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County Borough of Dudley

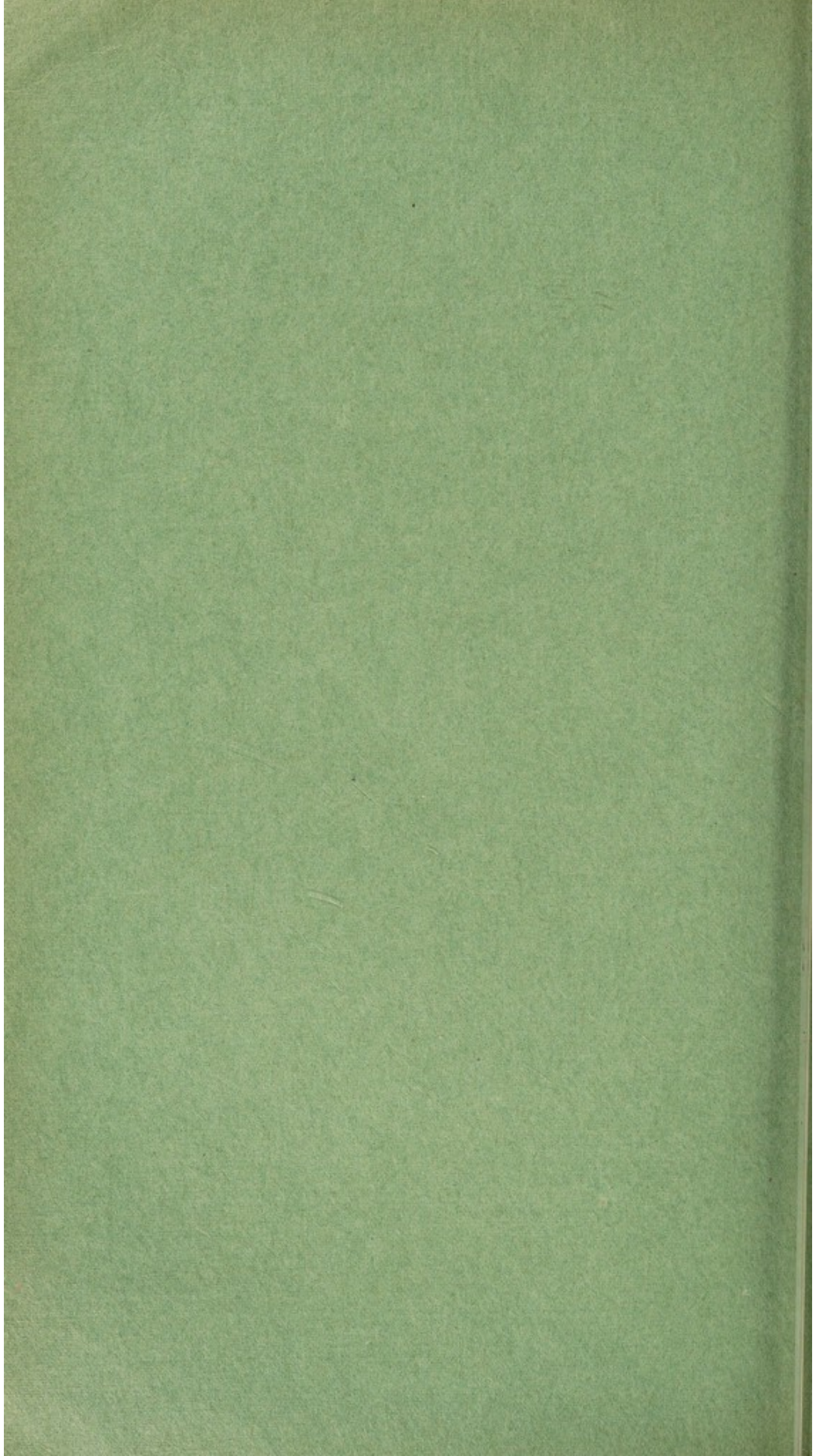
Annual Report

ON THE WORK OF THE

Public Health Services 1936



P. STANLEY BLAKER, M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
M.R.C.S.(Eng.), D.P.H.(Lond.),
Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.
SIDNEY SKITT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., M.Inst.P.C.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.





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MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES.
1936.

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COUNCILLOR J. MOSS, Chairman.

COUNCILLOR J. PRICE, Vice-Chairman.

THE MAYOR.	COUN.	J. C. PRICE.
THE DEPUTY MAYOR.	"	W. SHUTTLEWORTH
COUN. W. DEVONPORT.	"	G. TAYLOR.
" R. LITTLE.	"	Mrs. J. S. TAYLOR.
" DR. A. W. WESTON.	"	H. C. WHITEHOUSE.
" D. H. WHITEHOUSE.	"	A. E. YOUNG.
	"	W. TIMMINS.

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COUNCILLOR W. WAKEMAN, Vice-Chairman.

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THE DEPUTY MAYOR.	"	T. TAYLOR.
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" G. TAYLOR.	"	D. H. WHITEHOUSE.

(Members of the Council).

Mrs. HANCOX.	Mrs. W. C. WILLIAMS.
Mrs. HARVEY.	<i>(Co-opted).</i>

COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

COUNCILLOR J. PRICE, Chairman.

COUNCILLOR Mrs. J. S. TAYLOR, Vice-Chairman.

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THE DEPUTY MAYOR.	Mrs. BILLINGHAM.
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" DR. F. G. LEWIS.	Mrs. W. C. WILLIAMS.

(Members of the Council). *(Co-opted Members).*

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Miss RUDMOSE-BROWN, Chairman.

COUNCILLOR A. E. YOUNG, Vice-Chairman.

THE MAYOR.	COUN.	W. SHUTTLEWORTH
ALD. J. A. TAYLOR.	"	G. TAYLOR.
COUN. O. L. BERGENDORFF.	"	Mrs. J. S. TAYLOR.
" J. PRICE.	"	T. TAYLOR.
" A. W. WESTON.	"	W. WAKEMAN.

(Members of the Council).

Mrs. W. C. WILLIAMS.	Mr. H. H. CARTWRIGHT.
	<i>(Co-opted Members).</i>

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer : P. STANLEY
BLAKER, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer : T. KENRICK
HUGHES, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Liverpool).

Venereal Diseases and Maternity and Child Welfare Officer : E. J. GORDON
WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.).

Dental Surgeons : D. NELSON, L.D.S. (Eng.), and MISS R. McKAY
EWING, L.D.S. (Glasgow).

Ophthalmic Surgeon : MR. ST. CLAIR ROBERTS.

Orthopædic Surgeon : MR. WILSON STUART, M.C.

Tuberculosis Officer : (Staffs. Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Committee)
DR. D. J. LOUGHRAN.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent : *SIDNEY SKITT,
M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., M.Inst.P.C.

Deputy Chief Inspector : *H. HOLDEN, M.S.I.A.

District Inspectors : *H. A. RICHARDSON, M.S.I.A., *G. ROLLASON,
A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., *K. A. ETHERINGTON, M.S.I.A. (Temporary).

*Qualified Meat Inspectors.

Assistant Inspector : G. THOMAS.

Assistant Cleansing Superintendent : W. FELLOWS, A.M.I.P.C.

Veterinary Inspector : MAJOR R. L. GREEN, M.R.C.V.S.

Chief Clerk : B. S. WOOD.

General Clerks : H. HANCOX, and F. L. JONES.

Fumigation and Rat Officer : G. PEACOCK.

Health Visitors : NURSES EVANS, BLACK, JOHNSON AND CAMPBELL.

School Nurses : NURSES MUIRHEAD, APPLETON, BURTON & STOKES.

Mental Deficiency Supervisor : NURSE REYNOLDS.

Maternity and Child Welfare :	}	Chief Clerk : H. BALDWIN
School Medical Service :		General Clerks : MISSES B. TOMLINSON and D. LYMN.

Midwives residing and practising under the Local Authority in Dudley :

MISS BROWN, MISS CHATTIN, MRS. DAVIES, MISS HAWKINS,
MRS. JAMES, MRS. McLELLAN, MRS. NIBLETT, MRS. RAYBOULD
and MRS. WOOTTON.

Temporary Staff, (for Slum Clearance Work).

Assistant Inspectors : W. H. BOWMAN, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., J. LEESE,
A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk : MISS M. BEASLEY.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

 ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(GENERAL)

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To the Chairman and Members of the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, Mental Deficiency and Education Committees of the County Borough of Dudley.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your perusal my Annual Report on the Public Health Services of the County Borough of Dudley for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

Vital Statistics. There is a slight increase in the estimated population of the Borough to the middle of the present year, this figure being 60,590—an increase of 190 on the previous year.

The Births have increased slightly also. There were 1152 total births credited to the population of Dudley, the Birth-Rate per thousand being 19.01. In 1935 the total births was 1123, which gave a Birth-Rate of 18.59. On page 11 will be found the total number of births and the Birth-Rate at various times from the year 1913 to 1936.

The General Death Rate. The General Death Rate is 11.42, that for 1935 being 11.04. The Death Rate for England and Wales is 12.1, and for the 122 County Boroughs and Great Towns was 12.3.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the year 1936 was rather higher than the year previously being 71.11, whereas that for 1935 was 66.05. On page 12 will be found a table showing the General Death Rate and the Infantile Mortality Rate from the year 1905 up to 1936.

The **Death Rate** from the **Principal Zymotic Diseases** for the year 1936 was 0.48. The diseases included under that heading are Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, Para-Typhoid Fever, Small Pox, Diarrhœa and Influenza.

Diphtheria has continued to be rather more prevalent than usual during the whole of the year. There were altogether 104 cases notified to me. This figure is rather lower than that for 1935, which was 122. There were exacerbations at recurrent intervals, at times there being none or only one or two cases during a week and at other times several cases would be notified.

This continued prevalence of diphtheria was not limited to Dudley. It has been prevalent in all neighbouring districts, and more or less throughout the whole country. There has been nothing in the nature of an epidemic from this disease in Dudley. Unfortunately 8 cases died during the year. It is still noticeable that parents do not send for a doctor at the onset of throat troubles. Several cases that were removed to hospital were unfortunately advanced cases, and their chance of recovery very

small before their admission to hospital. It cannot be too strongly stressed that every case of sore throat should be seen by a medical man at the earliest possible moment. It is indeed a fact that the earlier treatment is commenced in cases of diphtheria, the better are the chances of recovery. Further notes on this disease will be found on page 19.

With regard to **Scarlet Fever** there were about the same number of cases as in 1935, namely 126. On the whole the disease was of a mild character. Two cases died during the year from this infectious disease.

The General Sanitary Administration of the Borough.

Everything seems to have centred round the housing problems. All through the year it has been one continuous process of inspection of slum areas or individually unfit houses by the District Sanitary Inspectors and Mr. Skitt and myself. The investigations necessary for a slum clearance Inquiry is very great, and necessarily is very thorough—nothing is left to chance. The minutest details are recorded with regard to every house and property which is put before the Inspector of the Ministry of Health. It has been very arduous work for all concerned. During the year 1936 seven areas were enquired into by the Inspector of the Ministry. These were the Cross Street, Woodside and the Mambles, Dudley, areas. In these seven cases, the Orders were approved by the Ministry with a few exceptions.

Since Slum Clearance schemes began to operate the following areas have been dealt with, but the Inquiry for the Bull Ring, Chapel Street and Paradise Areas was not held during 1936 :—

<i>Areas.</i>				<i>No. of Houses.</i>
Birmingham Street	...	...	...	165
New Hall Street	...	...	...	7
Phoenix Passage	...	...	...	45
Stafford Street (Garden Walk)	...	...	...	34
Dunn Street	...	...	...	181
Pitfield Row	...	...	...	90
Cross Street, Woodside (4 Areas)	...	...	...	60
The Mambles (3 Areas)	...	...	...	98
Bull Ring	...	...	...	30
Paradise	...	...	...	35
Chapel Street	...	...	...	32
				<hr/>
			Total	777
				<hr/>

Further areas are at the moment being prepared for an Inquiry later. They include a large number of small areas in Netherton totalling 234 houses, and the Kates Hill and Cawney Hill areas totalling 390 houses. There will also be a further scheme for a number of small areas in Netherton in addition to that above mentioned.

Without going further into this matter, it will thus be appreciated that a great deal is being done with a view to rehousing the working classes in Dudley in better houses, situated in better environments. The present generation appreciates the change, but the good will come in future.

A summary of the housing position up-to-date is:—

Slum Clearance (Section 1)—Demolished	...	519
Individually unfit (Section 19)—Demolished		437
Number under Demolition Orders and awaiting demolition	... ..	201
Number of Houses approved by the Ministry of Health and in various stages towards demolition under Clearance Areas	...	161
Houses repaired and re-conditioned (Section 17)		443

The total number of houses erected are:—

By the Council	... ..	4042
By Private enterprise during the last six years		1432
<i>Total Number of Tuberculosis cases rehoused...</i>		88

Although the housing problem in Dudley calls for most of the attention of the Sanitary Authority during the year, the other work of the department has had to go on just the same. So far as is possible nothing is neglected. Food Inspection, Inspection of Butcher's Meat, Examination of Milks have all been carried on as efficiently as before. This has only been possible by the hard work that all the Sanitary Inspectors have done during the year. Details of this will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector in the course of this volume.

On the medical side, the work has been carried on as before. All the clinics of the School Medical Service and of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department have been very well attended. At times the attendance at these clinics has been very very heavy. The Orthopædic Department continues to do good work and also the special Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, worked by Dr. Dean under the control of Mr. Hallchurch.

In concluding these remarks, I am anxious to tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, School Medical Service and the Mental

Deficiency Committees for their kind help and consideration of the many problems that have been put before them. I have always received very sympathetic consideration on all matters

I also thank the Chief Officials of other Departments, and the Director of Education, Mr. Whaley, has been very helpful to me in all the work connected with the School Medical Service.

Finally, but by no means least, I am very mindfull too of the loyal help given to me by all members of my staff, one and all, and I thank them.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

P. STANLEY BLAKER.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

POPULATION	1911 Census	...	...	...	...	51,079
"	1921 Census	...	...	...	...	57,100
"	1923, estimated	...	...	...	...	58,150
"	1924, estimated	...	...	...	...	58,600
"	1925, estimated	...	...	...	...	58,810
"	1926, estimated	...	...	...	...	58,930
"	1927, estimated	...	...	...	...	59,370
"	1928, estimated	...	...	...	...	58,820
"	1929, estimated	...	...	...	...	58,870
"	1930, estimated	...	...	...	...	58,820
"	1931 Census	...	...	...	...	59,579
"	1932, estimated	...	...	...	...	59,740
"	1933, estimated	...	...	...	...	60,140
"	1934, estimated	...	...	...	...	60,300
"	1935, estimated	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,400
"	1936, estimated	...	...	...	...	60,590
Elevation	{	Cawney Hill	...	...	820 feet above sea level.	
		St. Thomas' Church	...	700	"	"
		Eve Hill	...	720	"	"
		Netherton	...	610	"	"
		Woodside	...	570	"	"

Geological Formation: Limestone, Carboniferous and Heavy Clays.

Area of the Borough	...	...	...	4,065 acres
Number of Inhabited Houses, Census, 1931	...	...	...	13,385
Number of Inhabited Houses, (Estimate, 1936)	...	...	...	15,303
The increased Rateable Value of the Borough for				
General Rate at 1st October, 1936 was	...	...	...	£253,621

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.		
Births, Legitimate	1133	583	550	Birth Rate	19.01
" Illegitimate	19	9	10		
Deaths	692	345	347	Death Rate	11.42
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—					
From sepsis	Nil
From other puerperal causes	2
Deaths of infants under one year of age:—					
Total	79
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 Births)...	71.11
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	77
Deaths from Measles (all ages)...	1
" Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
" Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	7
Death Rate from principal Zymotic Diseases	0.48
Influenza Death Rate	0.13
Tuberculosis Death Rate	0.78
Total Deaths under 5 years of age	105

BIRTHS.

The Registrar-General gives the total Births of the Dudley residents as 1,152 (Males 592 and Females 560)—this figure includes 41 still-births. The Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population works out at 19.01. In 1935 it was 18.59.

For England and Wales the Birth Rate was 15.41 and for 122 of the Great Towns it was 15.57.

The illegitimate births numbered 19—(9 Male and 10 Females).

It is interesting to have the Birth Rate in Dudley at different periods from 1913 to 1936—Here are the figures.

Year.		Total Births.		Birth Rate per 1000
1913	...	1470	...	28.28
1918	...	1355	...	25.09
1923	...	1314	...	22.71
1924	...	1290	...	22.01
1925	...	1309	...	22.02
1926	...	1335	...	22.60
1927	...	1219	...	20.53
1928	...	1196	...	20.14
1929	...	1107	...	18.80
1930	...	1219	...	20.72
1931	...	1220	...	20.31
1932	...	1181	...	19.76
1933	...	1115	...	18.54
1934	...	1071	...	17.76
1935	...	1123	...	18.59
1936	.....	1152	...	19.01

DEATHS.

During the year the Registrar-General has stated that 692 Dudley residents died in Dudley and outside the Borough. The proportion of males to females is practically identical, viz:—345 males and 347 females. The General Death Rate (for Dudley) figure per 1000 of the population is 11.42. In 1935 it was 11.04.

For England and Wales as a whole the General Death Rate figure is 12.1 and for the 122 of the Great Towns it is 12.3. Both these figures are higher than they were in 1935, viz:—11.7 and 11.8.

Here again it is interesting to see the fall in the General Death Rate in Dudley from 1905 to 1936—it has fallen from 17.52 to 11.52. The lowest figures registered in Dudley were 10.5 in 1926 and 10.79 in 1934.

The following Table shows the General Death Rate in Dudley at varying periods since 1905:—

Year.	General Death Rate. Infantile Mortality Rate			
1905	...	17.52	...	—
1910	...	14.25	...	151
1915	...	16.31	...	124
1920	...	14.77	...	106
1924	...	12.45	...	92.24
1925	...	13.5	...	106.2
1926	...	10.5	...	87.89
1927	...	12.4	...	98.44
1928	...	11.06	...	66.88
1929	...	15.09	...	114.7
1930	...	11.6	...	65.62
1931	...	12.9	...	76
1932	...	12.8	...	92.3
1933	...	11.78	...	84.73
1934	...	10.79	...	81.23
1935	...	11.04	...	66.05
1936	...	11.42	...	71.11

MONTHLY DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June & July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1926.	9.3	8.5	10.7	9.8	11.4	6.77	8.3	7.8	8.9	11.2	12.4	
1936.	12.9	16.1	10.9	9.3	8.4	6.2	8.8	7.8	6.3	10.7	6.5	9.1

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE DEATH RATE.

The Registrar-General's table showing the cause of death and the age of each person is produced in full on pages 38 and 39.

To this table I have added an extra column for the year 1935 showing the total deaths for each cause. This is for comparison.

With regard to age grouping, the table shows, what is to be expected, that a fair proportion of the deaths take place at the two most valuable periods of life, viz :—the very young infant and at the other end of life—the infirm and aged. Thus 79 babies died before they reached their first birthday. And half (39) of these died before they were one month old. Most of these very young babies (neo-natal) are born either prematurely or are very weak and debilitated—such condition often being traceable to the mother's condition during pregnancy.

Of the 692 deaths recorded 490 (more than two-thirds of the total) were the result of the following 7 causes :—

	1936.	1935.
Heart Disease	157	110
Cancer and Malignant Disease	77	84
Pneumonia	79	67
Bronchitis	41	54
Tuberculosis	47	50
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	53	48
Congenital Debility and Prematurity, etc.	36	37
Total	490	450

HEART DISEASE.

The figures above show a general increase of 40 in the aggregate, as compared with 1935, but the striking increase is in relation to Heart Disease, viz :—an increase of 47. Rheumatism and Heart Disease are responsible for a very considerable amount of sickness, disability and death. The primary condition is rheumatism, and heart disease is a consequence. Rheumatism and Chorea (St. Vitus Dance due to Rheumatic infection) is fairly common amongst children—amongst the school children in Dudley we see quite a lot. We also see quite a lot of Heart disease, some very advanced and pathetic cases. What can we do for them? Practically nothing. Why? Because in order to prevent Heart complications the Rheumatism must be treated and the patient must have a very long and protracted rest **in bed** for many weeks. Can the average mother of an elementary school child do this? Of course she can't, and the most that any school doctor, or any other doctor

for the matter of that, can do under the circumstances is to tell the mother to keep the child in bed absolutely quiet and hope by that, that at least a little rest for a day or two or a week may be obtained. No, these cases of Rheumatism and Chorea, and both these terms are very comprehensive, need **institutional rest**—it is the only form of rest that can be depended upon. Let us have some institutions quickly for the treatment of Rheumatism, especially amongst children in order to prevent the increasing and damaging effects upon the heart, and the early curtailment of a life that might otherwise be a credit to the community. **Rheumatism must be seriously taken in hand and at once.**

CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASE.

This figure (77) is slightly lower than in 1935 (84). There were 36 males and 41 females. The deaths in age groups are set out below. We do not know the cause of Cancer—Hundreds of men and women are devoting their whole life to the research and investigation of this relentless disease. They deserve our gratitude. Good luck to them! The very word Cancer strikes fear into people—yes, and fear to such an extent that they are afraid to go to a doctor for fear that they might be told it *is* cancer that they are suffering from.

There are thousands of people alive today who have suffered from genuine Cancer (proved to the hilt) and have been cured—that is, there has been no recurrence after many years. Why are some people cured and others not? Because medical and surgical science does offer the best chances in the very early cases. **Don't wait.** Know the worst and have it put right at once.

FACILITIES FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CANCER.

The Local Authority have no arrangements which they control for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer.

This is carried out by the Guest Hospital, which is a fully equipped Voluntary General Hospital in the Borough. All modern and up-to-date methods of treatment, including that by Radium, are practised at this Hospital under a Consulting Honorary Medical and Surgical Staff. All such cases as come to the Medical Officer of Health are referred to the Hospital.

The Table below sets out the age groups of all cases dying during the year—as suggested in the Circular of the Ministry of Health.

Ages : — 0— 1— 5— 15— 25— 35— 45— 55— 65 and over

Deaths :— — — — 1 2 1 18 21 34

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 47 deaths due to all forms of Tuberculosis. At one time this disease was looked upon as the "white scourge." Yes, 50 years ago it was pretty bad. The incidence of the disease and the mortality rate have decreased considerably during the past 50 years. Unfortunately to effect a cure the patient must remain under treatment for a considerable length of time and when a family is dependent upon the patient, then the whole economic condition brings worry and trouble not only upon the family but also upon the patient, so much so at times that the patient is not able to take full advantage of the treatment offered. This is where the after care committees come in and try to ameliorate the conditions.

Milk borne Tuberculosis is still fairly common and this is due to the fact that milch cows suffer very much from tuberculosis and the germs pass into the milk which the child drinks. That is why milk borne Tuberculosis is practically always found in children.

Therefore, please get your milk from a reliable source and it is always safer to buy Pasteurised milk. What is Pasteurised milk? It is milk that is **not** boiled, but it is heated in a special apparatus to a degree well below boiling point (145°—150°F.) but it is kept at this temperature for half-an-hour. Now this temperature does not affect the Vitamins very much, but by keeping the milk at this temperature for **half-an-hour** kills all kinds of germs—germs of Tuberculosis, Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria or Enteric Fever—and so it is a very safe milk and should always be used. In my opinion all milk should be Pasteurised.

PNEUMONIA.

There were 79 deaths due to Pneumonia, 12 more than in 1935. The increased incidence of Influenza probably accounts for this. There were 26 deaths in babies up to 1 year old. The remainder were distributed at different periods of life.

BRONCHITIS.

Deaths due to this cause are to be found amongst the more elderly people—and for the most part they occur during the cold winter months—fog and damp being most unwelcome to old lungs. There were 41 deaths in 1936 as against 54 in 1935.

CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE.

Very rarely does a cerebral hæmorrhage occur in an infant or young person—unless as the result of an injury. They are to be found in persons after the age of 40 to 45. There were 53 cases of whom 26 were males and 27 females—52 of these deaths occurred after the age of 55 years. There were 48 such cases in 1935.

CONGENITAL DEBILITY, PREMATURE BIRTH, MALFORMATIONS, ETC.

There were 36 deaths due to one or other or combinations of these defects. In 1935 there were 37.

Frequently these conditions are dependent upon the state of the mother's health during pregnancy. She may be suffering from some illness such as Bright's disease, Tuberculosis or Heart disease, or she may be badly nourished due either to economic conditions or to constant vomiting; or labour may be brought on by some injury. However, such babies need a vast amount of care and attention and good nursing if they are to be pulled round. Unfortunately they cannot get this in the ordinary home in Dudley. Many such lives would be saved in an institution where the care and attention necessary could be given.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.

In age groups the 692 deaths are allocated as follows, together with the same figures for 1935.

Age Groups.	1935		1936	
0—	71	} 103	79	} 105
1—	12		9	
2—	20		17	
5—	21	} 138	25	} 118
15—	37		27	
25—	80		66	
45—	168	} 426	179	} 469
65—	130		163	
75—	128		127	
		667		692

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Registrar-General's table shows that 79 babies died in 1936 under the age of 1 year—44 were males and 35 females. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 71.11. In 1935 there were 71 deaths with an Infantile Mortality Rate of 66.05. I do not know how to account for this increase. The General Death Rate also shows a higher figure than in 1935.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales as a whole was 59 and for the 122 Great Towns it was 63.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

This means deaths of new born babies and the period is up to one month old. There were 38 such deaths and of course they are included in the figure given for babies under 1 year of age. In 1935 there were 38 neo-natal deaths. From the table here it will be seen that 29 of the 38 died because they were premature.

Neo-Natal deaths like still births are often associated with causes obtaining during the ante-natal period. A weak and debilitated or ill nourished mother is not likely to have a robust baby and though the baby may be born alive it is so weak and feeble that it scarcely stands the shock of labour and of being born into a new state of maintenance.

The deaths of all infants under one year have been classified below as follows:—

	Total of all deaths under 1 year.		Deaths under 1 month old (included in first column).	
Influenza	1	...	—
Bronchitis	7	...	1
Pneumonia	26	...	4
Diarrhoea	7	...	2
Congenital Debility	} 36	...	29
Premature Birth			
Malformations, etc.			
Other defined diseases	2	...	2
		<hr/> 79		<hr/> 38

STILL-BIRTHS.

There were 41 still-births during 1936. This figure is lower than in 1935 (44) and in 1934 it was 52. A further statement with regard to this matter will be found later in the Maternity and Child Welfare Report.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

This question is very closely watched in Dudley and very careful and particular enquiries are made in each child-birth death. All these cases are reported fully in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this Report.

During the year 3 women died and their death was related in some measure to child-birth. One of these patients had chronic kidney disease with secondary heart changes.

The Maternal Mortality Rate with the 3 cases works out to 2.60, but excluding the case above mentioned it is 1.74 per 1000 births.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following table indicates the incidence of various Infectious Diseases during the past ten years.

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Scarlet Fever ...	41	21	41	28	58	56	123	151	125	126
Diphtheria ...	45	38	28	42	31	28	19	64	109	104*
Puerperal Fever ...	3	2	2	2	12	1	7	1	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	14	10	4	3	4	3	4	3	3
Ophthalmia										
Neonatorum ...	5	4	7	4	8	6	7	7	2	5
Pneumonia ...	—	47	58	38	43	72	69	75	108	69
Erysipelas ...	—	20	25	16	22	7	7	21	31	21
Encephalitis										
Lethargica ...	—	3	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	—
Continued Fever...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—
Anterior										
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis										
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal										
Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	2

* In addition, 4 cases were notified and removed to Hospital but the notifications were later withdrawn on receipt of revised diagnosis from Hospital.

SMALL POX.

There were no cases of Small Pox.

A summary of the state of **VACCINATION** is given below :—

No. of Births as shown in the Register for the year 1st January to 31st December, 1936	...	...	1003
No. of successful vaccinations during the year	...	...	134
No. of Insusceptibility	...	...	1
No. of Statutory Declarations under Section 1 of the Vaccination Act, 1907	...	...	649
No. of Deaths unvaccinated	...	...	47
No. of Postponements of children unfit for Vaccination	...	...	1
No. of Removals not found and residing elsewhere	...	...	20
No. of cases not accounted for in any of the previous columns	...	...	151
TOTAL	...	...	1003
No. of Q Form Notices issued to parents	...	...	219
No. of cases visited over 4 months old	...	...	161

SCARLET FEVER.

Curiously enough in 1936 there was only one case more (126) than in 1935 (125). Three cases were notified from the Guest Hospital, two of whom were from outside the Borough.

Generally speaking the type of case was mild but two patients died at home and the cause of death was certified as due to Scarlet Fever.

Cases notified in age groups are as follows :—

Under 1 year old	...	...	3
Between 1 and 5 years old	...	...	18
Between 5 and 14 years old	...	...	75
14 years old and over	...	...	30
Admitted to Hospital	...	...	35
Died in Hospital	...	...	Nil
Died at Home	...	...	2

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 108 cases notified to me during the year. In 4 of this number, a revised diagnosis was made at the hospital, and returned as not Diphtheria. Thus the actual figure of true Diphtheria cases in 1936 was 104. Two cases were notified from the Guest Hospital.

As in the year previous several of these cases were of a serious type. Practically all (103) of the cases were removed to hospital. Some actually in a very serious condition. Seven cases died in Hospital and 1 died at home. These children might have been saved if only their parents had called the doctor in early. Every child with a sore throat should be seen by a doctor without any delay and the throat swabbed to clear up the diagnosis. The Antitoxin treatment is the best means at our disposal of treating Diphtheria, and the sooner the patient gets this the better are the chances of recovery.

Cases notified in age groups are as follows :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	1
Between 1 and 5 years old	...	...	...	24
Between 5 and 14 years old	...	...	...	61
14 years of age and over	...	...	...	18
Admitted to Hospital	...	...	...	103
Died in Hospital	...	...	...	7
Died at Home	...	...	...	1

Immunisation.—Such Local Authorities who have carried out immunisation to any great extent speak highly in its favour, and most of them support the multiple injections, viz :— 2 or 3.

This matter was discussed at the School Medical Service Sub-Committee many months ago and was not proceeded with. Perhaps it should come up for consideration again.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No cases were notified.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year. Both these cases were removed to Hospital and recovered.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year, and two of these were removed to Hospital, where they recovered.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Five cases of this condition were notified to me during the year. One case was removed to Hospital where it died from pneumonia. In the other four cases the babies recovered without any damage to the eye.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE BOROUGH.

(1)—**General** - In Dudley is situated the voluntary Hospital known as The Dudley Guest Hospital and Eye Infirmary. It is a general Hospital for the treatment of Medical and Surgical cases generally with special departments. These latter comprise a very large Eye Department, Ear, Nose and Throat Department, Orthopædic, X-Ray, Sun-Ray, and Gynæcological Departments. There are 107 beds altogether in the Hospital.

Further plans for extensions are under construction and consideration.

(2)—**Infectious Diseases** - During the year fresh arrangements were made with regard to the treatment of Infectious Diseases. The agreement with the Stourbridge and Halesowen Isolation Hospital at Hayley Green is still in force, but will terminate when the new arrangements come into operation.

During the year 1936, negotiations took place between Dudley and Wolverhampton for the latter Authority to undertake the treatment of all Dudley patients. These negotiations ended quite satisfactorily and the agreement has been signed by both parties. Thus Dudley patients have been going to the Isolation Hospital at Wolverhampton for many months. Briefly the terms of the agreement are as follows:—

1. That for the reservation of 25 beds the Dudley Corporation will pay every quarter a sum of £437. 10s. 0d.
2. In respect of each patient up to a maximum of 25, a charge of £1 per week for maintenance will be made.
3. In respect of each additional patient over the 25, a sum of £2 to be paid for maintenance.
4. The Dudley Corporation shall be represented on the Hospital Sub-Committee as co-opted members.
5. The agreement to continue for a period of 30 years.

This appears to me to be a very satisfactory agreement and will settle for at least 30 years the question of the treatment of Infectious Diseases patients in Dudley.

	Admitted.					Recovered.					Died.	
	S. & H.	W'ton	B'ham	Bilston	West Brom.	S. & H.	W'ton	B'ham	Bilston	West Brom.	W'ton	B'ham
DIPHtheria ...	23	51	26	2	1	23	46	24	2	1	5	2
SCARLET FEVER	22	13	—	2	—	22	13	—	2	—	—	—

(3)—**Obstetric Cases**—The same arrangements, as before, existed during 1936, viz.:—Difficult labour cases were admitted to the Maternity Hospital in Birmingham and Septic Puerperal cases to the Spark Hill Women's Hospital, Birmingham. All patients are under the care of the Consultant appointed by the Council. Patients are paid for at the rate of £3. 3s. 0d., per week for maintenance.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 92 cases of all forms of Tuberculosis were notified to me, this being 7 less than last year.

There follows now seven tables which give full details of the various phases of the Disease:—

TABLE I.

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
Males	...	49	Males	...	6
Females	...	32	Females	...	5
		—			—
		81			11
		—			—
TOTAL ... 92					

Of the total number, 6 cases were notified by the School Medical Officer.

TABLE II.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	81
Non-Pulmonary:—				
Peritoneum	...	...	...	1
Glands	...	...	...	2
Abdomen	...	...	...	1
Foot	...	...	...	1
Cervical Glands	...	...	...	2
Knee	...	...	...	2
Hip	...	...	...	1
Spine	...	...	...	1
				—11
				—
Total	...	...	...	92
				—

There were 10 other cases brought to my notice through other sources than by Notification, viz :—

TABLE III.

Weekly Death Returns	...	...	8
Transfer from other area	...	...	1
Posthumous notification	...	...	1
			—
			10
			—

In every instance, other than the transfer, these cases are fully investigated and reasons ascertained for not complying with the Tuberculosis Regulations.

The total number of new cases, therefore is 102.

The Deaths due to Tuberculosis numbered 48—43 Pulmonary and 5 Non-Pulmonary. The Tuberculosis Death Rate calculated on the Registrar General's figure of 47 deaths, is 0.78.

Table IV. shows the duration of time elapsing between the date of Notification and the date of Death.

TABLE IV.

	1935	1936
Number of cases of Tuberculosis dying within one month of Notification ...	6	7
Number of cases dying within two months of Notification ...	8	2
Number of cases dying within three months of Notification ...	—	—
Number of cases dying within six months of Notification ...	5	8
	—	—
	19	17
	—	—

The following table shows the new cases of Tuberculosis and Deaths during 1936, in age groups:—

Table V.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	2
5 to 15	—	2	5	2	—	1	1	1
15 to 25	16	9	—	3	5	8	—	1
25 to 35	8	12	—	—	5	6	—	—
35 to 45	12	6	—	—	7	2	—	1
45 to 55	11	3	1	—	3	1	—	—
55 to 65	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	53	*34	6	8	23	18	1	5

* In addition 1 case was notified, the age of which could not be ascertained.

In Table VI. will be found figures showing the incidence and Death Rate of Tuberculosis, together with the General Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Death Rate extending over a period of years.

Table VI.

	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Tuberculosis Death Rate.	General Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate
1917	67	62	1.14	13.70	109
1918	58	50	.95	18.25	132
1919	27	48	.89	13.44	105
1920	60	46	.69	14.77	106
1921	59	55	.96	11.66	84.5
1922	69	67	1.15	12.77	87.89
1923	95	51	.87	12.61	86.00
1924	95	59	1.00	12.45	92.24
1925	99	50	.86	13.5	106.2
1926	120	47	.82	10.5	87.89
1927	111	48	.80	12.4	98.44
1928	114	55	.95	11.06	66.88
1929	97	49	.83	15.07	114.7
1930	97	58	.98	11.6	65.62
1931	150	62	1.03	12.9	76
1932	113	65	1.08	12.8	92.3
1933	80	68	1.13	11.78	84.73
1934	99	56	.93	10.79	81.23
1935	99	50	.83	11.04	66.05
1936	92	47	.78	11.42	71.11

Lastly, Table VII. gives a statement of the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register on the last day of 1936.

Table VII.

Total No. of Cases on the Register at the End of 1936.						
Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
253	206	459	71	58	129	588

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following Report is made by Dr. Wallace :—

I have the honour to submit a Report of the work carried out under the Venereal Diseases Scheme during 1936.

During the year 172 new patients were examined, this being 50 less than in 1935. The areas contributing the patients and the diagnoses are shown in Table I.

Table 1.

	Dudley.	Worcs.	Staffs.	West Brom.	Total for 1936	Total for 1935
Syphilis	11	5	14	—	30	39
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	34	13	38	1	86	99
Conditions other than Venereal	20	6	27	3	56	94
TOTAL	65	24	79	4	172	232

In addition to these new patients, 225 others, who on January 1st, 1936, had not completed their treatment, continued to attend. Seven patients who had been removed from the Register in the previous year again reported for treatment and observation of the same infection. During the year, therefore, 404 patients were under active treatment.

The total attendances made by male patients were 7,627 and by women and children 2,569 making an aggregate of 10,196. This compares with 10,734 in 1935 ; 9,313 in 1934 ; 11,661 in 1933 ; 10,101 in 1932 ; and 8,979 in 1931.

An analysis of the diagnoses gives the following results :—

Syphilis	17.44%
Gonorrhœa	50.00%
Soft Chancre	0.00%
Conditions other than Venereal	32.56%

There were 9 fewer new patients suffering from Syphilis than during the previous year, with a decrease of 13 in the number of new patients suffering from Gonorrhœa. While this is a welcome sign, one would like to see a greater fall in the incidence of Gonorrhœa, for whereas only three of the 30 new syphilitic patients showed the disease in its early stages, there were 82 acute cases of Gonorrhœa out of a total of 86 new patients. The numbers of female and male new cases of Gonorrhœa were 22 and 64 respectively. This ratio of approx-

imately 1 to 3 is the same as was noted in previous reports and indicates the failure to get "suspected" women to report for examination. Every effort is made to accomplish this, but with the wide range afforded by modern means of transport, many infections are acquired in distant parts of the country and complete success is well nigh impossible even although the patient is willing or even able to identify his consort.

The serological work was carried out as heretofore by Dr. Menton at the County Bacteriological Laboratory, Stafford and during the year he performed tests on 712 blood sera and 14 cerebro-spinal fluids.

Seven examinations for the diagnosis of Syphilis and 735 for Gonorrhœa were made at the Clinic by myself.

The number of injections given for the treatment of Syphilis was 3,045 as compared with 3,466 in 1935. The drugs used were largely the same as in previous years.

One hundred and forty two patients were discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure. Fifty two left before completion of treatment and 10 after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure. The treatment which most of these 62 patients had been given before they defaulted, had made them non-infectious to other members of the community, but had not eradicated the disease from their systems. In years to come a large number of the syphilitic defaulters will probably develop serious disease of the heart, brain or some other vital organ and will be referred for treatment which, had it been given earlier would have obviated these dire calamities. Truly, as Stokes, the American syphilologist has said, syphilis is "..... a disease which, like the iceberg, moves nine-tenths below the surface and only one-tenth above." Every effort is made at the Clinic to impress on the patients the serious nature of their infection and to encourage them to attend for treatment until the Medical Officer discharges them as cured, but nevertheless a number default each year.

Education of the populace as to the importance of early diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease seems the only way to obviate the disastrous results of ignorance and one would advocate the institution of at least yearly lectures on these matters to the various sexes and age-groups of the community. The British Social Hygiene Council conducts valuable propaganda by public lectures, posters, travelling film-vans, etc., and one would like to see more use made of their services in Dudley.

During the year I gave one talk to a well-attended Sunday afternoon men's class and on various occasions interviewed youths who were referred to me owing to their difficulties with sexual matters. A course of lectures was also given to the nurses at the Guest Hospital and I supplemented these with clinical demonstrations.

The close inter-departmental working continues between this centre and the Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics. Co-operation was also maintained with the medical practitioners in the district and with the Health Departments of adjoining local authorities.

I feel I cannot close this, my last annual report as Venereal Diseases Officer of Dudley, without paying a special tribute to the many excellent personal qualities of my Senior Orderly Mr. C. J. Preston, whose loyal co-operation and assistance I have greatly appreciated. To him, and to the other members of my nursing staff, I offer my most grateful thanks.

(Sgd.) E. J. GORDON WALLACE,

*Venereal Diseases and Maternity
and Child Welfare Medical Officer.*

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

The following Report is supplied by Mr. A. C. V. Thomas, the Secretary to The Wolverhampton, Dudley and Districts Institution for the Blind, viz :—

REPORT TO DUDLEY TOWN COUNCIL.

1st January to 31st December, 1936.

The responsibility for the Welfare of the Blind under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, is delegated by the Town Council to the Wolverhampton, Dudley and Districts Institution for the Blind. Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the arrangement with the Institution includes :—

1. Registration of all blind persons.
2. Industrial training of adult blind.
3. Employment of Dudley blind workers in the Institution Workshops at Wolverhampton.

4. Inclusion of Dudley blind Home Workers in the Institution Home Workers' Scheme.
5. Home Teaching and visiting of the Unemployable Blind in their own homes.
6. Administration of the scheme augmenting the income of unemployable blind persons in the Borough on the basis of £1 per week.

Registration.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Children under School Age ...	1	1	2
Children at School ...	1	1	2
Home Workers ...	1	1	2
Workshop Employees ...	3	4	7
Institution Home Teacher ...	1	—	1
Institution Pianoforte Tuner ...	1	—	1
Employed elsewhere ...	3	1	4
Mentals and other cases in Institutions ...	3	4	7
Unemployables ...	39	42	81
	53	54	107

Employment.

There are seven Dudley blind persons employed at the Institution. The earnings of these workers are based on Trades' Union or other recognised rates, and each employee receives a weekly augmentation (and if married a dependents' allowance) in addition. This augmentation is based on a scale of 22/6d. per week for men and 20/- per week for women.

The occupations carried on at the Workshops are :—

- Brush making ;
- Mat making ;
- Machine Knitting ;
- Chair seating ;
- Fancy basket making ;
- Gardening.

From the Registration classification shown, it will be seen that a Dudley blind man is employed by the Institution as a Home Teacher, one as an Institution Gardener and another on the Staff of the Institution as a Pianoforte Tuner.

Home Workers.

There are two blind persons resident in Dudley included in the Institution Home Workers' Scheme. These workers also receive weekly augmentation on a basis of 17/6d. per week.

Home Teaching and Visiting.

2,004 visits have been made by the Institution Home Teacher to unemployable blind persons in their homes. Through the medium of this service the individual needs of all blind persons are brought to the notice of the Institution. All capable of being taught are given instruction in Braille and Moon Reading and writing, and also in simple home occupations.

Very satisfactory results continue to be achieved by the Institution Social Centre held each month in King Street Congregational Church Room. The meetings are always well attended and excellent musical programmes are provided.

Augmentation of Income.

The income of unemployable blind persons is augmented on a basis of £1 per week. Under this scheme, administered by the Institution on behalf of the Town Council, 57 blind persons receive weekly grants.

In recent years there has been great improvement in the general provision made for—and circumstances of—the blind, and the Institution Committee gratefully acknowledge the help and co-operation of the Town Council.

(Sgd.) A. C. V. THOMAS,

Secretary and Superintendent.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913—1927.

Nurse Reynolds, the Supervisor, continues her work in this Department.

The ascertainment of the Mental Defectives up to date is fairly complete. Fresh cases are brought to me from time to time by Nurse Reynolds. These are examined by me and action taken according to findings. Reports on all children of school age are sent to the Director of Education. All cases are reported to the Mental Deficiency Committee with the necessary recommendations.

The following table of numbers and grades is given to me by Nurse Reynolds :—

Idiots	...	...	...	5
Imbeciles	...	...	...	45
Feeble minded	...	...	...	100
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	150
				<hr/>

The Occupation Centre still meets daily at the Old Parson's School. The average number of Defectives that meet there is about 23. The space generally is limited and one feels that better work could be done in better premises.

Miss Lloyd and Miss Kear are the two Trainers employed for the work. Miss Lloyd went through a course of studies under the Central Association for Mental Welfare in London and also with the Staffordshire Association, and Miss Kear has had a short course also under the Staffordshire Association.

As a midday meal is supplied, a cook is also employed. The dinner is usually a two course meal and the charge made is 4d. per person. In some instances the Corporation pays the cost of this. Milk purchased and free is also supplied. Girls help with the domestic side in preparing the dinner, etc. The Boys make rugs. There are also social facilities, percussion band, etc., and Sense and Physical training.

Nurse Reynolds has given me the following notes with regard to the Voluntary Committee's work, viz :—

“ An active Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare is now in existence. Mrs. Lloyd succeeding Councillor Mrs. Taylor as Chairman from November, and Mrs. Williams, Deputy Mayoress, acting as Secretary. Various members of the Statutory Mental Deficiency Committee and others take an active part in the work.

Money is raised by concerts and Whist Drives held during the year in different parts of the Borough—several of the meetings and one very successful whist drive being held at Mrs. Lloyd's house.

Open days are held from time to time at the Centre, when an opportunity is given to the public to see the children at work.

In June 12 girls attending the Centre were taken to Rhyl for a week staying at a Holiday Home provided by the Central Association for Mental Welfare. Members of the Dudley Association, including Councillor Price, Chairman of the Statutory Committee, visited the home while the girls were there, and were very satisfied with the arrangements made for them. The Council made a grant of £10 towards this holiday.

The remainder of the children from the Centre were given an outing to Kinver where they had tea and games. The expenses of this being paid by an anonymous donor.

Our Christmas Party this year was held in St. John's Hall, Kate's Hill. This enabled the children to give a little display of their percussion band and other items, which appeared to be much appreciated by parents and friends present. The ladies provided a very nice tea and Christmas Tree, and each child received a gift from Father Christmas (Mr. Pasfield acted the part). Many of the children's gifts were supplied by the "Express and Star" Fund.

Useful parcels were also given to adult defectives and those too ill to attend the Centre.

Opportunity has been afforded the Supervisor to visit meetings of the Women's Co-operative Guild, Women's Section of the Labour Movement and the Women's League of Help and Toc H, to speak about the work of the Centre. Following these visits we have received generous supplies of provisions which enable us to give our children a good dinner at a low cost. The Women's League of Help fitted the children with pumps for use at the Centre.

The ladies of the Voluntary Committee are getting more enthusiastic and are very anxious to raise enough money to send all the children to the sea yearly."

I set out hereunder a Report by the Petitioning Officer, Mr. Backler, giving particulars of mental defectives at the 1st January, 1937, viz :—

		M.	F.	T.	
1.	(a) In Institutions under Order	...	17	18	35
	(b) On Licence from Institution	...	—	1	1
2.	(a) Under Guardianship	...	1	7	8
	(b) On Licence from Guardianship	...	—	1	1
3.	Under Statutory Supervision	...	29	33	62
	Of whom awaiting removal to an Institution	...	4	4	8

4. Mental Defectives in receipt of Poor Law Relief :—			
(a) In Institutions	1	4	5
(b) In receipt of Out-door Relief ...	6	9	15
5. Number of Mental Defectives not at present subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts, but for whom Local Authority may subsequently become liable ...	15	14	29
Of whom number under Voluntary Supervision	15	14	29
6. Number of above Cases on the Registers of Occupation Centre :—			
(a) Under Statutory Supervision ...	7	15	22
(b) Under Voluntary Supervision ...	3	1	4
(c) Under Guardianship ...	—	2	2
(b) On Licence from Guardianship ...	—	1	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

A small laboratory is maintained at The Firs for Throat Swabs, Sputum, Ringworm hairs and urine examinations.

This work is done by the Venereal Diseases and Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, Dr. Wallace, and by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Hughes, and the following examinations were made.

Diphtheria Swabs	918	Positive	69
Sputa for Tuberculosis	70	"	10
Ringworm	3	"	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	991		80
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Urines	131		

A certain amount of Bacteriological work is done by Dr. Wallace at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, and particulars of this will be found in his Venereal Diseases Report in this volume.

A good supply of sterile swabs and sputa pots are kept at The Firs and any practitioner can have these by applying for them.

VITAL STATISTICS
TABLES

1.—TABLE SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF CERTAIN TOWNS IN
1936 AND THEIR BIRTH RATES, Etc.

Town	Population	Birth Rate per 1,000	Death Rate per 1,000	Zymotic Death Rate	Respira- tory Death Rate	Phthisis Death Rate	Infantile Death Rate
England and Wales (1936)	—	15.41	12.1	—	—	—	59.00
Burton-on-Trent	47,480	14.40	12.30	0.19	—	0.46	64.00
Wolverhampton	142,400	16.5	11.1	0.39	1.09	0.78	62.00
DUDLEY	60,590	19.01	11.42	0.48	2.11	0.78	71.11
Worcester	52,730	15.09	13.70	0.397	1.15	0.67	55.3
Birmingham	1,038,000	15.80	11.30	0.21	1.22	0.71	62.00

**II.—DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES
WERE :—**

Diseases	Total Deaths	Under 5 years	5 years and upwards
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1
Measles	1	1	—
Diphtheria	9	4	5
Whooping Cough	1	1	—
Small Pox	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	8	7	1
Influenza	8	1	7
Totals	29	15	14

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

IV. Causes of Death at Different Periods during the year 1936.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All ages		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards
		1935	1936											
		AGGREGATE.												
ALL CAUSES ...	M F	368 299	345 347	44 35	3 6	6 11	12 13	14 13	19 20	18 9	38 27	62 52	76 87	53 74
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	M F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles ...	M F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever ...	M F	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ...	M F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ...	M F	7	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza ...	M F	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	M F	8	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever ...	M F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M F	27	23	—	—	—	—	5	7	3	3	—	—	—
10. Other Tuberculous diseases	M F	17	18	—	—	—	1	8	6	2	1	—	—	—
11. Syphilis ...	M F	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	M F	2	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer Malignant Disease	M F	38	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
14. Diabetes ...	M F	46	41	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	7	12	12	8
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	M F	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
	M F	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
	M F	25	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13
	M F	23	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10

12. Cerebral Haemorrhage

V.—DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

The subjoined Table gives the Deaths at various age periods for the last fifteen years.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Under 1 year ...	127	113	119	145	117	135	80	146	80	93	109	91	87	71	79
Between 1 and 5 years	83	110	55	115	48	77	57	92	53	54	54	30	31	32	26
Between 5 and 15 yrs.	36	37	65	41	24	34	36	26	26	19	29	19	32	21	25
Between 15 and 25 yrs.	39	40	97	36	67	40	85	46	39	39	35	40	40	37	27
Between 25 and 65 yrs.	247	213	160	223	210	246	154	282	252	260	264	265	227	248	245
Over 65 years ...	207	217	234	233	153	256	239	295	238	313	279	264	234	258	290

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1936, to 31st December, 1936.

Age Periods	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.												TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS	
	NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.													
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	PER CENT	TOTAL ALL AGES		
Pulmonary Males ...	—	1	—	—	6	10	8	11	10	3	—	—	49	79
.. Females	—	—	—	1	1	7	11	6	3	1	1	—	32*	40
Non-Pulmonary M.	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	9
.. Females	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8
TOTALS	—	2	4	3	9	18	19	17	14	4	1	—	92	136

* 1 case notified, unable to ascertain age.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the
County Borough of Dudley.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

More and more Housing action is the main item in the Annual Report of work done by the Sanitary Department for the year 1936.

Needs must where the Ministry of Health drive, and the overhanging threat of reduction or even total loss of Housing Act subsidy by the 31st March, 1938, has been responsible for a speeding, which has run dangerously near exceeding the limit of human endurance and safe working methods, in order to enable full advantage of the Financial help which, of course, is absolutely essential to Slum Clearance Rehousing. Other matters have been compulsorily relegated to the less important.

The timely extension of the period for the granting of subsidy to 31st December, 1938, has helped to ease the strain, but even that extension will be completely inadequate a period in which to enable Dudley to meet its Slum Clearance needs. Something like 1,500 Unfit Houses in Areas to be scheduled as Clearance Areas will still exist and will need to be dealt with after that date.

Details of action throughout the year are again given under the four main sections of the Department's work and in all respects these show continued development and progress. Perhaps the most important development, other than Slum Clearance, is the steady progress towards the new Sanitary Department Depot. This has continued during 1937, and at the time of writing (August, 1937) nearly all contracts are let, and it is hoped that the Spring of 1938, will see this new and important asset to the Sanitary Services of the Borough in full working order.

The Overcrowding provisions of the 1935 Housing Act with the resultant Census and consideration of Rehousing Proposals produced perhaps the most spectacular item of the year. The result of the Census and the decision of the Council thereon as to Rehousing proposals, are given under the Housing Section and are worthy of notice for permanent reference.

The extent of Overcrowding revealed by the Census, *i.e.*, 6 per cent of the houses visited, was pretty well as anticipated. The fly in the ointment, or at least the flies, for there are two items which in my opinion reduce the effectiveness of the Act so far as the practical operation is concerned, are :—

1. The impossibility of enforcing the provisions of the Act as to Adult mixed sexes owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the standard fixed ;
2. The inability to make immediate practical contribution of a satisfactory nature for the abatement of Overcrowding by not placing the Rehousing Subsidy on an equal basis with Slum Clearance.

A proposal was submitted to the Ministry by the Dudley Council in April, 1936, to this effect and this is, in my opinion, the only way that sufficient houses will be provided in a sufficient time to make a contribution of any material assistance towards the achieving in Dudley of the objects aimed at by the Act.

A number of changes in Staff occurred during the year. These were primarily due to vacancies created by resignations, but also included the appointment of an additional Temporary Sanitary Inspector for Slum Clearance work.

Two years experience has shown the desirability of the work of the Housing Welfare Service being more and more a matter to be administered from the Housing Manager's Department, and also the need for additional help for the Welfare Officer. An Assistant was appointed and the Welfare Officer was placed under the direction of the Housing Manager.

In expressing genuine thanks to the Chairman and Committee for their continued confidence, to Dr. Blaker and other colleagues for their continued help and support, I feel it only right to refer to the yearly increase, since 1930, of duties and responsibilities which the Department has been required to carry.

Housing Act procedure involving numerous Clearance Areas, each covering a period of approximately nearly two years with its

cumulative effect, means a great strain on all concerned because of the need for attention to accuracy of detail. One of the results has again been to temporarily lessen action under the repair Sections of the Housing Act.

I cannot adequately express my thanks to the Staff for their loyal support under trying circumstances. Some of them have had to give many hours of what might reasonably be considered personal time in order that work may be properly done.

To the workmen I am indebted for continued good and reliable service.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

S. SKITT,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.*

HOUSING.

OPERATION OF THE HOUSING ACTS, 1925—1930.

A summary of the facts essential to give a correct record of action during the year and in relation to progressive Housing action since 1930, are set out on the pages immediately following. Similarly, the important facts revealed by the Overcrowding Census are shown on Tables A and B., together with the Minutes of the Council which show the procedure adopted by the Council as to the Building and Re-housing programme considered in the light of the Unfit houses and Overcrowding needs.

The question of available subsidy undoubtedly had a very large influence on the Council in their decision as to rehousing proposals. Following an interview at the Ministry concerning the matter, His Worship the Mayor (Councillor J. L. Hillman) and the Town Clerk reported that the Ministry of Health were definitely of the opinion that the greatest need of the Town having regard to all facts was continued Slum Clearance. The maximum subsidy would be obtained while meeting the major needs of Unfit Houses and Overcrowding if the Council concentrated on the erection of 1930 Act houses.

The decision to build 75 large type houses under the 1930 Housing Act and to occupy them with large overcrowded families not living in Unfit Houses, was a brave one, and attempted to meet in the only way possible one of the worst needs of all, that of how to rehouse an Overcrowded family of 10 to 13 persons so as to conform to 1930 Act Rehousing Standards and at a rent the family can pay. Time alone will show whether the displacement and rehousing from Unfit Houses will enable the subsidy to be earned or whether a discretionary subsidy for Overcrowding will at a later stage be necessary.

A decision was made that the Overcrowding provisions of the Act should become operative in Dudley on July 1st, 1937, and that a further Census should be taken after that date.

A summary of the Housing action position up to the 31st December 1936, under the Housing Acts, 1930—1935, is as follows :—

(a) **Slum Clearance Areas.**

Birmingham Street	...	165 Houses.	Demolished.
Newhall Street	...	7 Houses.	Do.
Phoenix Passage	...	45 Houses	Do.
Stafford Street (Garden			
Walk)	... ..	34 Houses.	Do.
Dunn Street	... ..	181 Houses.	Do.

Pitfield Row	90 Houses.	Demolished with three exceptions.
Cross Street (Woodside) (4 Areas)	60 Houses.	In course of demolition.
The Mambles (3 Areas)	98 Houses.	In course of demolition.
Bull Ring (2 Areas)	30 Houses	Represented to Ministry
Paradise	35 Houses.	Do.
Chapel Street	32 Houses.	Do.
Kates Hill	320 Houses.	Officially Inspected but not represented to Housing Committee.
Total	<u>1097 Houses.</u>	

(b) **Individually Unfit Houses (Sections 17, 19 and 20).**

Number Demolished	437
Number approved for Demolition	201
Number Closed under Undertakings. (Section 19)	18
Number Closed under Closing Orders (Section 20)	9
Number made fit under Undertakings (Section 19)	37
Number made fit under Section 17	443
Total	<u>1145</u>
Total Number of Houses Demolished since 1930	956
Total Number of Houses closed since 1930	27
Total number of Houses approved for Demolition but not completely Demolished at 31/12/36	362

TABLE 1.
HOUSING ACT, 1930. OPERATION OF SECTION 17.
(Repairs Section).

		No. of Houses inspected and recorded—83.			
Preliminary Notices—				Statutory Notices—	
Served	71	Served	... 16
*Complied with	6	Complied with	... 6
*Work commenced	40	Work commenced	... 41

Analysis of Housing Accommodation and Type.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION. No. in brackets indicates number of houses in that class having scullery in addition.	Back to Back.	Blank back Wall.	Through vent or light.	Through Houses.	Court Propert- ies.
1 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	—	—	—
2 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (5)	—	—	—	5	—
2 B.R., 1 L.R. & Shop (—)	—	—	—	1	—
3 B.R., 1 L.R. & Shop (1)	—	—	—	1	—
2 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (22)	—	—	—	47	—
2 B.R., 2 L.R. & Shop (—)	—	—	—	1	—
3 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (23)	—	—	—	26	—
3 B.R. & 3 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	—	1	—
6 B.R. & 4 L.R. ... (1)	—	—	—	1	—

Analysis of Conditions Found.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.	Separate ...	...	...	...	48
	Common to 2 houses	...	...	...	16
	" " 3 houses	...	...	...	1
	" " 4 or more houses	...	...	...	—
	Type: Water Closet	...	...	...	65
	Other Types	...	...	...	—
WATER SUPPLY.	Separate ...	...	...	...	66
	Common to 2 houses	...	...	...	—
	" " 3 houses	...	...	...	1
	" " 4 or more houses	...	...	...	2
	Well Water	...	...	...	—
WASH-HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.	Separate ...	...	...	...	73
	Common to 2 houses	...	...	...	—
	" " 3 houses	...	...	...	—
	" " 4 or more houses	...	...	...	2
FOODSTORE.	Satisfactory	...	...	...	10
	Common with Coals	...	...	...	—
	Other unsatisfactory	...	...	...	71
	No provision	...	...	...	2
YARDS.	Paved	...	...	...	54
	Unpaved	...	...	...	1
	Part Paved	...	...	...	4
	Separate	...	...	...	48
	Common to 2—6 houses	...	...	...	10
	" " 7—12 houses	...	...	...	1
" " over 12 houses	...	...	...	—
SINKS AND BRICK SILLS.	Scullery:	No. of sinks	...	...	54
		" " brick sills	...	...	1
	Wash-house:	" " sinks (sep.)	...	...	15
		" " " (com.)	...	...	2
		" " sills (sep.)	...	...	3
	" " " (com.)	...	...	—

* These figures have reference also to notices served in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

TABLE 2.
HOUSING ACT, 1930. OPERATION OF SECTIONS 19 & 20.
(Demolition and Closure Sections for Individual Houses).

No. of Houses inspected and recorded—337.	
No. of Closing Orders served	7
No. of Dem. Orders served	241
No. of houses demolished...	73
No. outstanding for demolition	201
No. of houses where Undertakings where accepted:	
A. To make fit	14
B. Not to re-use for human habitation... ..	2
No. actually made fit	—

Analysis of Housing Accommodation and Type.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION. No. in brackets indicates number of houses in that class having scullery in addition.	Back to Back.	Blank back Wall.	Through vent or light.	Through Houses.	Court Properties.
1 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	1	2	1
1 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (2)	19	30	9	7	29
2 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (50)	29	69	63	49	86
3 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (3)	—	1	1	3	—
2 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (7)	2	4	12	23	5
3 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (5)	—	—	3	6	1
3 B.R. & 3 L.R. ... (1)	—	—	—	1	—
4 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	1	—	—
2 or 3 B.R. 1 L.R. & Shop (1)	—	—	—	1	—

Analysis of Conditions Found.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.	Separate	29
	Common to 2 houses	134
	" " 3 houses	19
	" " 4 or more houses	2
	Type: Water closet	165
	Other Types	19
WATER SUPPLY.	Separate	52
	Common to 2 houses	22
	" " 3 houses	18
	" " 4 or more houses	50
	Well Water	—
WASH-HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.	No washing facilities	1
	Separate	74
	Common to 2 houses	38
	" " 3 houses	26
	" " 4 or more houses	35
FOODSTORE.	Satisfactory	—
	Common with coals	44
	Other unsatisfactory	249
	No provision	43
YARDS.	Paved	11
	Unpaved... ..	15
	Part Paved	76
	Separate	7
	Common to 2—6 houses	77
	" " 7—12 houses	18
" " over 12 houses	—	
SINKS AND BRICK SILLS	Scullery: No. of sinks	27
	" " sills	16
	Wash-house: " " sinks (sep.)	9
	" " " (com.)	59
	" " sills (sep.)	15
	" " " (com.)	33
	No sinks	18

TABLE 3.
HOUSING ACT, 1930. OPERATION OF SECTION 1.
(Clearance Areas).

No. of houses inspected and recorded—515.

Analysis of Housing Accommodation and Type.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION. No. in brackets indicates number of houses in that class having scullery in addition.	Back to Back.	Blank back wall.	Through vent or light.	Through houses.	Court Propert- ies.
1 B.R., 1 L.R. & shop (1)	—	—	—	1	—
1 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (—)	29	20	6	3	33
2 B.R. & 1 L.R. (43)	51	46	41	63	65
2 or 3 B.R. 1 L.R. & shop (1)	—	—	1	12	—
3 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (1)	—	1	—	1	1
2 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (15)	5	4	11	180	13
2 B.R., 2 L.R. & shop (1)	—	—	—	1	—
3 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (3)	—	1	1	20	—
3 B.R., 2 L.R. & shop (3)	—	—	—	5	—
3 B.R. & 3 L.R. ... (2)	—	—	—	5	—
4 B.R. & 2 or 3 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	—	—	—
4 B.R., 1 or 2 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	—	—	—
& shop ... (—)	—	—	—	1	—
Premises having more than above ... (3)	—	—	—	6	—

Analysis of conditions found.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.	Separate	85
	Common to 2 houses	185
	" " 3 "	20
	" " 4 or more houses	—
	Type : Water Closet	290
	Other Types (Pail closets)	—
WATER SUPPLY.	Separate	111
	Common to 2 houses	47
	" " 3 "	23
	" " 4 or more houses	43
	Well Water	—
WASH HOUSE ACCOMMODATION	Separate	120
	Common to 2 houses	62
	" " 3 "	35
	" " 4 or more houses	35
	No provision	3
FOODSTORE.	Satisfactory	2
	Common with Coals	52
	Other unsatisfactory	401
	No Foodstores	60
YARDS.	Paved	60
	Unpaved	17
	Part paved	78
	Separate	35
	Common 2—6 houses	103
	" 7—12 "	15
" over 12 houses	2	
SINKS AND BRICK SILLS.	Scullery : No. of sinks	51
	" " sills	14
	Wash-house : " " sinks (sep.)	23
	" " sinks (com.)	87
	" " sills (sep.)	14
	" " " (com).	39
	No sinks or sills	20

TABLE 4.

PARTICULARS OF RE-HOUSING OF FAMILIES FROM UNFIT HOUSES,
OVERCROWDED HOUSES AND HOUSES OCCUPIED BY PERSONS
SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS, ETC.

The figures are for houses allocated by the Health Committee under agreement with the Housing Committee commencing November, 1929, and ending December 31st, 1936.

Families Removed - 1929, 34 ; 1930, 350 ; 1931, 150 ; 1932, 155 ;
1933, 300 ; 1934, 85 ; 1935, 266 ; 1936, 435 ; Total : 1,775.

Conditions causing Removal.	Families Re-housed.	
(1) Caravans ...	... ..	17
(2) Corporation— (Munition Hutments)	Having T.B. patient and being overcrowded ...	3
"	being overcrowded ...	12
"	For other purposes ...	87
(3) Overcrowding only	... ..	436
"	with T.B. in family ...	48
(4) Specials ...	... ..	13
(5) Street widening	... ..	21
(6) Unfit House only	(individual Section 19) ...	423
"	with T.B. in family ...	3
"	with Overcrowding ...	113
(7) Tuberculosis only	... ..	34
(8) Birmingham Street Slum Clearance Area	... ..	159
(9) New Hall Street Slum Clearance Area	... ..	17
(10) Phoenix Passage Slum Clearance Area	... ..	49
(11) Stafford Street (Garden Walk) Slum Clearance Area	... ..	35
(12) Dunn Street Slum Clearance Area	... ..	182
(13) Pitfield Row Slum Clearance Area	... ..	80
(14) Woodside Slum Clearance Areas ...	... ..	23
(15) The Mambles Slum Clearance Areas	... ..	20
Total Number of Families removed from Houses in Clearance Areas ...	... ..	565
Number of families removed from Houses in Clearance Areas during 1936	... ..	184

An important decision was made by the Housing Committee in September, 1935, whereby fifty per cent of the houses becoming vacant on the various estates from time to time are allocated for the rehousing of families having a tubercular patient and living under adverse housing conditions, which enabled tuberculosis re-housing to be re-commenced after an interval of three or four years.

Nineteen of these families were rehoused during the year. Nine tuberculosis families were in receipt of financial assistance at the end of the year amounting to £87. 15s. 0d., per annum.

The total number of families rehoused, having a tubercular member up to 31st December, 1936, was 88.

The number of families in receipt of financial assistance under the 1930 Act on the 31st December, 1936, was 519, and the average amount of assistance given, *i.e.*, deducted from net rent, was 1/9d., per week per family.

HOUSING.

Summary as required by Ministry of Health.

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)	1457
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose (includes re-inspections)	6319
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	935
	(b)	Number of inspections and re-inspections made for the purpose	4037
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	935
(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	522

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	111
--	--	--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	6
(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	96
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	86
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	241
(1a) Number of undertakings accepted—To make fit 14, not to re-let 2	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses, demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	73

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	7
(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

The following is a summary of the Return submitted to the Ministry of Health on December 31st, 1936, as to the progressive achievement under the Housing Act, 1930.

Part I. of the Act. Clearance Area.

No. of unfit dwelling-houses demolished ...	...	512
No. of other houses demolished ...	...	7
No. of persons displaced from demolished houses ...		2380

Part II. of the Act. Individually Unfit Houses.

No. of houses demolished (Section 19) ...	...	379
No. of buildings closed (Section 20) ...	...	9
No. of persons displaced from above ...	...	1656
No. of dwelling-houses made fit—formal action ...		111
No. of Voluntary Demolitions ...	...	58
No. of dwelling-houses closed under undertaking ...		18
No. of dwelling-houses made fit—informal action ...		369

Street Widening.

Two houses were demolished during the year for street widening.

HOUSING.**Number of New Houses erected in the Borough.**

The following Tables furnished by the Borough Engineer show the number of houses erected in the Borough, under the 1919 and 1923 to 1930 Acts, since the War.

Livingroom, Scullery and 3 Bedrooms.		
RED HILL	102	
BLOWERS GREEN	60	
NORTHFIELD ROAD	60	
BURNT TREE	24	
WOODSIDE	238	
BUNNS LANE	60	
WHITE NOBS	32	
CRADLEY ROAD	216	
BREWERY FIELDS	16	
TANFIELD ROAD	22	
BELPER ROW	20	
WATSONS GREEN	116	
BOWLING GREEN... ..	101	
PRIORY ESTATE	1345	
WOLVERTON ROAD	114	
TOTAL	2526	

Livingroom, Scullery and 4 Bedrooms.		
PRIORY ESTATE	48	

Livingroom, Scullery and 2 Bedrooms.		
BOWLING GREEN... ..	24	
PRIORY ESTATE	528	
WOLVERTON ROAD	164	
WOODSIDE	8	
TOTAL	724	

Parlour, Livingroom, Scullery and 4 Bedrooms.		
RED HILL	8	
NORTHFIELD ROAD	6	
PRIORY ESTATE	6	
TOTAL	20	

Parlour, Livingroom, Scullery and 3 Bedrooms.		
RED HILL	12	
BLOWERS GREEN	44	
NORTHFIELD ROAD	14	
BURNT TREE	18	
PRIORY ESTATE	78	
TOTAL	166	

SUMMARY.

SITE.	Total No. of houses erected to date.
RED HILL	122
BLOWERS GREEN	104
NORTHFIELD ROAD	80
BURNT TREE	42
WOODSIDE	246
BUNNS LANE	60
WHITE NOBS	32
CRADLEY ROAD	216
BREWERY FIELDS	16
TANFIELD ROAD	22
BELPER ROW	20
WATSONS GREEN	116
BOWLING GREEN... ..	125
PRIORY ESTATE	2005
WOLVERTON ROAD	278
GRAND TOTAL...	3484

**HOUSES ERECTED BY
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.**

Year.	Subsidised.	Not Subsidised.
1919/23	—	37
1924	71	17
1925	20	12
1926	32	15
1927	44	22
1928	18	9
1929	24	21
1930	—	35
1931	—	62
1932	—	113
1933	—	298
1934	—	322
1935	—	310
1936	—	379
Total	209	1652
Grand Total—1861.		

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year 1936.

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b) and (c)	
(1) By the Local Authority	542
(2) By other Local Authorities	—
(3) By other bodies and persons	379
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(1) By the Local Authority :—	
(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925	—
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925 (allocated to the 1924 Act).	—
(c) For other purposes (allocated to 1930 Act).	442
(2) By other bodies or persons	—
(c) Without State Assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
By the Local Authority for purposes of Part III. of the Act of 1925 ...	100
Inhabited houses—1931 Census	13,385
New houses erected since 1st January, 1932 :—	
By private enterprise	1422
By Corporation	1508
	<hr/> 2930
	<hr/> 16,315
No. of houses known to be demolished and vacated since 1st January, 1932	1012
Estimated No. of inhabited houses in Borough at 31st December, 1936	<hr/> <hr/> 15,303

TABLE A. Analysis of Overcrowding shown in Wards, Corporation houses and unfit houses.

Overcrowding in Wards. (Council & Unfit houses not included).	No. of structurally separate houses visited.	No. of structurally separate houses not visited.	No. of structurally separate houses overcrowded.	Total No. overcrowded cases.	No. of structurally separate houses not crowded.	No. of empty houses at time of Survey	Total population in houses visited
St. JAMES'S WARD ...	1318	107	113	114	1197	8	5132
St. JOHN'S WARD ...	1024	92	44	44	970	10	3687
CASTLE WARD ...	1489	75	87	87	1376	26	5695
St. THOMAS'S WARD ...	1278	62	53	53	1212	13	4714
St. EDMUND WARD ...	518	21	5	5	498	15	1861
WOODSIDE WARD ...	1332	8	79	80	1241	12	4826
NETHERTON WARD ...	3339	15	237	239	3084	18	12950
Total for all Wards ...	10298	380	618	622	9578	102	38865
Corporation Houses ...	3119	—	149	149	2965	5	14399
Total for Borough excluding Unfit Houses	13417	380	767	771	12543	107	53264
UNFIT HOUSES							
In Five Year Programme ...	713	—	100	100	613	—	2813
(a) Clearance Areas ...	76	—	14	14	62	—	305
(b) Individually Unfit							
Grand Total for all Houses ...	14206	380	881	885	13218	107	56382

**Extract from the Minutes of a Special Meeting of the Housing and
Town Planning Committee held on the 28th April, 1936, in relation to
Overcrowding and the Rehousing Programme.**

" 96. Housing Act, 1930.—Overcrowding.

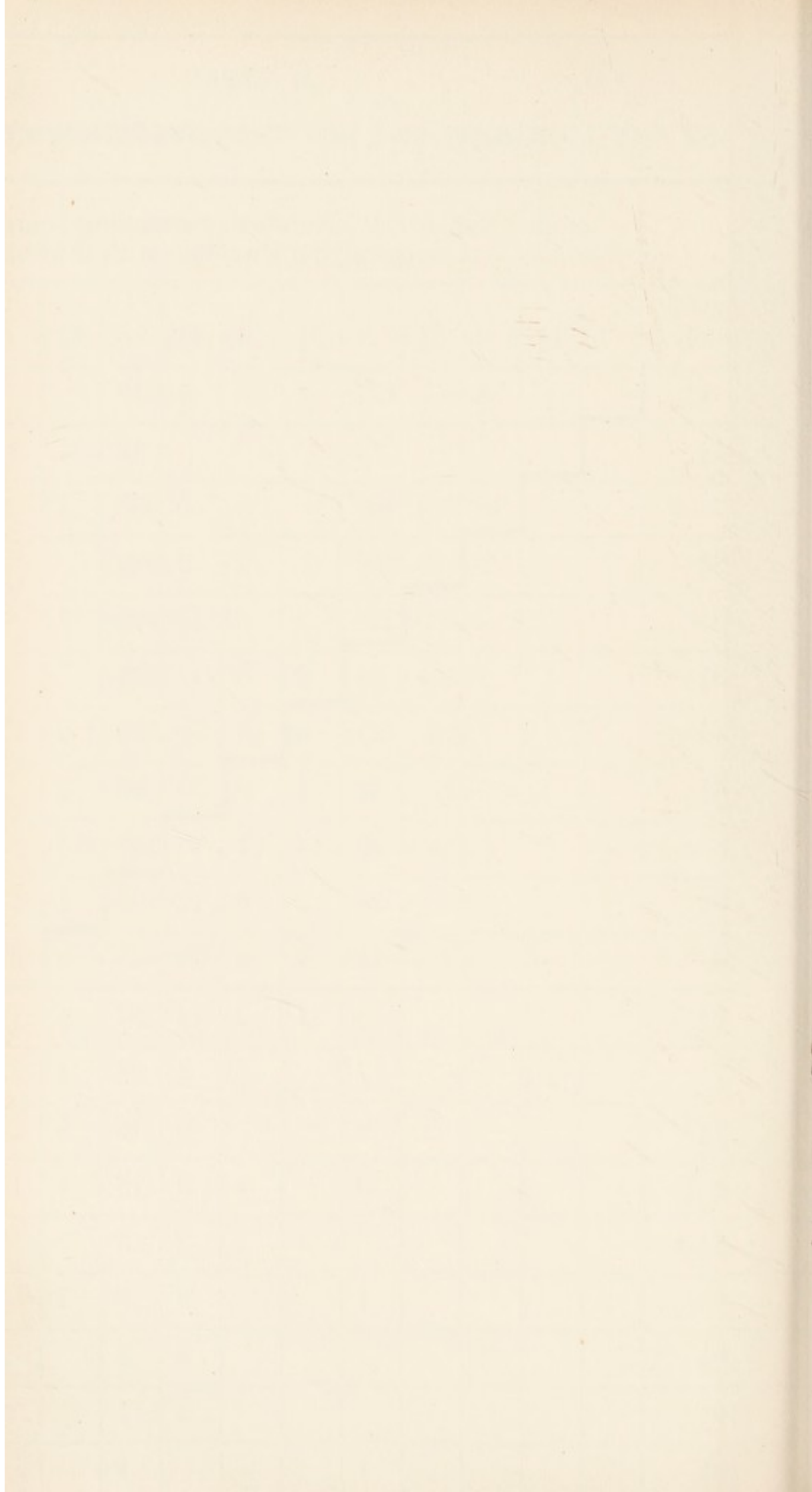
The Town Clerk reported upon an interview which the Mayor and he had had with Officials of the Ministry of Health relative to the Council's application for the maximum discretionary subsidy in respect of 175 of the 350 houses at present being erected on the Wrens Nest Estate and intended for occupation by families living under overcrowded conditions. He stated that it appeared that, having regard to the large number of 1930 Act houses still required (2433) this Authority would be unwise to proceed with the allocation of the 175 houses in question for overcrowding, especially in view of the difference in subsidy, and the fact that 2 and 3 bedroom type houses could not deal with the worst cases of overcrowding. It was clear, in view of the figures now available, that Dudley's greatest problem was Slum Clearance, that this should be dealt with first, that only the very urgent overcrowding cases should receive early consideration and that provision might be made for these in rehousing proposals under the 1930 Act, any houses not required for rehousing under that Act to be used for overcrowding families. The Ministry suggested that consideration should be given to the provision of 5 and 6 bedroom type houses and that for very large families two houses should be converted into one, which, if not required in the future, could be reconverted.

A report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector on rehousing proposals arising out of the overcrowding census carried out under the 1935 Act was also received.

Resolved—That the suggestions, as outlined above, be complied with, and that the Town Clerk be instructed to apply for the Minister's consent to the re-allocation to the Housing Act, 1930, of the 175 houses in question."

TABLE B.
OVERCROWDING SURVEY.—REPORT FOR THE WHOLE OF THE BOROUGH.

Number of "PERSONS" in family.	Number of Families, containing the Number of Persons in the first column occupying Dwellings with the permitted Number shown at the head of each column below																			TOTALS										
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½ to 15	15½ to 18	Over 18	Over-crowded	Un-crowded	Total	
1			26		123			1	158					159					68				21	6		1	—	563	563	
1½					12				12					4					5								—	33	33	
2			19	5	468		5	5	659	1	1	1		909					677				214	34	6	1	—	3005	3005	
2½			5	3	266		4	5	329				1	381	1				391				57	9	3		5	1450	1455	
3			2	3	220	2	5	12	726	1	3	1	4	949	4				2	791			235	48	19	5	5	3027	3032	
3½				1	54	2	3	11	231		2	3	1	294	3	1			253				50	10	1	1	55	866	921	
4					73	3	13	79	270	4	12	4	12	699	14	2	2		579	1			163	40	11	2	76	1907	1983	
4½					26	1	6	33	86	2	5		7	225	9		1		151		1		37	4	1	1	33	563	596	
5					39	4	11	49	106	6	20	4	10	349	8	1		3	325				96	23	17	7	103	975	1078	
5½					29	2	9	12	39	1	14	3	12	149	5	4	1		132				22	5			91	348	439	
6					21	1	4	26	61	8	39	15	21	98	16		5	3	185				50	17	3	6	121	458	579	
6½					8	1	2	14	34	6	14	4	6	30	4		4	2	74				16	2	2		79	144	223	
7					7		1	4	22	5	27	13	25	24	9		5	2	92	1			25	10	4	3	79	200	279	
7½					9			6	16	5	17	3	4	14	10	3			45				11	2			60	85	145	
8					3		1	3	18	1	16	5	5	11	24	7	3	1	7				13	5	5		63	65	128	
8½								2	5		5	2	2	2	11				1				9	1	2		29	18	47	
9					1			3	7	1	4	1	2	3	13	3	3		2	1			2	3	1		38	12	50	
9½								2	1		3	1		4	7	1	2	1	1				2	1			21	5	26	
10								2	1		3		2	2	3	1	1		1	1				1	1		15	4	19	
10½					1				1				1	1	3		1	1							1	1		9	1	10
11														1													1	—	1	
11½																											—	—	—	
12																				1					1	1	1	1	2	3
12½ to 15																								1			—	—	—	
15½ to 18																											—	1	1	
Over 18																										1	1	—	1	
Totals Overcrowded			7	4	271	12	34	123	205	26	89	25	16	24	37	5	4	1		1						1	885	—	Grand Total 14617	
Totals Uncrowded			45	8	1089	4	30	146	2577	15	96	35	99	4284	107	18	29	14	3780	4	1		1023	222	77	29	—	13732		



PUBLIC FOOD SUPPLIES.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC FOOD SUPPLIES AND FOOD PREMISES.

This very important part of the duties of the District Sanitary Inspectors has continued to demand much of their time.

Reference to page 63 will show that the number of animals slaughtered has again increased during the year. An interesting point is that the slaughter of pigs on unlicensed premises is practically nil.

The records set out on the following pages show in detail the action taken during the year and give some idea of the importance of this service.

The increase in the number of dirty milk samples is accounted for by the fact that during the year a concentrated sampling of milk from suspected sources was carried out, resulting in a large number of samples being taken from one or two suppliers. As a consequence of the repeated dirty samples from one retailer, his name was removed from the Register of Purveyors of Milk, and warnings were given in other cases.

**REGISTRATIONS UNDER THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS
AND MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.**

**Under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922 and Milk
and Dairies Order, 1926.**

A.—Retailers :—

					Total.
Loose Milk	...	...	.....	...	94
Bottled " only	...	...	.....	...	223

B.—Producers, Dairymen or

Wholesalers	31
-------------	-----	-----	-------	-----	----

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

	Accredited	Tuberculin Tested	Past
1. No. and type of new Licences	—	1	2
2. Total number and type licensed (all retailers)	11	5	4

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The number of registered Cowkeepers, Wholesale Purveyors of Milk, and Retailers, is as follows :—

*Cowkeepers	...	...	...	13
Wholesalers	...	...	...	14
Retailers	...	...	...	317

*All Cowkeepers are included as Retailers and are also registered as Wholesalers.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Samples.	No. taken for		Bacteriological Content A.										Tuberculosis Content B.	
	Bact. Count A.	T.B. Count B.	Bacteriological Count per c.c.				Coliform organisms present in						Neg.	Pos.
			Under 30,000	Under 200,000	Under 500,000	Over 500,000	1 c.c.	10th	100th	1000th				
Loose Milk ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Bottled Milk ...	65	28	24	21	5	15	7	6	13	25	27	1		
<i>Designated Milks</i> :—	10	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	—	3	2	—		
Accredited (Grade "A")	8	1	6	—	1	1	1	—	6	—	—	1		
Tuberculin Tested (Grade "A.T.T.") ...	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
Pasteurised ...	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—		
Totals ...	86	34	35	25	8	18	9	8	21	28	32	2		

The samples in columns Nos. 5, 6, 9 and 10 are all dirty milks.

FOODS AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Total number of Samples taken ... 121.

Milk	36	Black Pudding ...	1
Cheese	1	Poloney	1
Cream	2	Liquorice Powder ...	2
Pork Dripping ...	2	Yeast Tablets ...	1
Ground Ginger ...	3	Tomato Sauce ...	1
Glycerine	1	Salmon and Shrimp	
Aspirin... ..	1	Paste	2
Lard	1	Rice	2
Arrowroot Powder ...	1	Currants	2
Lemon Cheese ...	1	Raisins... ..	2
Pepper	1	Gravy Salt	2
Castor Oil	1	Mustard	2
Iodine Ointment ...	1	Spice	2
Balsam of Aniseed ...	1	Gravy	1
Peas	1	Whiskey	4
Sage	1	Brandy	1
Lemonade Crystals ...	1	Ginger Wine	1
Sausage	3	Cocoa	1
Ground Coffee ...	1	Sandwich Paste ...	1
Salad Cream	1	Chicken and Ham Paste	1
Malt Vinegar	1	Preserve	1
Seidlitz Powder ...	3	Macaroni	1
Mayonnaise	1	Cherries	1
Zinc Ointment ...	3	Prawn	1
Boracic Ointment ...	3	Brandy Essence ...	1
Glauber Salts	3	Rum Essence	1
Epsom Salts	3	Essence of Lemon ...	1
Tincture of Iodine ...	3		
Ammoniated Tincture of			
Quinine	3		

Three samples were reported upon adversely by the Public Analyst for the year, 1936, viz :—

Sample No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
322.	Milk.	Deficient of 2% milk fat.	Letter sent to Vendor and to Authority from whose district the supply came.
366.	Sausage.	Contained an allowed preservative, but undeclared.	Letter sent to Vendor and a formal sample taken which was genuine.
370 .	Liquorice Powder	Contained excess moisture at least 3%	Ditto.

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT)
REGULATIONS, 1924.**

There are at the present time 11 Licenced Slaughter Houses and 9 Registered Slaughter Houses.

The following Animals were notified for slaughter and inspected during the year at Registered and Licenced premises ; these figures show a considerable increase over the totals for 1935 and 1934, which are included in the following table :—

	1934		1935		1936	
	Notified	Inspected	Notified	Inspected	Notified	Inspected
Beasts ...	945	940	1207	1193	1657	1614
Sheep ...	4222	4086	4185	4072	5990	5830
Pigs ...	4484	4434	7310	7283	7723	7602
Calves ...	92	85	69	66	35	35
Goats ...	2	2	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	9745	9547	12771	12614	15405	15081

In addition 9 pigs were notified and 9 inspected at premises not Registered or Licenced.

Visits to Slaughter Houses for inspection of Meat and premises 2,612.

Meat and other Foods Condemned.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
Carcases	5	3	14	22
Part Carcasses	—	—	1	1
Heads	63	—	650	713
Lungs	55	5	1568	1628
Livers	91	59	376	526
Hearts	2	1	355	358
Forend Pieces	—	—	92	92
Kidneys	1	—	55	56
Udders	30	—	1	31
Mesenteries	6	1	24	31
Stomachs	4	—	12	16
Intestines	2	—	5	7
Spleens	6	—	13	19
Bellies	—	—	11	11
Loins	—	—	11	11
Fore Quarters	—	—	5	5
Hind Quarters	2	—	4	6
Shoulders	—	—	2	2
Skirtings	6	—	—	6
Legs	—	—	2	2
Omentum	1	1	1	3
Foetal Calves	5	—	—	5
Necks	—	—	6	6
Hocks	—	—	2	2
Collars	—	—	2	2
Tongues	6	—	—	6
Ribs	—	—	1	1
Flanks	—	—	1	1

DISEASES.

	Beasts. lbs.	Sheep. lbs.	Pigs. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Tuberculosis	4125	—	14692	18817
Conjestion	273	—	2045	2318
Pneumonia... ..	119	—	744	863
Septicæmia]	530	—	—	530
Cirrhosis	83	58	296	437
Pleurisy	252	—	129	381
Angiomatosis	335	—	—	335
Abscesses	327	—	6	333
Parasitical Cysts	211	41	60	312
Moribund	—	100	163	263
Immaturity	253	—	—	253
Septic Peritonitis	—	—	240	240
Actinomycosis	229	—	—	229
Dropsy	—	—	212	212
Emaciation	200	—	10	210
Mastitis	187	—	—	187
Fatty Degeneration	158	—	—	158
Distomatosis	97	59	—	156
Unsoundness	30	56	—	86
Putrefaction	—	—	80	80
Pericarditis	—	—	76	76
Mammitis	72	—	—	72
Melanosis	—	50	—	50
Undulation	38	—	8	46
Hydro-nephrosis	2	—	20	22
Necrosis	14	—	2	16
Bruised	1	—	7	8
Nephritis	—	—	4	4
Inflammation	4	—	—	4
Pyelitis	—	—	1	1

Total Weight of Meat Condemned—11 tons, 18 cwts. 2 qrs. 3 lbs.

Visits to other Food premises for inspection and Foods condemned were as follows :—

Premises.

General Food Premises—Shops and Markets ...	1201
Food preparing premises	11
Cold Stores	8

Foods Condemned.

Chestnuts ...	...	...	...	2	Bags
Tomatoes ...	...	...	...	60	Boats
Fowls ...	...	...	...	1	
New Potatoes	...	...	...	7	canes
Spanish Potatoes	...	...	...	2	canes
Grapes ...	...	...	...	1	Barrel
Codfish ...	...	...	...	6	Stones
Tins of Fruit	...	...	...	111	
Tins of Milk	...	...	...	129	
Jars of Cream	...	...	...	33	
Tins of Peas	...	...	...	28	
Jars of Paste	...	...	...	9	
Tins of Fish	...	...	...	30	
Tins of Beef	...	...	...	15	
Bottles of Sauce	...	...	...	4	
Jars of Lemon Curd...	...	...	...	9	
Tins of Tomatoes	...	...	...	52	
Tins of Tongues	...	...	...	6	
Tins of Lobster	...	...	...	3	
Tins of Crab	...	...	...	2	

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE, AND STREET CLEANSING.

There was little or no change in the Public Cleansing Services during the Financial Year ending the 31st March, 1936.

More important perhaps is the increase in street mileage cleansed over that reported in the 1935 Report. Even so, and as mentioned in the 1935 Report, the Street Cleansing Service is not as good as I should like to see it, and had it not been for the fact that any improvement of a constructive and permanent character is bound up with the provision of Mechanical Sweeper and the New Depot Premises, which are referred to in the general introduction, an improvement would have been achieved.

House and Trade Refuse Collection and Disposal continues as in the past six years. The S.D. Freighters continue to give good and economic service.

So much of the New Depot Premises is linked up with the Cleansing Service that the important facts as they relate to the development of the Service are held over for report at a later date when the completed position can be reported upon.

The usual statistics affecting the Cleansing Services are set out in the following tables. It was encouraging to have the comment of Mr. J. C. Dawes, O.B.E., at the Ministry of Health Inquiry into the Loan for the Depot Premises, that the figures relating to the cost of the Services for the year were "Excellent."

The following statistics show details of all Cleansing Services both as to work done and costs.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION.

Financial Year Ending—	1936.	1935.	1929 *
No. of houses and other premises to which collection service was given ...	14,730	14,602	12,500
Average No. of ashbins cleansed per week ...	14,918	14,867	8,546
Average No. of privy middens cleansed per week ...	9	10	No data
Average No. of pail closets cleansed per week ...	130	128	No data
Average No. of cesspools cleansed per week ...	12	14	No data
No. of ashpits emptied throughout the year ...	4	5	11,204
Total refuse collected in tons (estimated)	19,389	21,060	20,733

COSTS.

A. GENERAL.

Financial Year Ending :—	1936.	1935.	1929 *
Total net Cost of Collection and Disposal	£7,980	£7,161	£10,329
Capital Cost defrayed out of Revenue with Loan Charges	£42	£393	Nil.
Expenditure for all purposes	£8,022	£7,554	£10,329
Income from Trade Refuse and Miscellaneous Sales and Royalties ...	£218	£723	£13
Net expenditure for all purposes	£7,804	£6,831	£10,316
Rateable Value	£247,807	£236,938	£213,618
Product of Penny Rate	£955	£919	£812
Total Rates in £	16/-d.	16/-d.	15/3d.
Net Cost—equivalent Rate in the £ ...	8.171d.	7.433d.	11.6d.
Percentage of above total rates in the £ ...	3.149%	3.871%	6.34%
Total net cost per premises cleansed	10/7d.	9/4d.	16/6d.
Weight (in cwts) per 1,000 population per day (365 days)	17.65	19.3	19.3

B. COLLECTION.

Financial Year Ending :—	1936.	1935.	1929*
Total net cost (exclusive of Income)	£6,349	£5,997	£9,106
Total net cost per ton	6/6d.	5/8d.	8/9d.
Total net cost per premises cleansed	8/7d.	8/2d.	14/7d.
C. DISPOSAL.			
Total net cost (exclusive of Income)	£1,673	£1,557	£1,223
Total net cost per ton in the Control of Tips	1/9d.	1/5d.	No data

* This year is given for comparative purposes, both in collection and cost records because it is the last year prior to the re-organisation of the Service.

D. VEHICLE COSTS.

Financial Year Ending :—	1936	1935
<u>Four S.D. Freighters engaged in the collection of ashbin and trade refuse</u>		
No. of miles covered	19,000	19,279
No. of tons collected	16,169	14,713
Average cost per ton	4/-d.	4/3d.
Average cost per mile travelled	3/6d.	3/10d.
<u>Two Morris Commercial Vehicles engaged in various duties</u>		
No. of miles covered	23,000	20,949
No. of tons collected	4,453	4,676
Average cost per ton	5/11d.	5/9d.
Average cost per mile travelled	1/3d.	1/4d.

E. COSTING—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The following figures, taken from the Corporation Account Books and prepared by the Borough Treasurer, are of interest for comparative purposes :—

Year Ending.	Contract or Direct Labour.	Total Collection and Disposal Cost.			Premises Cleansed.	Cost per annum per house Cleansed.
		Net Collection and Disposal Cost.	Capital Charges.	Total Cost.		
		£	£	£		s. d.
31 3 29	C.	10,329	Nil.	10,329	12,499	16 6
31 3 30	D. L.	7,250	1,450	8,700	13,000	13 4
31 3 31	D. L.	6,333	1,682	8,015	13,700	11 9
31 3 32	D. L.	5,955	269	6,224	14,000	8 6
31 3 33	D. L.	6,390	2,250	8,666	14,300	8 11
31 3 34	D. L.	6,446	Nil.	6,446	14,550	8 1
31 3 35	D. L.	6,438	393	6,831	14,600	9 4
31 3 36	D. L.	7,804	Nil.	7,804	14,730	10 7

**STREET CLEANSING.
COMPARATIVE COSTS.**

*Financial Year.
ending 31/3/34.*

*Financial Year.
ending 31/3/36.*

Revenue Account.

Net Cost ... *£5112 *£3869

Unit Costs.

Net Cost per 10,000 sq. yds. Cleansed — 11/9d.

Net Cost per 1,000 of Population... £94 £64

Rate Poundage.

Net Cost Equivalent rate in the £. ... 6.5d. 4.21d.

Mileage of Streets Cleansed.

At least once daily 5.1 5.5

Three times weekly 2.5 7.88

Twice weekly ... 6.5 6.6

Once weekly ... 47.9 44.76

Total Mileage Cleansed 62 64.74

* In considering these figures, regard should be had to the figures submitted by the Borough Engineer, when the proposal to change over was under consideration, which showed that an additional charge of £620 per annum would have to be met for Highways maintenance and a further figure of £390 per annum by reason of the Council's decision to retire certain aged workmen who would not be suitable for the new methods.

GENERAL.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE, RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is no item of major importance to report with respect to the above. Perhaps the most important item is, that the year has brought us nearer the time when the Housing and Town Planning Committee are able to consider the erection of houses under the 1930 Act in the Netherton Ward, and by so doing open up the possibility of Clearance Area action to "wipe out" the properties lying on the banks of the Mouse Sweet Brook which are unsewered.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Statement of Sanitary Accommodation on the 31st Dec., 1936.

No. of houses and other premises (estimated)	...	14,960
No. of houses and other premises served by W.C.'s draining into public sewers	... ..	14,727
No. of houses and other premises served by ashbins		14,905
No. of privies in the Borough	... ..	33
No. of Cesspools in the Borough	... ..	40
No. of Pail Closets in the Borough	... ..	131

Particulars of Conversions from Conservancy System. (during the year).

Pails converted to W.C.'s	... ..	nil.
Privies converted to W.C.'s	... ..	nil.
Privies abolished by demolition of dwellinghouses	...	2
Privies converted to Pails	... ..	2
Additional Pails provided to other than dwelling- houses	... ..	3
W.C.'s and Cesspool drainage connected to Public Sewers	... ..	2
No. of dry ashpits abolished	... ..	4
New ashbins provided (replacements and additional)		349

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Record of Inspections and Results.

Inspections made with respect to :	No. of inspections	Nuisances or defects reported.	Re-visits made re abatement	Nuisances or defects remedied.
Houses under P.H.A. ...	522	2949	1760	2352
Drainage work only ...	121	41	99	31
Closets	149	395	252	310
Ashplaces	351	387	228	301
Yards, Courts, etc. ...	35	37	67	52
Overcrowding †	11	—	12	1
Miscellaneous	470	102	102	71

Other Visits.

With respect to Public Cleansing Services ...	42
With respect to Infectious Disease	248
Interviews with Owners and Traders (District Inspectors only)	472

Notices served.—All purposes.

	<i>Informal.</i>	<i>Statutory.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Notices served	817	147*	964
Notices complied with	494	166	660
Choked Drains cleansed by Departments Drain Cleanser	—	—	112
Choked Water closets cleansed by departments Drain Cleanser	—	—	27

*Many of these are second Notices on the same property.

The record of Inspections and action to abate nuisances are much the same as for previous years, varying only in minor detail except for Overcrowding.

†The Overcrowding Survey under the Housing Act, 1935, with its results, is referred to under the Housing Section of the Report, but the following facts as to the actual conducting of the Census are perhaps worthy of record :—

Six Enumerators visited 11,087 houses for the preliminary information required as to the number of occupants and the number of rooms in the houses. The Housing Manager supplied similar information for 3,119 Corporation houses. Only 380 houses were excluded from the Census and these were not of the type suitable for occupation by the working classes.

From the information obtained, 1,763 private houses and 529 Corporation houses were indicated as being either definitely or possibly overcrowded under the standards set out in the Act, and these houses were then measured for proof of overcrowding, the District Sanitary Inspectors and Enumerators carrying out this work.

The amount of clerical work involved necessitated the employment of a temporary clerk for the period for which the Enumerators were employed for the preliminary Survey, namely from the 6th January to the 18th March, and the efforts of the staff, involving many extra hours, enabled the Report to be completed in sufficient time to enable the Council to make Report to the Ministry of Health in accordance with their timetable.

The Cost of the Census was £232. 15s. 7d.

WATER.

The Annual Report for 1934 gave the full facts as to the Town Water Supply which so far as service is concerned remains much the same.

Three samples of Drinking Water were taken for chemical analysis and were reported to be satisfactory. Four samples of Swimming Bath Water were taken for Bacteriological Examination and were also reported as satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of Fish Fryers' Licences for renewal in December, 1936	...	...	...	...	18
Number complying with Byelaws and approved for renewal	...	...	...	...	14
Number where specification was issued for works to be carried out before renewal	...	...	...	...	3
Number actually renewed	...	...	...	...	14
Number of applicants for the establishment of the business of Fish Fryers during the year	...	...	...	...	6
(a) Approved unconditionally	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Number approved subject to carrying out of specification of requirements	...	...	...	...	4
(c) Number disapproved	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of specifications issued during the year in addition to the above-mentioned	...	...	...	...	5

OUTWORKERS.

During the year 23 lists of Outworkers have been received from employers containing 128 names and addresses, 87 of which were outside the Borough. These were forwarded to the respective Councils in whose Districts the Outworkers resided.

I also received 6 lists containing 21 names and addresses from other Authorities, making a total of 149 Outworkers dealt with.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

The following Bye-laws affecting the Health Services were in operation during the year, viz :—

Houses-let-in-Lodgings	...	...	5/9/30
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	22/5/30
Slaughter Houses	...	...	23/6/30
Nuisances	...	...	12/5/30
Mortuaries, Borough Cemetery and Markets	...	...	12/5/30
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	3/2/30
Offensive Trades	...	...	11/5/28

The Dudley Corporation Act, 1928, also contains many provisions covering matters affecting the Public Health Services.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Court Proceedings were taken during the year as follows :—

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Default or Offence.	Result.	Fines. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
Dudley Corporation Act, 1928.— Section 153.	Failure to provide Dudley Corporation Act specification dust bin.	Convicted and fined and an intimation given as to daily penalty failing provision of dust bin.	10 0	3 6
Public Health Act, 1875.— Section 91.	Failure to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property.	Nuisances remedied before hearing. Case withdrawn on payment of costs.	—	3 6
Public Health Act, 1875.— Section 91.	Failure to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property.	Nuisances remedied before hearing. Case withdrawn on payment of costs.	—	3 6
Public Health Act, 1875.— Section 91.	Failure to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property.	Order made for work to be done within seven days, and costs awarded.	—	8 6
Public Health Act, 1875.— Section 91.	Failure to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property.	Nuisances remedied before hearing. Case withdrawn on payment of costs.	—	3 6
Public Health Act, 1875.— Section 91.	Failure to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property.	Order made for work to be done within fourteen days, and costs awarded.	—	8 6

COURT PROCEEDINGS--continued.

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Default or Offence.	Result.	Fines. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
Public Health Act, 1875.— Section 91.	Failure to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property.	Order made for work to be done within 14 days, and costs awarded.	—	8 6
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. Articles 15, 23 (11) and 22 (2).	Failure to keep clothing of persons engaged in milking cows in a cleanly condition ; Failure to remove dirt from cows before milking ; and Failure to keep interior of roof of cowshed in cleanly condition.	Article 15—Summons dismissed. Article 23 (11)—Convicted and fined. Article 22 (2)—Convicted and fined.	— 2 0 0 1 0 0	— — —
Houses-let-in-lodgings. Byelaws.	Failure to comply with requirements of Byelaws as to premises used as a House-let-in-lodgings.	Adjourned for 1 month to enable Defendant to comply with requirements. Re-Heard :— Convicted and fined.	2 0 0	—
Public Health Act, 1875.— Section 91.	Failure to abate nuisances arising from general defects of property.	Order made for work to be done within 14 days, and costs awarded.	—	8 6
Public Health Act, 1875.— Section 117.	Exposure of unsound meat for sale for human consumption at Market Stalls.	Convicted and fined.	5 0 0	—

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Comparison of the Table below with that for the year 1935 will show that there has been an increase in the Service given by the Department in this matter.

Regular service is given to premises known to be infested or very liable to infestation and no complaint of rat infestation is left uninvestigated.

The record of action by the Official Rat Officer for the year is as follows :—

Premises having received attention from the Rat Catcher.	No. of visits and re-visits made.	No. of baits laid.	No. of baits taken.	No. of rats actually caught.	No. of Premises where attention has been terminated after satisfactory service.
75	610	10220	7027	282	61

DISINFECTION AND DEFESTATION.

The normal service has continued to be given in the case of Infectious Diseases, and HCN. Fumigation in the case of furniture of families removed from Unfit Houses.

Very thorough investigation and report was made by Dr. Blaker and myself on this matter during the year. The result was that after considering our own experience of HCN. Fumigation which covers three years, having visited other Towns to see other methods, and having reported on our findings to the Health Committee and to Officials at the Ministry of Health, recommendations were submitted whereby entirely new provision is being made at the New Depot Premises for a Steam Disinfector and for what in our opinion is the most efficient plant and equipment for effective and safe fumigation.

Previous Reports have given cost and experience of the Service up-to-date ; for 1936, both the numbers dealt with and the cost increased. In view, however, of the new proposals, there would appear to be no need for further details of the same sort in the present Report.

Work done.

(1)	Number of Council Houses subjected to fumigation by HCN	...	...	...	74
(2)	Number of Private houses subjected to fumigation by HCN	...	...	...	4
(3)	Number of families removed from unfit houses to Council houses	...	...	...	324
(4)	Number of families whose furniture has been fumigated by HCN	...	...	...	530
(5)	Number of families receiving removal service only without fumigation	...	...	...	15

INFECTIOUS DISEASES DISINFECTION AND PREVENTION.

Notification of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever continued high during 1936 but with an indication of a decrease as the year came to a close. The normal methods of prevention by investigation, isolation and disinfection were adopted.

These are as thorough as possible with a reservation as to the efficiency of steam disinfection. As previously reported, the plant is worn out and proposals for a completely new plant are under consideration.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES

Including inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries)	49	7	—
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries)	92	17	—
WORKPLACES (other than Outworkers' premises).	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	141	24	—

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

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects			No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp'tor	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	19	35	—	—
Want of Ventilation	2	4	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage to Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	16	14	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	2	3	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	17	13	—	—
{ not separate for sexes... ..	1	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act:</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-houses (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).				
<i>Total</i>	57	69	—	—

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

In previous Annual Reports reference has been made as to the general position with respect to Atmospheric Pollution in Dudley.

The domestic chimneys, equally as much or more than the industrial chimneys, continue to produce smoke in a greater quantity than is necessary, yet it is not as bad as most Industrial Towns.

One of these days the Country as a whole will wake up to the fact that the obscuring of the Sun's actinic rays by a smoke pall is an uneconomic and unhealthy practice which neither the industrial furnace nor the domestic hearth should be allowed to indulge in.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS AND COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 4 Registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough including one owned by the Corporation and let to a tenant. Visits have been made to these premises.

Certain minor contraventions regarding overcrowding were found to exist in one case, and the necessary steps have been taken to put this right. The type of Lodging House accomodation is generally very poor.

There are no Registered Houses-let-in-lodgings in the Borough. It has been found necessary to visit a number of houses occupied as Houses-let-in-lodgings and 15 letters have been sent to Owners and Occupiers respecting the occupation of houses as such, and following up action has been taken.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

This position remains much the same, there being no Tents, Vans or Sheds other than the very few for which permission has been given.

ENTERTAINMENT PLACES AND LICENSED HOUSES.

Reference was made in the Report for 1934 to the helpful co-operation of the Clerk to the Licensing Justices and the Borough Engineer in securing joint consideration of plans as they effect living and sanitary accommodation at Licensed Houses.

Considerable improvement continues to be made in the condition of Licensed houses both in living accommodation and for patrons. Demolition and rebuilding is making a marked change in this respect.

All Entertainment Places are of a good standard of Provision and Condition.

The number of Licensed Houses receiving the attention of the Department for sanitary improvements during the year was 46.

REGISTERED TRADES AND PREMISES.

Further progress has been made in the matter of straightening out the position with respect to registered trades and premises.

Reference to the Annual Report for the past three years under this heading will show the need for report.

The actual position now is :—

	1932	1936
Trades and Premises in order and Registered	157	418
Trades and Premises accepted as recorded in Registers but not approved as in order since 1929 approx.	291	179
Trades and Premises that have been struck off Registers through discontinuance, removal, etc.	92	169
Trades and Premises concerning which consideration has been deferred ...	3	—

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Work under this Act has continued during the year. A number of shops have been inspected, and preliminary notices served and in some instances complied with.

The co-operation of the Borough Engineer has been received and any plans for new shops submitted to the Council must now comply with the provisions of the Act.

RAG FLOCK ACT.

Two samples of Rag Flock were taken and the Analyst reported that each was satisfactory as to cleanliness.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

Eleven premises were inspected as a result of applications for names to be entered on the Poisons List.

All poisons were satisfactorily stored and labelled, except in one case where no poisons were on the premises at the time of visit.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE GRADING AND MARKING ACT.****FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.**

The usual regular attention given to Shops and Market Stalls has continued unabated during the year and this includes constant observation on the marking of articles affected by the Merchandise Marks Act.

There have been no prosecutions but it was found necessary to give warnings by letter in ten cases.

No samples have been taken under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AS TO

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This year has again been an increase in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

The following table shows the type of Clinics held and the attendances made.

<i>Clinic.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
Ordinary Baby Clinics	19,588
Ante-Natal, Post Natal and others	1,579
Dental (Mothers and Toddlers)	854
Orthopædic	207
Massage	150
Ultra Violet Ray Therapy	295
Total	22,673

Seven Baby Clinics are held each week :—

Three at The Firs, Dudley, on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon.

Two at the Public Hall, Netherton on Tuesday and Friday afternoon.

One at the Public Library, Holly Hall on Monday afternoon.

One at the Priory School on Tuesday afternoon.

The work at the Priory Clinic has continued to be hampered owing to inadequate accommodation, but this will be remedied shortly when the new clinic there has been erected. It will probably be necessary to hold two baby clinics at the Priory as the population in this district is increasing, and is largely made up of the clinic class.

All three medical officers were engaged in this work, 3 clinics being taken by myself, 3 by Dr. Wallace, and 1 by Dr. Hughes. At the end of the year, Dr. Hughes resigned on receiving an appointment at Oldham and his successor now has taken over Dr. Wallace's Thursday afternoon clinic at The Firs to release Dr. Wallace for school work.

The Infant Clinics are all very well attended, the average per session being 58.

The percentage of notified live births which attended the baby clinics was 71.37%.

ANTE AND POST NATAL CLINICS.

The Ante-Natal clinics continue to be very well attended and the attendances have again increased.

Sessions are held at The Firs every Wednesday morning and on alternate Thursday mornings at Netherton and the Priory. One feels that in the near future it will be necessary to hold one Ante-Natal Clinic at the Priory each week.

The following is the report of Dr. Wallace who is in charge of this work :—

“ I have the honour to submit a report of the work carried out at the Ante-Natal Clinics during 1936.

The attendances were as follows :—

	<i>The Firs.</i>	<i>Priory.</i>	<i>Netherton</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients reporting for the first time	229	139	95	463
Subsequent visits	549	335	214	1098
Totals	778	474	309	1561

Grand Total of Ante-Natal Attendances - 1,561.

The total number of Ante Natal patients was 463, which gives a percentage of 59.6% of all births notified by Dudley midwives during the year.

At each visit the patient is submitted to a thorough examination and subsequently a written report is sent to the midwife concerned. Co-operation with the general practitioner in the Borough has been maintained and patients were on several occasions referred to them for treatment which could not properly be given at the Clinic.

The post natal figures continue to be disappointing. In all 11 patients reported for post natal examinations and made 18 attendances. No special Post Natal Clinic is held—the patients are usually seen at the end of an Ante Natal Clinic. Patients requiring operative post natal treatment have been referred to the Guest Hospital or to one or other of the Birmingham Hospitals.

The lack of institutional accommodation for ante-natal patients has continued to be felt. One comes across numerous cases at the Ante Natal Clinics whose condition warrants special treatment in Hospital although the patient herself may say she feels perfectly well, *e.g.*, early pre-eclamptic toxæmia. It is difficult to persuade such a patient to go into hospital in Birmingham and one feels that the position would be much more satisfactory if institutional accommodation was available nearer “ home.”

MIDWIVES.

During the year, ten trained midwives, holding the certificate of the Central Midwives Board, were in practice in the Borough.

The annual subsidy of £50 to Nurse Chattin was continued to enable her to build up a satisfactory practice in the Holly Hall and Woodside Area.

Once a month a throat swab from each Dudley Midwife was examined at the Guest Hospital Bacteriological Laboratory to ascertain whether a midwife might be a carrier of the hæmolytic streptococcus, the germ of puerperal sepsis.

Certain midwives reside just outside the Borough and are under the supervision of the Staffordshire County Council. They occasionally attend cases residing in Dudley, especially in the Netherton and Woodside Wards.

During the year 1179 births were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Included in this figure are 40 still-births. Of the total births, 776 were notified by Dudley midwives and the remainder, *i.e.*, 403, either by doctor, parent, local registrar or midwife resident outside the Borough. In the latter figure are included 107 births taking place in one or other Institutions which were attended by qualified midwives.

The Handywoman apparently continues to practice in Dudley as most of the births notified to me by the private doctor or local Registrar have had a handywoman in attendance. With the coming into operation of the Midwives Act (1936) this unqualified practice will be stopped.

DOCTORS' FEES.

During the year £362. 2s. 6d., was paid in fees to Practitioners for Medical Aid rendered at confinements. It should be stated, however, that £92. 10s. 0d., of this amount was paid for fees by practitioners that had not been paid for 2, 3 and 4 years previously.

In 1935, £174. 19s. 6d., was paid.

The amount recovered from patients was £84. 0s. 9d. Last year this figure was £24. 0s. 6d.

Full enquiries are made into the financial and family circumstances in every case and when all particulars have been ascertained, they are sent to the Borough Treasurer with the doctor's account. The decision as to what amount of the fee, if any, is to be recovered, is made according to a Family Income Scale arranged by the Committee.

MIDWIVES' FEES.

The amount claimed by midwives for fees not paid by patients was £48. 17s. 0d.

In 1935 this amount was £28. 6s. 6d.

Every claim is considered by the Committee, to whom the financial circumstances of the family are submitted. No claim is considered unless 3 months have elapsed since the confinement so that the midwife should have ample time in which to recover the fee herself if possible.

MEDICAL AID.

Medical Aid was sought by midwives in 200 cases. This gives a percentage of 24.5% of those cases (776) attended in their homes by Dudley Midwives.

Table I.

This table shows the Classification of reasons for sending for Medical Aid as stated on the Medical Help Form:—

ON ACCOUNT OF MOTHER:

Recommended at Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	...	3
Torn Perineum	...	...	...	66
Delayed Labour	...	...	...	34
Inertia	...	...	...	12
Abortion	...	...	...	5
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	5
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	6
Adherent placenta	...	...	...	5
Rise of Temperature	...	...	...	5
Extended breech	...	...	...	3
Malpresentations	...	...	...	8
Other conditions	...	...	...	20
				—
				172
				—

ON ACCOUNT OF INFANT :

Feebleness of Infant	...	...	12
Prematurity	...	...	11
Still-born	...	...	3
Discharging eyes	...	...	2
			28

Table II.

This Table shows the number of cases attended by each Midwife, together with the number of times Medical Aid was sought :—

	No. of cases.	No. of Medical Aid.
Midwife J.	74	17
Midwife H.	117	18
Midwife McL.	89	11
Midwife N. ...	111	44
Midwife D. ...	57	26
Midwife B. ...	120	22
Midwife R. ...	130	25
Midwife W ...	27	7
Midwife C. ...	48	9
Midwife G.	3	1
Outside Midwives	—	20

MATERNITY HOMES.

There is one small Maternity Home registered in the Borough. The person in charge is not a qualified midwife and therefore all patients must be attended by a medical practitioner. At most only one or two confinements take place in this Home.

During the year an agreement was entered into with the Staffordshire County Council which administers the Rosemary Ednam Home, situated just outside the Borough boundary. Four beds are reserved for patients for whom the Maternity and Child Welfare and Public Assistance Committees are responsible. During the year 21 patients were admitted to the Rosemary Ednam Home, of these the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee was responsible for 12 and the Public Assistance Committee for 9.

In all 73 private cases from Dudley were confined in Nursing Homes. The great majority of these confinements took place in the Rosemary Ednam Home.

STILL-BIRTHS.

There was a decrease in the number of Still-births during the year, viz:—40 as compared with 44 in the previous year.

Reported by :—

Medical Practitioner	...	...	12
Midwife	...	...	28
Local Registrar	...	...	—
			— 40

Of this number, 7 were Inward Transfers. An analysis of the figures gives the following particulars :—

Males	...	...	26
Females	...	...	14
Sex not known	...	...	—
			— 40
Legitimate	...	...	40
Illegitimate	...	...	—
			— 40
Full-time Pregnancy	...	...	34
Premature	...	...	6
			— 40
Primipara	...	...	21
*Multipara...	...	...	19
			40
Presentation :—			
Vertex	...	...	26
Breech and footling	...	...	9
Placenta prævia	...	...	1
Not stated	...	...	4
			— 40

*Of this number 1 was a multiparæ of 8 pregnancies.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

During the year 3 women died as a result of child-birth. This gives a Maternal Mortality figure of 2.54 per 1,000 births but in two cases only was death due to a condition arising only from pregnancy. The other patient died from an acute exacerbation of pre-existing disease. A more correct figure for Maternal Mortality, therefore, is 1.84 per 1000 births.

Brief notes on each case are given below :—

1. Mrs. X. Age 37 years. 8th pregnancy. No doctor or midwife engaged, but doctor had been treating her for chronic bronchitis and asthma for several years. On 23-2-36 she had a four months miscarriage and died 2 days later. Cause of death (a) Miscarriage, (b) Myocardial degeneration (c) bronchitis and asthma.

2. Mrs. Y. Aged 34 years. 1st pregnancy. Patient had had no previous illnesses and had always overworked. Normal confinement, medical aid being required for the insertion of two perineal sutures. Patient was allowed up on the 10th day and 2 days later she collapsed suddenly and died.

Cause of death. (a) Advanced chronic interstitial nephritis, (b) Myocarditis—enlarged left ventricle, atheromatous plaques in the aorta.

3. Mrs. Z. Age 33 years. 1st pregnancy. Ante-Natal care at Maternity Home. Slight albuminuria found 2 days before confinement. During labour eclamptic fits developed suddenly. Consultant called but patient died the same day without regaining consciousness.

Cause of Death, Eclampsia.

Full investigations were made into all these cases and reports sent to the Ministry of Health.

During the year Mr. Kenneth McMillan resigned his appointment as Obstetric Consultant to the County Borough of Dudley.

Professor Beckwith Whitehouse was appointed in his place at an honorarium of 50 guineas per annum.

All complicated Obstetric cases are admitted to the Maternity Hospital, Loveday Street, Birmingham, while puerperal cases are sent to the General Hospital, Birmingham. Professor Beckwith Whitehouse is in charge of these cases while they are in Hospital. By arrangement £3. 3s. 0d., is paid per week for maintenance of these patients. This is wholly or in part recovered from the patient according to circumstances.

THE TODDLER.

Every effort is made to persuade Mothers to bring their babies to the Clinic after they have passed their first birthday. By such periodic routine examinations we hope to diagnose and correct the numerous defects which are usually found at the first school medical examination. It has not yet been possible to hold special sessions for the examination of Toddlers. At present they are dealt with at the ordinary baby clinics.

During the year 502 special Toddler examinations were made.

During the year 26 children between the ages of 1 and 5 died.

The following two tables show (a) the age group and (b) the cause of death.

(a)				1935.	1936.
	1 to 2 years	...	...	12	9
	2 to 5 years	...	...	20	17
				32	26
(b)	CAUSE OF DEATH.			1935.	1936.
	Diphtheria	...	...	2	4
	Measles	...	...	—	1
	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	1
	Tuberculosis	...	...	2	2
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	1
	Influenza	...	...	1	—
	Pneumonia	...	...	12	13
	Diarrhoea	...	...	6	—
	Other diseases	...	...	8	4
				32	26

MILK (Mothers and Children) ORDER, 1919.

Free Milk (Dried) is issued to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and babies.

Each week a "free milk form" is completed and brought to the Clinic and if the net income is within the scale fixed by the Committee, the free issue of a 1 lb. tin of dried milk is made. Each application form is carefully checked and the family income confirmed by writing to employers.

During the year, the following amounts of dried milk were issued free:—

At Dudley "The Firs"	...	...	2,164
At Netherton	...	...	624
At Holly Hall	...	...	77
At the Priory	...	...	855
			3,720

The total cost of this was £273. 3s. 2d., as compared with 4,868 packets of free milk at a total cost of £309. 3s. 3d., in 1935.

This decrease in the amount of free milk supplied indicates the improved condition of employment during 1936.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

No alterations have been made in the arrangements between this Department and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

All new cases requiring treatment necessitating expenditure are reported to the Committee.

The following cases under 5 years old were under treatment during the year.

Paralysis	...	...	5
Rickets	...	...	24
Congenital Defects	...	...	10
Foot defects	...	...	23
Others	...	...	14
			—
			76
			—

TOTAL ATTENDANCES 306

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER. There were 21 cases of Scarlet Fever in babies notified to me during the year. 4 of these were removed to Hospital—one child died at home—most of the cases were mild.

DIPHTHERIA. This disease continued to be prevalent during the year, though to a slightly less extent. Curiously enough the number of cases notified during the year was exactly the same as the year previous, viz :—25. Also 23 of these were removed to Hospital, and also again there were 2 deaths in Hospital. In several cases the disease was severe—and certainly in some the doctor had not been called till rather late in the course of the illness.

Short and concise and striking leaflets are distributed at all the Clinics warning the parents of the seriousness of this disease and the need for early treatment.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH. There was one death due to Measles and one to Whooping Cough during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS. Two cases of Tuberculosis were notified to me during the year in children under the age of 5 years. In one case the knee was affected and in the other the lungs and spine.

During the past 5 years the following cases have been notified and treated appropriately, viz :—

Tubercular glands	...	...	6
" knee	...	...	2
" hip	...	...	1
" lungs and spine	...	...	1
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	10
			<hr/>

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The report of Miss Ewing, Dental Surgeon, is as follows :—

“ The number of attendances at Dudley, Netherton, and Holly Hall clinics under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, has increased considerably during the last year :—

In 1936 the number of patients was 854.

In 1935 the number of patients was 763 (increase of 91).

In 1934 the number of patients was 586 (increase of 268).

The appreciation in figures is due to a uniform increase in the numbers of mothers, babies, and ante-natal cases treated at the dental clinic. I am convinced that there is still a great many mothers and babies who require treatment but will not come to the clinic until they are actually in pain and the only method of alleviating the pain is by extraction.

During the past year 37 fillings were inserted. This is the largest number ever done under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. In 1935 the figure for fillings was 4 and in previous years there were none done at all. As can be appreciated, even the figure 37 is very small in comparison with the numbers attending the Clinic.

There have been numerous cases, especially in the mothers, where the teeth were not decayed but had to be extracted owing to the diseased condition of the gums and the alveolar processes. In 90% of these cases the teeth could have been saved if the patients had come in the early stages before the inflammatory condition became so advanced. Some of these cases did respond to treatment but it took a long time and required the co-operation of the patients.

Most of the children commencing school at the age of 5 require dental treatment, mainly extraction. This would not be necessary if the child was brought to the Clinic before

the decay had spread. The teeth could be treated and kept in good condition until the permanent dentition erupted. The supervision and treatment of the teeth of babies under 5 years of age should be very strongly advocated.

In conclusion I should like to express the hope that the numbers of patients attending the dental clinic will continue increasing."

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

There have been 22 operations carried out by Mr. Hallchurch for the removal of tonsils and adenoids in this department.

The work of the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic among the infants and small children under School age lies chiefly in (1) the treatment of discharging ears, arising usually from infection during the teething stage ; (2) the treatment of enlarged adenoids and tonsils.

The infant suffers more frequently from enlarged adenoids than from enlarged tonsils. Later, between the ages of 2 and 5 years, the two conditions, as a rule, occur together. In all the operations carried out this year, it was found that the tonsils, as well as the adenoids required removal, either due to infection or through symptoms due to actual size. Often the parent has noticed signs of nasal obstruction, brings the child for treatment, and is most anxious for this to be carried out. Early and careful treatment of discharging ears is most important, and it is gratifying to find, in most cases, the parents perform their share most carefully. The results in this department have been very good, and pave the way to better health in the school child.

LADIES VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE.

President : The Mayoress—Mrs. Hillman.

This Committee continues to function. There is need for further members. Some of the older members have ceased to attend and their places have been left void. I am sure Mrs. Hulme who is the Secretary will be very glad to hear of some new recruits.

Our best thanks are due to The Mayoress (The President) and Mrs. Hulme for all their work in connection with this Committee,

BABY DAY.

This was celebrated on June 2nd this year on the lawn in front of The Firs.

We were again favoured with very good weather.

The programme included a Punch and Judy Show, and a young peoples' orchestra furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Whiston of Dudley. This included some vocal items.

A "scrumptious" tea was provided for the mothers and their toddlers, and also for the large number of guests who were invited.

This function was entirely organised by the Ladies' Voluntary Committee and meant a good deal of work preparing for it.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The Health Visitors have worked very well during the year. This will be evident from their report which is given on page 99. It includes a large number of visits to homes for various reasons and 2 or 3 attendances at clinics each week.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION

as amended by the Children's and Young Persons Act, 1932.

The four Health Visitors act as Supervisors for this duty. Each week a report is brought to me of any visits paid. A report is made to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee each month.

THE MAYOR'S PRIZE.

At the commencement of the first year of office of his Mayoralty, Councillor J. L. Hillman intimated to me that he would be very pleased to give a prize of £25 to the "bonniest" baby born in the year 1936. This was given with a view to encouraging the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. It was good news, but the more I thought about it—the more I felt that the Mayor had made me responsible for a very difficult task. And when the final judging came to be done it would not be altogether easy in more ways than one.

However, this is the way in which the scheme was carried out :—

Application forms were printed putting out the conditions of the competition as follows :—

1. The baby must be legitimately born to parents resident in Dudley for at least 12 months.
2. The baby must be born in the year 1936.
3. The babies will continue to be kept under regular observation by the doctor until the end of March, 1937, after which date the adjudication will take place.
4. Babies must attend one of the four Clinics in the Borough *i.e.*—The Firs, Netherton, Holly Hall, or The Priory, on an average at least twice a month.
5. The Health Visitor (or the doctor) may visit the home to report on Home conditions.
6. Each competing Mother must have attended for Ante-Natal care an adequate number of times, either by her own private doctor or at the Ante-Natal Clinic.
A certificate of this attendance may be required when making this application.

Every mother had to sign one of these. In addition special cards were printed giving the date of each visit to the Clinic and initialled by the Medical Officer.

No further entries were received after the 31st December 1936, but all the competitors were kept under observation till the end of March, 1937.

At each visit notes were also made on the record cards of the baby. Immediately after March, the three best babies were chosen from each of the Baby Clinics (7 sessions) by the Medical Officer of the Clinic. These formed the short list and from this would be selected the Prize Baby.

This difficult task was left entirely to outside Judges—Through the kindness of Dr. Cassie (Senior Assistant Medical Officer of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, Birmingham) arrangements were made with Dr. Helen Sutherland Hill (one of the Medical Officers of the Birmingham staff) and Miss D. V. E. Neale (Matron of the Lordswood Nursery, Harbourne) also of the Birmingham Corporation to undertake this very responsible duty. Dr. Hill and Miss Neale came to The Firs on April 22nd and examined these babies. Scoring sheets were

marked as to the state of the following :—

Intelligence
Bones and teeth
Muscular system
Nervous system
Skin and hair
Feeding
Habits

Full marks for each item was 10—making 70 the full possible number of marks obtainable for the complete examination.

In the meantime the Mayor had secured 7 other prizes of £5 and one of one guinea from 8 other gentlemen, making a total of £61. 1s. 0d., for prizes.

The final allocation of prizes was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Mayor's prize for champion baby ...	25	0	0
Runner up	7	10	0
The best baby at each of the 4 centres ...	5	0	0
17 Consolation prizes of 10/- each.			

The Presentation of Prizes -

The day chosen for the presentation was the 10th of May—in Coronation week—and the ceremony took place in the Banqueting Hall.

All the babies were first photographed nude and in a group. This was done in the Buffet attached to the big Hall. In the Banqueting Hall the Mayor and Mayoress presided and His Worship made the presentation after a few words had been said by the Medical Officer of Health explaining the origin of the competition, and the mode of procedure adopted by the doctors for finding the champion baby.

To this function the members of the Council and their wives and friends were invited and also the friends and relatives of the babies.

Tea was provided for all at the expense of The Mayor, and was arranged by members of the Ladies Voluntary Committee with Mrs. Hulme the Secretary.

I am sure we are all very grateful to His Worship the Mayor for providing such a handsome prize and for the very great interest he and his Mayoress took in the whole competition from beginning to end. He was instrumental in securing all the other prizes which were given, namely :—

			£	s.	d.
C. E. Lloyd, Esq.	...	...	5	0	0
E. Duesbury, Esq.	...	...	5	0	0
W. Shuttleworth, Esq.	...	...	5	0	0
R. Emms, Esq.	...	...	5	0	0
B. Horwood, Esq.	...	...	5	0	0
Herman Smith, Esq.	...	...	5	0	0
O. Bergendorff, Esq.	...	...	5	0	0
A. Davies, Esq.	...	...	1	1	0

This will always be an event to be remembered.

Prize Winners.

CHAMPION BABY OF THE BOROUGH.

Mayor's Prize £25.

Allan Griffiths—33, Crescent Road, Netherton—63 marks.

RUNNER UP

Prize—£7. 10s. 0d.

Peter Jones—"Savernake" 52, Forest Road, Priory,
60 marks.

BEST BABY AT DUDLEY CLINIC—£5.

Sheila Thompson—138a, Wellington Road, 58 marks.

BEST BABY AT NETHERTON CLINIC

(excluding Champion)—£5.

Pauline Beard—6a, Bell Road, Netherton, 50 marks.

BEST BABY AT HOLLY HALL CLINIC—£5.

Barbara Mason—42, Blower's Green Crescent, 56 marks.

BEST BABY AT PRIORY CLINIC

(excluding runner-up)—£5.

Sheila Perks—Treville, Woodland Avenue, Priory, 50 marks.

CONSOLATION PRIZES—10/-.

Cynthia Rosser
Barry Britton.
Audrey Watts.
Jean Sankey.
Melbourne Owen.
James Short.
Sheila Jackson
Raymond Bradley.
Keith Porter.
Peter Bunce.
Pauline Roberts.
Kenneth Guise.
Josephine Cooksey.
Thelma Haney.
Harold Smith.
Betty Scott.
Rita Palmer.

AND SO ENDED A MEMORABLE OCCASION.

REPORT OF HEALTH VISITORS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

		NURSE EVANS.	NURSE BLACK.	NURSE JOHNSON.	NURSE CAMPBELL.
BIRTHS Notified to M.O.H.					
Live : Legitimate	Male ...	166	134	161	112
	Female ...	174	137	125	116
Illegitimate	Male ...	—	—	3	1
	Female ...	3	—	1	2
		343	271	290	231
By whom notified :—					
Medical Practitioners	...	20	7	13	12
Midwives	... ..	315	269	276	203
Local Registrar	... ..	12	3	7	3
Others	... ..	6	3	7	28
		353	282	302	206
Still-births notified :	Male ...	8	4	5	3
	Female ...	2	7	7	2
		10	11	12	5
Births outside Borough	... ..	34	23	34	22
		34	23	34	22
Visits of Health Visitors :					
First visits to babies	...	343	259	301	226
Re-visits	... ..	2073	1196	1465	1386
Visits to 1—5 children	...	6586	3922	5513	5573
Ante-Natal visits	... ..	111	55	110	79
Re-visits	... ..	84	84	112	173
Visits to Still-births	...	11	11	12	6
Visits to Midwives	... ..	40	92	29	29
Visits to Ophthalmia Neon.	...	—	1	—	2
Re-visits	... ..	—	3	—	1
Visits to Tuberculosis pat's.	...	28	15	29	15
Re-visits	... ..	52	138	338	454
Visits to whooping cough "	...	25	7	1	11
Re-visits	... ..	17	4	3	—
General advice	... ..	270	884	1648	1377
House inspections	... ..	199	13	62	60
Common yards visits	...	—	10	6	—
Visits to Blind Persons	...	60	138	105	58
Special visits	... ..	221	161	402	255
		10120	6993	10135	9705
Attendances at Clinics :					
New cases under 1 year	...	224	179	217	160
New cases over 1 year	...	85	26	58	15
		309	205	275	175
Total attendances :					
Under 1 year	... ..	5099	3191	3987	2703
Over 1 year	... ..	1195	1463	1400	550
		6294	4654	5387	3253
Ante-Natal Clinics:					
New cases	... ..	87	95	133	139
Old cases	... ..	269	191	318	329
		356	286	451	463
Post-Natal :					
New cases	... ..	3	9	2	—
Old cases	... ..	—	5	1	—
		3	14	3	—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND

TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

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THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1936

The average number of children on the School Register during 1936 was 9409. This figure is lower than that for 1935, which was 9693.

The number of children in average attendance was 8,560.

RE-ORGANISATION.

The work of re-organisation of the Schools was continued during 1936.

The Wrens Nest Council Junior School, with accommodation for 400 children, was completed and opened by the Mayor, (Councillor Hillman) on October 14th. Pending the erection of the Infants' Department this School will be used for Infants and Juniors.

It is hoped the Infants Department of the Wrens Nest School will soon be completed and opened, as the plans have been approved by the Board of Education.

It is also hoped that building operations will soon be started on a school to replace the old Iron Schools, (Halesowen Road Schools at Netherton). This has long been overdue.

In my last Annual Report I mentioned that the St. Thomas' Church Mixed School and the Blowers Green Council Junior and Infants School, were opened very early in the year 1936. The former has accommodation for 250 children from 7 to 11 years of age and the latter for 300 children under 11 years of age.

The following gives particulars as to the Schools in Dudley at the present time :—

1 Intermediate Mixed School	8 Senior Schools (including the Intermediate School, which is a Selective Central School).
5 Senior Mixed Schools ...	
1 " Boys " ...	
1 " Girls " ...	
9 Junior Mixed " ...	13 Junior Mixed Schools.
2 " Boys " ...	
2 " Girls " ...	
2 " Mxd & Infts. Sch.	
14 Infants Schools:	
Schools not re-organised.	
1 Halesowen Road, C. Mixed	
1 St. Joseph's R.C. Mixed	
1 Baylies' Charity Boys.	
Total number of Departments in the area—40.	

FREE MEALS.

During the year 156 individual children received free meals.

THE STAFF.

At the end of the year Dr. Kendrick Hughes left us for an appointment at Oldham. He had been in Dudley for 7 years and became very well known to all. He was very popular with the children and with the Teachers and Staff generally—we were indeed very sorry to lose him. His place has been taken by Dr. Ellis Taylor, from the Manchester Public Health Department.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

During the year Dr. Hughes made 3,105 Routine Inspections. As a rule 4 such Inspections are made each week at Schools.

The following table shows the number of children inspected in each age group together with the number of defects found :—

	1935		1936	
	No. Examined.	% of Defects.	No. Examined.	% of Defects.
Entrants ...	1025	20.48%	1259	16.52%
Intermediates ...	967	22.23%	922	16.27%
Leavers ...	1386	15.29%	924	12.77%
Total ...	3378	19.33%	3105	15.18%

All these defects will be found recorded in Table II A, at the end of the Report.

With regard to Special Inspections there were 4392 examined.

The distinction between a Routine and a Special Inspection should be clearly understood.

The Routine Inspections are Statutory and have to be done in the case of all children, three times during School life. The object being the detection and remedying of all defects at the earliest possible moment.

In the case of a Special examination, the child is brought forward by a teacher or parent at the School or the Clinic, or, for a Special examination apart from the Routine examination because of some defect or ailment.

If Defects are found, all children, (Routine or Special) are treated at the Clinic or at the Hospital or sent to their own doctor for treatment.

Thus the 4392 Special examinations were made under the following headings :—

At School	...	...	...	44
At Clinics	...	...	...	2828
For Free Meals	...	...	...	479
For Swimming Instruction			...	1041
				<hr/>
				4392
				<hr/>

Most of those in the first two categories had to be seen 2 or 3 or more times at the Clinics and thus made 7769 attendances, making a total of 12,159 attendances altogether.

Table II of the Board of Education at the end of this Report shows the defects from which these children suffered. The vast majority of them are Minor Ailments and indeed in many cases only trifling. This Table shows the Defects met with at the Routine and Special Inspections separately.

As before the most common Defects are tabulated as follows :—

				Routine.	Specials.
Skin Diseases	...	...	...	13	670
Eye	...	...	...	21	157
Defective Vision and Squint			...	118	140
Ear Disease	...	...	...	39	100
Nose & Throat—Tonsils and Adenoids				199	131
Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	26	24
Lungs	...	...	...	29	55
Other defects and Diseases			...	31	1126

All Minor Ailments were treated at the School Clinic. All cases of Defective Vision, Squint and serious eye diseases were referred to the School Ophthalmic Surgeon for treatment and all cases of Ear, Nose and Throat trouble were attended to by Dr. Dean at the Special Clinic. Orthopædic cases were seen by Mr. Wilson Stuart at the Orthopædic Clinic, held at the Firs.

MALNUTRITION.

The special investigation of the Board of Education as to Nutrition of School children, was continued during the year. The results of this Special examination will be found recorded fully in Table II B at the end of the Report. The Summary is as follows :—

	1935		1936	
Excellent	...	467 or 13.8%	580 or 18.6%	
Normal	...	2689 or 79.6%	1900 or 61.1%	
Slightly subnormal	...	195 or 5.7%	524 or 16.9%	
Bad	...	27 or .8%	101 or 3.2%	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		3378 or 100%	3105 or 100%	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	

This table shows that of 3105 children examined only 3.2% were recorded as "Bad" in fact suffering from Malnutrition. Although this is a higher figure than in 1935, nevertheless it is low. The normal and slightly sub-normal groups were not quite so favourable but those in the "Excellent" category showed a higher percentage—absorbed from the lower grades.

The Free Meals and the drinking of milk at Schools, I am sure, do a considerable amount of good in this direction and is well worth the trouble and expense involved.

UNCLEANLINESS.

The four School Nurses continue to make head inspections at Schools. During the year they visited every School on an average of 11.7 times and made 92,143 examinations. Of the total number of children in the Schools, 1,052 **individual** children were found to be dirty and verminous to some degree. The majority of these children were only slightly verminous or what we call plus one (+). Only a small proportion are badly affected with vermin and sores, these we call plus two (++). These latter children are repeated and regular offenders and as soon as they are rendered clean, they quickly relapse if they are not kept under constant supervision. From time to time I have to report the parents of these children to the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C.

I append herewith a table showing the visits made and their findings :—

SCHOOL NURSES REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1936.

	Number of children examined.	Number of children found to be unclean.		Number of children found with skin disease.	Number of children excluded.	Number of visits paid to Schools.	Number of attendances at Clinics.	Number of attendances at Eye Clinics.	Number of Visits paid to Homes.
JANUARY	7644	+	++	7	4	51	83	2	26
FEBRUARY	9253	236	181	5	7	78	106	3	47
MARCH	8456	193	201	3	10	75	111	6	58
APRIL	8763	192	119	1	-	63	84	1	32
MAY	8711	172	164	2	5	79	96	5	47
JUNE	5687	102	87	2	3	36	48	-	23
JULY	13131	235	192	3	4	102	129	5	68
AUGUST	5987	89	59	1	2	37	56	1	32
SEPTEMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
OCTOBER	11296	205	195	4	5	96	179	5	38
NOVEMBER	6362	83	102	-	2	55	80	2	27
DECEMBER	6853	87	59	1	4	68	113	3	28
TOTAL	92143	1716	1442	29	46	740	1094	33	426

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria have both been again prevalent during the year.

Scarlet Fever. With a few exceptions Scarlet Fever has been of a mild type and the majority of the cases have been nursed at home. Seventy-five children of School age were notified to me as suffering from Scarlet Fever. Of this number twenty-one were removed to Hospital. One case died at home. When children are kept at home, the contacts and the patients are excluded from School till such time as they are certified free from Infection. This period is gradually getting less and less.

Diphtheria. There were sixty-one children of School age notified to me suffering from this disease and sixty of them were removed to Hospital, where five died. The one child that was not removed to Hospital died at home. In this case the child was too ill to move. From what I have been able to ascertain in all these cases that died in and out of Hospital, the parents did not call in a Doctor early enough. Three or four cases died on the same day that they arrived at Hospital.

If the public would only learn to look upon all sore throats as serious until they are proved not to be, I am sure the mortality rate of Diphtheria would be considerably reduced. If there is one proven fact in medicine, it is that the maximum chances of recovery are in cases that receive the anti-toxin early—the mortality rate increases with each day that the treatment is put off.

During the year there have been 104 cases of Diphtheria of **all** ages. There were 122 in 1935. There has never been anything in the nature of an Epidemic and Dudley is sharing with the rest of the country in the increased rate of incidence. The question of Diphtheria immunisation has not again been before the Committee.

Further details with regard to Infectious Diseases will be found in the earlier part of this Report, page 19.

Tuberculosis. During the year five children of School age were notified by me as suffering from Tuberculosis, four boys and one girl.

Lung	...	...	...	...	1
Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	1
Joints	...	...	...	...	2
Glands	...	...	...	...	1

During the past five years (1932—36) thirty-seven cases have been notified to me. They have been classified below as to localisation of the diseases, viz :—

Summary.

Lungs	...	...	...	...	12
Lungs and hip	...	...	...	...	1
Lungs and Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	1
Cervical glands	...	...	...	...	3
Neck glands	...	...	...	...	1
Hip	...	...	...	...	4
Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	4
Spine	...	...	...	...	1
Ribs	...	...	...	...	1
Right hand	...	...	...	...	1
Hilar glands	...	...	...	...	3
Bones and joints	...	...	...	...	1
Inguinal glands	...	...	...	...	1
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	1
Glands	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					37
					—

Altogether six of these cases were admitted to the Himley Sanatorium for varying periods, during 1936. Five of these were Pulmonary cases.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

There are four centres in Dudley for the treatment of Minor Ailments, holding six sessions weekly viz :—

“ The Firs,” Dudley	...	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.
Public Hall, Netherton	...	Wednesday afternoon
Public Library, Holly Hall	...	Friday afternoon.
Priory Clinic	...	Friday morning.

All these sessions except one were conducted by Dr. Hughes. I take one session myself.

As far as possible all children with defects are requested to attend at one or other of the Clinics. The minor ailments are treated locally and any urgent cases are sent to their own private doctors or to the Guest Hospital.

Thus during the year 2828 (including casuals) individual children attended the Clinics and they made a total attendance of 7651.

Special Clinics have been instituted at "The Firs" for Ear, Nose and Throat diseases of all kinds and also for Orthopædic cases.

Skin Diseases.

Impetigo and septic sores form the bulk of the skin troubles form which children suffer. There were altogether 683 cases of skin diseases attending the Clinics—357 of these were Impetigo.

There was only one case of Ringworm of the Scalp and seven cases of scabies. There were over 300 other forms of skin affection. Cleanliness and a little care would easily prevent many of the skin diseases from which children suffer.

Classification.

Ringworm, scalp	...	...	...	1
Ringworm, body	...	...	...	12
Scabies	...	...	...	7
Impetigo	...	...	...	357
Various other forms	...	...	...	306

Defective Vision.

The Ophthalmic Clinic is in the capable hands of Mr. St. Clair Roberts, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Guest Hospital.

He sees School Children every Tuesday afternoon at the Intermediate School where an Eye Clinic has been equipped. During the year he examined by Refraction 258 children and prescribed glasses for 210. All these children obtained their glasses. In many cases financial help was given to the parent from our Voluntary Fund, to pay either a part or the whole of the cost of the glasses according to circumstances.

Other Defects and Diseases of the Eye.

Apart from Defective Vision a large number of children suffer from inflammation of the eye and eye-lids. This conditions may be acute and is usually called "a cold in the eye" or it may be chronic. These latter cases are very troublesome and protracted and need a deal of patience and persistence in treatment. Unfortunately the child and the parent often get tired of continuing the treatment and so the cases go on and on. Many such cases are referred to Mr. Roberts for more active treatment.

Dental Defects and Treatment.

The following report has been written by Mr. Nelson the senior Dental Surgeon :—

This has been a more successful year, practically every branch of the work having expanded to some extent. In particular, the gradual recognition of the value of fillings has led to a considerable rise in the conservative work. The tables given below show the attendance of School children and relative activities at each individual clinic, whilst elsewhere is given a further table showing the grand totals and inspection figures for the year.

Clinic.	Attendances.	Permanent Fillings.	Temporary Fillings.	Permanent Extractions.	Temporary Extraction.	Nitrous Oxide.	Other Operations Permanent.	Other Operations Temporary.
DUDLEY ...	4795	2371	255	958	2896	2974	455	303
NETHERTON ...	1693	498	34	300	1122	1082	187	98
HOLLY HALL ...	567	215	2	2	259	—	31	24
TOTAL	7055	3084	291	1260	4277	4056	673	425

The actual time devoted weekly to each clinic remains as in former years, viz :—

Dudley 4 joint and 4 single handed sessions.

Netherton 2 joint and 1 single handed session.

Holly Hall 1 single handed session.

In addition one entire joint session per week at Dudley is devoted to "Maternity and Child Welfare" work. At other clinics this work is done during the course of the normal school sessions. It is estimated that during the year 55 joint sessions (*i.e.*, 110 single handed sessions) have been devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare work—this being based on an average attendance of 15 per clinic for all types of treatment. Provision is made for a maximum equivalent to 3 single handed sessions per week to be devoted to the treatment of these patients. Treatment of school children accounted for a further 714 sessions and inspections for 36. Ten further half days were spent in Health Propaganda and in this connection, as in former years, we are indebted to the Dental Board and their lecturer for the assistance given.

We are at the moment faced with the necessity of completely revising the dental scheme. During the past few years, various local schemes have resulted in the emptying of some schools whilst new estates and schools have sprung into existence. As soon as a condition of equilibrium is approached, a complete redivision of the schools will have to take place, whilst time-tables etc., will have to be altered to provide for the new clinic on the Priory Estate. Meanwhile there is a feeling in the Holly Hall district that there is room for addition in the facilities provided by the local clinic—in particular with reference to the administration of general anaesthetics. Great care will be required in the allocation of time to each district, in order that each clinic may be run on a really economical basis.

In the early part of the year, following a meeting with the teachers, we adopted the usual type of "consent forms" for routine cases. In addition we introduced a further form, which parents have to sign, giving authority to treat casual cases. This scheme was by no means new, as it had been under consideration for several years and it was only a question of the difficulty in coping with the increased clerical work which had delayed its adoption.

Whilst the wisdom of this scheme, as a safe-guard in the case of mishap and in the economical working of the clinic was without doubt, it was equally certain that (local conditions being what they are) during the preliminary stages it would have anything but a beneficial effect on the routine attendance. The following table, going back to the year 1930, shows just how far these expectations were realized.

Year.	Number of Children Selected for Treatment	Number of Children Actually Attending	Percentage
1930	2717	2299	85%
1931	3412	2742	80%
1932	4355	3490	80%
1933	3688	3594	98%
1934	3785	3287	87%
1935	2538	2441	96%
1936	3870	2652	68%

This drop can be accounted for in a number of ways. By no means the least of these is the reluctance of people in this district to sign their name to any document. One of the most astonishing facts that many of our most regular attenders have refused treatment, whilst our worst cases have accepted—that is as far as signing the form is concerned. When it comes to attending for treatment however, these bad cases still fail to put in an appearance.

From careful enquiries made during the last few months of the year, it would appear that many of these refusals really desire treatment. Many of the people have put "no," because it has been inconvenient to attend at a particular time. Others have no real idea of the importance, significance or contents of the form they are signing.

In spite of these preliminary difficulties, it is certain that the right method has been adopted and that in the course of two or three years, things will settle down and excellent results will be obtained. Meanwhile, we give a fair hearing to all refusals, who attend at a later date with tooth-ache and it is only extremely isolated cases we refuse to treat. It is, however, essential that examples should be made of the worst cases, otherwise our organization is undone and the whole scheme becomes futile.

Finally, it must be pointed out that, contrary to a fairly common practice, we only class as routine those cases attending in direct response to our invitation. Any cases not responding in the first instance and "refusals" attending at a later date with tooth-ache etc., are classified as casuals. In spite of this fact and that the percentage of routines attending is lower than usual (the total number is actually higher than last year) our figures still compare favourably with the average for the country.

Altogether 1936 has been a most happy and successful year and even if it was possible to live the last twelve months over again, one does not feel that it would be possible to improve materially upon what has already been done.

Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases.

The report here given has been written by Dr. Dean who is in charge of this Clinic under the supervision of Mr. Hallchurch, who is Specialist at the Guest Hospital.

"All that I have to add here, is to say that this Clinic is doing very useful work. Its efficiency, however, may be impaired by the long periods (sometimes of many months) that patients have to wait before they are admitted to the Guest Hospital for operation

under a financial agreement which has been in force for several years. It is hoped that this delay will not continue for much longer.

Report of Dr. Dean.

No. of children who have attended :—

New Cases	...	...	...	373
Old Cases	...	...	...	2077

No. of operations performed :—

1. Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids				155
2. Antrum Washouts	...	...	...	66
3. Cautery of inferior turbinates	...	...	...	16
4. Other small operations	...	...	...	8
5. Mastoidectomy	...	...	...	1
6. Antrostomy	...	...	...	1

The results of the work of the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic among the School children during the past year, have been very encouraging. There have been fewer acute infections of the ear, and, with suitable treatment, these are all successfully cured. The chronic cases which attend, and new such cases are continually being sent to the Clinic, are, where necessary, also dressed daily by the Nurse in charge, and examined at frequent intervals by myself. Most of these show considerable improvement and in many cases, especially where there is associated disease in the nose or throat, which can be treated, it has been possible to bring about a cure.

It is very important that these children should receive treatment as early as possible in the course of the disease, and in this connection detection of diseases during the general examination of the child, and by the nurses and teachers in contact with the children, has been of great assistance. Impairment of hearing due to chronic inflammation of the ears is nearly always permanent, and hence the importance of early treatment. One of the difficulties to be met with in the partially deaf child is the aversion of the parents to the idea of sending the child to the Deaf School, where through special training the child would receive a better education, fitting it for a more useful life, and also making its life a happier one by removing the feeling of inferiority due to its defect.

As seen in the above table, there have been 155 operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, performed by Mr. Hallchurch during the year, with unusually great benefit to the general health of the child, as well as local improvement.

The 109 operations on the nose are composed chiefly, as will be seen, of washouts of the nasal sinuses. There is also one more severe nasal operation included, *i.e.*, an antrostomy, performed for chronic nasal diseases. In this case there was almost complete deafness, which improved considerably after operation. The child however, is left with a certain amount of permanent deafness, otherwise he is in very good health.

There are some cases of nasal obstruction due to a badly deflected nasal septum, usually secondary to an injury to the nose, where operative treatment is not advisable until the child has reached the age of, at least 16 years. In these cases as much palliative treatment as possible is carried out, and, after leaving school, the child is kept under observation at the Hospital, operation being performed by Mr. Hallchurch when a suitable age has been reached.

The **speech training** classes continue to be of great assistance in the after-treatment of those children who have suffered from defective speech, due to abnormalities in the throat and nose, which it has been possible to treat. Sometimes, in cases referred here for examination for any disease, interfering with the proper production of speech and the correct breathing, it is found that the nasal or palatal deformity is beyond hope of correction. The deformity has commenced early in life and has become permanent, hence the importance of early detection of abnormalities.

The **exclusion** of children from swimming baths where aural and tonsillar disease is suspected, and their referral to the Clinic for treatment, is also of great service in preventing the spread of infection to other children, while, at the same time, ensuring treatment for the infected child.

I should like to say how much I appreciate the co-operation of the Medical Staff in the treatment of Ear, Nose and Throat cases for their concurrent complaints, and also the excellent and careful treatment carried out by the nurses in the Clinic.

Crippling Defects and Orthopaedic Treatment.

The work of this Department is continuing satisfactorily. I think I can safely say that there need be no child in Dudley who cannot be properly treated for any crippling defect. The ascertainment of all crippling defects in children is complete and what is a very important feature is that defects are being ascertained and treated at an early age. Midwives, School nurses, Health Visitors and the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., have all had a share in finding out children with some form of defect of this nature. I can remember two cases this year (1936), each three days old sent to me by a midwife with congenital club foot. They came under the immediate treatment of the Orthopaedic Department.

No changes have been effected during the year in the scheme of the work. The Royal Cripples Hospital of Birmingham are responsible for the work. They supply the specialist (Mr. Wilson Stuart) and the special nurses who visit the Firs—the Surgeon once or twice a month and the nurses every Friday for a whole day. All surgical boots, splints, etc., are supplied by the Royal Cripples Hospital and charged to the Dudley Local Authority, who after going into the financial and other particulars of the parent of the child, pay the whole or a part of the cost of the appliances. For In-patient treatment the patient is admitted into the Royal Cripples Hospital, Woodlands, the charge for this is £2. 12s. 6d., per week. All operations are done in this Hospital.

In association with this Clinic is a fully equipped Massage, Electrical, Radiant Heat and remedial department, and also a Sun-Ray Lamp (mercury vapour). A full-time, trained, and certified Masseuse attends every day, and a nurse for Sun-Ray treatment three mornings a week.

This Clinic also serves a certain area of Staffordshire adjoining the boundary of the Borough. Notice of such children is sent to me by the School Medical Officer or Medical Officer of Health of Stafford. In addition Tubercular cripples from the Joint Tuberculosis Committee attend The Firs. For all these outside cases a charge of 2/6d., per attendance is made, whether it be for consultation purposes or massage, etc. For Sun-Ray treatment a charge of 1/6d., per attendance, is made for outside cases only.

During the year the following types of patients attended :—

Non-Tuberculosis affections :—

Paralysis	4
Rickets	15
Congenital deformities	7
Deformities of feet	25
Other conditions	22
	—
	73
	—

29 of these were new cases.

Total attendances made—258.

Tubercular affections :—

Spinal disease	1
Others	3
Total attendances made	20

The following table gives a Summary of the attendances made by all patients at the Orthopædic Centre in Dudley :—

	Ortho- pædic.	Massage.	Ultra- Violet Ray.
Dudley Education Committee ...	258	1263	463
Dudley Maternity and Child Welfare	207	150	295
Staffs. Education Committee ...	110	333	—
Staffs. Health Visiting Committee...	91	144	—
Tuberculosis Joint Committee ...	258	190	26
Borough of Rowley Regis ...	55	397	—
	979	2477	784
Grand Total ...	4240		

Open-Air Education—West Malvern Open-Air School.

During the year 15 places for boys and 15 places for girls were reserved at West Malvern Open-Air School for Dudley children—30 places in all. Looking back at some of the Annual Reports I find that in 1920, 3 places were reserved for boys and 3 for girls—6 places in all. In the one case only 18 children went to Malvern during the whole year and in the other 90 to 95.

These children are selected by me. For the most part they are physically in very poor condition—usually very thin and under-nourished. They are usually also children of very poor parents. The selection and preparation of these children involves a very great deal of trouble and work, but when these children are seen the day after their return from Malvern, the difference in their physical condition is so marked that one feels and realizes that it has all been well worth the trouble. The gain in weight at times has been phenomenal. Without exception the children speak well of the place and they all say that they were sorry to return.

As most of these children come from very poor homes, many of them have to be assisted with clothes and shoes, etc. This is done from a Voluntary fund which is raised by the efforts of the Nurses and help of some of the teachers by holding a Dance and Whist Drive every alternate year.

The cost of maintenance of these children at Malvern was £635.

I give below a table showing the average gain in weight of boys and girls during the three quarters of the year that the School is open (March to December).

		June	Sept.	Dec.
Boys	...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Girls	...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	10 lbs.

Astley Burf Camp.

An adjunct in the matter of Open-Air Education is the Astley Burf Camp situated in beautiful country near Stourport in Worcestershire. During the whole of the Summer, 60 boys or 60 girls go to this Camp from Monday to Friday. They are accompanied by teachers.

Till quite recently the children slept in Bell tents in good weather or bad weather. Recently 3 huts, one very large about 60 ft. by 20 ft., and 2 smaller ones have been erected for sleeping accommodation in case of bad weather. There is also a large lofty corrugated structure with "rolling" shutters on each side with kitchen and wash house attached which is used for meals and for classes during bad weather. Although there are other amenities the Committee (Juvenile Organisation) feel that they would like to do more but they are lacking in funds.

However, I am sure the children are physically better for going to Astley Burf and no doubt to most of them it is the only outing in the country that they have.

BLIND, DEAF, MENTALLY DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Totally Blind.—Three Children are at the Residential Blind Institute at Birmingham. These children are progressing very satisfactorily. The fees paid were £124. 2s. 6d.

Partially Sighted.—There are 14 Partially Blind children in Dudley. They attend the ordinary Elementary schools as there is no special class for Partially Blind children. Most of these children are suffering from a high degree of myopia, Thus :—

High myopia	...	...	...	11
Double congenital cataract	...	...	...	1
Congenital dislocation of lens...	...	...	...	1
Optic atrophy of left eye	...	...	...	1

All these cases are reviewed by Mr. St. Clair Roberts every year.

Totally Deaf Children.

There were in Dudley 7 totally deaf children during 1936. They attended the Certified Deaf School in Dudley which is held in a portion of the main building of the Intermediate School.

There are two special teachers engaged in this work. Children from outside authorities also attend here. The accommodation is for about 20 children but the actual number of pupils is well below this figure.

Partially Deaf Children.

There are 14 children on our Register who are Partially Deaf. Most of these children are suffering from adenoids, otorrhœa or chronic mastoiditis. All these children are seen at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic from time to time.

Mentally Defective Children.

It will be seen from Table III at the end of the Report that there were 51 Feeble-minded children shown. Two of these are in Certified Institutions, 4 at other Institutions, 9 at no school or Institution and 36 are attending the ordinary Elementary School.

All these cases have been recommended by me as children being fit for Special schools for Mentally Defective children. There is no such school in Dudley and they are difficult to find elsewhere.

Repeated efforts have ended in a blank.

Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations 1928.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936, BY THE LOCAL
EDUCATION AUTHORITY TO THE LOCAL MENTAL DEFICIENCY
AUTHORITY.

Total number of children notified 4

Analysis of the above Total.

DIAGNOSIS.	Boys.	GIRLS.
1. (i) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School :		
(a) Idiots	—	—
(b) Imbeciles	2	—
(c) Others	—	1
(ii) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children :		
(a) Moral defectives	—	—
(b) Others	—	—
2. Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16	—	1
3. Feeble-minded children notified under Article 3, i.e., "special circumstances" cases	—	—
<i>Note.</i> —No child should be notified under Article 3 until the Board have issued a formal certificate (Form 308M) to the Authority.		
4. Children who in addition to being mentally defective were blind or deaf... ..	—	—
<i>Note.</i> —No blind or deaf child should be notified without reference to the Board—see Article 2, proviso (ii)....		
GRAND TOTAL ...	2	2

No material progress has been made during the year in the matter of the joint Mental Deficiency colony, referred to in my previous reports. It appears that most of the difficulty has centred round the acquisition of the land for this purpose.

Epileptic Children.

Table III shows 5 children suffering from severe Epilepsy—3 of these are at Certified schools and 2 are at home.

Multiple Defects.

There are 5 children suffering from a combination of defects. They are as follows :—

M.D.	+	Blind	...	...	...	1
"	+	Epilepsy	...	...	...	1
"	+	Crippling	...	...	...	2
"	+	Congenital Heart	...	...	...	1

The Blind Boy is at the Birmingham Institute for the Blind. The Epileptic is at home, the cripple children are under the care of the Orthopædic Department and the Congenital Heart attends the Occupation Centre and is under observation.

Physical Training.

The following has been extracted from the Annual Report of the Dudley Education Committee for the year 1935-36 :—

Towards the end of the year two organisers of Physical Education were appointed jointly by the Walsall and Dudley Education Authorities, the arrangement being that they should spend three-fifths of their time in Walsall and two-fifths in Dudley, in view of the fact that the School population of Walsall is considerably bigger than that of Dudley.

The Organisers in question, Miss I. Munden, formerly on the Staff of Fishponds Training College, and Mr. A. J. Spears of Saltley Training College, took up their new duties immediately after the Summer holidays, and the Committee anticipates that their work will prove of very great value, especially in view of the increased importance now being attached to Physical Education by the Board of Education.

Swimming.

Swimming forms an important part of the physical training of the Elementary School children. During the year over 17,000 attendances were made at the Public Baths and 786 certificates of various classes granted.

Free Meals.

Since the inauguration in Dudley of providing Free Dinners for Elementary School children, the scheme has worked smoothly and this, in great measure, has been due to the work of the teachers in this connection. They are entitled to our thanks.

During the month of December 1936, 156 children were receiving free meals at a cost of £892. 19s. 4d.

Free Milk.

During the year 757 individual children received free milk at a cost of £702. 6s. 5d.

The following amount of milk was consumed by the Elementary School children under the latest Milk Marketing Board scheme.

Paid for by parents	...	...	713466 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. bot.
Paid for by Dudley Education Com.			337116 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. bot.
			1,050,582

Which means 43,762 gallons.

The Secondary Schools (Girls' High and Grammar School) also use a great deal of milk. The milk is paid for at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint bottle.

All the milk is accredited pasteurised milk, contained in sealed bottles and is practically all supplied by one big firm in the Midlands.

All children receiving free dinners or free milk are first examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer and are reviewed from time to time. There is no doubt that the free dinners and the milk have very much benefited the children.

The N.S.P.C.C.

The Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., has been of very great assistance to the School Medical Services. In a number of cases his services have to be enlisted to make parents see their responsibility towards their children. This is mostly in connection with persistently dirty and neglected children, suffering from verminous conditions associated with impetigo and septic sores. Occasionally we have to appeal to him for the neglect of the parents in supplying spectacles or failing to bring a child to the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic. In doing this useful work for the School Medical Services the Society in my opinion, has some claim upon the Education Committee for consideration. I personally am very grateful to Mr. Budd.

The following cases were brought to the notice of the Inspector during the year :—

General neglect	...	...	...	24
Dirty Heads	...	...	...	10
Impetigo	...	...	...	2
Dental cases	...	...	...	2
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	...	1
Eye Cases	...	...	...	1
Other conditions	...	...	...	2
				41

Secondary Education.

The Dudley Girls' High School —

Three routine inspections are carried out each year at three different terms—at each term 4 half-days are devoted, making 12 sessions per year. A Nurse and a teacher (Miss O'Dwyer) attend at every examination.

During the year there were 449 girls on the School Register.

Number of Staffs. paying children	...	99
Number of Dudley Scholarship	...	123
Number of Staffs. Scholarship children		84

Altogether 271 children were inspected during the year as Routine and 36 as Specials.

The defects found in this number are set out in a table at the end of this Report. A thorough examination is made at each inspection including Throat and teeth and feet.

On the whole the general physical condition of the girls is very good. For the most part they are well developed and very fit. The new entrants are usually not so fit and well as the older girls.

Health Teaching.

We celebrated Health Week in the Schools from 26th October to 30th October on much the same lines as in former years, showing Health films in the Picture Houses, talks in Schools, dental talks with models and posters and leaflets.

The following films were shown :—

1. The Climber. (Health and Cleanliness Council).
2. Smile if you dare. }
3. Two Little Pigs. } Dental Board.
4. Alert today, alive tomorrow. (Sound picture) (Nat. Safety First Association).

Groups of Schools, attended one of the following Picture Houses for one morning, where the above films were screened :—

Castle Cinema	...	Monday.
Empire Cinema	...	Tuesday.
Criterion Cinema	...	Wednesday.
Savoy Cinema	...	Thursday.
Regent Cinema	...	Friday.

All the pictures were very much appreciated and I hope, made some impression on the children. At the end of the display a short talk was given by myself.

The Dental Board again supplied us with the Portable exhibits and a Demonstrator, Miss Fennell. She visited all the Senior Schools working every morning and afternoon. Her talks were very much appreciated. Health talks in the Schools were given by Miss Green who was sent to us by the Health and Cleanliness Council. She also visited all the Senior schools. Some of the afternoons she spent at the Welfare Centres and spoke to the mothers.

Health posters and leaflets were also freely distributed at the Schools.

The Hopfields.

Two visits were paid to the Hopfields. On August 26th before the Pickers went down and again on September 16th when the Pickers were there.

For the most part the members of the delegation were not satisfied with the improvements which had been promised at the Conference held at Worcester previously. As a result a deputation visited the Ministry of Health and explained the circumstances, and were sympathetically received. It is hoped that some benefit will accrue from this visit.

Cost of the School Medical Services.

All branches of the work in connection with the S.M.S. cost the Education Committee a sum of £5014. 16s. 11d., and the total amount recovered from the parents was £51. 4s. 8d. These figures refer to the year 1936.

COUNTY BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH

RESOLUTION NO. 1000
APPROVED AND PASSED AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH HELD AT THE COURTHOUSE IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ON THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1900.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON DECEMBER 31, 1900.

STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING ON DECEMBER 31, 1900.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1901.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

School Medical Service

STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

TABLE I.**RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.**

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants	1259
Second Age Group	922
Third Age Group	924
<i>Total</i>	3105

Number of other Routine Inspections 3105

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

*Number of Special Inspections ...	4392
Number of re-inspections	7769
<i>Total</i>	12,161

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (**excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases and Nutrition**).

Prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	200
Second Age Group	108
Third Age Group	80
Total (Prescribed Groups)	388
Other Routine Inspections	—
<i>Grand Total</i>	388

*Special Inspections :—

At School-Ordinary	44		116
For Free Meals	479		—
For Swimming Instructions	1041		—
At Clinic (M.A.'s.)	2828		7651
	4392		7767

Re-inspections :—

Defects are only recorded of those Specials attending the regular set M.A. Clinics.

TABLE II.
A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended December 31st, 1936.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIALS.	
	No. for Treatment.	No. for Observation.	No. for Treatment.	No. for Observation.
SKIN:				
(1) Ringworm : Scalp	—	—	1	—
(2) " Body	—	—	12	—
(3) Scabies	1	—	6	—
(4) Impetigo	6	—	351	—
(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	6	—	300	—
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5)	13	—	670	—
EYE:				
(6) Blepharitis... ..	7	—	15	—
(7) Conjunctivitis	12	—	84	—
(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—
(9) Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	2	—	58	—
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10)	21	—	157	—
(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)... ..	88	—	110	—
(12) Squint	30	—	30	—
EARS:				
(13) Defective Hearing	6	—	3	—
(14) Otitis Media	21	—	34	—
(15) Other Ear Diseases	12	—	33	—

NOSE AND THROAT :									
(16)	Chronic Tonsillitis only	...	4	—	3	—	—	—	—
(17)	Adenoids only	...	23	—	10	—	—	—	—
(18)	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	...	145	8	81	—	—	—	—
(19)	Other Conditions	...	19	—	37	—	—	—	—
(20)	Enlarged cervical glands (Non-Tubercular)	...	—	—	32	—	—	—	—
(21)	Defective Speech	...	11	1	1	—	—	—	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION :									
(22)	Heart Disease : Organic	...	5	2	2	—	—	—	1
(23)	Functional	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
(24)	Anaemia	...	16	—	20	—	—	—	—
LUNGS :									
(25)	Bronchitis	...	16	—	52	—	—	—	—
(26)	Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	...	8	3	1	—	—	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS :									
(27)	Pulmonary : Definite	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(28)	Suspected	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(29)	Non-Pulmonary : Glands	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(30)	Bones & Joints	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
(31)	Skin	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(32)	Other forms	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)			2	—	1	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM :									
(33)	Epilepsy	...	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
(34)	Chorea	...	1	2	21	—	—	—	—
(35)	Other Conditions	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
DEFORMITIES :									
(36)	Rickets	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(37)	Spinal Curvature	...	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
(38)	Other forms	...	3	—	12	—	—	—	—
(39) OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases and Nutrition ...			27	4	1125	—	—	—	1
TOTAL		...	476	22	2442	—	—	—	2

**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	1259	247	18.1	730	59.02	246	19.5	36	2.06
Second Age-group	922	163	18.1	558	60.5	172	16.5	29	3.1
Third Age-group	924	170	18.4	612	66.2	106	11.5	36	3.9
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3105	580	18.6	1900	61.1	524	16.9	101	3.2

TABLE III.*Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.***CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.**

Information is only required in respect of children suffering from any combination of the following types of defect :—

Blindness (Not Partial Blindness). Deafness (Not Partial Deafness). Mental Defect. Epilepsy. Active Tuberculosis. Crippling (as defined in the penultimate category of the Table). Heart Disease.

Number of children suffering from any combination of the above defects 5

BLIND CHILDREN.

A blind child is a child who is too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children.

Enter in this Section only children who are so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	—	—	—	3

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	14	—	—	14

DEAF CHILDREN.

A deaf child is a child who is too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
7	—	—	—	7

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.
—	—	14	—	—	14

TABLE III.—continued

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
2	36	4	9	51

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

For practical purposes the Board are of opinion that children who are subject to attacks of major epilepsy in school should be recorded as "severe" cases and excluded from ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	—	—	2	5

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Physically Defective children are children who, by reason of physical defect, are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools, but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in Special Schools for physically defective children.

A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

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.
5	3	6	6	14

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

This category should include tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (I) above).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	16	—	8	25

TABLE III.—continued.**B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.**

This Section is confined to children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School. Such children should be included irrespective of the actual provision of Open Air Schools in the area, or of the practicability in present circumstances of sending the children to Residential Schools. At the same time it should be remembered that children should not be regarded as suitable for admission to an Open Air School unless the Medical Officer would be prepared to certify that they are incapable by reason of physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	35	—	—	35

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

This Section is confined to children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculosis and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life, *i.e.*, children who generally speaking are unable to take part, in any complete sense, in physical exercises or games or such activities of the School curriculum as gardening or forms of handwork usually engaged in by other children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
4	12	—	9	25

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

This Section is confined to children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the Public Elementary School.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	28	—	7	35

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total
M.D+Blindness ...	1	—	—	—	1
M.D+Epilepsy	—	—	—	1	1
M.D+Crippling ...	—	—	1	1	2
M.D+Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1936.

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table 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)
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm—Scalp.			
(1) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(2) Other	1	—	1
Ringworm—Body	12	—	12
Scabies	6	—	6
Impetigo	351	—	351
Other skin disease	300	—	300
<i>Minor Eye Defects</i> (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	157	—	157
<i>Minor Ear Defects</i>	70	—	70
<i>Miscellaneous</i> (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	1449	2	1451
Total	2346	2	2348

TABLE IV.—continued.

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

Defect or Disease.	No. of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Errors of Refraction (including squint).	258	—	258
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.). ...	—	—	—
Total	258	—	258

Number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :

(1) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	210
(2) Otherwise	...	...	...	—

Number of children for whom spectacles were obtained :

(1) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	210
(2) Otherwise	...	...	...	—

TABLE IV.—continued.*Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.*

Number of Defects.													
Received Operative Treatment.											Received other forms of Treatment. (4)	Total number treated. (5)	
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (1)				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)				Total. (3)					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
1	—	155	91	—	—	—	—	1	—	155	91	554	801

- (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 :

(i)	Residential treatment with education	...	...	10
(ii)	Residential treatment without education	...	...	—
(iii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	...	...	89

Number of children treated otherwise :

(i)	Residential treatment with education	...	...	—
(ii)	Residential treatment without education	...	...	—
(iii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	...	...	—
	Total number treated	...	...	99

Group V.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of children who were :						
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :						
Aged 5	...	...	...	...	...	460
" 6	...	...	...	...	...	681
" 7	...	...	...	...	...	883
" 8	...	...	...	...	...	723
" 9	...	...	...	...	...	764
" 10	...	...	...	...	...	835
" 11	...	...	...	...	...	1053
" 12	...	...	...	...	...	673
" 13	...	...	...	...	...	647
" 14	...	...	...	...	...	99
					<i>Total</i>	6818
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	2421
					<i>Grand Total</i>	9239
(b) Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	6291
(c) Actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	5073
(2) Half days devoted to :	Inspection	...	...	...	...	36
	Treatment	...	...	...	...	678
					<i>Total</i>	714
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	7055
(4) Fillings :	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	3084
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	291
					<i>Total</i>	3375
(5) Extractions :	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1260
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	4277
					<i>Total</i>	5537
(6) Administration of general Anæsthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	...	4056
(7) Other Operations :	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	673
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	425
					<i>Total</i>	1098

*In addition 10 Half-days were devoted to Health Propaganda.

Group VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	11.7
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	92143
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	...	1052
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	1052
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—					
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	...	Nil.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Number of Code Group Inspections :—						
Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	24
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	2
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	245
<i>Total</i>						271

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	36
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	—
<i>Total</i>						36

TABLE II.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND.

DEFECTS OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.	
	No. for Treatment.	No. for Observation.
Skin Disease	1	—
Eye Disease	4	—
Nose and Throat	10	—
Ear Disease	—	—
Deformities	3	1
Other Defects	1	—
<i>Total</i>	19	1