus O.
- B. paratyphosus C.
- Brucella abortus.
- B. dysenteriae (types Shiga, Sonne, Flexner VWXYZ and Newcastle).
- B. aertrycke H. and O.
- B. Newport.
- B. enteritidis (Gaertner).
- Composite Salmonella.
- B. suipestifer (types Derby, Stanley, Reading, American H. and O., English, "G" Wolverhampton specific, Wolverhampton group).

This case is a man who served in the late war who was inoculated with T.A.B. against Typhoid Fever.

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 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.

A scheme is being prepared for extensions and improvements at the Disposal Works.

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.

Fifteen 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 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 Byelaws 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.

Eight licences and 18 supplementary licences were issued to retail dealers for designated milk, "Tuberculin Tested" milk 7, "Accredited" milk 9, "Pasteurised" milk 10.

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 1938 are given below:—

UNDESIGNATED MILKS.

| Number Submitted | Cleanliness | | Biological Results | |
|---------------------|-------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| | Satis. | Unsatis. | Submitted | Positive |
| 1* | — | — | — | † |
| 22 | 11 | 11 | 21 | 1 |

* No biological test carried out.

† Unsatisfactory from the cleanliness standpoint.

DESIGNATED MILKS.

| | Cleanliness | | Biological Results | |
|---------------------|-------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| | Satis. | Unsatis. | Negative | Positive |
| "Tuberculin Tested" | 5 | — | 5 | — |
| "Accredited" | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| "Pasteurised" | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| | 7 | — | 7 | — |

The "Pasteurised" sample passed the phosphatase test for pasteurisation.

One Sterilised milk was also submitted which was satisfactory from the cleanliness standpoint.

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 | 30 | 28 | 2 |
| General Foods | 10 | 10 | — |

Two samples of milk taken at a wholesale dairy, from farmers outside the County area, were found to be slightly deficient in fat.

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 number of notifications received number 296.

These come under the following headings:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Scarlet Fever | 99 |
| Diphtheria | 61 |
| Puerperal Fever | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 4 |
| Erysipelas | 10 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 5 |
| Pneumonia | 70 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 34 |
| Tuberculosis, other forms | 4 |
| Dysentery | 5 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 2 |
| Meningitis | 2 |

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 Membranous Croup | Puerperal Fever | Puerperal Pyrexia | Erysipelas | Ophthalmia Neonatorum | Pulmonary Tuberculosis | Tuberculosis (other Forms) | Pneumonia | Malaria | Enteric Fever | Encephalitis Lethargica | Dysentery | Cerebro-Spinal Fever | Meningitis |
|------------|----------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|
| 1938 | — | 99 | 61 | — | 4 | 10 | 5 | 34 | 4 | 70 | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 1937 | — | 25 | 21 | — | 2 | 9 | 8 | 42 | 5 | 93 | — | — | — | 41 | — | — |
| 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 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

TABLE XII.
Ward allocation of Infectious Diseases.

| | Total | Town Hall Ward | High Town Ward | New Town Ward | Etting-shall Ward | Bradley Ward |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Small Pox | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 99 | 27 | 5 | 39 | 18 | 10 |
| Diphtheria | 61 | 12 | 10 | 19 | 4 | 16 |
| Puerperal Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Erysipelas | 10 | 5 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Ophthalmia | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Neonatorum | 5 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 34 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 5 |
| Tuberculosis (other forms) | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 70 | 13 | 6 | 26 | 10 | 15 |
| Malaria | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Enteric Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Encephalitis | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lethargica | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dysentery | 5 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Cerebro Spinal Fever | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Meningitis | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Total | 296 | 69 | 28 | 106 | 43 | 50 |

TABLE XIII.
Infectious Diseases. Cases admitted to Hospital and total Deaths.

| | Total Cases notified. | Cases admitted to Hospital. | Total Deaths. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Small Pox | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 99 | 71 | — |
| Diphtheria | 61 | 58 | 1 |
| Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Fever | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 4 | 2 | — |
| Pneumonia | 70 | * | 30 |
| Erysipelas | 10 | — | — |
| Ophthalmia | — | — | — |
| Neonatorum | 5 | 2 | — |
| Encephalitis | — | — | — |
| Lethargica | — | — | — |
| Dysentery | 5 | 2 | — |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 2 | 2 | — |
| Meningitis | 2 | 2 | — |

*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. Public assistance cases are taken to Wordsley Institution.

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. |
|-------------------------|-------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Small Pox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 99 | — | 1 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 39 | 28 | 7 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria | 61 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 10 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Enteric | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia | 70 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 8 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 6 |
| Erysipelas | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| Malaria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dysentery | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningitis | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Total | 258 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 21 | 72 | 40 | 19 | 18 | 14 | 22 | 8 |

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. |
|-------------------------|-------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| Small Pox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Enteric | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia | 30 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Erysipelas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 31 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 |

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 | 99 | 3.11 | 2.41 |
| Diphtheria | 61 | 1.9 | 1.58 |
| Enteric Fever | — | — | 0.03 |
| Erysipelas | 10 | 0.31 | 0.40 |
| Pneumonia | 70 | 2.22 | 1.10 |

Small Pox.

No cases occurred during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

Ninety-nine cases were notified. Seventy-one of these cases and 20 from other districts were treated in the local hospital.

Diphtheria.

Sixty-one cases were notified. Fifty-eight of these cases and 18 from other districts were treated in the local hospital.

Three Bilston cases were kept at home.

There was one death from Diphtheria.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

The notifications were:—

Four of Puerperal Pyrexia.

There was one death from other Puerperal Causes.

Cancer.

The deaths from Cancer numbered 38 (22 males, 16 females), i.e., approximately 10% of the total deaths and a rate of 1.2 per 1,000 of the population. 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 | 18 |
| 65 to 80 | 15 |
| 80 and upwards | — |

Erysipelas.

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

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Five 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 | | | | |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | — | — | — |

Pneumonia.

Seventy cases were notified and there were 30 deaths from this disease (19 males and 11 females), approximately 8% of the total deaths, and a rate of .95 per 1,000 of the population.

Tuberculosis.

During the year 38 new cases (34 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary) were notified. During the same period there were 27 deaths from this disease (20 pulmonary and 7 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 | 1 |
| 1 " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5 " | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15 " | 5 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | 1 |
| 25 " | 9 | 4 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 35 " | 3 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| 45 " | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| 55 " | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | — |
| 65 " | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | 24 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 3 |

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

Dysentery.

Five cases were notified during the year. Two cases were treated in hospital. There were no deaths.

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 1938.

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. |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1938 | 599 | 77 | 453 | 76 |
| 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 |

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The scheme presented to you and which you accepted was as follows:—

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria is a dangerous disease and most commonly attacks the throat. Although Diphtheria occurs at all ages, it is most prevalent amongst children of school age—the highest incidence is in people under 15 years of age.

The mortality from Diphtheria is high in children under 10 years, and highest under the age of 6 years.

Even if a person recovers from Diphtheria it sometimes happens that that patient may become an invalid for life with kidney or heart trouble.

The mortality for England and Wales for 1936 was 5.3 per cent.

In Bilston 28 cases were notified and there were 2 deaths—7.1 per cent in 1936. In 1935 there were 44 cases notified and 4 deaths—9 per cent.

The figures for Bilston are, therefore, very high as compared with the whole of England and Wales. This presents a very serious problem and a consideration of an Immunisation scheme would appear to be of great importance as a preventative measure.

Aim of Scheme.

Statistics show that in every 100 deaths from Diphtheria, 80 are of children under 10 years of age, most are under 6 years of age. A scheme to be successful must aim at conferring immunity as early as possible in life, so as to give protection to cover the most dangerous period. Unless a considerable percentage of the population under 5 years is immunised, epidemics will not be affected to any extent. It is, therefore, suggested that immunisation should take place as soon as possible after the child's first birthday.

It takes weeks, even months, before the full effect of the protection given by Immunisation is achieved. This shows that it is a purely protective measure and not a form of treatment.

Immunisation Details.

Some people are naturally able to resist this disease, whereas others are not. Practically all children under the age of 7 years are liable to take the disease, and so a preliminary test is unnecessary.

The Preliminary Test (Schick Test.)

This is a method adopted for ascertaining whether or not a person is liable to contract Diphtheria. A very small quantity of the substance used is injected into the skin of each forearm and the re-action which results (these re-actions are quite harmless to the patient) are read. These show whether a person is susceptible or otherwise to Diphtheria.

After Immunisation, this test is very helpful in showing whether or not the protection given has been successful.

Immunisation.

A person suffering from Diphtheria fights the toxin (or poison) of the disease by producing an antibody (or anti-poison) in his blood.

It has been found that a simple injection of the necessary substance will, in the average individual, raise the power of resistance so that the disease will be prevented entirely or greatly modified.

This procedure must not be confused with vaccination or the injection of serum in the treatment of Diphtheria.

Immunisation Procedure.

A few drops of the preparation are injected under the skin—usually of the upper arm—on one or more occasions. The number of injections given depends upon the type of substance used, the age of the patient, etc.

No serious or lasting ill effects need be anticipated, and any discomfort which may follow will be of a transitory nature.

Cost.

The average cost per patient in the methods proposed would be 1/9—4/-. This last figure would be for special cases in younger children, older children, and adults. Both figures include the Schick Test (cost 3d. approximately) after Immunisation.

The number of children under 5 years of age in Bilston is 2,756.

Proposals.

(1) That Diphtheria Immunisation be adopted on the lines of the foregoing.

(2) That a scheme be started among children of pre-school age.

(3) That the General Practitioners of the area be notified of the scheme and their co-operation sought. The immunising substance be given to them free of charge for dealing with persons desiring to be immunised by their own doctor.

(4) That children of, or over school age, and adults, should be immunised by special arrangements with the M.O.H.

(5) That the M.O.H. should hold special Clinics at the Infant Welfare Centre, Wellington Road, for dealing with this scheme. The Clinic to be held as often as considered necessary by him.

(6) That the use of the Schick test be left to the discretion of the M.O.H.

The success of any scheme will depend in large measure upon the assistance and co-operation of the General Practitioners of the district.

When this scheme had been adopted, the Medical Practitioners and Head Teachers of the Schools in Bilston were advised and readily co-operated.

Notices to Parents were distributed through the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, the Schools, and at the various meetings held during the Health and Milk Week. During this latter week the Chairman (Alderman W. M. Hughes, J.P.) of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, delivered a special address on this subject.

The Notice to Parents was as follows:—

Borough of Bilston.

TO PARENTS.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN FROM DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria is a very dangerous disease and is especially fatal in young children.

Nearly 3,000 children die from diphtheria in England and Wales every year, and many thousands more suffer from this distressing disease; and even if the patient recovers, that person may become an invalid for life with either kidney or heart trouble.

The majority of the cases of, and deaths from, diphtheria occur in children between three and eight years of age.

Why run the risk of losing your child? There is now a *safe* and reliable means of preventing diphtheria.

Some people are naturally able to resist this disease; others are not. As practically all children under the age of seven years are liable to take the disease, a preliminary test is unnecessary for them.

The treatment consists of two or three small injections into the upper arm at suitable intervals. The injections are painless, rarely cause even the slightest soreness, and leave no scar. The treatment has no relation to vaccination, and vaccination will not prevent diphtheria.

The protection takes some months to develop, therefore it should not be left until diphtheria is about.

Many thousands of children have been protected in this and other countries, and the method employed has been proved to be both *effective* and *harmless*.

You owe it to your children to give them the benefit of this means of protection against diphtheria. If you fail to avail yourself of this method of protecting your children, a grave responsibility rests on you should your child subsequently develop diphtheria.

It is wise to have children protected *as soon as possible after their first birthday*.

The whole procedure is carried out *free of cost to the parents*.

How to Proceed.

1. You can make arrangements with your own doctor, who will be provided with the immunising agent free of cost.
2. You can fill up the enclosed card and send it to either the Head Teacher of the School your child attends, or to the Health Department, 23 Wellington Road.
3. If the child is under school age you can get further particulars at the Child Welfare Centre.

Health Department,
23 Wellington Road.

B. C. HALLER,
Medical Officer of Health.

A post card addressed to the Medical Officer of Health, and on the reverse side of which was a request for the immunisation of children by parents, was given with each Notice to parents.

The wording on the post card was as under:—

Borough of Bilston.

PROTECTION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

I wish to have my child(ren).....

aged..... years and..... months protected
against Diphtheria, and hereby give my consent to him/her undergoing
the course of treatment necessary for that purpose.

Signed.....

Address.....

Date.....

The response to all these appeals during the year was as now
shown:—

Children Immunised during 1938.

| School | Males | Females | Total |
|----------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Etheridge Infants | 24 | 28 | 52 |
| Etheridge Junior Girls .. | — | 23 | 23 |
| Etheridge Junior Boys.. .. | 96 | — | 96 |
| Etheridge Senior Girls .. | — | 12 | 12 |
| Etheridge Senior Boys.. .. | 27 | — | 27 |
| Ettingshall Infants | 13 | 14 | 27 |
| Ettingshall Junior | 30 | 58 | 88 |
| Holy Trinity Infants | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Holy Trinity Senior | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Loxdale | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| St. Edward's | 10 | 14 | 24 |
| St. Leonard's | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| St. Martin's Infants | 29 | 36 | 65 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| St. Martin's Senior | 67 | 82 | 149 |
| Stonefield Infants and Junior .. | 27 | 36 | 63 |
| Stonefield Senior Girls .. | — | 11 | 11 |
| Stonefield Senior Boys .. | 4 | — | 4 |
| Villiers | 56 | 38 | 94 |
| Central | 3 | — | 3 |
| Totals .. | <u>424</u> | <u>396</u> | <u>820</u> |

Grand Total 820

There were 3 Welfare children immunised during the year:—
1 male and 2 females.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Failures:—97 males and 76 females.

Received treatment privately:—57 males and 40 females.

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, 1938 | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| Cases admitted during 1938 | 91 | 76 | 167 |
| Cases remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1938 | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| Deaths during 1938 | — | — | — |
| Discharged during 1938 | 87 | 77 | 164 |

Thirty-eight cases were admitted from other districts: 14 cases from Wednesfield, 10 Scarlet Fever and 4 Diphtheria; 16 cases from Coseley, 5 Scarlet Fever and 11 Diphtheria; 5 cases from Willenhall, 5 Scarlet Fever; 1 Diphtheria case from Tipton, and 2 Diphtheria cases from Darlaston.

Scarlet Fever cases have been treated with Solusceptasine for the last 16 months and M&B693 has also been used during the latter half of the year.

Health and Milk Week. March 28th to April 2nd, 1938.

The National Milk Publicity Council very kindly co-operated in holding an Exhibition and giving lectures, films and talks during this week.

Mr. J. H. Hudson, B.Sc.A., the Regional Organiser, was present with some of his Staff. Below is his report and a programme of the events of the week:—

THE NATIONAL MILK PUBLICITY COUNCIL.

N.W. (2) Area.

BILSTON HEALTH AND MILK WEEK

March 28th—April 2nd, 1938.

At the invitation of the Bilston Borough Council, a Health and Milk Week was organised as above. The Town Hall was reserved for the occasion, and is admirably suited for such activities.

The preliminary arrangements included a special talk to the local dairymen who promised their support, and which some of them eventually gave.

The activities of the "Week" included:—

1. SLOGANS.

The slogan of the Ministry of Health "Use Your Health Services" was used and supported by two milk slogans—"Keep Fit on Milk" and "A Bottle of Milk is a Bottle of Health." These were displayed on large street banners in front of the Town Hall.

2. NEWSPAPER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

These were made in the Wolverhampton "Express and Star" and the "Bilston Willenhall Times."

3. POSTERS.

Over 100 announcement posters were displayed in shops and on the dairy vehicles in the district. The dairy vehicles also showed milk posters.

4. LEAFLETS.

Leaflets were distributed by the dairymen to their customers, and others were distributed at each meeting.

5. PROGRAMMES.

Some 8,500 programmes were distributed through the schools and the dairymen, and a copy was inserted in every book taken from the Public Library.

6. EXHIBITS.

75 feet of tabling was used in the Town Hall for milk exhibits, which attracted much attention. At each meeting the exhibits were referred to from the platform. Also in the Hall there were exhibits by the Electricity and Gas interests. The Hall lends itself very effectively to such displays, and the whole effect was very attractive. Unfortunately, a good photo could not be obtained.

A display of Carters Fruit Syrups was made, and special demonstrations of home-made milk shakes were given each day.

7. COOKING DEMONSTRATIONS.

These were given each afternoon by Miss I. B. Mowlam to a total of 242 adults, making an average of 60 at each meeting.

A demonstrator from the Electricity and Gas Departments was able to explain the operation of their respective stoves on each occasion.

The Mayoress took the chair on the first day, and other prominent ladies officiated in a similar manner on the succeeding days.

8. REFRESHMENTS.

Refreshments in the form of third-pint bottles of milk and biscuits were supplied at each cooking demonstration. School milk bottles and straws were used, and many parents remarked on the advantage of using a straw. Milk was also distributed at other meetings when it seemed opportune. The Council officials and assistants were among the most appreciative of this item.

9. COOKING COMPETITIONS.

A separate Cooking Competition took place each day with, on the whole, satisfactory results. Special hampers of goods requiring milk to be used with them were given as prizes.

10. SCHOOL ESSAYS.

A silver pencil was given as a prize to each of the nine schools for the best essay on the film "Food for Thought."

11. FILM DISPLAYS.

Our own 16 mm. projector was used throughout the week, and the children came to the Hall each morning in two separate conducted parties, totalling nearly 2,000.

Films were also shown to mixed audiences each evening.

12. DAIRY VEHICLE COMPETITION.

The dairymen responded quite well in this competition. There were 8 entries in the Motor Section and 3 in the Horse Drawn Section. All of them showed great credit to the exhibitors. His Worship the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor acted as judges, and a great crowd looked on during the judging process. The day was perfect and the whole parade showed off very well. After the judging, the vehicles toured the town.

13. EVENING GENERAL MEETINGS.

His Worship the Mayor, Alderman John T. Baker, J.P., kindly opened the "Week" on the first evening, and the Deputy Mayor, Alderman Walter M. Hughes, J.P., officiated as Chairman the second evening, with Alderman Herbert Beach, J.P., and Councillor George H. Plant in the chair on other evenings.

These meetings consisted of a special speaker, and all of them made reference to the value of milk as a food. The N.M.P.C. Organiser was speaker at one evening meeting.

There were also displays of Physical Fitness by classes of local girls and boys from the Senior Schools, as well as one display by a ladies' Keep-Fit Class, under the direction of Miss F. Cope.

All of these were greatly appreciated and attracted many people to the meetings. The N.M.P.C. films were also shown each evening.

14. APPRECIATION.

It should be recorded that the success of the "Week" was largely due to the enthusiastic support given by several members of the Bilston Borough Council, including His Worship the Mayor and the Mayoress, the Deputy Mayor and the Deputy Mayoress and other Councillors. Also the officials and other public spirited individuals. The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. B. C. Haller, and Mr. F. Barnett, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, together with the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, were particularly active. Without exception, all officials helped in every way they could, and the results of this "Week" will undoubtedly continue for a long time.

SUMMARY OF MEETINGS.

| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------|------|--------|------|
| Attendances:— | | | | | |
| Cooking Demonstrations | — | 27 | 80 | 82 | 53 |
| Film Displays to School Children | — | 465 | 431 | 627 | 436 |
| Evening Meetings | 70 | 260 | 340 | 472 | 273 |
| Cooking Competitions | — | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 |

Total Attendances:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|------------|
| Cooking Competitions .. | .. | .. | 16 entries |
| Cooking Demonstrations | .. | .. | 242 |
| Film Shows to Children | .. | .. | 1,959 |
| Evening Meetings .. | .. | .. | 1,425 |

Events of the Week.

MONDAY, MARCH 28TH.

7.30 p.m.—Publicity Meeting in the Town Hall. Official Opening by His Worship the Mayor (Alderman John T. Baker, J.P.). Chairman: Councillor John Wells. Special Speaker on "Diet in Relation to Fitness": Dr. S. C. Dyke. Display of Health Films.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29TH.

9.45—11.45 a.m.—Health Film Lecture to Senior Scholars.

3.0 p.m.—Cooking Demonstration by Miss H. M. Baker, in Town Hall. Chairman: The Mayoress (Mrs. J. T. Baker). Refreshments provided.

7.30 p.m.—General Meeting in the Town Hall. Display of Health Films. Physical Training Display by Etheridge Senior Girls' School. Chairman: The Deputy Mayor (Alderman Walter M. Hughes, J.P.). Speaker: Mr. Patrick Playfair, F.R.C.S. Subject: "Ante and Post-Natal Care."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30TH.

9.45—11.45 a.m.—Health Film Lecture to Senior Scholars.

3.0 p.m.—Cooking Demonstration by Miss H. M. Baker, in Town Hall. Chairman: The Deputy Mayoress (Mrs. W. M. Hughes). Refreshments provided.

7.30 p.m.—General Meeting in the Town Hall. Display of Health Films. Dancing Display by Stonefield Senior Girls' School. Chairman: Alderman Herbert Beach, J.P. Speaker: Dr. J. Hammond. Subject: "Psychology."

THURSDAY, MARCH 31ST.

9.45—11.45 a.m.—Health Film Lecture to Senior Scholars.

3.0 p.m.—Cooking Demonstration by Miss H. M. Baker, in Town Hall. Chairman: Miss L. Green. Refreshments provided.

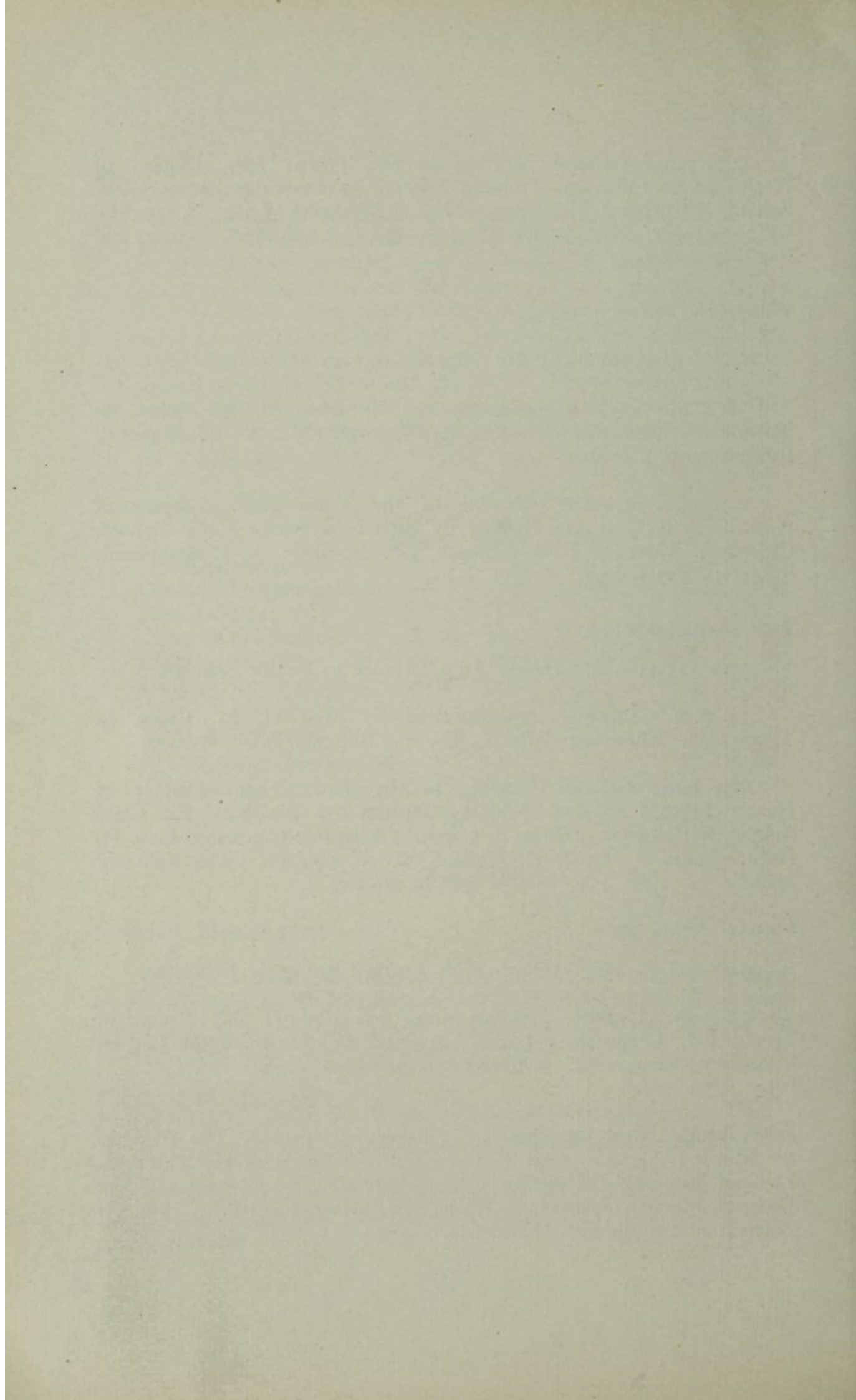
7.30 p.m.—General Meeting in the Town Hall. Display of Health Films. Physical Training Display by the Keep-Fit Class (under the direction of Miss F. Cope). Chairman: Councillor Geo. H. Plant. Speaker: Mr. J. H. Hudson, B.Sc. Subject: "The Value of Milk."

FRIDAY, APRIL 1ST.

9.45—11.45 a.m.—Health Film Lecture to Senior Scholars.

3.0 p.m.—Cooking Demonstration by Miss H. M. Baker, in Town Hall. Chairman: Mrs. W. S. Peach (Chairman of the Ladies' Voluntary Committee). Refreshments provided.

7.30 p.m.—General Meeting in the Town Hall. Presentation of Prizes by the Mayoress (Mrs. J. T. Baker). Chairman: His Worship the Mayor (Alderman John T. Baker, J.P.). Display of Health Films. Physical Training Display by Etheridge Senior Boys. Speaker: The Deputy Mayor (Alderman Walter M. Hughes, J.P.). Subject: "Immunisation Against Diphtheria."



JOINT HOUSING REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND HOUSING INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Number of Houses.

The number of occupied houses at the end of 1938 was estimated to be 7,606, of which 2,255 have been built by the Council. Approximately 7,266 of the houses are of a type suitable for occupation by members of the working classes.

Erection of Houses.

The number of new houses built during 1938 was 316 (private enterprise 148, by Council 168).

Houses Demolished.

The number of houses demolished during the year was 177. At the close of 1938, 26 houses were void and waiting demolition.

Increase of Houses during 1938.

The total number of houses built was 316, and the number demolished including void and waiting demolition was 203, giving a net gain of 113 houses.

House Construction and Demolition.

Table H1, page 59 (supplied by the Architect, Mr. W. G. Loft-house), shows the progress in housing construction for the years 1919 to 1938. Table H2, page 60, shows the net increase in houses for the same period and also the estimated increase in the population.

The figures for the increase in the population do not agree with those provided by the Registrar General. The figures given in the last column are the increase of births over deaths for the years named.

Housing Accommodation.

The continued application for houses shows that there is still a shortage of dwellings for the working classes. Many of the applications are from persons who are at present living in houses which are without

proper amenities and the occupiers desire the advantages of the houses erected by the Council which have lower rentals than some of those occupied by the applicants.

It is difficult to estimate the number of houses required to meet the demand due to the natural increase in the population. During the last five years 607 houses have been built by private enterprise, but the rents of these are too high for the lower paid workers. The result is that many of these houses are occupied by more than one family.

The number of applications at the Housing Department at the end of 1938 is 1,916. These applications extend over a period of years, and there is no doubt that many applicants have obtained other accommodation and these figures do not give a true indication of the demand.

The known number of families who are living under overcrowded conditions (Housing Act Standard) is 409. There are many families in which persons of the opposite sex over ten years of age, are sleeping in the same bedroom. These families are not overcrowded on the standard laid down in the Housing Act, 1938, but they object to using the living rooms for sleeping and desire houses with three bedrooms. It is estimated that there are 350 houses (not overcrowded on the Housing Act Standard), which have insufficient bedrooms to allow for the separation of the sexes of persons over ten years of age.

The estimated number of houses which are occupied by more than one family is 450.

During the years 1930-1934, 446 houses were built by the Council; 274 of these were occupied by families from unfit houses. During the years 1935-1938, 500 houses have been built by the Council, 454 of which were erected for families included in the slum clearance schemes.

The total number of houses erected during 1930-1938 was 1,767, 728 of which have been occupied by families from unfit houses which have since been demolished. Therefore, the number of houses erected for this period to provide for the natural increase in the population was 1,039.

Housing Inspection.

The total number of houses inspected during the year was 550; 107 inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations

1935, 228 re-inspected in connection with Slum Clearance Enquiry held in March and 215 inspected for minor defects.

The Housing Statistics required by the Ministry of Health are given in Table H3.

Housing Repairs.

During the year general repairs have been carried out at 239 houses, but there has not been any reconditioning of a practical nature. The majority of the old properties in the area are worn out and cannot be reconditioned in a proper manner. Efforts are made to obtain such repairs as will remedy the worst defects until conditions will allow for these houses to be demolished.

Standard of Housing.

The gradual demolition of old houses and the erection of new dwellings is leading to a steady improvement in the houses throughout the district. There are approximately 5,500 houses in good general repair, 1,000 in a fair state of repair, and approximately 1,200 which are unfit for habitation by reason of disrepair and sanitary defects.

At 6,162 houses the sanitary accommodation is private, but at the remaining 1,444 houses it is used in common, i.e., by more than one family for each convenience. At 5,978 houses the water supply is private, but at the remaining 1,628 taps are used in common by several houses. At 6,020 houses the washing accommodation is private and at 5,149 of these houses it is attached to the dwelling, but at 1,586 houses the washing accommodation is used in common, i.e., one wash-house to more than one family. Baths are provided at approximately 3,623 houses.

Summary.

| | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Total houses | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,606 |
| Houses in good general repair | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,299 |
| Houses in fair condition | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,169 |
| Unfit houses | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,138 |
| Houses with private sanitary accommodation.. | | | | | 6,162 |
| Houses with sanitary accommodation used in common | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,444 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Houses with private water supply | 5,978 |
| Houses where water supply is used in common | 1,628 |
| Houses with private washing accommodation.. | 6,020 |
| Houses where washing accommodation is used in common | 1,586 |
| Houses with baths | 3,623 |
| Houses without baths | 3,983 |

Slum Clearance.

The total number of houses included in the five year slum clearance programme (original and amended) is 1,753, and the approximate number of persons to be displaced 7,096. Details of the programme are given below:—

| Year | Original Programme | | Amended Programme | | Total |
|-------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
| | Areas | Individual | Areas | Individual | |
| 1934 | 134 | 44 | — | 13 | 191 |
| 1935 | 73 | 30 | 46 | 25 | 174 |
| 1936 | 107 | 29 | 113 | — | 249 |
| 1937 | 69 | 26 | 143 | 6 | 244 |
| 1938 | 71 | 44 | 665 | 115 | 895 |
| Total | 454 | 173 | 967 | 159 | 1,753 |

The number of houses which should have been demolished by the end of 1938 was 1,753, and the number of persons re-housed 7,096. The actual number of houses demolished at the end of 1938 was 471, and the number of persons re-housed 2,174. The number of houses in the Slum Clearance Programme which have not yet been dealt with is 1,282, occupied by 4,922 persons.

Houses erected or being erected for slum clearance:—

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| Bradley Lodge | 132 | |
| Market Street | 20 | |
| Millfields Estate | 276 | |
| Quarry Street | 14 | |
| St. Chad's Estate | 244 | (in course of erection) |
| Millfields Estate | 24 | (in course of erection) |
| Total | 710 | |

A Ministry of Health Enquiry was held on 22nd February, 1938, and the following Orders were confirmed by the Ministry of Health on the 23rd August, 1938:—

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.

Summary of 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 | .. .. . | 739 |
| Houses in respect of which Orders have not been declared or Demolition Orders issued | .. .. . | 1,014 |
| Houses from which families have been removed | .. .. . | 471 |
| Houses in respect of which alternative accommodation will be provided at St. Chad's Estate and Millfields | .. .. . | 268 |
| Houses demolished | .. .. . | 445 |
| Houses void and waiting demolition | .. .. . | 26 |

Overcrowding.

The number of cases of overcrowding recorded at the time of the Survey was 948. The estimated number of cases of overcrowding at the end of 1938 was 940. These figures were ascertained by the examination of record cards at the office. It is impossible to keep all houses under observation, but it was known that there had been considerable movement of the population.

In January and February of 1939 all the 940 known cases of overcrowding were visited. It was found that 531 of these had become de-crowded. De-crowding has been brought about mainly by the removal of sub-tenants and by the marriage of elder children. The movements of the families from the overcrowded houses have not been traced and it is probable that some of the movements may have caused overcrowding in other dwellings.

The recorded number of overcrowded dwellings today is 409, but there are many families who were near overcrowding point at the time of the Survey who may now be overcrowded.

It has not been possible to survey the houses built since January, 1936, but it is known that some of these are overcrowded.

No fresh cases of overcrowding have been recorded during the year due to the fact that we have not been able to check the various record cards in the same way that they have been done in previous years.

To ascertain the extent of overcrowding it will be necessary for a further survey of all working class houses to be made, and until this is done the exact amount of overcrowding in the Borough cannot be stated.

One hundred houses are being erected at the St. Chad's Estate to abate overcrowding.

TABLE H_I.
BOROUGH OF BILSTON.

Statement showing progress of House Construction from
January 1st, 1919, to December 31st, 1938.

| YEAR | Bilston Council Housing Schemes | | | | | By Private Enterprise. | | | | Com- bined Yearly Totals |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| | Assisted Schemes | | | Un- assisted 1925 Act | Total | Assisted | | Un- assisted | Total | |
| | 1919 Act | 1924 Act | 1930 Act | | | 1919 Act | 1923 Act | | | |
| 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 | 303 |
| 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 |
| 1938 | — | — | 122 | 46 | 168 | — | — | 148 | 148 | 316 |
| | 649 | 1169 | 442 | 58 | | 3 | 140 | 869 | | |
| Total Council Houses | | | | | 2318 | Total Private Entpr. | | | 1012 | |
| Combined Total | | | | | | | | | | 3,330 |
| Deduct. Houses demolished during same period | | | | | | | | 920 | | |
| Ditto closed and waiting demolition | | | | | | | | 26 | | 946 |
| Actual Nett increased Number of Dwellings | | | | | | | | | | 2,384 |

Work in hand on January 1st, 1939.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Private enterprise | 149 houses |
| Council Schemes. Under construction .. | 344 " |
| " " Layouts prepared .. | 50 " |
| | <hr/> |
| | 543 " |
| | <hr/> |

TABLE H₂.

Increase in Houses and Population, 1919-1938.

| YEAR | HOUSES | | | | | Increase of the Population |
|-------|---------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Built | | | Demolished & Waiting DEM. 1938 | 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 | 15 | 110 | 281 |
| 1935 | 92 | 116 | 208 | 46 | 162 | 212 |
| 1936 | 72 | 95 | 167 | 153 | 14 | 279 |
| 1937 | 168 | 123 | 291 | 135 | 156 | 220 |
| 1938 | 168 | 148 | 316 | 203 | 113 | 257 |
| Total | 2,318 | 1,012 | 3,330 | 946 | 2,384 | 7,196 |

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) 550
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 550
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 107
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 107

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 335

(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 215

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 239
(Part of these in respect of notices served in 1936)

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 215

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
(a) By owners 24
(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 | 2 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Some of these are in respect of Demolition Orders served in 1936) | 25 |
| 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 1938 .. | 177 |
| | Number closed and awaiting demolition | 26 |

4. Housing Act, 1935. Overcrowding.

| | | | |
|-----|-----|--|-------------|
| (a) | (1) | Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | 940 |
| | (2) | Number of families dwelling therein | 940 |
| | (3) | Number of persons dwelling therein | 5,655 |
| (b) | | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | Nil |
| (c) | (1) | Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | Nil |
| | (2) | Number of persons concerned in such cases .. | Nil |
| (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 page 58 |

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1938.

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 1938, being my 26th Annual Report.

Routine Inspections.

The details of inspections made and routine work are given in Table A. The total number of inspections of all kinds (excluding houses disinfected or disinfested) was 5,770.

The total number of houses inspected was 550; 107 inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925, 228 re-inspected in connection with the Slum Clearance Enquiry held in March and 215 inspected for minor defects.

Complaints.

The total number of complaints received during the year was 1,786; 618 of these complaints were in connection with alleged nuisances or sanitary defects and 1,168 related to choked drains and water closets. All complaints were dealt with.

Notices.

The total number of notices issued was 1,015, 951 Informal Notices and 64 Statutory Notices. Details of the Statutory Notices are given below and particulars of the formal notices served under the Housing Act are given in the Joint Housing Report.

| | Issued | Complied by Council | Complied by Owner | Justices Order | Not Complied |
|--|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Sections 92-93, Public Health Act, 1936 | 52 | — | 46 | 3 | 6 |
| Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936 | 11 | 2 | 9 | — | — |
| Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| | 64 | 2 | 56 | 3 | 6 |

Sanitary Improvements.

The total number of improvements of all kinds made during the year in compliance with notices served was 3,667, and the number of premises affected by these improvements was 1,707.

The following is a summary of the improvements made in connection with:—

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|-------|
| 1. Water supply | .. | .. | .. | 45 |
| 2. Water closets | .. | .. | .. | 171 |
| 3. Drainage | .. | .. | .. | 298 |
| 4. Yards | .. | .. | .. | 62 |
| 5. Washing accommodation | .. | .. | .. | 158 |
| 6. Houses internal | .. | .. | .. | 601 |
| 7. Houses external | .. | .. | .. | 1,348 |
| 8. Tenants' Notices (general cleanliness) | | | | 53 |
| 9. Caravans removed | .. | .. | .. | 97 |
| 10. Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | 85 |
| 11. Provision of ashbins | .. | .. | .. | 760 |

Housing Improvements.

Improvements and general repairs have been carried out at 239 houses. There has not been any proper reconditioning of houses during the year. The majority of the unfit houses in the Borough are old and worn out and their general condition is such that they cannot be properly reconditioned, but efforts are made to remedy the most serious defects. Further details are given in the Joint Housing Report.

Sanitary Accommodation and Ash Accommodation.

The estimated number of houses at the end of 1938 was 7,606. Water closets are provided for 7,509 of these. The sanitary accommodation at the remaining 97 houses consists of privies. At 6,162 houses the sanitary accommodation is private, but at the remaining 1,444 houses the sanitary accommodation is used by two or more families.

The total number of privies remaining in the Borough at the end of 1938 was 120, 97 at dwelling houses and 23 at factories; 82 of the houses are scheduled for demolition and the remaining 15 houses and factories are in positions which do not permit them to be drained to a sewer.

The number of ashbins in the Borough is approximately 8,020, and the number of ashpits 4.

The following table shows the sanitary accommodation and ash accommodation in connection with houses in 1913 and at the end of 1938:—

| | | Water Closets | Privies | Ashbins | Ashpits |
|----------|----|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1913 | .. | 2,900 | 2,540 | 900 | 1,870 |
| 1938 | .. | 7,600 | 120 | 8,020 | 4 |
| Increase | .. | 4,700 | — | 7,120 | — |
| Decrease | .. | — | 2,420 | — | 1,864 |

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops.

There are three cowsheds in the area and 26 registered milkshops. Twenty-two milksellers who do not reside in the district retail milk in the Borough.

The number of visits made to cowsheds was 18, and to milkshops 60. The premises are kept in compliance with the Acts and Regulations. One of the cowsheds is old and must eventually be demolished.

Offensive Trades.

The number of premises registered as offensive trades is 21. The number of visits made in 1938 was 64. The premises have been kept in conformity with the Bye-laws.

Canal Boats.

The canal has been visited on 42 occasions for the purpose of boat inspection, but boats have not been met on any occasion.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are three common lodging houses in the area and these have been visited on 43 occasions. One lodging house has been demolished during the year and it is anticipated that the use of another one will be discontinued during the coming year. The lodging houses are now used largely as permanent residences. The lodging house keepers comply with the Bye-laws and endeavour to keep the premises in a proper manner, but the buildings are old and worn out.

There are several houses in the district which are now let in lodgings to more than one family. This is due to the scarcity of houses and these conditions cannot be dealt with until further housing accommodation is provided.

Caravans.

A great deal of trouble has been experienced in connection with caravans. During the past year, 184 visits have been made and 97 caravans have been removed. These caravans draw on to unenclosed land which is without proper sanitary amenities, and are a source of considerable nuisance. In several parts of the district there are also caravans in enclosed yards. Sanitary accommodation and other amenities are provided in these cases, but their removal is desirable. These conditions are again largely due to the housing shortage.

Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

Enquiries have been made in connection with 168 cases of infectious disease and 178 houses were disinfected.

Shops Acts, 1912-1934.

During the year 101 visits have been made in connection with the Shops Acts. These have been chiefly in connection with Sunday trading and closing hours. It has not been possible to do anything in connection with the working hours, meal intervals and general arrangements for the health and comfort of the shop worker.

In my reports for the years 1936 and 1937 it was pointed out that the present staff was insufficient to deal with the duties required by the Shops Act of 1934.

Factory and Workshops Act and Factory Act, 1937.

During the year 30 visits have been paid to workshops and 26 to bakehouses. The Factory Act of 1937 came into force on 1st July. This Act adds many duties to the work of the Health Department, but owing to the shortage of staff and other duties work under this Act has not been commenced.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

The number of houses found to be infested with bed bugs during the year was 54, Council houses 42 and other houses 12. All these houses were disinfested.

The number of families moved from unfit houses to Council houses during the year was 133. In each case the furniture and effects of the houses were dealt with in the grounds at the Isolation Hospital. All bedding was passed through the Steam Disinfector and the contents of the vans treated with hydrogen cyanide.

Cleanliness of Tenants.

The Ministry of Health require particulars as to the measures of supervision or education of tenants which are taken to prevent infestation or re-infestation. It has not been possible to undertake any work in this direction.

There is need for the supervision of tenants in Council houses and also to some extent in other houses. It is regrettable that so many occupiers fail to keep the premises in a proper condition and neglect to exercise proper care in connection with sanitary conveniences and drains.

During the year the men in your employ have removed obstructions from 1,113 drains and 2,383 water closets. Houses owned by the Corporation, 914 water closets and 472 drains; houses owned by private owners, 1,469 water closets and 641 drains.

Meat and Food Inspection.

The number of visits made to slaughterhouses during the year was 742 and to meat shops 205. The market was visited on each occasion when open.

The total number of carcasses examined at the slaughterhouses was 11,780, 2,324 less than last year. The amount of unsound food destroyed after inspection was 8 tons 13 cwts., 96 lbs., 3 tons 7 cwts., 110 lbs. less than last year.

The number of private slaughterhouses is 14 and these are situated in various parts of the district. Regular slaughtering is carried out at twelve slaughterhouses and occasional slaughter at the remaining two. Slaughtering takes place at one or more of the twelve slaughterhouses each week-day between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m., and on Sunday mornings between 7 a.m. and noon.

It is impossible to examine all carcasses after slaughter. The estimated number of animals killed in 1938 was 51,300. The actual number inspected was 11,780 or approximately 23%.

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

Carcasses and Organs examined.

| | | | | |
|--------|----|----|----|--------|
| Beasts | .. | .. | .. | 619 |
| Sheep | .. | .. | .. | 1,823 |
| Pigs | .. | .. | .. | 9,323 |
| Calves | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Total | | | | 11,780 |

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

| | Tuberculosis | Accident | Inflam'tory Diseases | Parasitic Diseases | Other Diseases |
|--------|--------------|----------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Beasts | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sheep | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Pigs | 7 | 8 | 4 | — | 4 |

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 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Pigs | 570 | 570 | 356 | 356 | 4 | 2 | 356 | — | — | 6 | 6 | — | 20 |
| Inflammatory Diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beasts | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pigs | — | — | 35 | 28 | — | — | 19 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 |
| Parasitic Diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beasts | — | — | 2 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sheep | — | — | 70 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Bacterial Diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beasts | — | — | 3 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Pigs | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| Accident. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pigs | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 |
| 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 | 372 | 247 | 15 | 1,823 | 9,323 |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis: Whole carcasses con- demned | — | — | — | 1 | 16 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 8 | 21 | — | 72 | 71 |
| Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis | 2.15% | 8.5% | — | 3.94% | 0.76% |
| Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses con- demned | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 4 | 19 | — | — | 622 |
| Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis | 1.08% | 7.69% | — | — | 6.67% |

Other Foods Destroyed as being Unfit.

| | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----------|
| Fish .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84 lbs. |
| Rabbits .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 139 lbs. |

Food Destroyed during 1938.

The total weight of food destroyed during the year was 8 tons, 13 cwts., 96 lbs. This figure is for food surrendered on inspection and does not include any unsound food taken to the controlled tip by traders.

Removal of House Refuse and Trade Refuse.

The following particulars are for the twelve months, 1st April, 1938, to 31st March, 1939:—

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 9,031, 5,925 motor loads and 3,106 cart loads.

The estimated weight of dry refuse collected was 10,255 tons, and refuse from privies and cesspools 361 tons. The majority of cesspools are now emptied by a mechanical emptier under the control of the Borough Surveyor.

The average weight of house refuse collected daily (365 days to the year) was 29.1 tons. The average weight per house for the year was 1.35 tons and for each person 6.7 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 of during the year was 13,624 loads; 8,458 loads deposited by the Cleansing Department and 4,716 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, 1938, to 31st March, 1939, was £5,654. The income for the year amounted to £335, giving a total net cost of £5,319. The cost per thousand houses was £681 1s. od. (collection £555 8s. 10d., disposal £125 12s. 2d.). The cost per thousand of the population was £169 4s. 8d. (collection £138 os. 5d., disposal £31 4s. 3d.).

Details are given in Table C.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

FRED BARNETT.

TABLE A.
SUMMARY OF ROUTINE INSPECTIONS, 1938.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Inspections | 1,977 |
| Houses inspected | 152 |
| Houses re-inspected | 228 |
| Re-inspections | 893 |
| Shops Act inspections.. .. . | 101 |
| Visits to works in progress | 151 |
| Visits to slaughterhouses | 742 |
| Visits to meat shops | 205 |
| Drains tested | 43 |
| Houses disinfected | 178 |
| Verminous houses treated | 54 |
| Visits to milk shops | 60 |
| Visits to cowsheds | 18 |
| Visits to workshops | 30 |
| Visits to bakehouses | 26 |
| Visits to offensive trades | 64 |
| Visits to canal | 42 |
| Visits to infectious cases | 168 |
| Visits to common lodging houses | 43 |
| Visits to courts and common yards | 643 |
| Smoke observations | — |
| Visits to caravans | 184 |
| Total | 6,002 |

TABLE B.
IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

| | |
|--|----|
| Tap provided over sink | 25 |
| Water laid on in house | 20 |
| New water closet in place of privy | 2 |
| New water closet provided | 28 |
| Floor of water closet apartment repaired | 4 |
| Walls of water closet apartment repaired | 29 |
| Roofs of water closet apartment repaired | 33 |
| Proper flush provided to water closet | 22 |
| Water closet pedestal repaired | 45 |
| New water closet pedestal provided | 8 |
| New drain constructed | 14 |
| Drain repaired or relaid | 70 |
| New gulleys provided | 37 |
| Vent shaft provided | 9 |
| Vent shaft repaired | 1 |
| Intercepting traps fixed | 1 |
| New inspection chambers provided | 17 |
| Inspection chambers repaired | 17 |
| Inspection chambers cover provided or repaired | 15 |
| Stoppages removed from drain | 62 |
| Stoppages removed from water closet | 55 |
| Yard paving repaired | 57 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Proper paving provided to yard | 5 |
| Wash-house built | 8 |
| New scullery attached to house | 11 |
| Wash-house floors repaired | 22 |
| Wash-house walls repaired | 36 |
| Wash-house roofs repaired | 38 |
| Wash-copper repaired or renewed | 15 |
| Glazed sink provided | 17 |
| Sink waste repaired | 3 |
| Stoppage removed from sink waste | 8 |
| Bathrooms provided | — |
| Bathroom, defects remedied | — |
| New ashbins provided | 760 |
| Wood floors repaired | 29 |
| Quarry floors repaired | 28 |
| Walls, internal brickwork repaired | 15 |
| Walls, plaster repaired | 48 |
| Walls, cleansed | 27 |
| Ceilings plaster repaired | 51 |
| Ceilings cleansed | 17 |
| Staircase plaster repaired | 12 |
| Staircase walls cleansed | 13 |
| Stairs repaired | 22 |
| Handrails provided | 4 |
| New firegrates provided | 7 |
| Firegrates or fireplaces repaired | 35 |
| Skirting boards repaired | — |
| Windows, frames repaired | 118 |
| Windows, cords provided | 44 |
| Windows made to open | 7 |
| New window frames provided | 9 |
| New doors provided | 16 |
| Doors and door frames repaired | 81 |
| Food stores provided | 7 |
| Food store ventilated | — |
| Food store cleansed | — |
| Cellar steps repaired | — |
| Cellar light repaired | — |
| Offensive accumulations removed from cellar | 3 |
| Cellar cleansed | 3 |
| Other internal repairs | — |
| Walls re-built | 11 |
| Walls, brickwork removed and repaired | 36 |
| Walls re-pointed | 199 |
| Walls treated with impervious material | 25 |
| Walls, damp proof courses provided | 2 |
| Roofs stripped and re-covered | 7 |
| Roofs repaired | 315 |
| Roofs, verges and flashings repaired | 208 |
| Chimneys rebuilt or repaired | 121 |
| Spouting cleaned out or repaired | 251 |
| Spouting provided | 37 |
| Houses painted | 136 |
| Floors, furniture, etc., cleansed | 2 |
| Bedding cleansed | 2 |
| House generally cleansed | 4 |
| Yard surfaces cleansed | 14 |

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Water closet and approaches cleansed | 8 |
| Offensive accumulations removed by occupiers | 13 |
| Dirty bins, nuisances abated | 4 |
| Slop water, nuisances abated | 6 |
| Poultry removed | 4 |
| Pigs removed | 3 |
| Offensive accumulation removed | 11 |
| Offensive trade improvements | 2 |
| Workshop, improvements | — |
| Bakehouses, improvements | — |
| Meatshops, improvements | — |
| Milkshop, improvements | — |
| Slaughterhouses, improvements | — |
| Caravans removed | 97 |
| Miscellaneous | 65 |
| | <hr/> 1,707 <hr/> |

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 ... | 4673 | 4475 | 981 | 981 | 5654 | 5456 |
| Gross Income | 335 | 335 | — | — | 335 | 335 |
| Nett Cost | 4338 | 4140 | 981 | 981 | 5319 | 5121 |
| Unit Costs. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Gross Expenditure per ton | 8/9.5 | 8/5.2 | 1/10.2 | 1/10.2 | 10/7.7 | 10/3.4 |
| Gross Income per ton | 7.4 | 7.4 | — | — | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Nett Cost per ton ... | 8/2.1 | 7/9.8 | 1/10.2 | 1/10.2 | 10/0.3 | 9/8.0 |
| Nett Cost per 1000 population | £ s. d. 138 0 5 | £ s. d. 131 14 5 | £ s. d. 31 4 3 | £ s. d. 31 4 3 | £ s. d. 169 4 8 | £ s. d. 162 18 8 |
| Nett Cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected | £ s. d. 558 8 10 | £ s. d. 530 1 9 | £ s. d. 125 12 2 | £ s. d. 125 12 2 | £ s. d. 681 1 0 | £ s. d. 655 13 11 |
| Rate Poundage. | | | | | | |
| Nett Cost, equivalent rate in the £ | 9.3d. | 8.8d. | 2.1d. | 2.1d. | 11.4d. | 10.9d. |
| Percentage of above to total rates in the £ | 5.9% | 5.5% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 7.2% | 6.8% |

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) | 4 | 4 | — |
| Workshops (including Work- shop Laundries) ... | 30 | 1 | — |
| Workplaces (other than Out- Workers Premises) ... | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 34 | 5 | — |

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

| Particulars. | Number of Defects | | | Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted |
|--|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | Found. | Re-medied. | Referred to H.M. Inspector. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| <i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i> | | | | |
| Want of cleanliness ... | 1 | 1 | | |
| Want of ventilation ... | | | | |
| Overcrowding ... | | | | |
| Want of drainage of floors ... | | | | |
| Other nuisances ... | | | | |
| Sanitary accommodation— | | | | |
| insufficient ... | | | | |
| unsuitable or defective ... | 4 | 4 | | |
| not separate for sexes ... | | | | |
| <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 ... | 5 | 5 | Nil | Nil |

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

Section 108.

| NATURE OF WORK. | Instances | Notices Served. | Prose- cutions. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (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 | ..... | 8 & 13 |
| Cleansing | ..... | 71 & 74 |
| Death Rate | ..... | 9 & 13 |
| Drainage and Sewerage | ..... | 29 |
| Food Inspection | ..... | 68-70 |
| Health Services | ..... | 14 |
| Housing | ..... | 53-62 |
| Infantile Mortality | ..... | 17 |
| Infectious Diseases | ..... | 34-38 |
| Milk Supply | ..... | 32 |
| Maternity and Child Welfare | ..... | 15-17, 19 |
| Overcrowding | ..... | 62 |
| Population | ..... | 6 & 7 |
| Sanitary Accommodation | ..... | 65 |
| Sanitary Inspector's Report | ..... | 63 |
| Sanitary Improvements | ..... | 64 |
| Tuberculosis | ..... | 39 |
| Vital Statistics | ..... | 7-9 |
| Water Supply | ..... | 19-29 |

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 conditions mentioned:—

| | Total | Percentage |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Dirty Heads | 117 | 7.81 |
| Dirty Bodies | 44 | 2.94 |
| Tonsils slightly enlarged | 141 | 9.41 |
| Tonsils much enlarged | 131 | 8.74 |
| Adenoids much enlarged | — | — |
| Tuberculosis suspected | 2 | .13 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | — | — |
| Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis | — | — |
| Skin Disease | 5 | .33 |
| External Eye Disease | 10 | .67 |
| Defective Vision | 193 | 12.88 |
| Ear Disease and Hearing | 15 | 1.00 |
| Dental defects:— | | |
| Less than four teeth decayed | 378 | 25.23 |
| Four or more decayed | 325 | 21.69 |
| Crippling defects | 2 | .13 |

Nutrition.

The particulars are given in Table IIB, on page 100.

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 106.

Infectious Diseases.

There were epidemics of Whooping Cough, Mumps, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

A comparison of the figures in known cases of non-notifiable and of the notifiable diseases is given below:—

| NON-NOTIFIABLE | | | NOTIFIABLE | | |
|----------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| | 1938 | 1937 | | 1938 | 1937 |
| Measles | 15 | 112 | Scarlet Fever .. | 81 | 14 |
| Mumps | 65 | 118 | Diphtheria .. | 35 | 14 |
| Chicken Pox .. | 34 | 359 | Pneumonia .. | 9 | 17 |
| Whooping Cough | 87 | 38 | Dysentery .. | 2 | 22 |
| | | | Erysipelas .. | 1 | — |

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The scheme adopted by the Council is now in force.

The Head Teachers of all the Schools were circularised and given a summary of the scheme.

Forms of request for immunisation were sent to all parents through the children in the schools.

The parents of 1,090 children (578 boys and 512 girls) agreed to their children being immunised.

The result was that 820 children (424 boys and 396 girls) were immunised by the Medical Officer of Health, and 97 (57 boys and 40 girls) by their family doctor. 173 children (97 boys and 76 girls) failed to attend as their parents withdrew their consent when requested to attend for the necessary injections.

Out of 5,764, which is the average number of children on the School registers, approximately 19% were immunised against Diphtheria during the year.

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 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Girls | " | — | — | — | — |
| Boys | Abscess Eyelids | — | — | — | — |
| Girls | " | — | — | — | — |
| Boys | Otorrhoea | 2 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Girls | " | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Boys | Ringworm Head | — | — | — | — |
| Girls | " | — | — | — | — |
| Boys | " Body | — | — | — | — |
| Girls | " | — | — | — | — |
| Boys | Eczema & Scabies | 5 | 36 | 4 | 1 |
| Girls | " | 12 | 45 | 12 | — |
| Boys | Impetigo | 28 | 151 | 28 | — |
| Girls | " | 29 | 182 | 29 | — |
| Boys | Miscellaneous | 373 | 1656 | 372 | 1 |
| Girls | " | 294 | 1205 | 292 | 2 |
| Boys | Photophobia | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Girls | " | — | — | — | — |
| Boys | Minor Ear Diseases | 35 | 186 | 35 | — |
| Girls | " | 11 | 37 | 11 | — |
| Boys | Minor Skin Diseases | 21 | 41 | 21 | — |
| Girls | " | 12 | 65 | 12 | — |
| Boys | Minor Eye Diseases | 81 | 298 | 81 | — |
| Girls | " | 65 | 360 | 63 | 2 |
| Total | | 971 | 4268 | 965 | 6 |

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.

140 children were referred to the Specialists.

109 cases were operated upon during 1938.

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:—

The amount of work done at the Clinic this year is approximately the same as last year. Special attention has been paid to squints and cases of progressive myopia with satisfactory results. One welcomes the ever-increasing number of mothers who accompany their children to the Clinic.

May I express my thanks to medical, nursing and teaching staffs for their co-operation in the work, and hope that the very amicable relations which exist will continue in the future.

The strong steel frame which is supplied to the children retains its shape very well, and the work of the Optician has been satisfactory.

I should like to place on record my thanks to Nurse Parker for her hearty co-operation and her excellent work in the past, and extend a hearty welcome to Nurse Hill on taking up her new duties.

The following table shows the results:—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Squint Operation performed | 12 |
| Orthoptic treatment carried out | 17 |
| Waiting list—Orthoptic treatment.. .. | 10 |
| | Boys Girls |
| Old Retinitis | 1 — |
| Hypermetropia | 25 17 |
| Hypermetropic astigmatism | 171 146 |
| Myopia | 9 20 |
| Myopic astigmatism | 21 31 |
| Mixed astigmatism | 20 15 |
| Concomitant Strabismus | 66 50 |
| Nebulae | 2 — |
| Choroiditis | 1 — |
| No glasses ordered | 13 7 |
| Albino | 3 1 |
| Cataract | — 1 |
| Amblyopia | 8 6 |
| Conjunctivitis | 5 2 |
| Nystagmus | — 2 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Secondary optic atrophy | 2 | 1 | |
| Keratitis | — | 2 | |
| Blerpharitis | 1 | — | |
| | | | Total |
| Cases examined | 195 | 315 | 510 |
| Additional cases | 168 | | |
| Secondary cases | 482 | | |
| Squints | 90 | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 1,899 |

Ear Diseases and Hearing.

The minor ear defects treated at the School Clinic were 46. 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, 1938.

During the year 6,148 children were inspected, of whom 978 did not require treatment. 1,932 children were actually treated.

The teeth of all children examined show a general improvement—with the exception of the five year olds—whose first visit normally entails extensive extractions—indicating a real need for general care and treatment of the pre-school child.

During the year, three ordontic cases were treated in which appliances were necessary. Though small in number, they do create interest among the other children.

There exists quite a large section of children who have never, at any time, taken advantage of the facilities provided for treatment—in spite of advice to the parents and the glaringly obvious necessity

of treatment to even the most uneducated eye. Time is wasted re-examining these children year after year without effect, and I think that after a final warning, this section should be eliminated from the scheme.

The usual talks to the parents were given, and a series of educational films displayed, during Milk Week. A lecturer from the Dental Board gave a series of talks and demonstrations to the Senior children. This was so successful that I think a future visit should be arranged to include Junior children and possibly parents as well.

The Ivory Castle League is being run in quite a few schools, and is of great assistance in educating the children in dental hygiene.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Medical Officer of Health, the Head Teachers and Staff, for the very valuable help which they have given me.

OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHYSICAL TRAINING ORGANISERS TO THE BILSTON EDUCATION COMMITTEE FOR 1938.

The National Campaign for Physical Fitness, though gaining little from questionable plagiarism in commercial advertisement, with a possible ensuing misinterpretation of the fundamental aims of the movement, shows no signs of abatement.

With the completion of statistical investigations by the Area Committees, and further allocation of grants to Voluntary Organisations, it is hoped that more concrete evidence of real progress will be forthcoming.

The ultimate success of the scheme must necessarily lie in the type of training pursued in the schools, where there is ample evidence of an ever-increasing enthusiasm for all branches of Physical Training. Fostered correctly, this should provide a source of recruitment for post-school classes, clubs and associations engaged in the many and varied activities embraced by the Fitness Drive. There still remains much pioneer work to be done in making contact with the "man in

the street," and having achieved this, in presenting physical activity to him in a palatable form. Until such time as this side of the education of the public to the ideals and aims of the Movement has been accomplished, the training of leaders appears somewhat abortive.

The contribution made by the colleges in the training of teachers is undoubtedly bearing fruit in the improved teaching methods and technique displayed by them. The schools benefit thereby.

The attitude of the local Education Authority in releasing and assisting teachers to take courses, and the willingness of teachers to attend such courses, both during school and holiday periods, is to be highly commended. Increased facilities in the provision of gymnasia and/or indoor accommodation in elementary schools, apart from making it possible for schools to sustain an unbroken Physical Training Course throughout the child's career, give also scope for practical expression in valuable work, for the enthusiasm with which teachers return from specialist courses.

The long overdue publication of the Senior syllabus, which will provide further guidance in this highly specialised subject, is eagerly awaited.

Progress has definitely been made, and whilst no claim could be substantiated that a peak of perfection has been reached in all phases of Physical Education, yet the general position can be favourably reviewed.

Clothing.

Some further improvement has been observed in the matter of changing into suitable footwear and clothing for Physical Training periods, which reflects favourably upon the attitude and drive of the head or assistant teachers responsible. There yet remains a considerable amount of pioneer work to be done in this respect before the ideal has been reached.

It is realised that the Local Education Authority has given consideration to the problem, but that, with the available grant, the cost of providing every child with a complete outfit appears prohibitive. Even if this were not the case, it is doubtful if unqualified provision is a sound policy. Necessitous cases certainly deserve individual consideration, but there is danger in setting such a precedent unless extreme caution is used in its application.

In those departments having gymnasia, the position deserves special review. It is strongly felt that better work and tone to the lesson would result from having classes completely changed and uniformly clad. Your Organisers can supply full details of a scheme now in operation and working satisfactorily, in which the Authority concerned has made an initial supply of clothing, shoes and towels, which is now being supplemented by a weekly contributory scheme, subsidised by school funds, whereby all children can obtain cheaply the use of a similar outfit, which ultimately becomes the property of the school.

Playgrounds.

With two exceptions all the playgrounds are well surfaced, and their permanent marking for Physical Training and games lessons is now general. The schools have availed themselves of the Organisers' offer to supply suitable individual plans for the marking.

The initial markings having been accurately made, it is advisable that they should be renewed when faint, as complete obliteration entails extra time and labour in their replacement. The provision of a marker for the communal use of all schools, which is capable of speedy and accurate marking, is an economy to be recommended. e.g., "The Nippy Liner," cost 70/-, made by National Safety Service Ltd., Tyseley, Birmingham, 11.

Playing Fields.

The Authority is fortunate in owning, or having at its disposal, several playing areas for school use. The majority, however, are small, and in some cases the surfaces leave much to be desired. Regular cutting, rolling and marking would both improve the general condition of the ground, and facilitate the organisation of games periods. It is natural to expect that each year some returfing and fertilisation will be necessary; neglect in this respect leads eventually to the large expense involved in completely re-surfacing the field. It is sometimes overlooked that a well-cut grass plot adjacent to a school can be utilised for the physical training lessons, the use giving added pleasure in its contrast to the monotony of working on asphalt.

Special mention should be made of the field now under construction at Stonefield, which, when completed, will give the Authority just cause for self-congratulation, and at the same time provide the schools concerned with every facility for improving their standard of games and athletics.

Halls and Gymnasias.

Now that re-organisation is practically completed, with three exceptions (where developments are shortly to be expected), there is indoor accommodation available for work during inclement weather in all schools. The floors of some of the rooms are splintery, noisy and uneven, but it is pleasing to note that the Authority is taking measures to remedy these defects. There is no doubt that if the use of the hall is properly planned, the continuity of work can be maintained unbrokenly, and the standard of achievement should improve.

The completion of the Stonefield gymnasium will enable a large proportion of senior scholars to have the advantage of working in fully equipped gymnasias fitted with shower baths. Any diffidence on the part of the scholars, or opposition of the parents to their children's use of the showers should be dealt with, with firmness and tact.

Showering should be considered as an essential component part of the Physical Training lesson and training, the general organisation of which would be considerably facilitated by:—

- (a) Storage accommodation for gymnastic kit, enabling every child to leave in school his/her Physical Training outfit stored in individual, well-ventilated wire lockers, constructed in nests of 40 and fitted with one door which can be safely fastened.
- (b) Facilities for drying and storing towels adjacent to the showers and gymnasium. For hygienic reasons it is recommended that towels should not be allowed to come into contact during this process.

Swimming.

With the advent of the new Swimming Baths, one of which it is hoped will be reserved for the exclusive use of the schools, the time appears opportune to organise swimming instruction on a sound basis. The increased accommodation available should make it possible to take complete classes to the baths, which, while giving the minimum disturbance to school curricula, would make it essential that individual instruction should be discarded in favour of class methods. The Organisers are willing to submit for approval a comprehensive swimming scheme embracing these recommendations, which they confidently feel would result in an increased number of children

swimming a larger repertoire of strokes in improved style, and a general raising of the standard of attainment.

The total number of attendances made by boys and girls during the season was 17,468. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 15,869.

Small Apparatus.

Most schools are exhibiting commendable foresight in the gradual replacement of small apparatus coloured braids, balls, ropes, hoops, etc.), the stock of which is inevitably reduced by the continual hard wear and use which the work entails.

The Lesson.

An intelligent application of the admonition for stricter adherence to syllabus tables, as given in the last report, must necessarily involve careful selection of movements and activities to suit the prevailing weather conditions and the accommodation available. The success of the lesson and hence the beneficial physical and mental training received by the children, is dependent upon certain factors, important amongst which are:—

- (a) Good commanding technique with clarity and brevity of explanation;
- (b) Strict claim upon exactness of starting and final positions, which contribute much towards the eventual achievement of good posture;
- (c) Attention to detail, achieved without a slackening of the tempo, continuity and enjoyment of the lesson;
- (d) Careful correction, and the giving of deserved praise and encouragement.
- (e) The introduction of a competitive element and the instilling of a sense of sportsmanship in races, games, etc.

In most cases more frequent inclusion of work on floorboards should be made when the weather conditions permit. Cold and wet weather do not justify their use.

There is no doubt that good training is gained by the rapid and well-organised handling of boards, and their use provides a large

range of exercises, stronger and more valuable in character than many of those taken from the standing positions.

Evening School and Keep-Fit Classes.

Gymnastic Classes for Boys and Women and Girls are held weekly in the gymnasium at Etheridge.

Weekly Keep-Fit Classes for Women and Girls were held at St. Luke's Junior and Infants' School and Etheridge Senior Girls' School, and a fortnightly class was held in connection with the Ettingshall Church Girls' Brigade. The Bilston Boys' Life Brigade includes physical training in its activities.

Whilst enrolments for all classes have not been large, the work, under competent leadership, has been entered into enthusiastically.

Teachers' Courses.

An apparatus, games and dancing course for women teachers in senior schools, was held during school hours at the Dudley Technical College, from January to March. The Authority and Schools co-operated by releasing selected teachers for one session per week.

In conclusion, your Organisers wish to express their appreciation of the sympathetic help given by the Secretary, Education Committee, schools, personnel and office staff, in furthering the development of the important phase of Education for which we are responsible, and feel that this generous co-operation has considerably facilitated our work in the area.

(Signed) E. A. WHITE,

G. HEYHOE.

Baths.

The Corporation's Swimming Baths are used by the schools for swimming instructions 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 one-third 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.

1,498 children were examined at routine inspections. 778 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 the Education Office and this department.

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 has 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 1938.

I have pleasure in reporting on a further year's work on behalf of the feeble-minded children in the Bilston area.

During the year 28 children have been on our list for supervision. Of these, one boy, who was placed by the Bilston Education Committee in a special residential school, was notified to the Local Authority on reaching the age of 16 years. He is to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Act and placed in a certified institution on leaving the school. Three more children became 16 during the year, and have passed from the responsibility of the Committee. These were not placed in special schools and therefore cannot be notified under the Mental Deficiency Act. This serious position arises all over the country, and in areas where there is no voluntary association these children are lost sight of until some anti-social conduct or domestic trouble brings them to the notice of the Local Authority in circumstances which might have been avoided had the benefits of friendly supervision been available for them. Over 70 visits have been paid to the homes of children, and many interviews have been held on their behalf.

It is difficult in a report to do full justice to the value of home supervision for the welfare of the feeble-minded children, but those who carry it out realise how useful the social workers can be in bridging the gap between home and school, and when the time comes for leaving school, the friend who has been in close touch with the child at school, can offer good advice and practical help to both child and parents in adapting themselves to the new circumstances of post-school life. Through visiting the homes of the children every effort is made to obtain the co-operation and understanding of the parents of what is being done for their child. Many feeble-minded children find it difficult on leaving school to compete with normal children, and to obtain employment, or they may change their work and be in danger of becoming unemployed, and here the supervision provided by the Association can prove most valuable. Efforts are made to find suitable work and to help the child and the parents to adapt themselves to the new situation.

Nine low-grade children, who are the responsibility of the Education Committee, have attended the Bilston Occupation Centre for daily training during the year, and had the opportunity of sharing in the

week's camp holiday arranged for children at the Centre in July at Biddulph Moor. This lovely holiday was made possible for the children through the subscriptions raised by the Bilston Centre Committee, and the support of the Education Committee, to whom the Association is greatly indebted.

In previous reports reference has been made to the steady growth and beneficial influence of the work of the Bilston Occupation Centre which serves a wide area round Bilston, and in 1938 had on its register 52 names of children excluded from the elementary schools and of older defectives. All who knew her realise how much the progress and happiness of the children at the Centre owe to their first Supervisor, Miss L. M. Parry, who took charge of the Centre when it became a whole-time one in 1930, and her sudden passing in April, 1938, was a loss it was impossible to realise. Parents and children alike had complete confidence in her and she was not only their teacher but their friend. Her life and work can never be forgotten. The work of the Centre was carried on with the devoted help of the Assistants, Miss Main and Miss Haynes, until a permanent appointment of a Supervisor could be made.

Study of the lives and characters of the children under our care proves beyond every doubt the vital importance of helpful influence in the homes and of training and education to which a child can respond in school, if he is to fit into the growing complexity of our social life. The establishment of special day schools and of classes seems to offer the opportunity these children need where they may have the chance of teaching from a staff who have made a study of the feeble-minded child's capacities and abnormalities. In every child there is some innate ability and it is through finding this out and building his training up from this point that progress which is almost unbelievable in some cases, results. The feeble-minded child left untrained easily falls into bad habits, but equally he can be trained in good ones which he will not readily depart.

A demonstration in Group Intelligence Testing by means of the Dartington Cattell Tests and the Seguin Form Board was arranged by the Association in February and carried out by Miss Boulthwood, Assistant Organiser of Centres, who has made a special duty of educational psychology. The demonstration was designed to show how a survey of a school population might be made with the minimum dislocation of the school time-table, in order to find out exact knowledge of the innate ability of individual children in the schools on which practical plans could be built for the special training of the retarded group. It is estimated that dull and backward children form 15% of the school population and the feeble-minded children 1%.

It is, therefore, of great national importance that this group should have the training which is vital to their development if we are to fit them to be the citizens of tomorrow. The Children's Courts give too much evidence of the failure of retarded children, whose energies have not been directed into constructive social channels, and the problem arises as to what steps can be taken to help these children to lead useful lives in future. The expert investigation of abnormal behaviour by a Child Guidance Clinic seems to be the only hope in some cases of getting light on the situation, at present there is no such clinic to serve the area.

The Association desires to express its sincere appreciation of the continued co-operation of the Bilston Education Committee in its work on behalf of these handicapped children during the years when so much can be done to make their future a brighter one.

F. H. TOSH,

13th February, 1939.

Organising Secretary.

TABLE C.
Summary of Children not in School.

| | Town Hall | New Town | High Town | Etting-shall | Bradley | Total |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------------|---------|-------|
| Consumptives | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | 4 |
| Mentally Defectives | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Cripples | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| Delicate | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paralysis | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fits | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Heart Trouble | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Attending Hospital | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Blind | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Deaf and Dumb | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 |

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.

26 children were examined during the year; 15 boys, 11 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 | 5,764 |
| Cost of Medical Inspection and Treatment | £2,888/8/3 |
| | s. d. |
| Cost per child | 10/2.17 |

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

in the year ended December 31st, 1938.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Entrants | 387 |
| Second Age Group | 575 |
| Third Age Group | 536 |
| Total | 1,498 |

Number of other Routine Inspections Nil

B.—Other Inspections.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of Special Inspections | 48 |
| Number of re-Inspections | 161 |
| Total | 209 |

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 sqint) (2) | For all other con- ditions recorded in Table II A (3) | Total (4) |
|------------------------------|---|--|--------------|
| Entrants | 6 | 65 | 67 |
| Second Age Group | 95 | 68 | 147 |
| Third Age Group | 91 | 38 | 118 |
| Total (Prescribed Groups) | 192 | 171 | 332 |
| Other Routine Inspections | — | — | — |
| GRAND TOTAL | 192 | 171 | 332 |

TABLE IIA.—RETURN OF DEFECTS
found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st Dec., 1938.

| 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 | 1 | 4 | | 1 |
| | (4) Impetigo | | | | |
| | (5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) | | | | |
| | TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) | 1 | 4 | | 1 |
| Eye | (6) Blepharitis | 7 | 1 | | |
| | (7) Conjunctivitis | 1 | | | |
| | (8) Keratitis | | | | |
| | (9) Corneal Opacities | | | | |
| | (10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint) | | 1 | 1 | |
| | TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) | 8 | 2 | 1 | |
| | (11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint) | 192 | 1 | 4 | |
| | (12) Squint | 48 | 5 | | |
| Ear | (13) Defective Hearing | | | 2 | |
| | (14) Otitis Media | 8 | 6 | 2 | |
| | (15) Other Ear Diseases | | 1 | | |
| Nose and Throat | (16) Chronic Tonsilitis only | | | | |
| | (17) Adenoids only | 131 | 141 | 19 | 1 |
| | (18) Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids | | | | |
| | (19) Other Conditions | | 34 | 1 | |
| | (20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) | | 5 | | |
| | (21) Defective Speech | | 6 | | |
| | Heart Disease— | | | | |
| Heart and Circulation | (22) Organic | | 21 | | |
| | (23) Functional | | 186 | | |
| | (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 | 1 | 1 | |
| | (28) Suspected | | | | |
| | { Non-Pulmonary : | | | | |
| | (29) Glands | | | | |
| | (30) Bones and Joints | | | | |
| | (31) Skin | | | | |
| | (32) Other Forms | | 1 | | |
| TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32) | | | 1 | | |
| Nervous System | { (33) Epilepsy (34) Chorea (35) Other Conditions | | | 1 | |
| Deformities | { (36) Rickets (37) Spinal Curvature (38) Other Forms | | 2 | | |
| (39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) | | | 153 | 7 | 8 |
| TOTAL | | 389 | 569 | 38 | 10 |

TABLE IIB.

**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 | 387 | 18 | 4.65 | 368 | 95.09 | 1 | .25 | — | — |
| Second age-group | 575 | 33 | 5.73 | 537 | 93.39 | 5 | .87 | — | — |
| Third age-group | 536 | 44 | 8.20 | 470 | 87.69 | 22 | 4.11 | — | — |
| Other routine inspections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 1498 | 95 | 6.34 | 1375 | 91.78 | 28 | 1.86 | — | — |

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 | — | 4 | 12 | |

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 | |
| — | 1 | — | — | 1 | |
| 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 | 2 | 6 | 17 | |
| 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 | 1 | 7 | |
| 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 | |
| — | 5 | — | 3 | 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 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — |

TABLE IV.
Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st Dec., 1938.
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 | — | — | — |
| Ringworm, body | — | — | — |
| Scabies | 17 | — | 17 |
| Impetigo | 57 | — | 57 |
| Other skin diseases | 33 | — | 33 |
| Minor Eye Defects | 146 | — | 146 |
| (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II) | | | |
| Minor Ear Defects | 46 | — | 46 |
| Miscellaneous | 667 | — | 667 |
| (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) | | | |
| Total | 966 | — | 966 |

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) | 510 | — | — | 510 |
| Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) | | | | |
| Total | 510 | — | — | 510 |

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Under the Authority's Scheme | 440 |
| (b) Otherwise | — |

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:—

| | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Under the Authority's Scheme | 440 |
| (b) Otherwise | — |

Total .. 440

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 | | |
| 4 | — | 101 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 103 | 2 | — | 109 |

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) | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |

GROUP V. Dental Defects.

(1) Number of children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:

| | | | | |
|---|------|-------------|----|-------|
| | Aged | | | |
| | 5 | .. | .. | 676 |
| | 6 | .. | .. | 625 |
| | 7 | .. | .. | 656 |
| | 8 | .. | .. | 683 |
| | 9 | .. | .. | 712 |
| | 10 | .. | .. | 698 |
| | 11 | .. | .. | 845 |
| | 12 | .. | .. | 597 |
| | 13 | .. | .. | 505 |
| | 14 | .. | .. | 49 |
| | | Total | .. | 6,046 |
| Specials | .. | .. | .. | 102 |
| | | Grand Total | | 6,148 |
| (b) Found to require treatment | .. | .. | .. | 5,170 |
| (c) Actually treated | .. | .. | .. | 1,932 |
| (2) Half-days devoted to:—Inspection | .. | .. | .. | 44 |
| Treatment | .. | .. | .. | 275 |
| | | Total | .. | 319 |
| (3) Attendances made by children for treatment | .. | .. | .. | 2,670 |
| (4) Fillings:— | | | | |
| Permanent teeth | .. | .. | .. | 2,330 |
| Temporary teeth | .. | .. | .. | 99 |
| | | Total | .. | 2,429 |
| (5) Extractions:— | | | | |
| Permanent teeth | .. | .. | .. | 367 |
| Temporary teeth | .. | .. | .. | 2,279 |
| | | Total | .. | 2,646 |
| (6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions | .. | | | 3 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----|----|-----------------|
| (7) Other Operations:— | Permanent teeth | .. | .. | 402 |
| | Temporary teeth | .. | .. | 53 |
| Total | | | | <hr/> 455 <hr/> |

Group VI. Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|----|----|----|--------|
| (1) | Average number of visits per school made during the year by School Nurses | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| (2) | Total number of examinations of children in the schools by the School Nurses | .. | .. | .. | 16,276 |
| (3) | Number of individual children found unclean | .. | | | 445 |
| (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 | .. | .. | | 8 |

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