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County Borough of Dudley

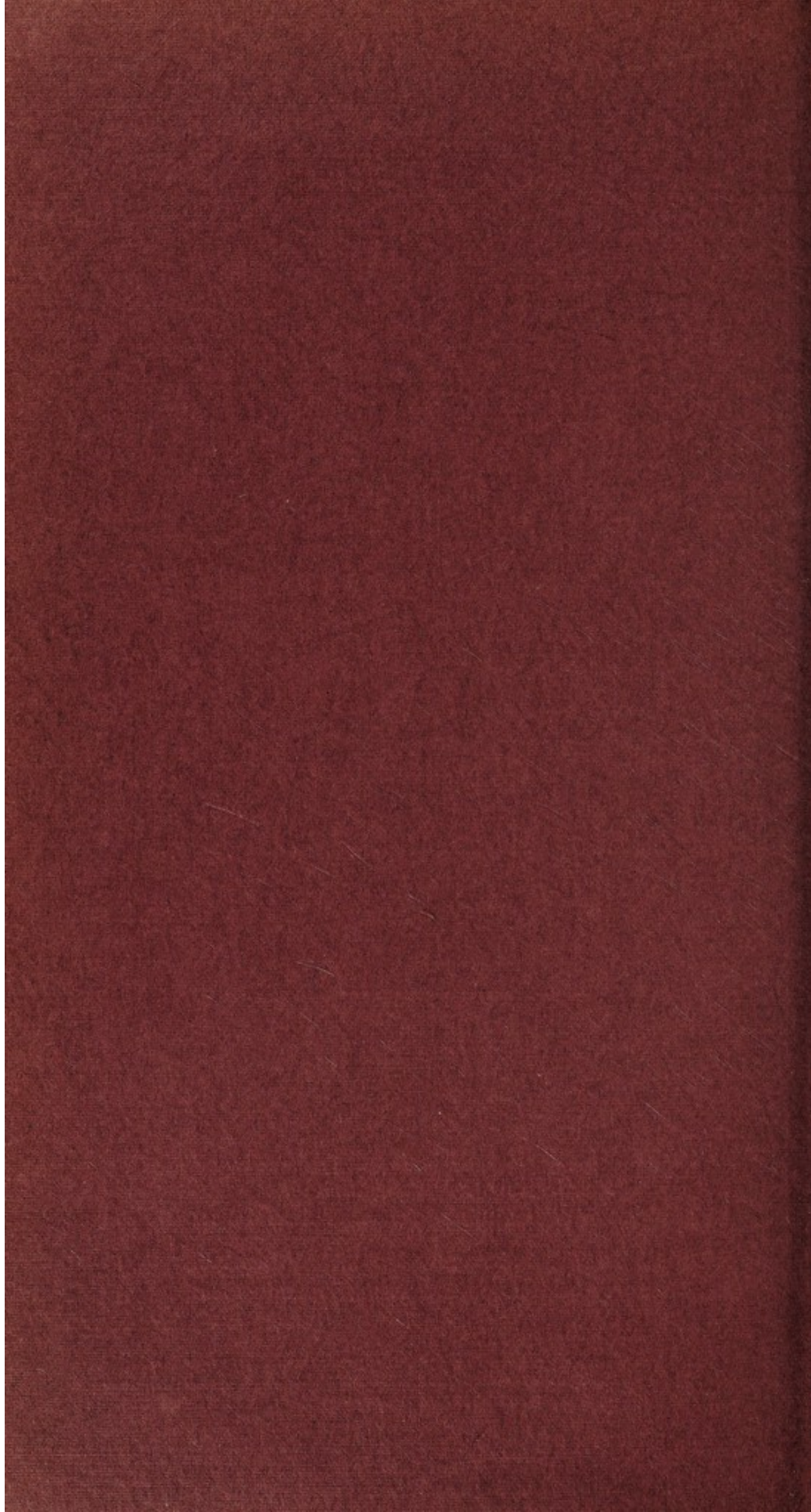
Annual Report

ON THE WORK OF THE

Public Health Services 1937



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.,
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CONTENTS.

Committees Page 3

Staff Page 4

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH AS TO PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES ... Pages
(GENERAL) 5 to 41

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT AS TO SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA 42 to 80

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH AS TO MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE 81 to 95

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
AS TO MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
OF SCHOOL CHILDREN , 96 to 132

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES.
1937.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR J. MOSS, Chairman.

COUNCILLOR DR. A. W. WESTON, Vice-Chairman.

THE MAYOR.	COUN. J. STONE.
THE DEPUTY MAYOR.	" W. SHUTTLEWORTH.
COUN. F. BROOKES.	" G. TAYLOR.
" R. LITTLE.	" MRS. J. S. TAYLOR.
" J. BUNN.	" H. C. WHITEHOUSE.
" D. H. WHITEHOUSE.	" J. PRICE.
	" W. TIMMINS.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR W. SHUTTLEWORTH, Chairman.

COUNCILLOR D. H. WHITEHOUSE, Vice-Chairman.

THE MAYOR.	COUN. MRS. J. S. TAYLOR.
THE DEPUTY MAYOR.	" T. TAYLOR.
COUN. J. BUNN.	" DR. A. W. WESTON.
" J. PARKER.	" DR. F. G. LEWIS.
" G. TAYLOR.	

(Members of the Council).

MRS. HANCOX.	MRS. W. C. WILLIAMS.
MRS. BRIGGS.	<i>(Co-opted).</i>

COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

COUNCILLOR J. PRICE, Chairman.

COUNCILLOR R. EMMS, Vice-Chairman.

THE MAYOR.	REV. A. E. FOX.
THE DEPUTY MAYOR.	MRS. J. S. TAYLOR.
COUN. DR. F. G. LEWIS.	Miss WILLIAMSON.
<i>(Members of the Council).</i>	MRS. W. C. WILLIAMS.
	Miss WESTWOOD.

(Co-opted Members).

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Miss RUDMOSE-BROWN, Chairman.

MR. H. H. CARTWRIGHT, Vice-Chairman.

THE MAYOR.	COUN. W. SHUTTLEWORTH.
ALD. J. A. TAYLOR.	" G. TAYLOR.
COUN. J. PRICE.	" MRS. J. S. TAYLOR.
" DR. A. W. WESTON.	" T. TAYLOR.
" DR. F. G. LEWIS.	

(Members of the Council).

MRS. W. C. WILLIAMS.	Miss M. E. HALL.
MRS. F. C. BRIGGS.	

(Co-opted Members).

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.).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer and Venereal Diseases Officer: G. D. WIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer: ELLIS TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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: H. E. HANCOX.

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.

Clerks: Miss M. BEASLEY, Messrs. F. L. JONES and R. D. HARRIS.

Fumigation and Rat Officer: G. PEACOCK.

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

School Nurses: NURSES MUIRHEAD, APPLETON, BURTON AND GRIFFITHS.

Mental Deficiency Supervisor: NURSE REYNOLDS.

Maternity and Child Welfare:

School Medical Service:

Chief Clerk: L. DEARNE.

General Clerks: MISSES B.

TOMLINSON and D. LYMN.

Midwives residing and practising under the Local Authority in Dudley:

Supervisor: Miss M. EVANS.

MISS BROWN, MISS CHATTIN, MRS. DAVIES, MISS HAWKINS,
MRS. JAMES, MRS. McLELLAN, MRS. NIBLETT, MRS. RAYBOULD,
MRS. BEESTON AND MRS. HALL.

Temporary Staff, (for Slum Clearance Work).

Assistant Inspectors: W. H. BOWMAN, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., G. H. SUGGITT, M.S.I.A., G. THOMAS, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk: Miss B. CLARKE.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(GENERAL)

INDEX.

	Page		Page
Bacteriological Work	... 32	Prevalence of and Control	
Births	... 11	over Infectious Disease	... 19
Cancer	... 13	Scarlet Fever	... 20
Deaths	... 12	Still-births	... 18
Diphtheria	... 20	Tuberculosis	... 22
General Statistics	... 9	Unemployment	... 10
Hospital Accommodation	... 22	Vaccination	... 20
Infantile Mortality	... 16	Venereal Disease	... 26
Maternal Deaths	... 19	Vital Statistic Tables	... 33
Mental Deficiency Acts	... 30	Welfare of the Blind	... 28
Opening Statement	... 6		

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,

As a preface to my Annual Report for 1937, I beg to make the following observations, viz :—

Vital Statistics. The population of the Borough has increased during the year from 60,590 to 61,140, an increase of 550.

Births. There has been an increase in the number of births during the year, viz :—from 1111 to 1156, an addition of 45. This gives a birth rate of 18.74 as against 18.17 in 1936.

General Death Rate. The total number of deaths in the Borough from all causes was 746 and in 1936 it was 692. This shows an increase of 54, and gives a General Death Rate figure of 12.20 for 1937 and 11.42 for 1936.

Infantile Mortality Rate. The total number of babies dying in Dudley under one year old was 92—the sexes were equalised, viz :—46 each. In 1936 there were 79 such deaths.

The Infantile Mortality Rate works out at 79.58 for 1937 and 71.11 for 1936, a very definite increase which is not satisfactory.

The Zymotic Death Rate was .98 in 1937 and .48 in 1936. This increase is due to the increased number of deaths from Diphtheria. In 1937 there were 15 Diphtheria deaths and in 1936, 8. The principal Zymotic Diseases are Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, Para-Typhoid Fever, Small Pox, Diarrhoea and Influenza.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified in 1937 was 98, and the deaths were 15—roughly 15% and in 1936, 104 and 8 deaths. This is indicative either that the disease was of a severe type or that patients were not removed to Hospital early enough for treatment. With Diphtheria neglect for even one day may lead to a fatal issue, as the system soon becomes saturated with the poisons of the disease.

All sore throats should be seen by a Doctor at once. It is the safest way.

Scarlet Fever was not so prevalent, there being only 67 notified cases as against 126 in 1936. One case died as the result of this disease.

The General Sanitary Administration of the Borough.

Housing matters still occupy a very prominent position in all matters pertaining to Public Health. It is Housing all the time, and owing to the utter neglect of all concerned in years gone by, the only way in which this problem can be tackled, is by proceeding under the demolition provisions of the Housing Act. At the time I first came to Dudley, it was an extraordinarily rare sight to see any landlord attempting any repairs—today it is not an uncommon sight to see landlords putting their houses in order for fear that the "Axe" of demolition may come their way and include their property in a slum clearance area.

Slum Clearance has proceeded steadily all through the year. It has been very hard work for all in the Sanitary Department. To make very careful and detailed records on each house and then to equally carefully check them over, is no light work. It is very arduous and painstaking, and it can be literally stated that not a single house has ever been represented unless its condition has been most carefully recorded by the Sanitary Inspectors, and inspected and checked by Mr. Skitt and myself at a subsequent date. This is true for Slum Clearance schemes and also for individually unfit houses under Section 11 of the Housing Act.

Up-to-date the following Areas represented have been confirmed by the Ministry of Health.

<i>Areas.</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>			
Birmingham Street	163
New Hall Street	7
Phoenix Passage	45
Stafford Street (Garden Walk)	34
Dunn Street	181
Pitfield Row	90
Cross Street Woodside (4 areas)	70
The Mambles (3 Areas)	104
Bull Ring	30
Paradise	35
Chapel Street	32
Kates Hill	229
Total ...				<hr/> 1020 <hr/>

Complete demolition of the houses has been carried out in many of these areas.

The following is a summary of the Housing position to-day.

Slum Clearance—Demolished	...	...	700
Individually unfit—Demolished	...	...	641—1341
Number under Demolition Orders and awaiting demolition	...	...	241
Number of Houses approved by the Ministry of Health and in various stages towards demolition under Clearances Areas	...	...	406—647 —1988
Houses repaired and re-conditioned	...	...	505
The total number of houses erected are :—			
By the Council	...	...	4406
By Private Enterprise (since 1919)	...	...	2093 —6499

Total number of Tuberculosis cases rehoused 100

I feel that since the awakening of Dudley, a wonderful lot has been done in housing the working people.

I have much to be thankful for to the Chairman and Members of the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, School Medical Service and the Mental Deficiency Committees, in that they have always given patient and sympathetic consideration to all matters that were brought before them.

I also thank the Chief Officials of other Departments, and an expression of my appreciation is also due to my Staff for their loyal help—I am grateful to them.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

P. STANLEY BLAKER.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

POPULATION	1911 Census	...	...	...	...	51,079
"	1921 Census	...	...	...	...	57,100
"	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
"	1937, estimated	...	...	...	...	61,140
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, 1937) ... 15,553

The increased Rateable Value of the Borough for
General Rate at 1st October, 1937 was ... £261,077

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Total M. F.

Live Births	{ Legitimate	1135	573	562	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion ...	18.74
	{ Illegitimate	21	12	9		
Stillbirths	...	...	48	29	19	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 39.87
Deaths	...	...	746	378	368	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion ... 12.20

Deaths from puerperal causes				Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	2		
Other Puerperal causes	...	...	1		0.83
Total	...	...	3		2.49

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	79.58
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	79.30
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	95.24
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	79
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	11
" Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	2
" Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	8
Death Rate from principal Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	0.98
Influenza Death Rate	...	...	...	0.36
Tuberculosis Death Rate	...	...	...	0.83
Total Deaths under 5 years of age	...	...	...	131

UNEMPLOYMENT.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Employment Exchange and the Juvenile Employment Officer for the information contained in the following table, viz :—

Unemployed at end of :—	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Men age 21 and over	4099	2121	1739	1124	1101
Young Men (18 to 20 inclusive)	214	84	26	12	19
*Boys (14-17 inclusive)	57	29	28	20	65
Women age 21 and over	453	221	252	259	262
Young Women (18-20 inclusive)	78	26	30	17	37
*Girls (14-17 inclusive)	44	78	41	37	82
Total	4945	2559	2116	1469	1566

The number of contributors to Unemployment Insurance is 19,200 males and 7,200 females, total 26,400 approx.

*These figures include a number of young people living outside the Borough who attend the Dudley Juvenile Employment Centre.

BIRTHS.

The number of live births (as given by the Registrar General) was 1156 (Males 585 and Females 571). In addition there were 48 Still Births. The Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population is estimated at 18.74.

For England and Wales the Birth Rate was 14.9 and the same for 125 Great Towns in the Country.

The Illegitimate births numbered 24 (12 males and 12 females)

Below is a record of the Birth Rate in Dudley at certain dates since the year, 1913, viz :—

Year.		Births.		Birth Rate per 1000
1913	...	1470	...	28.28
1918	...	1355	...	25.09
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	.....	1111	...	18.17
1937	...	1156	...	18.74

DEATHS.

The Registrar General has given the number of Deaths in Dudley as 746. This figure includes Dudley residents who died outside the Borough. There were 378 males and 368 females.

The Death Rate per 1,000 of the population is 12.20 and in 1936 it was 11.42.

For England and Wales, the Registrar General's figure is 12.4 and 12.5 for 125 Great Towns in the Country. It was 12.1 and 12.3 respectively in 1936.

Thus it will be seen that the Death Rate was universally higher in 1937 than in 1936.

The Table given below shows the General Death Rate in Dudley at various times since 1905.

Year.	General Death Rate. Infantile Mortality Rate			
1905	...	17.52	...	—
1910	...	14.25	...	151
1915	...	16.31	...	124
1920	...	14.77	...	106
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
1937	...	12.20	...	79.58

MONTHLY DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June & July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1927.	13.7	24.9	14.6	10.9	7.5	9.26	8.7	5.9	9.7	12.3	14.6	
1937.	12.3	16.8	8.6	12.1	11.5	6.2	9.2	6.02	7.8	10.1	9.03	11.8

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE DEATH RATE.

As usual I have reproduced on Pages 38 and 39 the Registrar General's Table which sets out the causes of death in age groups.

For comparison I have added an extra column of total deaths for the previous year. This reveals that in 1937 there were 54 more deaths than in 1936.

The following causes accounted for 477 of the total of 746 deaths.

	1936.	1937.
Heart Disease	157	122
Cancer and Malignant Disease	77	79
Pneumonia	79	63
Bronchitis	41	67
Tuberculosis	47	51
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	53	48
Congenital Debility and Prematurity, etc.	36	47
Total	490	477

HEART DISEASE.

As an individual cause of death, Heart Disease and other circulatory disorders claim the highest figure, viz :—122, but this figure is 35 less than in 1936.

Apart from this death roll there is a vast amount of morbidity and disablement that results from Rheumatism, acute and chronic, either by affecting the heart (as it frequently does) or in other ways. The National Health Insurance bodies give vast figures for the number of working days lost by reason of this disease.

The time has surely come to attack this grave problem on national lines.

CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Malignant diseases claimed 79 victims. This is the next highest cause of death on the list, and there are 2 more deaths than in 1936.

Like Rheumatism, the cause of malignant disease is not known, but much could be done to save life if only the fear of cancer could be banished and unfortunate victims induced to seek early advice.

Though the cause is not known, yet much has been done by experience and scientific means to make a clear and certain early diagnosis, and to exercise a radical course of treatment with the best prospects of a permanent cure. There are literally thousands of people alive today to testify to this truth. The need for early attention cannot be too strongly stressed.

The Local Authority have no arrangement which they control for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, but at the Dudley Guest Hospital all facilities are available for the diagnosis and immediate radical treatment of all forms of malignant disease.

The Table below sets out the age groups of all cases dying during the year.

Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and over
Deaths	—	1	—	1	1	9	14	19	34

BRONCHITIS.

In 1936 there were 41 deaths due to Bronchitis. This figure rose to 67 in 1937. This disease therefore claims the third place in the list of fatal diseases.

Weather conditions are a very important factor in the toll of victims; cold, raw, foggy weather very soon makes itself felt in old people, or people subject to chest trouble.

PNEUMONIA.

During the year, 63 persons died from Pneumonia. Of this number, 18 babies died under 1 year old. Old, young and middle aged all suffer from Pneumonia. Even the vigorous adult may not be able to resist it.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 51 deaths from Tuberculosis of all forms, according to the Registrar General. Much has been done with regard to the prevention and treatment of this disease, with the result that the incidence and mortality rate have been considerably reduced during the last 25 years or so. In no small measure, in my opinion, have these good results been produced by the national character of the anti-tuberculosis campaign throughout the country. The anti-tuberculosis dispensaries, established throughout the land for the early diagnosis and treatment; the sanatorium treatment; the after-care Committees, and the examination of contacts, have all played their part, together with better housing conditions, better standard of living and better general sanitation.

Dudley has made a good wholesome contribution by re-housing in Council houses 100 cases of Tuberculosis with rent assistance from the Health Committee in necessitous cases.

Another important point in relation to this disease is the milk supply. The Bovine type of germ of Tuberculosis is to be found in cow's milk (tuberculosis among cows is known to be very prevalent) and this infects the children. The bones, joints, glands, spine and abdomen, are often involved.

If milk is not pasteurised, the public are advised to boil before use.

CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE.

There were 48 deaths due to "Stroke" or Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 5 less than last year. 22 of these were males and 26 females, and of the total of 48, 46 occurred in people over the age of 55 years. The reason for this is that after middle life, in many people, the arteries become less elastic and resilient and therefore, when the blood pressure rises from some strain or effort, the non-yielding artery bursts instead of stretching, and the reason the artery bursts in the head is that the soft brain matter does not give sufficient solid support around the artery as it does in other parts of the body. Elderly people should be careful of straining themselves in any of the many ways that this is possible.

CONGENITAL DEBILITY, PREMATURE BIRTH AND MALFORMATIONS, ETC.

In 1937, there were 47 such deaths certified by Doctors. In 1936 there were 36, *i.e.*, 11 less. A proportion of these deaths (what proportion it is difficult to say as there may be many contributory factors concerned), is not preventable and would occur whatever reasonable precautions were taken. It will be seen from the figures on the next page (neo-natal deaths) that 30 of these 47 babies, died before they were one month old.

Cases of congenital debility and premature birth are frequently the result of conditions affecting the mother's health, during the period of pregnancy such as chronic malnutrition, bad housing conditions, ill-health from any cause, persistent vomiting or injury, therefore the ante-natal health of the mother is of prime importance.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.

In age groups the 746 deaths are allocated as follows, together with the same figures for 1936.

Age Groups.	1936		1937	
0— ...	79	}	92	}
1— ...	9		18	
2— ...	17		21	
5— ...	25	}	26	}
15— ...	27		21	
25— ...	66		82	
45— ...	179	}	184	}
65— ...	163		140	
75— ...	127		162	
	692		746	

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were in 1937, altogether 92 deaths of babies under one year old—46 males and 46 females. Amongst the males there were 2 illegitimate births.

This gives an infantile mortality rate of 79.58 per 1,000 live births. In 1936 there were 79 such deaths, and the infantile mortality rate was 71.11.

For England and Wales, the Infantile Mortality Rate in 1937 was 58. For 125 of the Great Towns it was 62.

The bulk of the increase in the number of deaths in 1937 as compared with 1936, was due to Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc., there being 11 more such deaths. This increase has resulted in the higher mortality rate.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

Closely related with the Infantile Mortality Rate is the large and important factor contributed by deaths of babies under one month old. Of the 92 babies dying under one year old, 34 of these died before they reached the age of one month and the cause of death attributed to 30 of these latter was Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. Some of these babies would undoubtedly be saved if they could only be cared for under proper conditions of nursing and feeding, such as a ward attached to a Maternity Hospital or Home.

The causes of death in infants under one year old, is given below :—

	Total of all deaths under 1 year.			Deaths under 1 month old (included in first column).	
Bronchitis	9	...	1
Pneumonia	18	...	1
Diarrhoea	7	...	—
Congenital Debility	47	...	30
Premature Birth			
Malformations, etc.			
Other defined diseases	11	...	2
			92		34

Observations on the Infantile Mortality Rate.

I have already said that speaking generally almost half the number of deaths each year take place during the first month of life, *i.e.*, Neo-natal deaths, and a large number of them are due to ante-natal conditions. Some of these are non-preventable, *e.g.*, Congenital Malformation, etc. What are these ante-natal conditions?

Ill-health of the mother during pregnancy is one. This may be due to some **general disease** such as chronic bronchitis, heart disease or kidney disease. It may be due to **too frequent** child bearing—women who have had large families with short intervals between each pregnancy. This wears the mother out physically apart from the strain of the care of a large household. There are many such families in Dudley.

Poverty and want of sufficient food materially affect the general health of the mother-to-be. Though unemployment has been better for the past few years it has been rather pressing previous to that.

Incessant vomiting during pregnancy also has the same effect as bad nourishment—plus the strain of vomiting.

Then again the very important question of **housing conditions**, *e.g.*, unfit houses, slum environment, overcrowding very materially affect the health of the people—much more the expectant mother—newly married couples living their whole lives in one room—what can one expect under such conditions?

The housing conditions in Dudley have been appalling in the past—unfit houses, unhealthy in themselves, huge areas of congested slums, consisting of narrow streets and unfit houses, with small rooms, dark and ill ventilated, and often overcrowded to the extent of 6 or even 8 people sleeping in one room, were quite common.

Vast numbers of the working people in Dudley have been living under these conditions for years and years and generation after generation. Do such conditions lead to an enlightened mentality and a healthy outlook on life, or do they rather tend to lower the mentality of people who habitually live under low and degraded environmental surroundings? Such people are imbued with only antiquated ideas about the rearing of children—some of these ideas amounting to superstition pure and simple. To numbers of them, a baby of a few months is capable of digesting anything. Take for instance—a baby of 4 months sitting on a mother's lap that was sucking a piece of raw bacon, the mother holding on to the other end of it. I myself saw another baby under a year old sucking and tugging at a raw sausage.

I feel that one of the important points in this connection is that mothers in their ignorance do not call the doctor in early enough when the baby is ill. Every illness is put down to "teething" and therefore quite natural—the doctor is not sent for, the baby gets worse and then when he is sent for it is too late and the baby dies.

"Teething" ! What a lot of babies have died from "teething" ! Personally I do not believe that there is a single infantile illness primarily due to "teething." There is always some other clear and definite explanation.

These people, who have lived under these conditions for generations are lacking in knowledge, *i.e.*, they are suffering from ignorance—and though in later years we have been busy in demolishing slums and unfit houses and re-housing these people in better houses in open environmental surroundings, yet they are the same people, and time will elapse before they become more enlightened and educated under modern living conditions. Today education is possible—before it was not. But it will take time to convert the old stager—if that is possible. On the other hand I do not think there is any doubt about the new generation. They are plentiful in their attendance at the Clinics and good modern Clinics will help in this direction.

STILL-BIRTHS.

There were 48 Still-births notified to me during 1937, this is 7 more than in 1936 (*viz.*, 41). Further details of this will be found recorded later under the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

A full report on Maternal Deaths will also be found later in this Report.

All these cases are fully investigated and a detailed report sent immediately to the Maternal Mortality Committee at the Ministry of Health.

The Registrar General states that only three women could be classed as having died from Child-birth, giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of 2.49.

There were 2 other deaths but these were not directly due to Child-Birth.

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

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

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Scarlet Fever ...	21	41	28	58	56	123	151	125	126	67
Diphtheria ...	38	28	42	31	28	19	64	109	104	98*
Puerperal Fever ...	2	2	2	12	1	7	1	2	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	14	10	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	6
Ophthalmia										
Neonatorum ...	4	7	4	8	6	7	7	2	5	9
Pneumonia ...	47	58	38	43	72	69	75	108	69	69
Erysipelas ...	20	25	16	22	7	7	21	31	21	23
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	1

* In addition, 14 cases were notified and removed to Hospital but the notifications were later withdrawn owing to the fact that they were carrier cases.

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, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	1023
No. of successful vaccinations during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
No. of cases of Insusceptibility	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of Statutory Declarations under Section 1 of the							
Vaccination Act, 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	628
No. of Deaths unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
No. of Postponements of children unfit for Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
No. of Removals not found and residing elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
No. of cases not accounted for in any of the previous							
columns	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
TOTAL							1023
No. of Q Form Notices issued to parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	292
No. of cases visited over 4 months old	...	...	...	...	...	...	206

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 67 cases notified during the year, just over half the number notified in 1936. They were all mild cases, except for one who died in Hospital.

Cases notified in age groups are as follows :—

Under 1 year old	...	...	...	...	—
Between 1 and 5 years old	...	...	...	...	8
Between 5 and 14 years old	...	...	...	...	46
14 years old and over	...	...	...	...	13
Admitted to Hospital	...	...	...	...	24
Died in Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Died at Home	...	...	...	...	—

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 112 cases were notified. Of this number 14 cases were only "carriers," and the notifications were withdrawn though the "carriers" were removed to Hospital and treated. Thus there were only 98 cases of actual Diphtheria. These were all removed to Hospital, except one. Unfortunately 15 cases died in Hospital. In the majority of these cases, the patients were not removed early enough.

As I have said before **Time** is everything in the treatment of Diphtheria.

Actual Diphtheria cases notified in age groups are as follows :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	—
Between 1 and 5 years old	...	...	...	24
Between 5 and 14 years old	...	...	...	61
14 years of age and over	...	...	...	13
*Admitted to Hospital	...	...	...	97
Died in Hospital	...	...	...	15
Died at Home	...	...	...	—
*Carriers not included (14).				

Immunisation.—This has now been sanctioned by the Council and is being carried out by Dr. Taylor (Assistant Medical Officer of Health). As this work was only started in December, 1937, further reference will be made thereto in my next Annual Report.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No cases were notified.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Seven cases were notified—of this number two died from sepsis one from pyrexia and one from pyelitis. The other three recovered.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Ten babies were notified to me as suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum. None of these cases have been of the very severe type, and all recovered without their vision being impaired. Four cases were admitted to Hospital.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE BOROUGH.

(1)—**General :** The Guest Hospital (Voluntary) still carries on its good work and is still undergoing reconstruction. There are 107 beds for surgical and medical cases.

(2)—**Infectious Diseases :** The same arrangements still obtain as noted in my last report.

The extension scheme for the Wolverhampton Isolation Hospital has not yet materialised.

During the year on 3 or 4 occasions difficulty was experienced in obtaining accommodation for some patients suffering from Diphtheria. One case had to be nursed at home.

The following table shows the number of cases admitted to the various Hospitals.

	Admitted.					Recovered.				Died.	
	S. & H.	W'ton	B'ham	Bilston	West Brom.	S. & H.	W'ton	B'ham	Bilston	W'ton	Stourbridge & Halesowen
DIPHTHERIA ...	27	61	7	2	—	19	55	7	2	7	7
SCARLET FEVER	4	19	—	1	—	4	18	—	1	1	—

(3)—**Obstetric Cases :** All complicated cases of labour are admitted to the Maternity Hospital, Loveday Street, Birmingham and septic cases to the General Hospital at Birmingham.

Sir Beckwith Whitehouse our Obstetric Consultant, attends at these Hospitals and all patients are under his care.

The fee paid is £3. 3s. 0d., per week.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 69 cases of all forms of Tuberculosis were notified to me, this being 23 less than last year.

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

TABLE I.

Pulmonary.

Males ... 35
Females ... 26

—
61
—

TOTAL ... 69

Non-Pulmonary.

Males ... 4
Females ... 4

—
8
—

Of the total number, 4 cases were notified by the School Medical Officer.

TABLE II.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	61
Non-Pulmonary :—				
Peritoneum	...	...	...	1
Glands	...	...	...	1
Abdomen	...	...	...	1
Foot	...	...	...	—
Cervical Glands	...	...	...	1
Knee	...	...	...	—
Hip	...	...	...	2
Spine	...	...	...	2
				— 8
Total			...	69
				—

There were 8 other cases brought to my notice through other sources than by Notification, viz :—

TABLE III.

Weekly Death Returns	...	...	5
Transfer from other area	...	...	—
Posthumous notification	...	...	3
			— 8
			—

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

The total number of new cases, therefore is 77.

The Deaths due to Tuberculosis numbered 55—51 Pulmonary and 4 Non-Pulmonary. The Tuberculosis Death Rate calculated on the Registrar General's figure of 51 deaths, is 0.83.

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

TABLE IV.

	1936	1937
Number of cases of Tuberculosis dying within one month of Notification ...	7	11
Number of cases dying within two months of Notification ...	2	6
Number of cases dying within three months of Notification ...	—	1
Number of cases dying within six months of Notification ...	8	5
	<u>17</u>	<u>23</u>

The following table shows the new cases of Tuberculosis and Deaths during 1937, 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	—	—	1	1	—	—
1 to 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 ...	—	2	—	5	—	1	—	1
15 to 25 ...	7	7	1	1	4	5	—	2
25 to 35 ...	9	4	1	—	3	3	—	—
35 to 45 ...	5	5	—	—	7	6	—	—
45 to 55 ...	9	6	1	1	7	4	—	—
55 to 65 ...	7	1	1	—	2	1	—	—
65 and upwards ...	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
Totals ...	39	27	4	7	26	22	—	3

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
1937	69	51	.83	12.20	79.58

Lastly, Table VII. gives a statement of the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register on the last day of 1937.

Table VII.

Total No. of Cases on the Register at the end of 1937.						
Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
229	175	404	62	56	118	522

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following report is made by Dr. Wight :—

I have the honour to submit a report of the work carried out under the Venereal Diseases Scheme during 1937.

During the year 204 patients were examined, this being 32 more than in 1936.

The areas from which the patients were drawn and the diagnoses are shown in Table I.

Table 1.

	Dudley.	Worcs.	Staffs.	West Brom.	Total for 1937	Total for 1936
Syphilis ...	12	2	9	—	23	30
Chancroid ...	—	—	1	—	1	—
Gonorrhœa ...	48	4	35	1	88	86
Non-Venereal Conditions ...	48	4	37	3	92	56
TOTAL ...	108	10	82	4	204	172

In addition to these new patients, 184 others who on January 1st, 1937 had not completed their treatment continued to attend. 15 patients who had been removed from the Register in the previous year again reported for treatment and observation of the same infection and 8 patients were transferred from other centres. During the year, therefore 411 patients were under active treatment.

The total attendances made by male patients were 6,754 and by female patients 2,189, a total of 8,943. This compares with 10,196 in 1936, 10,734 in 1935, 9,313 in 1934, 11,661 in 1933 and 10,101 in 1932.

An analysis of the diagnoses gives the following results :—

Syphilis ...	...	...	...	11.27%
Gonorrhœa ...	...	...	...	43.14%
Chancroid ...	...	...	...	.49%
Non-venereal conditions ...	...	...	...	45.10%

There were 7 fewer new patients suffering from syphilis than during the previous year, the number of new cases of gonorrhœa being the same as before. This reflects the state of affairs existing throughout the country, syphilis being a steadily declining disease while the incidence of gonorrhœa remains practically unaltered.

The numbers of male and female new cases of gonorrhœa were 69 and 19 respectively. As we have reason to believe that the numbers of infected males and females are approximately equal, it is clear that a great amount of gonorrhœa in females remains untreated. We have here a dangerous reservoir of infection which is one of the reasons for the continued high incidence of the disease. This, combined with the therapeutic problem of rendering patients rapidly non-contagious still awaits a satisfactory solution.

The serological work was carried out as heretofore by Dr. Menton at the County Bacteriological Laboratory, Stafford. During the year he carried out tests on 743 blood sera and 5 cerebrospinal fluids.

5 bacteriological examinations for the diagnosis of syphilis and 551 for gonorrhœa were made at the Clinic.

The number of injections given for the treatment of syphilis was 2,732 as compared with 3,045 in 1396. The drugs were substantially the same as in former years.

One notable advance was the introduction towards the end of the year of the sulphanilamide drugs in the treatment of gonorrhœa. The results obtained with this drug have surpassed anything previously attained but the full effects of this discovery have yet to be evaluated.

143 patients were discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure. 51 defaulted before completion of treatment and 6 after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure. 15 cases were transferred to other centres.

The comparatively large number of defaulters is a distressing feature but is the common experience of all V.D. clinics. Many of the defaulting patients believing themselves cured because they are free from troublesome symptoms unfortunately pass the disease on to others, and much unnecessary suffering is thereby caused. Others drift into various states of chronic ill health. All this is particularly regrettable because it is so essentially preventable if only patients would continue to attend until pronounced cured. One would like to see introduced a measure of compulsion on the parents of young children suffering from congenital syphilis to see that the children received treatment. Without this treatment many of these children develop serious manifestations of the disease and become a burden on themselves and on the community.

Close inter-departmental working continues between this centre and the Child Welfare and Ante-Natal clinics.

In conclusion sincere thanks are due to the nursing staff and to the senior orderly for continued loyal co-operation and assistance.

(Sgd.) G. D. WIGHT,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

The following Report is supplied by Mr. J. Chamberlain, the Secretary to The Wolverhampton, Dudley and Districts Institution for the Blind, viz :—

REPORT TO DUDLEY TOWN COUNCIL.

1st January to 31st December, 1937.

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	3	6
Institution Home Teacher ...	1	—	1
Institution Pianoforte Tuner ...	1	—	1
Employed elsewhere ...	4	2	6
Mentals and other cases in Institutions ...	3	4	7
Unemployables ...	37	41	78
	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 105

Employment.

There are six 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 dependant's 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.

1881 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, 55 blind persons receive weekly grants.

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

(Sgd.) J. CHAMBERLAIN,

Secretary and Superintendent.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913—1927.

There has been no material change in the working of this Department. Nurse Reynolds continues to supervise the work and all new cases are seen by me.

At the present time the following numbers are on the Register:—

Idiots	...	...	...	4
Imbeciles	...	...	...	41
Feeble Minded	...	...	...	104
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	149
				<hr/>

The Occupation Centre.

The premises occupied for our Occupation Centre are a great drawback to our work. The accommodation is limited and does not allow for increase in our numbers and there are still many who might attend. The situation is also unsatisfactory, being shut in and there is no open play ground for games and exercise.

Something should be done to remedy this.

Miss Lloyd and Miss Kear continue their work at the centre, and a cook (Mrs. Beardsmore) provides a mid-day meal for all. Nurse Reynolds gives the following report on the work of the Voluntary Committee during the year, viz :—

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL WELFARE.

Chairman—Mrs. Lloyd, 19, North Street.

Secretary—Mrs. Williams, 14, Grainger Street.

Once again the Voluntary Association has had a successful year.

Several subscribers have increased their subscriptions, including :—

The Town Council.

Police Charity Ball.

Town's Women's Guild

Women's League of Help.

Whist Drives have been held at Mrs. Lloyd's in North Street; Mrs. Round's, "One Tree," Oakham Road, and St. Thomas's Church Parish Hall.

As the result of these efforts some of the children attending the Occupation Centre were taken to Rhyl for a holiday. The children and helpers stayed at Bod-don-wen, a holiday hostel kept by the Central Association for Mental Welfare. This holiday has been very beneficial as well as enjoyable to all the children, at the same time relieving the parents of the child for a little while. The gratitude shown by the parents fully repays the efforts that have been made.

The Christmas Party was again held in St. John's Parish Hall. The ladies provided the tea and a Christmas Tree. Dr. Blaker acted the part of "Father Christmas," and distributed the toys and presents from the tree, which were supplied from the "Express and Star" Fund. Afterwards the children gave a few items of dancing and percussion band.

The ladies on the Voluntary Committee are working hard to make the holiday at the sea an annual affair for the children at the Occupation Centre.

I set out hereunder a Report by the Petitioning Officer, Mr. Backler, giving particulars of mental defectives at the 1st January, 1938, viz —

		M.	F.	T.
1.	(a) In Institutions under Order ...	17	19	36
	(b) On Licence from Institution ...	—	—	—
2.	(a) Under Guardianship ...	1	8	9
	(b) On Licence from Guardianship ...	—	—	—
3.	Under Statutory Supervision ...	34	35	69
	Of whom awaiting removal to an Institution ...	4	3	7
4.	Mental Defectives in receipt of Poor Law Relief —			
	(a) In Institutions ...	1	3	4
	(b) In receipt of Out-door Relief ...	5	11	16
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 ...	17	15	32
	Of whom number under Voluntary Supervision ...	17	15	32
6.	Number of above Cases on the Registers of Occupation Centre :—			
	(a) Under Statutory Supervision ...	10	16	26
	(b) Under Voluntary Supervision ...	3	—	3
	(c) Under Guardianship ...	1	4	5
	(d) On Licence from Guardianship ...	—	—	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

Dr. Wight and Dr. Taylor do this work in the small laboratory at the "Firs."

Swabs, Sputums, Urines and Ringworm hairs are done here. Blood examinations and more detailed work is done by Dr. Menton at the Staffordshire County Council Laboratory. Dr. Wight carries out some of the examinations in connection with the Venereal Diseases work at the Clinic at the Hospital.

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

The following examinations were made at "The Firs." viz :—

Diphtheria Swabs...	...	962	Positive	59
Sputa for Tuberculosis	...	52	"	7
Ringworm	...	2	"	Nil.
Total	...	1016		66
Urines	...	134		

VITAL STATISTICS TABLES

1.—TABLE SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF CERTAIN TOWNS IN
1937 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 (1937)	—	14.9	12.4	—	—	—	58.00
Burton-on-Trent	47,100	14.7	12.7	0.13	—	0.57	49.00
Wolverhampton	144,000	17.0	11.9	0.69	1.58	0.69	68.00
DUDLEY	61,140	18.74	12.20	0.98	2.18	0.79	79.58
Worcester	53,050	15.53	12.53	0.808	—	0.84	48.5
Birmingham	1,043,000	16.1	11.7	0.18	1.40	0.72	61.00

III.—DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

WERE :—

Diseases	Total Deaths	Under 5 years	5 years and upwards
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Measles	11	10	1
Diphtheria	14	2	12
Whooping Cough	2	2	—
Small Pox	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	11	8	3
Influenza	22	—	22
Totals	60	22	38

IV.—THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES
IN THE VARIOUS WARDS :—

Diseases	St. Thomas	Castle	St. Edmund	St. James	St. John	Netherton	Woodside	Guest Hospital	Stourbridge & Halesowen Hospital	Wolverhampton Hospital
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
Measles ...	1	5	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea, etc....	—	4	—	—	3	1	1	4	—	—
Influenza ...	—	5	—	2	2	2	3	—	—	—
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

V. Causes of Death at Different Periods during the year 1937.

CAUSES OF DEATH		AGGREGATE.													
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 up- wards			
													1936	1937	
	ALL CAUSES	M F	345 347	378 368	46 46	8 10	6 15	8 18	8 13	14 15	31 22	51 30	64 39	66 74	76 86
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
2.	Measles	M F	1 —	6 5	2 —	3 1	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
3.	Scarlet Fever	M F	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
4.	Whooping Cough	M F	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
5.	Diphtheria	M F	1 4	7 7	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
6.	Influenza	M F	5 3	11 11	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica ...	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	M F	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
9.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M F	23 18	26 22	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
10.	Other Tuberculous (diseases)	M F	1 5	3 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
11.	Syphilis	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
13.	Cancer Malignant Disease	M F	36 41	37 42	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
14.	Diabetes	M F	2 3	4 9	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
15.	Cerebral Haemorrhage,	M	26	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VI.—DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

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

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Under 1 year	113	119	145	117	135	80	146	80	93	109	91	87	71	79	92
Between 1 and 5 years	110	55	115	48	77	57	92	53	54	54	30	31	32	26	39
Between 5 and 15 yrs.	37	65	41	24	34	36	26	26	19	29	19	32	21	25	26
Between 15 and 25 yrs.	40	97	36	67	40	85	46	39	39	35	40	40	37	27	21
Between 25 and 65 yrs.	213	160	223	210	246	154	282	252	260	264	265	227	248	245	266
Over 65 years	217	234	233	153	256	239	295	238	313	279	264	234	258	290	302

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1937, to 31st December, 1937.

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.													
NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.													
Age Periods	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	65 to 75	TOTAL ALL AGES	TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	2	5	9	4	9	6	—	35	57
„ Females	1	—	1	1	4	2	4	5	6	1	1	26	40
Non-Pulmonary M.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	4	8
„ Females	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	8
TOTALS	1	—	3	2	7	7	14	9	17	8	1	69	113

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

ON THE

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

INDEX

	Page		Page
HOUSING.		GENERAL.	
Housing Acts—Operation of	45	Atmospheric Pollution ...	78
Housing Acts—Procedure		Court proceedings ...	73
under	54	Disinfection and Defestation	74
Re-housing	50	Drainage, Sewage, Rivers and	
Tables	47	Streams	69
Number of houses...	55	Entertainment Places, etc. ...	79
Overcrowding Tables ...	56	Factories, Workshops and	
		Workplaces	77
		Houses-let-in-Lodgings and	
		Common Lodging Houses	78
		Infectious Disease	76
PUBLIC FOOD SUPPLY.		Legislation in force	72
Dairies, Cowsheds, etc. ...	58	Merchandise Marks Act, etc.	80
Food and Drug		Offensive Trades	71
Adulterations	60	Opening Statement	43
Inspection of Supplies and		Outworkers... ..	71
Premises	57	Overcrowding Census	70
Meat and other Foods		Pharmacy and Poisons Act ...	80
Inspection	61	Rats and Mice Destruction	
Milk Retailers, etc.	58	Act	74
Milk Samples—Bacteriological	59	Rag Flock Act	80
		Registered Trades and	
PUBLIC CLEANSING.		Premises	79
Collection and Disposal of		Sanitary Accommodation ...	69
House and Trade Refuse...	65	Sanitary Inspection of the	
Tables	66	Area	70
Street Cleansing	68	Shops Act, 1934	79
		Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. ...	78
		*Water	71

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, COUNCILLOR MRS. TAYLOR AND GENTLEMEN,

The year 1937 has been a year of much progress in a number of respects. Housing action, as usual, has taken up a large part of the Department's activities, and it is pleasing to note that the availability of rehousing sites in Netherton, has made possible the representation of several areas in that Ward and thus the beneficial effects of the Housing Act, 1936, have at last been applied to a district in which action has been long overdue.

The 75 large type houses allocated for the abatement of overcrowding in the large overcrowded families, have been taken up. While this made a certain contribution to the problem in Dudley Wards, the Netherton and Woodside Wards did not benefit. A further overcrowding census was completed during October, 1937. The 1936 census disclosed an overcrowding census figure of 6.2 per cent. of the houses visited. This figure was reduced to 4.8 per cent. in the census of 1937, indicating without doubt, that the measures in connection with slum clearance and allocation of casual vacancies to the relief of overcrowding are having their effect. At the time of writing (July 1938) we are in possession of the knowledge that by the end of 1938, we shall be able to obtain a common subsidy for overcrowding and slum clearance, and this should do much to assist in the problem.

The progress made with the new Sanitary Department Depot has gone steadily onwards and actual building was commenced in August, 1937. It is sufficient for the purpose of this report to say that everything went satisfactorily to schedule, and the

Depot was formally opened in May, 1938. I am pleased to be able to say that its unique possibilities and comprehensive equipment were the subject of much favourable comment.

Towards the end of 1937, resignations were received from certain members of the Staff. In two instances these were from key men, Mr. Holden, Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. Fellows, Assistant Cleansing Superintendent. I should like to place on record my special appreciation of the services these two colleagues have rendered since 1929 and 1930 respectively.

Another special feature of the year was the work entailed in the preparation for the hearing of the Corporation Bill in February, 1938. In spite of the pressure of normal duties, a vast amount of labour was entailed, and although the primary object of the Bill was not achieved, it is gratifying to feel that the stigma which for some years has been attaching to the Health Services, has now, through the medium of the facts given in evidence at the hearing of the Bill, been relegated to the past.

Details of the Department's work are given under the usual four main sections, and in these matters, progress has been maintained. The purely Public Health legislature symbolised by that great Statute, the Public Health Act, 1875, and its following Acts, has now been revised and consolidated, and in its new form, has had its effect on the work of the Department.

I would like to express my genuine thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their continued confidence, and to Dr. Blaker and other colleagues, for their help and co-operation.

To the Staff and Workmen, I am indebted for continued good and reliable service.

I am,

Yours obediently,

S. SKITT,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.*

HOUSING.

OPERATION OF THE HOUSING ACTS, 1925—1936.

Progress in Housing Action since 1930 is detailed in the following pages in tabulated form. The Tables A and B give the result of a census taken in October, 1937, and make interesting reading having regard to the fact that in spite of the need for slum clearance in the Borough and the inability of the Ministry of Health to render much assistance in the way of subsidy for houses built to reduce overcrowding, the percentage figure of 4.8 shows a reduction of approximately 2% in the recorded figure for the first census.

Coinciding with the ability of the Borough Engineer to erect houses in Netherton, commencement of Clearance Area action involving 317 houses has been made, and has produced difficulties peculiar to the district. There is little doubt that the standard of accommodation in Netherton is low, and much work in the Ward still remains to be done.

The demands of Clearance Areas and Individually Unfit houses have again made impossible material progress in connection with the repair sections of the Housing Act.

Reference to the rehousing statistics in Table 4, discloses that the number of families rehoused during 1937—namely 580 is the highest recorded for any year.

A summary of the Housing action position up to 31st December, 1937, under the Housing Acts 1930—1936, is as follows:—

(a) Slum Clearance Areas.

Birmingham Street ...	163 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	Do.
Cross Street (Woodside) ...	70 houses	20 houses remaining to be demolished.
(4 areas) ...		
The Mambles (3 Areas)	104 houses	7 houses remaining.
Buil Ring (2 Areas) ...	30 houses	9 houses remaining.
Paradise ...	35 houses	Order confirmed by Ministry.
Chapel Street ...	32 houses	22 houses remaining.

Kates Hill	313 houses	Order confirmed.
1st Netherton Areas ...	229 houses	Represented to Ministry.
Cawney Hill	70 houses	Do.
2nd Netherton Areas ...	88 houses	Represented to Council.
St. John Street (Kates Hill)	70 houses	Officially Inspected but not represented.
Total	<hr/> 1561 houses. <hr/>	

(b) **Individually Unfit Houses (Repairs, Demolition and Closure Sections).**

Number Demolished	641
Number approved for Demolition	241
Number closed under Undertakings not to re-let	37
Number Closed under Closing Orders	14
Number made fit under Undertakings	38
Number made fit under Sections 17 and 9	467
Total	<hr/> 1438 <hr/>
Total number of Houses Demolished since 1930 ...	1341
Total number of Houses closed since 1930 ...	51
Total number of Houses approved for Demolition but not completely Demolished at 31/12/37	647

TABLE I.

HOUSING ACTS, 1930-36. OPERATION OF SECTIONS 17
& 9. (REPAIRS SECTION).

Preliminary Notices :—				Statutory Notices :—			
Served	...	...	1	Served	...	...	13
*Complied with	...		18	Complied with	...		6
*Work commenced			64	Work commenced			48

ANALYSIS OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION AND TYPE

The number of houses inspected does not justify the inclusion of the usual Analysis Table.

*These figures have reference also to Notices served in
1933, 1934, 1935, 1936.

TABLE 2.
HOUSING ACTS, 1930-36. OPERATION OF SECTIONS 19, 11,
20 and 12.

(Demolition and Closure Sections for Individual Houses).

No. of Houses inspected and recorded—190.	
No. of Closing Orders served	5
No. of Dem. Orders served	191
No. of houses demolished...	204
No. outstanding for demolition	241
No. of houses where Undertakings where accepted:	
A. To make fit	35
B. Not to re-use for human habitation...	17
No. actually made fit	1
No. of Houses Closed (Closing Orders and Undertakings)—24.	

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 Prop- erties.
1 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	1	—	—
2 or 3 B.R. 1 L.R. & Shop (4)	—	—	—	6	—
1 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (1)	20	12	3	2	19
2 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (11)	34	25	22	31	50
3 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (2)	1	—	1	2	1
2 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (3)	—	—	7	19	6
3 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (1)	—	—	—	3	1
3 B.R. & 3 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	—	—	—
4 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	1	—	—
Houses having more than above ... (—)	—	—	—	—	—

Analysis of Conditions Found.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.	Separate ...	...	...	...	25
	Common to 2 houses	...	...	...	77
	" " 3 houses	...	...	...	6
	" " 4 or more houses	...	...	...	—
	Type: Water closet	...	...	...	99
	Other Types	...	...	...	9
WATER SUPPLY.	Separate ...	...	...	...	36
	Common to 2 houses	...	...	...	23
	" " 3 houses	...	...	...	17
	" " 4 or more houses	...	...	...	18
	Well Water	...	...	...	—
WASH-HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.	Separate ...	...	...	...	37
	Common to 2 houses	...	...	...	37
	" " 3 houses	...	...	...	17
	" " 4 or more houses	...	...	...	10
	No provision	...	...	...	1
FOODSTORE.	Satisfactory	...	...	...	1
	Common with coals	...	...	...	18
	Other unsatisfactory	...	...	...	144
	No provision	...	...	...	27
YARDS.	Paved ...	...	...	...	14
	Unpaved...	...	...	...	5
	Part Paved	...	...	...	45
	Separate ...	...	...	...	11
	Common to 2—6 houses	...	...	...	45
	" " 7—12 houses	...	...	...	8
	" " over 12 houses	...	...	...	—
SINKS AND BRICK SILLS.	Scullery:	No. of sinks	...	...	14
	" " "	sills	...	...	3
	Wash-house:	" " sinks (sep.)	...	...	10
		" " " (com.)	...	...	46
		" " sills (sep.)	...	...	8
		" " " (com.)	...	...	16
	No provision	...	...	...	4

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. & 2 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	1	1	—
1 B.R. & 1 L.R. (8)	12	19	13	13	10
2 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (80)	30	28	52	112	25
2 or 3 B.R., 1 L.R. & shop (1)	—	—	1	11	—
3 B.R. & 1 L.R. ... (3)	—	—	2	2	—
2 B.R. & 3 L.R. ... (—)	—	—	—	1	—
2 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (19)	4	2	15	116	10
3 B.R. & 2 L.R. ... (6)	—	—	4	6	1
2 or 3 B.R., 2 L.R. & shop (1)	—	1	—	2	—
3 B.R. & 3 L.R. ... (1)	—	—	—	3	—
4 B.R. & 2 or 3 L.R. ... (4)	—	—	1	5	—
4 B.R., 1 or 2 L.R. ...	—	—	—	—	—
& shop ... (2)	—	—	—	2	—
Premises having more than above ... (—)	—	—	—	3	—

Analysis of conditions found.					
CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.	No Provision	1
	Separate	138
	Common to 2 houses	143
	" " 3 "	11
	" " 4 or more houses	1
	Type : Water Closet	260
	Other Types	33
WATER SUPPLY.	No provision	1
	Separate	216
	Common to 2 houses	50
	" " 3 "	16
	" " 4 or more houses	19
	Well Water	—
WASH HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.	No provision	10
	Separate	212
	Common to 2 houses	59
	" " 3 "	21
	" " 4 or more houses	12
FOODSTORE.	No provision	85
	Satisfactory	9
	Common with Coals	35
	Other unsatisfactory	333
YARDS.	Paved	46
	Unpaved	39
	Part paved	109
	Separate	76
	Common 2—6 houses	111
	" 7—12 "	7
	" over 12 houses	—
SINKS AND BRICK SILLS.	Scullery :	No. of sinks	85
		" " sills	21
	Wash-house :	" " sinks (sep.)	74
		" " sinks (com.)	54
		" " sills (sep.)	25
		" " " (com.)	27
	No provision	47

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 31st December, 1937.

Families Removed : 1929, 34 ; 1930, 350 ; 1931, 150 ; 1932, 155 ; 1933, 300 ; 1934, 85 ; 1935, 266 ; 1936, 435 ; 1937, 580 ; Total : 2,355.

Conditions causing Removal.		Families Re-housed.	
(1)	Caravans ...	...	17
(2)	Corporation—	Having T.B. patient and being	
	(Munition Hutments) overcrowded ...	...	3
	" being overcrowded ...	...	12
	" For other purposes ...	...	87
(3)	Overcrowding only ...	...	526
	" with T.B. in family ...	...	49
(4)	Specials ...	...	62
(5)	Street Widening ...	...	57
(6)	Unfit House only (individual Section 19) ...	...	580
	" with T.B. in family ...	...	3
	" with Overcrowding ...	...	144
(7)	Tuberculosis only ...	...	45
(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 ...	...	82
(14)	Woodside Slum Clearance Areas ...	...	48
(15)	The Mambles Slum Clearance Areas ...	...	99
(16)	Bull Ring Slum Clearance Areas ...	...	33
(17)	Paradise Slum Clearance Area ...	...	33
(18)	Chapel Street, Dudley Slum Clearance Areas...	...	33
Total number of Families removed from Houses in Clearance Areas ...		...	770
Number of Families removed from Houses in Clearance Areas during 1937 ...		...	205

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.

Twelve of these families were rehoused during the year. Three tuberculosis families were in receipt of financial assistance at the end of the year amounting to £29. 5s. 0d., per annum.

The total number of families rehoused, having a tubercular member up to 31st December 1937, was 100.

The number of families in receipt of financial assistance under the 1930—1936 Acts on the 31st December, 1937, was 839, and the average amount of assistance given, *i.e.*, deducted from net rent, was 1/10½d., per week per family.

HOUSING.

Summary as required by the 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)	1132
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	2203
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	653
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1739
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	653
(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	464

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	72
--	--	----

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

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

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	13
-----	--	----

(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	...	...	...	...	41
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	Nil.

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

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	191
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	204

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing orders were made	...	...	...	...	5
(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.

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	611
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	697
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	4505
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	171
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	355
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	2347

The following is a summary of the Return submitted to the Ministry of Health on December 31st, 1937, as to the progressive achievement under the Housing Acts, 1930-36.

Part I. of the Act. Clearance Areas.

No. of unfit dwelling houses demolished	...	...	693
No. of other houses demolished	...	...	7
No. of persons displaced from demolished houses	...	...	3124

Part II. of the Act. Individually Unfit Houses.

No. of houses demolished	...	...	583
No. of buildings closed (Closing Orders)	...	...	14
No. of persons displaced from above	...	...	2502
No. of dwelling-houses made fit—formal action	...	...	118
No. of Voluntary Demolitions	...	...	58
No. of dwelling-houses closed under undertakings	...	...	37
No. of dwelling-houses made fit—informal action	...	...	387

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 1936 Acts, since the War.

Livingroom, Scullery and 3 Bedrooms.			Livingroom, Scullery and 2 Bedrooms.		
RED HILL	...	144	ROSLAND	...	14
BLOWERS GREEN	...	60	BOWLING GREEN...	...	24
NORTHFIELD ROAD	...	60	PRIORY ESTATE	...	587
BURNT TREE	...	24	WOLVERTON ROAD	...	164
WOODSIDE	...	250	WOODSIDE	...	22
BUNNS LANE	...	60			
WHITE NOBS	...	32	TOTAL	...	811
CRADLEY ROAD	...	216			
BREWERY FIELDS	...	16	Livingroom, Scullery and 4 Bedrooms.		
TANFIELD ROAD	...	22	WOODSIDE	...	2
BELPER ROW	...	20	PRIORY ESTATE	...	82
WATSONS GREEN	...	116			
BOWLING GREEN..	...	101	TOTAL	...	84
PRIORY ESTATE	...	1449			
WOLVERTON ROAD	...	114	Parlour, Livingroom, Scullery and 3 Bedrooms.		
ROSLAND	...	12	RED HILL	...	12
TOTAL	...	2696	BLOWERS GREEN	...	44
			NORTHFIELD ROAD	...	14
			BURNT TREE	...	18
			PRIORY ESTATE	...	78
			TOTAL	...	166
			Livingroom Scullery, and 6 Bedrooms.		
Parlour, Livingroom, Scullery and 4 Bedrooms.			PRIORY ESTATE	...	35
RED HILL	...	8	TOTAL	...	35
NORTHFIELD ROAD	...	6			
PRIORY ESTATE	...	68			
TOTAL	...	82			

SUMMARY.

SITE.	Total No. of houses erected to date.
RED HILL	164
BLOWERS GREEN	104
NORTHFIELD ROAD	80
BURNT TREE	42
WOODSIDE	274
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	2299
WOLVERTON ROAD	278
ROSLAND	26
GRAND TOTAL...	3874

**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
1937	—	232
Total	209	1884
Grand Total—2093.		

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year 1937 :—

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b) and (c)				
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	390
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	—
(3) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	232
(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).	...	...	...	348
(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	...	...	...	42

Inhabited houses—1931 Census ... 13,385

New houses erected since 1st January, 1932 :—

By private enterprise	...	...	...	1654
By Corporation	...	...	...	1898
			—	3552
				<hr/> 16,937 <hr/>

No. of houses known to be demolished and vacated since 1st January, 1932 ... 1424

Estimated No of houses in Borough at 31st December, 1937 ...

15,513

TABLE A. Analysis of Overcrowding at 2nd October, 1937, shown in Wards, Corporation houses and unfit houses.

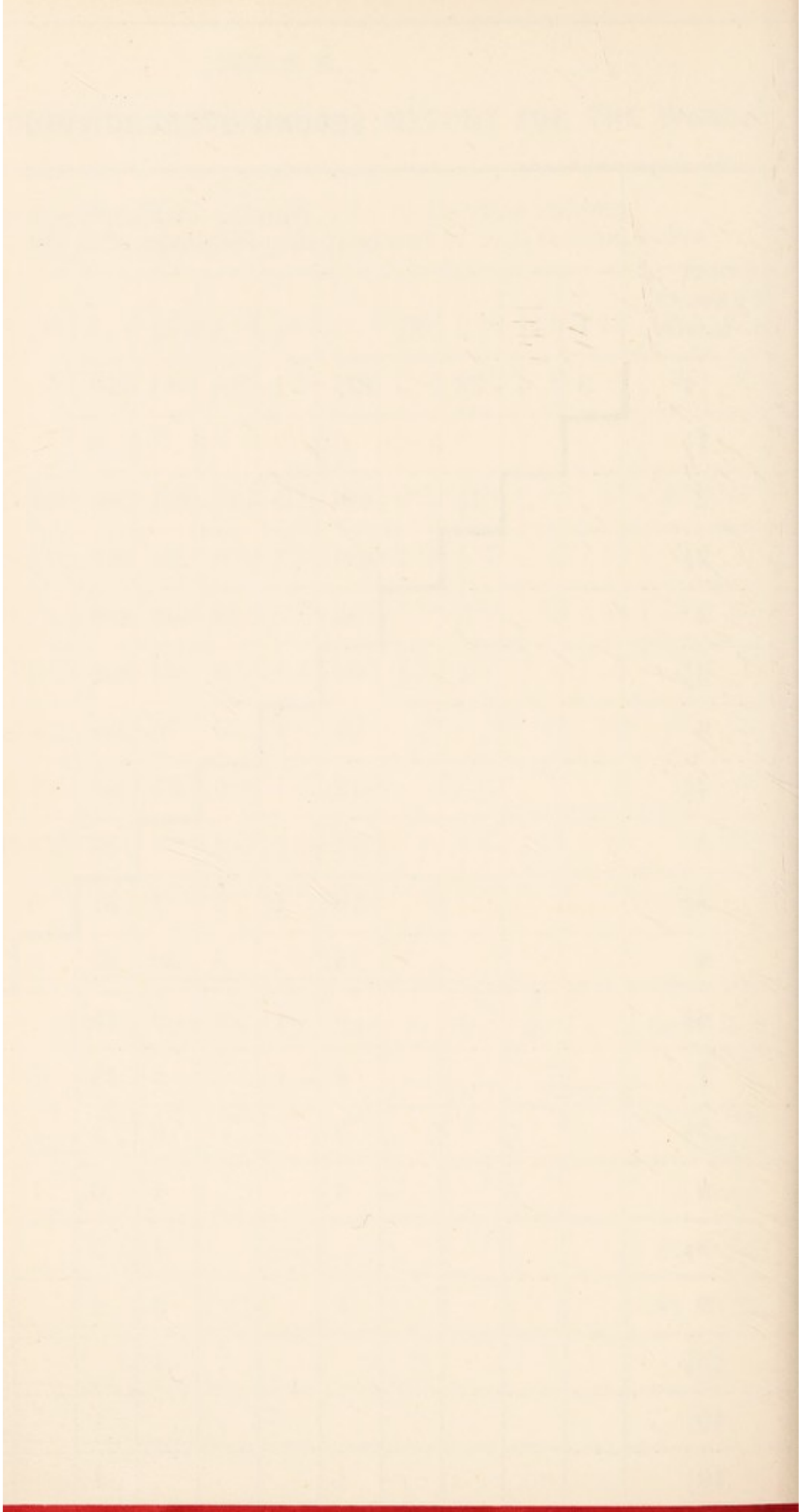
	Number of overcrowded cases revealed by the 1936 Census	Number of overcrowded cases remaining of original list at 2.10.37.	Number of fresh overcrowded cases coming to knowledge of Dept. up to 2.10.37.	Totals.
ST. JAMES'S WARD ...	114	40	17	57
ST. JOHN'S WARD ...	44	28	15	43
CASTLE WARD ...	87	31	20	51
ST. THOMAS'S WARD ...	53	28	15	43
ST. EDMUND'S WARD ...	5	3	1	4
WOODSIDE WARD ...	80	51	17	68
NETHERTON WARD ...	239	170	39	209
Total for all Wards ...	622	351	124	475*
CORPORATION HOUSES ...	149	89	60	149
Total for Borough excluding Unfit Houses ...	771	440	184	624
UNFIT HOUSES in Five Year Programme ...	100	52	—	52
(a) Clearance Areas ...	14	Nil	—	—
(b) Individually Unfit ...				
GRAND TOTALS ...	885	492	184	676

*This figure includes 88 cases included in Clearance Areas represented or about to be represented and 35 cases in houses dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses—a total of 123 cases.

TABLE B.
SECOND OVERCROWDING SURVEY (OCTOBER, 1937).—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	3	4	22	3	125	1	4	45	110	5	24	14	36	96	16	16	14	9	22	6	4	6	5	1		1	—	592	592
1½					6			1	6		2		2	4													—	21	21
2		2	11	9	449	5	17	121	560	25	155	60	207	744	243	225	183	120	129	49	37	26	35	15	3	1	2	3429	3431
2½			4	2	200	2	5	61	240	14	79	26	88	261	159	77	70	30	33	8	14	8	4	6	1		4	1388	1392
3			2		182	3	18	106	499	24	183	78	208	604	302	174	187	128	149	39	33	29	39	21	4	1	2	3011	3013
3½			1	1	50	1	8	44	166	4	77	24	64	159	135	47	44	21	21	3	5	3	5	8	1		52	840	892
4					60	1	9	76	239	16	129	43	114	415	267	127	121	67	85	24	39	16	38	29	5	1	61	1860	1921
4½					12	1	7	19	87	2	88	22	47	89	106	17	29	10	24	7	8	6	9	9	1		20	580	600
5					22	1	4	39	96	14	122	29	76	212	167	64	64	44	48	14	15	9	19	13	3	1	66	1010	1076
5½					16	1	8	7	31	3	61	5	33	69	70	18	16	19	20	3	1	1	7	1	1		63	328	391
6					18		5	20	39	8	57	14	51	101	111	35	21	18	33	2	8	4	16	10	4		90	485	575
6½					6	1	4	6	15		25	3	19	34	55	10	8	8	10	3	2	2	1	4		1	57	160	217
7					4	1		5	18	2	28	4	19	35	63	12	12	19	13	3	2	5	4	9	3	1	62	200	262
7½					3			6	8	1	17	5	4	21	50	4	6	10	4	1	1	2	3	5	1		44	108	152
8					4			1	6	1	12	4	4	22	33	7	11	3	11	1	2	2	6	8	2		54	86	140
8½								1	3		6		1	3	16	4	3	1	1	1	2		6	6	1		30	25	55
9					1			3	2		5		2	6	9	3	3		3	1	1		1	6	1	1	31	17	48
9½								1					1		10	1			1		1		2		1		13	6	19
10									1		3			4	5	2	1	1					2	6			17	8	25
10½									1					1	1					1		1	1	3	1		3	7	10
11					1				1						1		1						1				4	1	5
11½																											—	—	—
12																				1				1		1	1	2	3
12½ to 15																											—	—	—
15½ to 18																											—	—	—
Over 18																											—	—	—
Totals Overcrowded	—	2	7	1	197	6	28	89	125	12	96	13	12	36	42	6	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	676	—	Grand Total 14840
Totals Uncrowded	3	4	33	14	962	12	61	473	2003	107	977	318	964	2844	1777	837	792	507	607	166	175	121	202	163	32	10	—	14164	

Note :—Figures under stepped line indicate Overcrowded Families.



PUBLIC FOOD SUPPLIES.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC FOOD SUPPLIES AND FOOD PREMISES.

The records detailed in the following pages reveal the attention given during the year to the branches of this most important section of the Public Health Services.

While there is a slight decrease in the total of animal examined compared with 1936, the figures indicate that a large amount of time is expended in the demands of this service.

In three instances it was necessary to institute proceedings against milk sellers following adverse report by the Public Analyst and in two cases a conviction and fine were recorded. In the third instance the case was dismissed on technical grounds.

REGISTRATIONS UNDER THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

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

A.—Retailers :—

	Total.
Loose Milk	96
Bottled " only	226

B.—Producers, Dairymen or

Wholesalers	27
--------------------	----

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

	Accredited	Tuberculin Tested	Past
1. No. and type of new Licences	—	—	—
2. Total number and type licensed (all retailers)	10	5	4

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

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

*Cowkeepers	9
Wholesalers	11
Retailers	322

*All Cowkeepers are included as Retailers.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Bacteriological Content A.															Phosphatase Test	Tuberculosis Content B.	
Samples.	No. taken for		Bacteriological Count per c.c.				Methylene Blue Test		Coliform organisms present in				Neg.	Pos.			
	Bact. Count A.	T.B. Count B.	Under 30,000	Under 200,000	Under 500,000	Over 500,000	satisfactory	unsatisfactory	1 c.c.	10th	100th	1000th				Absent in 1 c.c.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Loose Milk ...	35	11	—	—	—	—	16	19	—	4	6	15	7	—	10	1	
Bottled Milk ...	13	6	4	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	1	2	6	—	6	—	
Designated Milks :— Accredited (Grade "A")	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	
Tuberculin Tested (Grade "A.T.T.") ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T.T. Pasteurised ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1 sample passes the phosphatase Test	—	—	
Pasteurised ...	6	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2 samples pass the phosphatase Test	—	—	
Totals ...	59	18	11	—	—	2	27	21	—	5	7	17	21	3 samples pass the phosphatase Test	17	1	

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Total number of samples taken ... 128.

Milk	...	46	Flowers of Sulphur	...	1
Cheese	...	1	Chicken and Ham Paste	...	1
Glycerine	...	1	Cherries	...	2
Aspirin	...	1	Bicarbonate of Soda	...	1
Lard	...	3	Ground Cinnamon	...	2
Pepper	...	1	Suet	...	1
Castor Oil	...	1	Baking Powder	...	2
Chlorate of Potash	...	...	Tea	...	1
tablets	...	2	Butter	...	6
Sage	...	1	Sugar	...	1
Sausage	...	1	Cooking Compound	...	1
Malt Vinegar	...	6	Self Raising Flour	...	1
Seidlitz Powder	...	1	Margarine	...	2
Zinc Oxide Powder	...	1	Borax	...	1
Zinc Ointment	...	1	Dripping	...	2
Boracic Ointment	...	1	Mincemeat	...	1
Glauber Salts	...	1	Olive Oil	...	1
Epsom Salts	...	2	Cocoanut Oil	...	1
Tincture of Iodine	...	3	Cornflour	...	1
Ammoniated Tincture of	...	...	Jam	...	2
Quinine	...	1	Egg Powder	...	1
Black Pudding	...	1	Boracic Powder	...	1
Tomato Sauce	...	1	Tinned Milk	...	2
Rice	...	3	Custard Powder	...	1
Gravy Salt	...	1	Tinned Beans	...	1
Mustard	...	2	Ground Almonds	...	1
Ginger Wine	...	1	Angelica	...	1
Cocoa	...	1	Bread	...	1
Camphor	...	1	Friars Balsam	...	1
Salicylate of Soda	...	1			

Thirteen samples were adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst for the year 1937, viz :—

Sample No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
434.	Milk	Poor quality as regards milk fat.	Letter sent to Vendor.
417.	Milk	Poor quality as regards milk fat.	Letter sent to Vendor.
450.	Vinegar	Not Genuine. Deficient 16% of Acetic Acid.	Letter sent to Vendor.
459.	Milk	Deficient 19% Milk fat.	See sample 464.
464.	Milk	Deficient 9% Milk fat.	"Appeal to Cow" sample taken. Warning letter sent.
484.	Tincture of Iodine	Deficient 3.6% Iodine.	Further sample taken but this was genuine.
492.	Milk	Deficient 51% fat.	Legal proceedings taken.
495.	Milk	5.6% added water.	Taken in course of delivery in connection with the above.
496.	Milk	9% added water.	Legal proceedings taken.
502.	Milk	Deficient 34% fat.	Ditto.
505.	Baking Powder	Deficient 17% available carbon dioxide.	Further sample taken and letter sent.
511.	Ground Cinnamon	12.5% excess Total Ash. 45% excess insoluble Ash.	Further sample taken and letter sent.
524.	Malt Vinegar	90% Artificial Vinegar.	Letter sent.

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

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

The following Animals were notified for slaughter and inspected during the year at Registered and Licensed premises :—

	1935		1936		1937	
	Notified	Inspected	Notified	Inspected	Notified	Inspected
Beasts ...	1207	1193	1657	1614	1783	1731
Sheep ...	4185	4072	5990	5830	6154	5745
Pigs ...	7310	7283	7723	7602	7182	7021
Calves ...	69	66	35	35	17	13
Totals ...	12771	12614	15405	15081	15136	14510

In addition 10 pigs were notified and 10 inspected at premises not Registered or Licensed.

Visits to Slaughter Houses for inspection of Meat and premises 2,094.

The following table is required by the Ministry of Health to be included in the Report :—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	1783	17	6154	7182
Number inspected ...	1731	13	5745	7021
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	2	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	*	*	*	*
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	*	*	*	*
<i>Tuberculosis only</i> Whole carcasses condemned	1	*	*	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	*	*	*	*
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	*	*	*	*

*Existing records do not reveal this information.

Meat and other Foods Condemned.

		Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
Carcases	...	1	2	8	—	11
Lungs...	...	182	8	1037	1	1228
Heads	...	80	—	619	—	699
Hearts	...	3	5	319	—	327
Livers	...	83	43	290	1	417
Forequarters	...	3	2	2	—	7
Kidneys	...	11	—	46	—	57
Forend Pieces	...	—	—	43	—	43
Mesenteries	...	12	—	39	—	51
Tongues	...	20	—	—	—	20
Necks	...	—	—	12	—	12
Spleens	...	5	—	4	—	9
Stomachs	...	5	—	4	—	9
Udders	...	48	—	—	—	48
Sides	...	—	—	1	—	1
Shoulders	...	—	—	4	—	4
Briskets	...	4	—	—	—	4
Intestines	...	4	—	—	—	4
Leafs	...	—	—	2	—	2
Loins ...	...	—	—	2	—	2
Legs ...	...	—	—	2	—	2
Bellies	...	—	—	2	—	2
Omentum	...	1	—	2	—	3
Hip Bones	...	1	—	—	—	1

DISEASES.

	Beasts lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.	Calves lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis ...	5008	—	11157	—	16165
Parasitical Cysts ...	172	40	41	—	253
Congestion ...	104	—	1081	—	1185
Pneumonia ...	214	11	764	17	1006
Distomatosis ...	157	3	1	—	161
Cirrhosis ...	152	47	179	—	378
Pericarditis ...	1	3	108	—	112
Pleurisy ...	93	16	80	—	189
Mammitis ...	81	—	—	—	81
Angiomatosis ...	168	—	—	—	168
Hydro-nephritis ...	—	—	19	—	19
Mastitis ...	501	—	10	—	511
Fatty Degeneration ...	32	20	—	—	52
Actinomycosis ...	376	—	—	—	376
Abscesses ...	297	—	31	—	328
Moribund ...	—	—	60	—	60
Nephritis ...	27	—	2	—	29
Fevered ...	—	20	—	—	20
Bruising ...	46	—	57	—	103
Oedema ...	—	—	194	—	194
Fatty Infiltration ...	—	—	8	—	8
Undulation ...	10	—	—	—	10
Inflammation ...	—	—	33	—	33
Strongylosis ...	—	9	—	—	9
Peritonitis ...	—	—	2	—	2
Septicæmia ...	—	—	336	—	336
Emaciation ...	—	25	—	—	25
Necrosis ...	6	—	—	—	6
Unduration ...	67	—	—	—	67
Melanosis ...	16	—	—	—	16

Total Weight of Meat Condemned—9 tons. 7 cwts. 3 qrs. 3 lbs.

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

Premises.

General Food Premises—Shops and Markets ...	1445
Food preparing premises ...	9
Cold Stores ...	6

Foods Condemned.

Tins of Fruit	...	...	...	...	78	
Tins of Milk	...	...	...	...	75	
Tins of Beef	...	...	...	...	4	
Tins of Sardines	...	...	...	...	7	
Tins of Peas	...	...	...	...	15	
Tin of Crab	...	...	...	...	1	
Tins of Salmon	...	...	...	...	31	
Tin of Syrup	...	...	...	...	1	
Tins of Cream	...	...	...	...	5	
Tins of Chicken and Ham Roll	...	...	...	...	2	
Tins of Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	28	
Partridges	...	...	...	...	1	Box
Cooked Ham	...	...	...	...	1	Tin
Sheep's Brains	...	...	...	...	1	Box
Imported Eggs	...	...	...	...	20	dozen.
Cod Roes	...	...	...	...	1	Box
Pickled Onions	...	...	...	...	10	Bottles
Pickled Red Cabbage	...	...	...	...	25	Bottles
Boxes of Fish	...	...	...	...	2	Boxes
Imported Lambs' Livers...	...	...	...	...	1	Box
Tins of Prawns	...	...	...	...	2	
Rabbits ...	...	...	...	...	20	
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	1	Tin

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

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

Consideration of Cleansing matters during the period under review has been largely bound up with the requirements of the proposed New Depot premises at Lister Road. Factors affecting the efficiency of the Service in particular have been this year:—

1. Purchase of a new Freighter having an interchangeable cesspool emptying tank and refuse collection body.
2. Additional equipment for use in removal of snow.

In all respects the purchases have justified the expenditure and particularly has there been improvement in the method of cesspool and pail closet emptying, with the use of the new container.

During the year, street channel and footpath grassing was transferred to the Department, together with collection of grit after gritting. I cannot at present consider the service entirely satisfactory from the point of view of street sweeping and grassing, but in conjunction with re-organisation, necessitated by the opening of the New Depot, I shall be submitting proposals affecting the whole of the cleansing service.

At the time of writing (July, 1938) the Depot Premises have been opened by R. H. Bernays, Esq., M.P. Although this is a matter more properly left for a future report, I feel that the following press report of Mr. Bernays' speech is worthy of record.

" Their new Sanitary Depot and Cleansing Station, represented a fine civic achievement. They already had a splendid record in sanitation in Dudley, not only in the efficiency of the service, but in its cheapness. He was interested to see that within a comparatively short time, the cost of refuse collection and disposal had been reduced by about 33% and he noticed that the cost of refuse collection and disposal was £535 per 1000 houses as against an average cost of £734 per 1000 houses for County Boroughs. Those figures afforded arresting evidence that greater efficiency could be secured concurrently with a lowering of costs."

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

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION.

Financial Year Ending—	1937.	1936.	1929 *
No. of houses and other premises to which collection service was given ...	14,965	14,730	12,500
Average No. of ashbins cleansed per week ...	15,199	14,918	8,546
Average No. of privymiddens cleansed per week ...	8	9	No data
Average No. of pail closets cleansed per week ...	134	130	No data
Average No. of cesspools cleansed per week ...	13	12	No data
No. of ashpits emptied throughout the year ...	3	4	11,204
Total refuse collected in tons (estimated) excluding night soil	20,661	19,389	20,733

COSTS.

A. GENERAL.

Financial Year Ending :—	1937.	1936.	1929 *
Total net Cost of Collection and Disposal	£8,297	£7,980	£10,329
Capital Cost defrayed out of Revenue with Loan Charges	£1,504	£42	Nil.
Expenditure for all purposes	£9,801	£8,022	£10,329
Income from Trade Refuse and Miscellaneous Sales and Royalties ...	£158	£218	£13
Net expenditure for all purposes	£9,643	£7,804	£10,316
Rateable Value	£258,619	£247,807	£213,618
Product of Penny Rate	£999	£955	£812
Total Rates in £	16/-d.	16/-d.	15/3d.
Net Cost—equivalent Rate in the £ ...	9.653d.	8.171d.	11.6d.
Percentage of above total rates in the £ ...	5.027%	3.149%	6.34%
Total net cost per premises cleansed	10/10d.	10/7d.	16/6d.
Weight (in cwts) per 1,000 population per day (365 days)	18.68	17.65	19.3

B. COLLECTION.

Financial Year Ending :—	1937.	1936.	1929*
Total net cost (exclusive of Income)	£7,893	£6,349	£9,106
Total net cost per ton	7/6½d.	6/6d.	8/9d.
Total net cost per premises cleansed	10/10d.	8/7d.	14/7d.
C. DISPOSAL.			
Total net cost (exclusive of Income)	£1,908	£1,673	£1,223
Total net cost per ton in the Control of Tips	1/10½d.	1/9d.	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 :—	1937	1936
S.D. Freighters engaged in the collection of ashbin trade refuse and Cesspool Emptying	Five Freighters	Four Freighters
No. of miles covered	21,064	19,000
No. of tons collected	19,477	16,169
Average cost per ton	3/9d.	4/-d.
Average cost per mile travelled	3/5d.	3/6d.
Two Morris Commercial Vehicles engaged in various duties		
No. of miles covered	23,473	23,000
No. of tons collected	2,561	4,453
Average cost per mile travelled	11d.	1/3d.

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
31 3 37	D. L.	8,139	1,504	9,643	14,965	10 10

STREET CLEANSING.
COMPARATIVE COSTS.

	FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING :			
	31 3 37	31 3 36	31 3 35	31 3 34
*Revenue Account.				
Net Cost	£3,686	£3,869	£3,625	£5,112
Unit Costs.				
Net Cost per 10,000 sq. yds. Cleansed	10/3d.	11/9d.	—	—
Net Cost per 1,000 of population	£60	£64	£60 2 4	£94
Rate Poundage.				
Net Cost equivalent Rate in the £	3.64d.	4.21d.	3.944d.	6.5d.
Mileage of Streets Cleansed.				
At least once daily	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.1
Three times weekly	7.88	7.88	7.88	2.5
Twice weekly	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5
Once weekly	47.5	44.76	44.1	47.9
Total Mileage Cleansed ...	67.48	64.74	64.08	62.0

*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.

Under this heading it is pleasing to record that the ability to commence Clearance Area action in Netherton has enabled a start to be made in removing a number of properties lying on the banks of the Mouse Sweet Brook which were unsewered, and a number of houses known to be polluting the brook course have also been dealt with by Clearance Area action. At the time of writing (July 1938) a very detailed investigation is proceeding into the causes of pollution in the brook courses of the Netherton District.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Statement of Sanitary Accommodation on the 31st Dec., 1937.

No. of houses and other premises (estimated)	...	15,240
No. of houses and other premises served by W.C.'s		
draining into public sewers	... ..	14,990
No. of houses and other premises served by ashbins		15,196
No. of privies in the Borough	... ..	30
No. of Cesspools in the Borough	... ..	39
No. of Pail Closets in the Borough	... ..	134

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		3
Privies converted to Pails...	... ..	1
Additional Pails provided to other than dwelling-houses	... ..	Nil.
W.C's and Cesspool drainage connected to Public Sewers	... ..	1
No. of dry ashpits abolished	... ..	3
New ashbins Provided (replacements and additional)		352

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. ...	464	1512	1333	1953
Drainage work only ...	192	80	136	51
Closets ...	91	208	217	173
Ashplaces ...	555	588	279	275
Yards, Courts, etc. ...	44	52	101	49
Overcrowding † ...	15	—	46	1
Miscellaneous ...	459	41	92	40

Other Visits.

With respect to Public Cleansing Services ...	40
With respect to Infectious Disease ...	167
Interviews with Owners and Traders (District Inspectors only) ...	583

Notices served.—All purposes.

	<i>Informal.</i>	<i>Statutory.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Notices served ...	883	89*	972
Notices complied with ...	440	74	514
Choked Drains cleansed by Department's Drain Cleanser ...	—	—	129
Choked Water closets cleansed by Department's Drain Cleanser ...	—	—	29

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

†Overcrowding.

The second census, taken in October, 1937, to record the progress made in the abatement of overcrowding has been mentioned earlier in this report, but the following details are submitted relating to the actual working of the census.

Four enumerators visited 13,806 houses to obtain information as to the extent of overcrowding after the appointed day (July 1st, 1937). This census revealed that 676 houses were overcrowded, of which number 149 were Corporation houses. The total number of overcrowded houses recorded during the first census in 1936 was 885, so that the net reduction was 209 cases.

The cost of this second census was £109. 11s. 7d.

WATER.

The standard of the water supplies of the Borough as revealed by Analysis, continues to be maintained at a high level. Two samples were taken.

Three samples of Swimming Bath water were taken for Bacteriological Examination and were reported as satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of Fish Fryers' Licences for renewal in December, 1937	...	...	...	...	17
Number complying with Byelaws and approved for renewal	...	...	...	...	14
Number where specification was issued for works to be carried out before renewal	...	...	...	...	2
Number actually renewed	...	...	...	...	16
Number of applicants for the establishment of the business of a Fish Fryer during the year	...	...	...	...	1
(a) Approved unconditionally	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Number approved subject to carrying out of specification of requirements	...	...	...	...	1
(c) Number disapproved	...	...	...	...	—
Number of specifications issued during the year in addition to the above-mentioned	...	...	...	...	4

OUTWORKERS.

During the year 22 lists of Outworkers have been received from employers containing 118 names and addresses, 83 of which were outside the Borough. These were forwarded to the respective Councils in whose Districts the Outworkers resided.

I also received 5 lists containing 16 names and addresses from other Authorities, making a total of 134 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.

In addition to the Byelaws in force in the Borough, additional national legislation coming into force during the year was as follows :—

Public Health Act, 1936.

Housing Act, 1936.

Although mainly of a consolidating nature these necessitated complete review and revision of existing forms and practice in the Department from both technical and administrative stand-points.

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.
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling Milk to the prejudice of the purchaser.	Convicted and fined.	1 0 0	
Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling Milk to the prejudice of the purchaser.	Convicted and fined. Corporation awarded costs.	10 0	1 0 7
Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling Milk to the prejudice of the purchaser.	Case dismissed and costs awarded against the Corporation.		2 2 0

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Comparison of the Table below with that for the year 1936, again shows an increase in the Service given by the Department in this matter. The number of rats actually caught is less than in 1936, but having regard to the increased number of premises visited and baits laid and taken, the conclusion can be drawn that the number of premises forming harbourage for rats is diminishing following the adoption of rat proofing methods on the advice of the Department. Another feature influencing the statistics dealing with rats is undoubtedly the dispersion of the rat population following the demolition and rebuilding of old business premises. Dudley is experiencing much of this rebuilding and a large number of visits and weekly re-visits, with the laying of baits to catch the unwelcome visitors, can be attributed to this cause.

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.
91	805	18748	14690	82	72

DISINFECTION AND DEFESTATION.

The normal service has continued to be given in the case of infectious disease and HCn fumigation of furniture on removal from unfit houses. Corporation houses found to be bug infested have also been subjected to HCn fumigation where it has been possible to arrange for the vacation of all the houses comprised in the block. This work has been much facilitated by the availability of flats in Hillcrest Road for the temporary rehousing of persons displaced.

Referring to the entirely new provision for dealing with fumigation of furniture mentioned in the Report for 1936, while it was not possible to place this in operation during 1937, at the time of writing (July, 1938) this is in full working action and augurs well for a speeding up of the whole process, a reduction in the cost per house, and a 100 per cent. safety in operation.

Fumigation and Removal Service.

(1)	Number of Council Houses found to be infested	108
(2)	Number of Council Houses disinfested	105
(3)	Number of Other Houses found to be infested	36
(4)	Number of Other Houses disinfested	33
(5)	Number of families rehoused in Council Houses whose furniture has been fumigated (not included in 1 to 4 above)	452
(6)	Number of families removed whose furniture was not fumigated	17
(7)	Number of families removed from Unfit Houses (including those in Nos. 5 and 6 above) ...	469

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

The information required by the Ministry of Health under this heading is as follows, viz :—

		(i) <i>Found to be Infested.</i>	(ii) <i>Disin- fested.</i>
1.	(a) Council Houses ...	108	105
	(b) Other Houses	36	33
2.	Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs :—		
	Council Houses—by HCn. Fumigation and Insecticides.		
	Other Houses—by Insecticides.		
3.	Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses :—		
	(i) Fumigation by HCn. (ii) Airing. (iii) Steam Disinfection. (iv) Airing—return after 48 hours— bedding loaned in meantime.		
4.	Work of disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority.		

5. **Council Houses.**—The Welfare Officer re-visits all houses disinfested and advises the tenants as to the prevention of re-infestation.

Private Houses.—Advice is given by the District Sanitary Inspectors on the same lines.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES DISINFECTION AND PREVENTION.

Notifications of Scarlet Fever were happily well below the totals for the past 4 years but investigations required by Diphtheria cases were comparatively undiminished. Normal methods of prevention by investigation, isolation and disinfection were adopted.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries)	13	4	—
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries)	13	3	—
WORKPLACES (other than Outworkers' premises).	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	26	7	—

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	7	7	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage to Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	4	13	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	2	2	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	21	9	—	—
{ not separate for sexes... ..	1	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>	35	33	—	—

The following defects entered in 1936 have been marked off consequent upon the workshop concerned falling into disuse in 1937 :—

Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	...	1
Defective Sanitary Accommodation	...	1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

With the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke must be coupled that arising from fumes and dust from manufacturing processes. Additional powers to deal with dust and effluvia were given in the Public Health Act, 1936, which came into operation in October, 1937.

Attention to pollution of the atmosphere by smoke has been carried out informally by way of advice where offence has been noted, and in most cases where trade difficulties have not been encountered, immediate improvement has resulted.

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

There are 3 registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough including one owned by the Corporation and let to a tenant. This is a reduction by one compared with last year, owing to one house being purchased and demolished by the Corporation.

The standard of the two privately operated Lodging Houses leaves much to be desired, but prior to the Public Health Act, 1936, very little of a comprehensive improvement could be effected in registered common lodging houses. Additional powers in relation to the licensing of the keepers of Common Lodging Houses in respect of their premises embodied in the Public Health Act, 1936, have enabled representations to be made to each of the persons which involve refusal to license, and it is anticipated that these old buildings will cease to be used as such in the near future.

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

I am of opinion that the whole question of provision of this nature should be considered in the light of the Housing of the working classes, and in addition to the building of houses for separate families, should embrace proposals for a large Working Men's Hostel and House-let-in-Lodgings under Corporation ownership to cater for this floating population under conditions admitting of more effective control and administration.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The district remains singularly free from visitations of this description and apart from a very few instances where permission was given, there are no tents, vans and sheds.

ENTERTAINMENT PLACES AND LICENSED HOUSES.

Co-operation continues between the Clerk to the Licensing Justices and the Borough Engineer in securing joint consideration of plans as they affect living and sanitary accommodation at Licensed Houses and while there is still much to be done at the older premises, there is a definite trend for the better in the discontinuance of these, and the construction of premises more in keeping with present day requirements. In 31 instances improvements have been effected in the sanitary arrangements of Licensed Premises in the Borough.

Entertainment houses in Dudley generally present a good standard in respect of sanitary arrangements, cleanliness and ventilation. One additional entertainment feature opened during the year was the Zoo in the Castle Grounds, and the various matters calling for attention from the Department have been kept under supervision, with, I am pleased to add, the whole-hearted co-operation of the management.

REGISTERED TRADES AND PREMISES.

Progress towards a completed position in regard to these has been maintained and is recorded in tabular form below :—

	1932	1937
Trades and Premises in order and Registered	157	388
Trades and Premises accepted as recorded in Registers but not approved as in order since 1929 approx.	291	201
Trades and Premises that have been struck off Registers through discontinuance, removal, etc.	92	201
Trades and Premises concerning which consideration had been deferred ...	3	—

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The provisions of the above Act respecting Sanitary and Washing accommodation, facilities for meals, ventilation and lighting are administered by the Department and progress has in the main been in respect of new premises in which there has, been close co-operation between the Department and the Borough Engineer's Department.

The older premises have received attention but progress is of necessity slow because of the rapidly changing nature of the Town Centre, particularly where new premises are springing up or schemes for alterations are pending. In 20 instances improvements in existing conditions have been effected.

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.

No further applications were received during the year for names to be entered on the poisons list.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE GRADING AND MARKING ACT.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

Attention to the requirements of the above has continued as a matter of routine during the year.

There have been no prosecutions but it was found necessary to give warnings by letter in 2 cases.

Six samples were taken under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AS TO

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

INDEX.

	Page		Page
Ante and Post-Natal Clinics...	83	Medical Aid	86
Baby Day	94	Midwives	83
Dental Treatment	92	Midwives Act, 1936...	84
Doctors' Fees	86	Milk (Mothers and Children)	
Ear, Nose and Throat	93	Order, 1919	91
Infectious Disease	91	Orthopædic	91
Ladies' Voluntary Committee...	94	Report of Health Visitors ...	95
Maternal Deaths	88	Still-births	88
Maternity Homes	87	Toddlers	90

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This year has again shown a great 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	21,135
Ante-Natal, Post-Natal and Others	1,829
Dental (Mothers and Toddlers)	844
Orthopædic	192
Massage	79
Ultra Violet Ray Therapy	1,587
Total	25,666

Nine Baby Clinics are held each week :—

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

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

Two at the Public Library, Holly Hall, on Monday and Friday afternoons.

Two at the Priory School on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

The New Clinic at the Priory will be opened very shortly. This will greatly facilitate the work, which has been hampered by inadequate accommodation.

All three Medical Officers were engaged in this work, 3 clinics being taken by myself, 2 by Dr. Wallace, and 3 by Dr. Taylor.

Dr. Wallace resigned in September on receiving an appointment as Medical Officer of Health for Weymouth. Dr. G. D. Wight has been appointed in his place.

The Infant Clinics are all very well attended, as will be seen by the increasing number of attendances on previous years.

ANTE AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Attendances at the ante-natal clinics continue to increase.

Sessions are held at "The Firs," every Wednesday morning, and on alternate Thursday mornings at Netherton and the Priory. At the beginning of next year a Clinic will be held every week at the Priory on Thursday mornings—the Netherton Clinic will be held on alternate Monday mornings.

The following is the report of Dr. Wight who took over the work from Dr. Wallace at the beginning of September.

"I have the honour to submit a report of the work carried out at the ante-natal clinics during 1937.

The attendances were as follows:—

		<i>The Firs.</i>	<i>Priory</i>	<i>Netherton</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients reporting for					
the first time	...	269	180	91	540
Subsequent visits	...	737	316	236	1289
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	1006	496	327	1829
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Grand Total of ante-natal attendances—1,829.

The total number of ante-natal patients was 540, which gives a percentage of 58.3 of all births notified by Dudley midwives during the year.

Subsequent to each visit of the patient a written report is sent to the midwife concerned. Any abnormality can thus be brought to the notice of the midwife who is advised to call in a medical practitioner when the condition is one which cannot properly be dealt with at the Clinic.

The Post-Natal figures are disappointing—7 patients reporting for examination and making in all 9 attendances."

MIDWIVES.

Ten trained midwives, holding the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, were in practice in the Borough.

During the year 1183 births were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Included in this figure are 50 still-births. Of the total births, 926 were notified by the Dudley midwives, and the remainder, *i.e.*, 257 either by doctor, local registrar or midwife resident outside the Borough. In the latter figure are in-

cluded 169 births taking place in one or other of the institutions outside the Borough—in particular the Rosemary Ednam Maternity Home.

The practice of sending a throat swab from each Dudley midwife once a month to the Guest Hospital Bacteriological Laboratory was continued during the year, in order to ascertain whether or not the midwife might be a carrier of the hæmolytic streptococcus (the puerperal sepsis germ).

On November 1st, the Midwives Act, 1936, came into operation in the Borough. The aim of the Act was to provide every Local Authority with a Municipal Midwifery Service, and at the same time it made illegal the practice of unqualified women attending a confinement, thus bringing to an end a dangerous practice which was in existence throughout the Country.

Dudley's Scheme under the Act provides for the appointment of eleven midwives (allowing an average of 80-90 cases per annum for each midwife). The Council appointed nine of the ten midwives already practising in the Borough—Midwife Wootton was retired on account of her age, and compensation paid to her in accordance with the terms of the Act. One other midwife has been appointed, and commenced her duties in December, and the remaining midwife will be appointed early in the New Year, thus providing the full quota.

A patient is allowed to choose her own midwife whenever practicable—for many reasons this cannot, of course, be guaranteed.

In order to provide a continuous midwifery service the Borough has been divided into five areas, with two midwives residing in each. The remaining midwife will be used to relieve wherever necessary.

Early in December, 1937, Miss M. Evans was appointed as Supervisor of Midwives and Corporation Nurses—the approval of the Ministry was obtained for this appointment.

The administration of the midwifery service is carried out by her, under the control of the Medical Officer of Health.

The scale of charges made for the services of a Municipal Midwife are as follows:—

Full-term confinement, or miscarriage	...	£2	2	0
Abortion	... ..	£1	1	0

Patients residing outside the Borough are not precluded from booking the services of a Dudley midwife, but an additional booking fee of £1. 1s. 0d., is charged in this case.

Where the family net income of a patient falls below a certain minimum the full or part fee may be allowed according to a scale approved by the Council.

A Summary of the complete scheme is as follows :—

1. That 11 qualified midwives be employed by the Dudley Corporation—allowing for 80—90 confinements per annum for each midwife.
2. That the commencing salary shall be at the rate of £200 per annum rising by annual increments of £6. 10s. 0d., to a maximum of £226 per annum. That a travelling allowance of £10 per annum be allowed in addition and uniform provided. That where the Council thinks fit the commencing salary may be reduced below £200 or increased to any figure up to £226 per annum.
3. That Midwife Wootton be retired on account of her age (69 years) and compensated in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
4. That in order to complete the number required, two additional midwives, who must be State Registered Nurses, be appointed.
5. That the midwives at present in practice who are to be employed by the Corporation be allowed to continue to reside in the districts in which they are resident at the present time.
6. That free choice of midwives by the patient continue to be permitted so far as possible.
7. That the equipment of each midwife be brought up to present standard of efficiency in the matter of obstetric bags, sterilized outfits, etc.
8. That arrangements be made as and when necessary for Post-Certificate courses—the expenses being met by the Corporation.
9. That action be taken against any unqualified person attending a woman in her confinement.
10. That a scale of fees to be paid to the Corporation for the services of a midwife be issued, such scale to be based on family income, and the amount (if any) received in respect of Maternity Benefit.

DOCTORS' FEES.

During the year £315. 1s. 0d., was paid in fees to Practitioners for Medical Aid rendered at confinements.

In 1936, £362. 2s. 6d., was paid.

The amount recovered from patients was £99. 1s. 9d.. Last year this figure was £84. 0s. 9d.

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, if any, of the fee 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 £10. 11s. 6d.

In 1936 this amount was £48. 17s. 0d.

MEDICAL AID.

Medical Aid was sought by midwives in 263 cases. This gives a percentage of 28.4 of those cases (926) attended in their homes by Dudley midwives.

Table I.

The 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	...	9
Torn Perineum	... ..	74
Delayed Labour	... ..	48
Inertia	... ..	11
Abortion	... ..	15
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	... ..	14
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	... ..	5
Adherent placenta	... ..	5
Rise of Temperature	... ..	6
Extended breech	... ..	4
Malpresentations	... ..	11
Other conditions	... ..	27
	Total	229

ON ACCOUNT OF INFANT :

Feebleness	...	...	...	15
Prematurity	...	...	...	9
Still-born	...	...	...	7
Discharging eyes	...	...	...	3
			Total	<u>34</u>

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 B.	154	38
Midwife C.	47	7
Midwife D.	107	40
Midwife G.	9	8
Midwife H.	127	41
Midwife J.	109	7
Midwife M.	86	18
Midwife N.	143	46
Midwife R.	125	32
Midwife W.	19	3
Outside Midwives	59	23
	<u>985</u>	<u>263</u>

MATERNITY HOMES.

There was one small Maternity Home registered in the Borough. The person in charge is not a qualified midwife, and therefore, with the advent of the Midwives Act, 1936, the registration was cancelled.

The agreement with the Staffordshire County Council was continued during the year for the reservation in the Rosemary Ednam home of four beds. These are controlled by the Maternity and Child Welfare and Public Assistance Committees. During the year 24 patients were admitted to the Rosemary Ednam Home, of which the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee was responsible for 19 and the Public Assistance Committee for 5.

In all, 169 cases from Dudley were confined in Nursing Homes and Hospitals. The majority of these confinements took place in the Rosemary Ednam Home as private cases.

STILL-BIRTHS.

There was an increase in the number of still-births during the year, viz :—50 compared with 40 in the previous year.

Reported by :—

Medical Practitioner	...	...	8
Midwife	...	...	42
			— 50

Of this number, 11 were Inward Transfers. An analysis of the figures gives the following particulars :—

Males	...	...	32
Females	...	...	18
			— 50
Legitimate	...	...	49
Illegitimate	...	...	1
			— 50
Full-time Pregnancy	...	...	34
Premature	...	...	16
			— 50
Primipara	...	...	18
*Multipara...	...	...	32
			— 50

Presentation :—

Vertex	...	...	30
Breech and footling	...	...	13
Placenta prævia	...	...	2
Not stated	...	...	5
			— 50

*Of this number 3 were multiparæ of 10, 12 and 14 pregnancies respectively.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

During the year 5 women died as a result of childbirth, but on investigation only 3 were definitely classed as maternal deaths. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 2.49 per 1,000 total live and still births.

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 3.11 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Brief notes on each of the five cases are given below :—

1. Mrs. A. Age 35. 1st pregnancy. Attended own doctor for three weeks prior to delivery on account of bronchitis. Was attended at confinement by handywoman and subsequently developed acute lobar pneumonia from which she died a week later.
2. Mrs. B. Age 27. 1st pregnancy. Attended ante-natal clinic and had booked midwife for confinement. Doctor summoned during labour on account of uterine inertia. Delivered later with difficulty of a stillborn child. Subsequently developed rise of temperature with signs of septic infection of womb. Consultant called and patient was removed to hospital where she died.

Cause of death. (1) Puerperal septicæmia (2) Retained placenta.

3. Mrs. C. Age 43. 14th pregnancy. Prior to confinement had been attended by own doctor for pyelitis but had refused hospital treatment. Labour was easy but child was stillborn. An hour after labour patient collapsed and died.

Cause of death. (1) Post-partum shock (2) pyelitis.

4. Mrs. D. Age 31. 1st pregnancy. Ante-natal care by midwife. Doctor called in on account of delayed labour but attempts at delivery failed and patient was admitted to hospital where she was delivered of a still-born child. Later pyrexia developed with signs of septic infection of the womb and peritoneum necessitating an abdominal operation. Patient rallied after this but subsequently her condition gradually deteriorated and she died soon after.

Cause of death. (1) Septic peritonitis (2) Puerperal sepsis (3) Pyæmic abscesses of lungs.

5. Miss E. 2nd pregnancy. Pregnancy was concealed and patient received no ante-natal care. No one was present at the birth and a midwife, later summoned by the police, found the patient to be dead. There was evidence of considerable hæmorrhage having occurred. The coroner returned a verdict of death from natural causes. Post mortem examination showed fatty heart, and placenta prævia.

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

Professor Sir Beckwith Whitehouse continued as Obstetric Consultant during the year with 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. Sir 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 recovered either in whole or part from the patient according to circumstances. In necessitous cases the Council pay the whole cost.

THE TODDLER.

Mothers are encouraged to bring their babies to the Clinic after they have passed their first birthday. Numerous defects are thus found and corrected, which otherwise would not be discovered until the child's first school medical examination. The numbers attending do not yet warrant holding special sessions for the examination of toddlers. At present they are dealt with at the ordinary baby sessions.

During the year 584 toddlers' examinations were made.

4,643 attendances were made at the clinics by children between the ages of 1 and 5.

39 children between the ages of 1 and 5 died during the year.

The following two tables show (a) the age group and (b) the cause of death for the past 2 years.

(a) AGE GROUP.

				1936	1937.
1 to 2 years	...	...	...	9	18
2 to 5 years	...	...	...	17	21
				<hr/> 26	<hr/> 39

(b) CAUSE OF DEATH.

Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	4	2
Measles ...	...	...	...	1	8
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	—
Influenza and Bronchitis	...	...	...	—	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	13	15
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	—	1
Cancer ...	...	...	...	—	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	—	1
Other causes	...	...	...	4	8
				<hr/> 26	<hr/> 39

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 one pound tin of dried milk is made. Each application form is carefully checked and the family income confirmed by writing to employers.

During the year 3,029 packets of dried milk were issued free at the four clinics.

The total cost of this was £192. 5s. 8d., as compared with 3,720 packets at a cost of £273. 3s. 2d., in 1936. There has been a steady decrease in these issues during the last few years indicating an improved condition of employment.

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	...	...	...	4
Rickets	...	...	...	12
Congenital Defects			...	5
Foot Defects		...	...	16
Others	...	...	...	5
				<hr/> 42

TOTAL ATTENDANCES	196
-------------------	-----	-----	-----

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER. There was a large decrease in the incidence of this disease in children under 5 years of age. Only 8 cases being notified as compared with 21 in the previous year.

Two cases were removed to hospital.

DIPHTHERIA. There was a slight decrease in the number of notified cases of diphtheria during the year in children under 5 years of age, viz :—22, as compared with 25 in the previous year. All the patients were removed to hospital and there were 2 deaths.

It is hoped to introduce immunization against diphtheria early in the new year. Full particulars are given in the School Medical section of the Report.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH. There were eight deaths from measles and two from whooping cough during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS. One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified to me in a child under 5 years of age.

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

Tubercular glands	...	...	...	2
" knee	...	...	...	1
" lungs	...	...	...	1
" lungs and spine			...	1
" lungs and abdomen			...	1
Total				6

DENTAL TREATMENT.

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

" It gives me pleasure to report that there were 857 attendances, as shown in the appended analytical statement, during 1937. This compares favourably with last year, and is a substantial increase on previous years. Although there has been a decrease in the number of baby and ante-natal cases, it is gratifying to note that the number of mothers attending has considerably increased.

We are finding in the routine examinations that the children entering school at the age of five have exceedingly bad teeth. It is regrettable that this neglect should occur as treatment for babies under five years of age is always obtainable at the clinic. It is apparent that the mothers think the temporary teeth take care of themselves; actually they require as much care and attention as the permanent dentition.

With regard to the adults, I am pleased to say I have had the opportunity this year of saving a number of teeth which would have been extracted if the mouth had been neglected even a few months longer. These cases were sent to me before the damage had become too extensive and I was able to scale the teeth, treat the gums and so prevent the extraction of perfectly sound teeth.

I desire to draw attention to the fact that there were a great many other cases which required similar treatment but owing to their tardiness in attending the clinic the teeth were loose before they came under my care and no prophylactic treatment was possible. These mothers would be saved needless pain and trouble if they would attend the clinic for examination and advice in the early stages.

			<i>Total attendances</i>	
Mothers 1st appointments ...	...	...	251	
" 2nd "	...	...	229	
Ante-Natal Cases				
" 1st "	...	...	47	
" 2nd "	...	...	24	
Babies 1st "	...	...	229	
" 2nd "	...	...	64	
Mental Defectives ...	...	...	13	
Grand Total ...			857	

Number of attendances at each clinic :—

		<i>Dudley Netherton Holly Hall Total</i>			
Permanent fillings	...	24	1	3	28
Temporary fillings	...	7	1	1	9
Permanent extractions	...	610	69	1	680
Temporary extractions	...	201	73	—	274
Gas	...	553	98	—	651
Other permanent operations	...	23	2	5	30
Other temporary operations	...	51	2	22	79
Number of attendances	...	697	125	35	857

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

There have been 28 operations carried out by Mr. Hallchurch in this department.

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

Early and careful treatment of discharging ears is most important. The children are usually referred to us early from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, and with good treatment by the mothers at home, or where this is not satisfactory, daily dressings by the Nurses at the Clinic, the results are very good.

The cases, which have required operation for removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, have, on the whole, shown marked benefit.

LADIES' VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE.

President: The Mayoress—Mrs. Young.

I am sorry that the ladies have not taken the active interest that it deserves. Several of the older members have ceased to attend, and it seems rather a difficulty to get new ones to take their place, although it only involves attendance once a fortnight as a rule.

The work can be made very interesting, but it does want regular attendance. Some of the Clinics are most faithfully attended by regular workers, and very great credit is due to them.

Our best thanks are due to Mrs. Hulme, the Secretary for the work she does.

BABY DAY.

This was held on June 23rd this year, the weather once again being favourable.

Entertainment was provided by Professor Marelle who, proved a great success with his "Punch and Judy" show, as well as his conjuring and ventriloquism.

Through the courtesy of the Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire Power Co., the mothers and children were entertained with a continuous relay of gramophone records through loud speakers.

Tea was provided for the exceptional number of mothers and toddlers, as well as the large number of guests that were invited.

The function is organised by the Ladies' Voluntary Committee.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The Health Visitors have worked very well during the year as is evident from the increasing number of attendances at clinics, and the number of home visits, etc., as shown in the table on page 95.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION

(Children and Young Persons Act, 1932).

The four Health Visitors carry out the necessary supervision in this direction, and reports are made to me each week of any visits made. A report is made to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee whenever necessary.

REPORT OF HEALTH VISITORS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

	NURSE EVANS.	NURSE BLACK.	NURSE JOHNSON.	NURSE CAMPBELL.
Visits of Health Visitors :				
First visits to babies ...	320	230	304	250
Re-visits	2046	1313	1380	1246
Visits to 1—5 children ...	5404	3855	4707	5481
Ante-Natal visits	158	56	103	89
Re-visits	103	73	125	164
Visits to Still-births ...	8	10	9	12
Visits to Midwives	38	81	18	16
Visits to Ophthalmia Neon.	—	1	—	—
Re-visits	—	4	—	—
Visits to Tuberculosis pat's.	17	21	12	10
Re-visits	82	119	360	323
Visits to whooping cough "	102	32	12	10
Re-visits	27	—	29	—
General advice	327	664	1587	1034
House inspections	178	12	32	—
Common yards visits ...	3	5	4	—
Visits to Blind Persons ...	41	123	69	68
Special visits	173	135	360	192
	9027	6734	9131	8885
Attendances at Clinics :				
New cases under 1 year ...	248	210	236	172
New cases over 1 year ...	50	38	34	6
	298	248	270	178
Total attendances :				
Under 1 year	5502	3808	3878	3304
Over 1 year	1077	1808	1316	442
	6579	5616	5194	3746
Ante-Natal Clinics :				
New cases	115	87	136	188
Old cases	340	203	369	381
	455	290	505	569
Post-Natal :				
New cases	2	1	3	1
Old cases	2	—	—	—
	4	1	3	1

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND

TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

INDEX.

	Page		Page
Astley Burf Camp ...	112	Open-Air Education ...	111
Blind, Deaf, Mentally Defective and Epileptic Children	112	Orthopædic ...	110
Cleanliness ...	100	Physical Training ...	115
Dental Defects and Treatment	105	Provision of Meals ...	115
Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases	108	Provision of Milk ...	115
Eye Diseases ...	105	School Medical Service Cost...	118
Health Education ...	117	School Nurses' Report ...	101
Hopfields ...	118	Secondary Education ...	116
Infectious Diseases ...	102	Skin Diseases ...	105
Malnutrition ...	99	Staff ...	98
Medical Inspection ...	98	Swimming ...	115
Medical Treatment ...	104	Statistical Tables ...	120
N.S.P.C.C. Co-operation ...	116	Tuberculosis ...	103

THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1937

During the year the Education Committee and the town of Dudley sustained a very sad loss in the death of the Director of Education, the late Mr. James Whaley. His sudden and untimely passing was a severe shock to everyone, and his death was acutely felt by all of us.

Mr. Whaley was a friend of mine and that friendship was considerably enhanced by the interest he took in my share of the work of the Education Committee in Dudley.

I hope I am not exceeding the bounds of modesty when I say that the standard of the School Medical Service in Dudley is high and equal to most towns in the country that have the distinction of occupying a high position of efficiency, but let me hasten to say at once that I am prepared to share in equal measure the credit of that achievement with my late friend Mr. Whaley. He was always sympathetic, willing and anxious to help in all my efforts which would tend towards improvement.

I shall miss his councils very much, and his association with my work and his friendship will always be a pleasant and lasting memory.

Most unfortunate and sad too, was the death of Mr. Bentley, which occurred within two months of the death of Mr. Whaley. The loss of the two senior officials of the Education Department within two months of each other was indeed a great calamity.

We welcome Dr. Scotland who has succeeded Mr. Whaley as an integral part of the School Medical Service, and I do not think there is any doubt that he will give all the help he can in maintaining the efficiency of the work as it affects the health of the school child.

THE STAFF.

There has been no change in the staff of the School Medical Service. Perhaps it might be noted that the Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Wight) who is also Deputy School Medical Officer, does one Routine Medical Inspection and one Minor Ailments Clinic per week—and, of course, any other occasional work.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

The routine medical inspections were carried out by Dr. Taylor, the Assistant School Medical Officer, as in other years—*i.e.*, on an average 4 times a week. In all 3,163 children, boys and girls, were inspected and they are classified as follows:—

			1936	1937
Entrants	...	...	1259	1094
Second age group	...	...	922	881
Third age group	...	...	924	1188
			<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	...	3105	3163
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Amongst the 3163 children examined 1031 defects were found, equal to a percentage of 32.6. Of this number, 821 needed some form of treatment and 210 were kept under observation.

There were 3990 children examined as "Specials." These were made up as follows:—

Examined at School	...	...	98
" at Clinics	...	...	2400
" for swimming classes	...	...	1069
" for free meals, etc.	...	...	423
			<hr/>
	Total	...	3990
			<hr/>

It should be noted that a Routine Inspection is one that is Statutory, *i.e.*, the Education Act requires that every child should be medically examined when it first enters school (Entrants) again when it attains the age of 8 years (Intermediates) (2nd age group), and finally, before leaving school at 12 years (leavers) (3rd age group).

A "Special" on the other hand may be examined medically at any time at the request of the teacher or parent or attendance officer.

Total attendances made by the "Specials" were 9408.

The Defects found at these medical examinations are tabulated (Table No. IIa) at the end of this volume—"Routines" and "Specials" separately.

Most of these defects are very slight—definitely "minor ailments"—and are treated at the Clinic. The more serious defects or anything out of the ordinary are referred either to the private doctor or are sent to the Hospital. Some cases are sent to the Dudley Dispensary for treatment.

The following are the more common defects noted :—

				Routine.	Special
Skin Diseases ...	...	...	...	54	715
Eye Diseases ...	...	...	...	37	156
Defective Vision and Squint	...	...	...	197	106
Ear Diseases ...	...	...	...	36	57
Nose and Throat Diseases	...	...	...	313	121
Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	57	11
Lungs ...	...	...	...	71	67
Other defects and Diseases	...	...	...	159	9911

All serious defects (including defective vision and squint) associated with the eye, ear, nose and throat, or orthopaedic conditions are referred to our special clinics for such complaints held at "The Firs."

MALNUTRITION.

Table II B shows the classification of cases of Malnutrition found at the Routine examinations. The Summary of this table is :—

		1936	1937
Excellent ...	...	580 or 18%	239 or 7.5 %
Normal ...	...	1900 or 61.1%	2708 or 85.6%
Slightly sub-normal		524 or 16.9%	216 or 6.9 %
Bad ...	...	101 or 3.2%	—
		<hr/> 3105 100 % <hr/>	<hr/> 3163 100% <hr/>

Thus it will be seen from the table that 85.6 per cent. of the children examined were found to have "normal" nutrition, 7.5 were "excellent" and only 6.8 were "slightly subnormal." There were no cases of "bad" malnutrition.

The habit of drinking Milk at School and the provision of Free Meals must considerably help towards the attainment of this good result. Perhaps better housing conditions have helped and perhaps also it is an indication of less unemployment.

CLEANLINESS.

The accompanying table shows the results of Inspections made by the School Nurses at the Schools for conditions of personal cleanliness.

The nurses made altogether 75,116 inspections, visiting each School in the Borough on an average of 9.7 times during the year. There were 778 **individual** children found verminous, some mildly and other severely. All these children are followed up regularly and reported. It is a fact that many of them are over and over again found to be dirty—no sooner are their heads made clean than at the next visit of the nurse they are as bad as ever. I have had on many occasions to report the cases to the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. It was found necessary to exclude 46 children from School on account of their dirty condition.

SCHOOL NURSES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1937.

	Number of children examined.	Number of children found to be unclean.		Number of children found with skin disease.	Number of visits paid to Schools.	Number of attendances at Clinics.	Number of attendances at Eye Clinics.	Number of Visits paid to Homes.
JANUARY	6808	+	++	3	54	101	1	20
FEBRUARY	4097	89	40	6	54	88	5	22
MARCH	6464	83	88	5	55	83	6	54
APRIL	7826	107	31	3	70	95	—	15
MAY	5957	176	34	3	52	66	1	25
JUNE	7915	175	43	5	83	106	3	39
JULY	9486	293	38	2	94	115	4	22
AUGUST	6995	178	23	1	68	79	1	24
SEPTEMBER	456	5	6	1	2	8	—	5
OCTOBER	10361	336	81	4	105	134	4	28
NOVEMBER	7010	119	28	5	81	92	8	18
DECEMBER	6871	85	24	—	73	102	2	22
TOTAL	80146	1697	488	38	791	1068	35	294

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria have both been prevalent, though not in epidemic form.

Scarlet Fever. There were 46 cases of Scarlet Fever of school age, notified to me during the year—this is 29 less than in the previous year. Hospital treatment was given to 18 of these patients on account of unsatisfactory home conditions. One child died in Hospital. All children suffering from Scarlet Fever, and their contacts in the home, are excluded from School until they are pronounced free from infection.

Diphtheria. This disease was fairly prevalent all through the year with greater exacerbations at times. But this was not peculiar to Dudley, all the surrounding areas were also badly affected. At times this led to the Hospitals being filled to capacity so that several cases (other than school children) had to be nursed at home for want of accommodation. Curiously enough there were 61 children of School age notified to me in 1937—the same number as in 1936. All the cases were removed to Hospital. The mortality rate of these cases was rather high—13 having died in Hospital. In 1936 there were 5 deaths. It is rather sad to think that but for the want of more timely medical aid, several of these children need not have died. Parents leave their sick children too long, in the hopes that each day they will be better, before they send for the doctor. With diphtheria neglect for even one day may lead to a fatal issue, as the system soon becomes saturated with the poisons of the disease.

Every year I write in the same strain in my Annual Report that no sore throat in a child should be neglected. Perhaps in the majority of them nothing serious happens, but every now and again the sore throat is due to Diphtheria, and the sooner the child receives the anti-toxin for treatment, the better will be the chances of recovery. Diphtheria can be prevented to a considerable extent.

During the latter part of the year (1937) the case for Immunisation against Diphtheria was again put up to the Committee and after one or two discussions by a joint Committee consisting of the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees, it was agreed to, and sanctioned by the Council at their meeting in December. Preparations were immediately taken in hand by Dr. Taylor who has since then been steadily going ahead with the work. The ground was first prepared by sending a circular letter to the teachers and informative leaflets to the parents. Parents were then asked to give their consent for inoculation in writing.

Children up to 8 years of age receive 2 injections of Alum Precipitated Toxoid, .1 c.c. and .5 c.c. at an interval of 14 days and those over 8 years have 3 weekly injections of 1 c.c. of Toxoid-Antitoxin Floccules. As this work was started at the commencement of the current year a further report with details will be made in the next Annual Report.

In the meantime, up to the time of going to print, 4,020 children have been completed. I should advise with all earnestness every parent to have their children immunised against Diphtheria. It is useless to say that it will positively prevent an attack of Diphtheria, but experience is overwhelming that very few children who have been immunised contract Diphtheria and then usually the attack is mild and very seldom results in loss of life. Complete immunity takes about 3 months to develop after the injections.

The total number of cases of Diphtheria of all ages notified to me during the year was 98. In the year 1936 there were 104.

The question of Infectious Diseases is more fully discussed elsewhere in this Report.

Tuberculosis. This disease affects all ages of the community from infancy to old age. Amongst children of school age 6 new cases were notified to me during the year—they were all girls and their ages varied from 7—13 years.

Localisation of the disease was as follows :—

Meningitis	...	...	...	2
Lungs	...	...	...	1
Spine	...	...	...	1
Cervical glands		...	...	1
Right hip	...	...	...	1

Three of these unfortunate children have since died—the two cases of tubercular meningitis and the one case of pulmonary tuberculosis. When the lungs and the meninges are affected in children, the disease is extremely fatal, especially the latter which practically always ends in death. These cases were probably infected with the human type of the tubercle bacillus, whereas the other three cases spine, hip and glands (surgical Tuberculosis) were probably infected with the bovine type of tubercle bacillus, *i.e.*, from milk. **Model** children drink only Pasteurised milk at all times.

At the end of 1937 there were 26 cases of children of school age on the Tuberculosis Register. They are classified as follows:—

Summary.

Lungs	...	...	...	...	10
Cervical glands	...	...	...	...	2
Hip	...	...	...	...	2
Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	3
Spine	...	...	...	...	1
Ribs	...	...	...	...	1
Wrist	...	...	...	...	1
Bones and joints	...	...	...	...	1
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	1
Glands	...	...	...	...	2
Meninges	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					26

Of this number 6 children spent varying periods at the following Open-air Sanatoria, viz:—

Woodlands Orthopædic Hospital	...	3
Standon Hall	...	2
Himley Sanatorium	...	1

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The treatment of Minor Ailments was proceeded with on the same lines as in former years.

Six Minor Ailments Sessions are held each week as follows:—

The Firs, Dudley	...	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.
Public Hall, Netherton	...	Wednesday afternoons
Holly Hall	...	Friday afternoons.
Priory	...	Friday mornings.

All children with minor defects and ailments are attended to at one or the other of these Clinics. When found necessary, children with more serious conditions are referred to their own doctor or to the Hospital for treatment.

Thus during the year 3990 individual school children attended the Minor Ailments clinics making a grand total of 9408 attendances altogether. Apart from the Minor Ailments Clinic, special clinics are held at The Firs for Ear, Nose and Throat, Orthopædic and Ophthalmic defects.

Skin Diseases.

Seven hundred and sixty nine individual children attended the Clinics for all forms of skin diseases, of this number 325 were suffering from impetigo and septic sores and 410 from other forms of unclassified skin affections.

The Health and Cleanliness Council say "Where there is dirt there is danger." Practically all these cases are preventable if a little more attention is devoted to cleanliness.

Classification.

Ringworm—scalp	...	...	...	2
Ringworm—body	...	...	...	6
Scabies	...	...	...	26
Impetigo	...	...	...	325
Various other forms	...	...	...	410

Defective Vision.

All specialised Ophthalmic work is done by Mr. H. B. St. Clair Roberts, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Dudley Guest Hospital and Eye Infirmary. He is assisted in his work by an Assistant approved by the Board of Education.

A Clinic is held once a week (Tuesdays). Mr. Roberts refracted 284 children during the year and prescribed glasses in 216 cases. In every case the glasses were provided at the cost of the parent or the parent was assisted from the School Medical Service Voluntary Fund.

Other Defects and Diseases of the Eye.

Most cases of other Eye defects, if they are simple, are treated at the Minor Ailments Clinic or, when necessary, they are referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Hospital. There is much neglect on the part of the parents in many cases of chronic inflammation of the eye lids. They are troublesome cases and need persistent treatment, but the parent and the child get tired of attending after a very short time and the eye is left to look after itself.

Dental Treatment.

Mr. Nelson the Senior Dental Surgeon has furnished the report set out on the following pages.

I feel with Mr. Nelson that the appointment of two lady Dental Attendants would considerably help towards a more complete and thorough Dental Service—and it would set free the

nurses for other work for which they are more fitted, and which needs doing. I urge the Committee to consider this matter.

"The table given herewith shows the attendance and amount of work done at each individual clinic, whilst elsewhere is a complete table of approved form, giving all statistics relating to inspections, etc.

Clinic	Attendance	Casuals	Routine Cases	Inspections	Sessions	Permanent Fillings	Temporary Fillings	Permanent Extractions	Temporary Extractions	Nitrous Oxide	Other Operations Permanent	Other Operations Temporary	Cash Takings
DUDLEY ...	4618	1770	1434	22	537	1929	369	1021	2875	2945	515	259	96/6
NETHERTON ...	1636	473	720	11	194	583	103	317	1038	1038	133	84	10/-
HOLLY HALL ...	517	170	215	2	36	322	28	—	124	—	3	24	—
GRAND TOTAL	6771	2413	2369	35	767*	2834	500	1338	4037	3983	651	367	106/6

*(This figure includes approximately 110 sessions devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Work. The attendance and work done for these cases is however additional to the above table and is shown elsewhere).

Although the figures given above do not vary materially from those given the previous year, it is impossible to make direct comparisons, owing to the fact that this year is the shorter by a matter of 22 sessions. Two main factors are responsible for this shortening—the first being the closing of the clinic for a period during Coronation week. The second is that we did not have the services of the Dental Board in our Health Week and that clinics had to be partially discontinued whilst we gave talks in various schools. Although the 1936 figures have not been passed, however, those shown this year are definitely superior to any prior to that date.

No material alteration has been made in the organisation of the clinic as a whole. Dudley is still allotted five joint and four single handed sessions. Netherton two joint and one single handed session and Holly Hall one single handed session per week. With the exception of the latter, these single handed sessions are devoted to conservative work. Alterations in the scheme are undoubtedly desirable, but these are being held up pending the completion of the Priory Clinic, when a complete revision of our time-table will be required.

The demand for conservative treatment has steadily increased and expansion in this direction is limited only by the present number of sessions devoted to the work. The demand for fillings by casual cases is such that we are able to fill the majority of our conservative sessions, without drawing on our ever increasing list of routine cases. We have, therefore, a number of cases which can only be treated by increasing our number of sessions.

One problem which has always been with us, and which will become more acute as our scheme of decentralisation progresses, is the allocation of an adequate number of sessions to each clinic. For instance we have three clinics per week at Netherton. This enables us to complete the treatment (other than conservative work) in a matter of eleven months. To decrease the sessions to two would mean that the schools in that district were not completed in the year. It is essential that we shall not only have a definite time table for clinics in various districts, but that it shall be adhered to rigidly. Therefore it is impossible to close down the clinic for a few sessions, whilst we complete work in a busier area. One solution would be to have half sessions, at some of the smaller clinics, except for the fact that such an arrangement is most unsatisfactory in practice.

Linked with the above problem is the question of whole time attendants in the dental clinic. The present supply of nurses for this work is quite inadequate. Based on all figures which I have available, we should have two whole time attendants working between them 20 sessions per week, (this excluding Saturday mornings which would be devoted to administrative work). We are at the moment receiving nursing attendance to the extent of 12 sessions per week—or only 60% of average normal requirements). Two other difficulties also arise out of the present arrangements; (a) none of the present staff have had any specialised training as dental attendants and are therefore unable to assist in conservative work; (b) that we cannot in all instances fix the dates of our clinics to best advantage, but have to be guided not only by when the rooms are available, but also by the time these nurses are not engaged in other duties. I am certain it would well repay us to engage two young girls and to train them ourselves as dental attendants. This would be advantageous to us and would release trained nurses for more important duties.

The cash takings at the Clinics are higher than for several years and it might be thought that this would indicate more prosperous times and better nutrition. If the teeth of the new admissions into infant schools are any indication

of the present standard of nutrition, then this is definitely **not** improving. Never have I seen teeth worse than in the present 5 years olds—extractions in most instances is the only thing possible, when first these children come under our care. This however, is more a problem for the Maternity and Child Welfare side of the work. Propaganda is a partial solution and in this connection it is interesting to note that apart from approximately 3,000 leaflets distributed in November during Health Week, some 4,500 leaflets have since been sent round to the Schools. Many of these leaflets may reach home and the parent.

Talks were given in Health Week to all the senior schools and it is satisfactory to be able to record that we had an increased average attendance right up to the closing of school for the Christmas holiday. Films were shown at the usual cinemas, but we were unable to obtain the interesting exhibits from the Dental Board for display in School this year.

The Maternity and Child Welfare report is being dealt with in a separate section by Miss Ewing. These figures are in addition to those shown herewith, with the exception of the number of sessions worked. These cases attend during the School Clinics and I estimate that of our total 767 sessions roughly 110 have been devoted to this work. This gives an approximate attendance of 15 Maternity and Child Welfare cases per half day. (N.B. when general anæsthetics are being given and both dental surgeons are present, a half day counts as two sessions). I am of opinion that special times should be set aside for these cases and that they should not be treated during the course of normal school sessions."

Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases.

Dr. Winifred Dean has written the report on the work of this clinic. I am glad to add, however, that the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids and other conditions has been very much expedited latterly.

No. of children who have attended :—

New Cases	...	...	...	...	446
Old Cases	...	...	...	...	2189

Number of Operations performed :—

1. Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids	270
2. Antrum Washouts	71
3. Cautery of Inferior Turbinates	49
4. Antrostomy	2
5. Laryngoscopy	1
6. Inferior Turbinectomy	1

The number of attendances at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic during the year 1937, shows an increase on that of the previous year. There have been 73 more new cases and attendance of 112 more old cases. This is satisfactory as we feel that more of the school children are receiving earlier treatment. The benefit of this is shown in the quicker recovery of the child from its disease or defect, with less risk of development of complications. It is usually more easy to treat a disease in the early stages, than when its hold upon the patient has become chronic. This applies especially to affections of the nose and throat and the ears. For example if we can treat the child whilst the effects of enlarged adenoids or inflammation of the ears, are in their early stages, we have much more hope of a permanent recovery, with no secondary effects such as malformation of the palate, bronchitis or deafness. If the parents wait to bring their child to the Clinic until these conditions are well advanced, the treatment is much more difficult and we cannot expect a perfect result.

The attendance on Saturday mornings has increased, showing the preference of many of the mothers for bringing their children on a day when no school time will be missed. There are still I am sorry to say some very bad attenders at the Clinic, and these are quite often the ones who especially need attention, children with chronic discharging ears or chronically enlarged tonsils. Very little can be done without the proper co-operation of the parents and it sometimes takes a good deal of time and patience to convince the parents that treatment will be beneficial to their children. These cases are, fortunately, in the minority. Most of the parents are most willing to co-operate.

There have been 270 operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids. These have been performed by Mr. Hallchurch and his assistant at the Hospital, Mr. Hamilton, who has been appointed during the year in order to cope with the large number of operations, which have to be performed. Our waiting list is considerably smaller and, in the near future, it is probable that no case will have to wait before its operation can be performed. Of course urgent cases always have immediate treatment. 82 more operations have been performed in the year 1937 than were carried out in 1936.

The operations on the nose are composed of washouts of the nasal sinuses and cauterisation of the inferior turbinates; of these two together there have been 120 operations performed. Cases of nasal sinusitis, if allowed to become chronic before treatment is obtained, are usually difficult to cure, and may need two or three operations to bring about

the desired result. The condition is aggravated by a smoky atmosphere and early treatment is of the utmost importance. A further danger of chronic nasal sinusitis is secondary affection of the eyes, with impairment of vision. If the aggravating cause is allowed to continue, this may become permanent. With thorough and careful treatment, not only by operation, but also that carried out daily by the Nurse at the clinic, we have been able to discharge the majority of these cases as cured. Some have come back a few months later with a fresh infection, but this, as a rule clears up with a short period of treatment. In these cases as with all those attending for treatment, it is important to see that the child's teeth contain no source of sepsis, and here the work of the dentists is of the greatest help. All suspected cases are referred to them for examination.

The post-operative results have been very good ; also the results of the treatments, (non-operative), which have been carried out at the clinic have been most encouraging. The acute infections of the ear have healed quickly with return of good hearing. When it is possible for the child to go to the Open-Air School at Malvern for improvement of his general condition, after all the treatment possible has been carried out, the results are as a rule very good indeed. He, or she, usually gains in weight and develops a much better physique, and can be discharged as a perfectly fit child.

I should like to thank the Medical Staff for their co-operation in the treatment of the concurrent complaints of the Ear, Nose and Throat cases, and the nurses for their excellent and careful work.

Crippling Defects and Orthopaedic Treatment.

This Department continues to function very satisfactorily. No change has been made in the Staff or in the procedure of the work. The clinic is held at The Firs every Friday morning and on one, sometimes two of these Fridays the Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. Wilson Stuart, attends. The after care treatment is carried out by the trained Orthopaedic nurses.

In association with this Department there is a fully equipped Massage, Electro-therapeutic and Remedial section—together with a Sunray lamp. Qualified nurses carry out all this work.

As in the past, certain adjoining areas of Staffordshire and the Joint Tuberculosis Committee make use of this Clinic and pay an agreed amount (2/6d., for each visit and consultation at the clinic for massage etc.) Each Authority bears full cost of Hospital treatment and cost of all surgical appliances, X-ray etc. The In-patient treatment is carried out at the Royal Cripples Hospital (Woodlands), in Birmingham.

During the year the following types of cases attended :—

Non-Tubercular affections :—

Paralysis	...	...	...	9
Rickets	...	...	...	10
Congenital deformities	...	...	...	5
Deformities of feet	...	...	...	29
Other conditions	...	...	...	25
				—
				78
				—

30 of these were new cases.

Total attendances made 349.

Tubercular affections :—

Spinal disease	...	...	...	6
Others	...	...	...	6
Total attendances made	...	...	...	69

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	139	2023	733
Dudley Maternity and Child Welfare	196	76	1514
Staffs. Education Committee	48	54	—
Staffs. Health Visiting Committee...	45	184	6
Tuberculosis Joint Committee	302	155	—
Borough of Rowley Regis	50	336	—
	780	2728	2247
Grand Total	5755		

West Malvern Open-Air School.

The Dudley Education Authority reserved 30 places at this School for 15 boys and 15 girls. During the year 90 children were sent to this school for the benefit of their health. Thirty in March, June and September. From the middle of December to the middle of March the school is closed.

These children are usually selected from those who have been attending the clinic, they are delicate in health, probably have a bad family history and most of them are from poor families. Every effort is made to send only those who are really in need of

a change from the health and environment point of view. Some of the children are so poor that they have to be equipped with clothing and shoes from a voluntary fund.

With very few exceptions all these children return very much improved in health. In appearance they are transformed, they look fit and happy and the picture of health. They all put on weight—in many cases over a stone. They all speak well of the school and say that they liked being there. The following table shows the average gain in weight.

	June.	Sept.	Dec.
Boys ...	9½lbs.	10 lbs.	9¾lbs.
Girls ...	10¼lbs.	10½lbs.	11 lbs.

Astley Burf Camp.

As in previous years 60 boys and 60 girls go to this camp each week from Monday to Friday, all through the Summer months. They are accompanied by teachers and they have their classes in the open. Lately the accommodation has been much improved. The camp is situated near Stourport in Worcestershire, in beautiful surroundings and not far from the river Severn.

BLIND, DEAF, MENTALLY DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Totally Blind children.—There were no blind children of elementary school age during the year 1937.

Partially Blind children.—There are 12 Partially blind children in Dudley. Most of these are high myopes (9)—1 double congenital cataract, 1 double dislocation of lens and 1 optic-atrophy.

There is no special class in Dudley for these Partially Blind children, hence they have to attend the ordinary elementary schools. As a rule teachers are advised of this and asked to give the child every facility in the class room.

Totally Deaf children. There were 15 deaf children attending the Dudley Deaf School. Of this number there were only 4 belonging to Dudley, the remaining 11 were from outside authorities. This school has been approved as a Deaf School by the Board of Education. Two certificated teachers are engaged in this work.

Partially Deaf children. There were 30 children of school age on the Register who were deemed partially deaf by the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon. These cases are due primarily to some trouble in the throat or nose, usually chronic tonsillitis with or without sinusitis. This leads to a chronic catarrhal condition of the middle ear which results in impairment of hearing.

All these cases are under regular treatment at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

Mentally Defective children (feeble-minded). In this category there were 51 children. There were none at certificated schools—40 were attending the Elementary schools, 4 were at Institutions other than Certificated schools and 7 were being kept at home.

All these children have been certified as fit for a special school for Mentally Defective children. Great difficulty is experienced in finding a place for even an occasional one. From time to time some of these children appear in the Juvenile Court and then a special effort is made for his or her removal to a Special School, or an Approved School.

Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937, BY THE LOCAL
EDUCATION AUTHORITY TO THE LOCAL MENTAL DEFICIENCY
AUTHORITY.

Total number of children notified 5

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	—	1
(c) Others	—	—
(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	3	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 ...	3	2

During the year there were 5 children notified to the Local Committee for the Care of Mentally Defective as incapable of receiving benefit in a special school, viz :—

3 boys and one girl as low grade feeble-minded, and one girl as an imbecile.

Epileptic children. In table III, 5 children are shown suffering from Epileptic fits—2 are away at Epileptic Colonies—2 still attend in Elementary schools and one is kept at home owing to the severity of the fits.

Multiple Defects. Three children are shown as suffering from Multiple defects :—

M.D. with Epilepsy	...	...	...	1
M.D. with Crippling	...	...	...	1
M.D. with Congenital heart	...	...	...	1

Last year there were 5, two having reached the school leaving age.

Physical Training.

Under the new arrangements noted in my last Annual Report this part of the school child's training is progressing very favourably. In a year or two's time results in this direction will be more apparent.

Swimming.

Organised swimming classes were continued during the year and 1069 children were medically examined by Dr. Taylor and Dr. Wight before the classes opened.

Free Meals.

A certain number (156) of Free Dinners have been given to necessitous children where the physical and financial conditions warranted it. The scheme has continued to work with satisfaction due to the helpful co-operation of the teachers.

Milk.

During the year a fair amount of milk has been consumed by the School children.

The parents paid for 729,251 bottles.

The Education Committee for 256,330 bottles.

Making a total of 985,581 bottles.

These bottles contain a third of a pint of milk and cost $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

The Grammar School and the Girls' High School also provide milk to the boys and girls.

The milk is supplied by a well known Midland Dairy Company. It is graded as Accredited and is Pasteurised. All children receiving Free Milk and Meals are examined by one of the doctors and certified as needing the additional nourishment in accordance with the Board's circular. It is generally maintained by the teachers that the milk and free dinners are of definite benefit to the children.

The N.S.P.C.C.

I continue to receive great help from Mr. Budd, the Inspector. Frequently I have to refer cases to him for neglect on the part of parents. Most of the cases reported to him are on account of verminous condition, where the neglect has led to severe Impetigo of face and scalp. Other cases are of the type of neglect to provide spectacles or failing to get proper Orthopædic, Dental or Ear, Nose and Throat treatment. In all these cases every effort is first made by the nurse to induce the parent to carry out the necessary treatment, failing this the persuasive efforts of Mr. Budd are invoked and this is usually followed by good results.

Mr. Budd has classified the cases brought to his notice as follows :—

General neglect	...	...	...	18
Dirty Heads	...	...	...	4
Impetigo	...	...	...	6
Dental cases	...	...	...	4
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	...	3
Eye Cases	...	...	...	4
Other Conditions	...	...	...	4

Many of these cases are repeated offenders—hardened sinners in fact.

Secondary Education.

The routine inspection of the Girls' High School is done by myself, and that of the Grammar School by a local medical practitioner.

The following were the figures on October 1st, 1936, the beginning of the School year 1936-7 :—

Number of children on School Register	...	435
Number of Staffs. Fee Paying Children	...	93
Number of Dudley Scholarship Children	...	125
Number of Staffs. Scholarship Children	...	86

During the year the following Inspections were made :—

Routine Inspections	...	...	274
Special Inspections	...	...	19

Tables showing the defects etc., will be found at the end of this Report. At the end of each examination a report is sent to the School Medical Officer for Staffordshire indicating the action taken in the case of all Staffordshire children.

On the whole very few defects are found, especially in view of the fact that a most thorough examination is made including feet and teeth. The general standard of health of the girls at the High School is excellent and I am sure that much of this is due to the care and watchfulness of Miss Frood and her staff of mistresses. Miss O'Dwyer, the Gym. mistress, is always present at my examinations and is very keen and anxious in all matters pertaining to the health of the girls.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Health Week.

Health week was held from November 15th—19th. The same arrangements were made as in previous years. The managers of the various cinemas very kindly put their houses at our disposal for one morning during the week. Thus we had 5 theatres to which groups of schools sent their children on different days.

The films shown were :

The Death Mystery. (Health Cleanliness Council).

The Trapeze Man Talks. }
Smile if you Dare. }(Dental Board).

Food, Digestion and Air. (Food Education Society).

A short talk was given by me on the subject matter of these pictures.

Double crown posters on Dental and general Health and Cleanliness subjects were displayed at the Schools and the teachers gave Health talks in connection with them. Dental talks were given by Mr. Nelson and Miss Ewing each morning at various schools.

The Health and Cleanliness Council sent us Dr. Edith Shannon for the week. Dr. Shannon visited a group of schools each morning and afternoon, and talked on simple health matters to the children.

On the whole, Health Week went off quite satisfactorily. I am especially obliged to the managers and staff of the Picture houses for all their help. I thank them.

The Hopfields.

Two visits were again made to the Hopfields—one in August before the pickers went down and one in September after their arrival there. Several parties were made and each visited a group of farms and made an inspection. Each party made a separate report to the Education Committee.

On the whole the members felt that although there was some improvement in a large number of the farms, there were still some farmers who did not think it worth while to make any substantial effort to improve the general conditions of living for the pickers.

Cost of the School Medical Service.

All branches of the work in connection with the School Medical Service cost the Education Committee a sum of £5187. 2s. 6d., and the total amount recovered from the parents was £48. 13s. 10d.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY

School Medical Service

STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants	...	...	...	1094
Second Age Group	...	...	...	881
Third Age Group	...	...	...	1188
<i>Total</i>				3163

Number of other Routine Inspections	...	—
-------------------------------------	-----	---

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	3990
Number of re-inspections	...	5418
<i>Total</i>		9408

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

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

Group.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	19	230	249
Second Age Group	66	119	185
Third Age Group	75	142	217
Total (Prescribed Groups)	160	491	651
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—
Grand Total	320	982	1302

TABLE II.
A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended December 31st, 1937.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.		ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIALS.	
		No. for Treatment.	No. for Observation.	No. for Treatment.	No. for Observation.
SKIN :					
(1) Ringworm : Scalp	...	1	—	1	—
(2) Body	...	2	—	4	—
(3) Scabies	...	4	—	22	—
(4) Impetigo	...	21	—	304	—
(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	...	26	—	384	—
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5)	...	54	—	715	—
EYE :					
(6) Blepharitis...	...	9	—	55	—
(7) Conjunctivitis	...	9	—	38	—
(8) Keratitis	...	—	—	—	—
(9) Corneal Opacities	...	1	—	3	—
(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	...	18	—	60	—
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10)	...	37	—	156	—
(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)...	...	160	12	91	—
(12) Squint	...	18	7	15	—
EARS :					
(13) Defective Hearing	...	6	—	9	—
(14) Otitis Media	...	19	2	25	2
(15) Other Ear Diseases	...	7	2	35	—

**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	1110	79	7.1	950	85.6	81	7.3	—	—
Second Age-group	871	51	5.9	750	86.1	80	9.2	—	—
Third Age-group	1182	109	9.2	1008	85.3	55	4.7	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3163	239	7.5	2708	85.6	216	6.8	—	—

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 3

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.
2	—	—	—	2

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.
—	—	12	—	—	12

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.
4	—	—	—	4

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.
—	—	30	—	—	30

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.
—	40	4	7	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.
—	2	2	1	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.
1	—	—	9	10

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.
5	6	—	5	16

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.
—	59	—	—	59

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	14	—	9	27

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.
—	13	—	2	15

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.+Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	1	1
M.D.+Crippling ...	—	—	1	—	1
M.D.+Heart Disease ...	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1937.

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	2	—	2
Scabies	22	—	22
Impetigo	304	—	304
Other skin disease	384	—	384
<i>Minor Eye Defects</i> (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	156	—	156
<i>Minor Ear Defects</i>	69	—	69
<i>Miscellaneous</i> (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	1389	4	1393
Total	2327	4	2331

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.	Other-wise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Errors of Refraction (including squint).	284	—	284
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.). ...	—	—	—
Total	284	—	284

Number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :

(1) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	216
(2) Otherwise	....	....	...	—

Number of children for whom spectacles were obtained :

(1) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	216
(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.	Total number treated.
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)	(4)	(5)
—	—	235	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	116	709	1060

- (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	...	...	5
(ii)	Residential treatment without education	...	...	—
(iii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	...	...	65
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				70

Group V.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of children who were :						
(a. Inspected by the Dentist :						
Aged 5	...	...	...	...	...	397
" 6	...	...	...	...	...	741
" 7	...	...	...	...	...	859
" 8	...	...	...	...	...	716
" 9	...	...	...	...	...	799
" 10	...	...	...	...	...	747
" 11	...	...	...	...	...	511
" 12	...	...	...	...	...	703
" 13	...	...	...	...	...	681
" 14	...	...	...	...	...	492
<i>Total</i>						6646
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	2413
<i>Grand Total</i>						9059
(b) Found to require treatment ...						
(c) Actually treated ...						
(2) *Half days devoted to :						35
Inspection ...						657
Treatment ...						692
<i>Total</i>						6771
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment						2834
(4) Fillings : Permanent Teeth						500
Temporary Teeth						3334
<i>Total</i>						1338
(5) Extractions : Permanent Teeth						4037
Temporary Teeth						5375
<i>Total</i>						6983
(6) Administration of general Anæsthetics for extractions						651
(7) Other Operations : Permanent Teeth						367
Temporary Teeth						1018
<i>Total</i>						

*In addition 6 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	...	...	...	9.7
(ii.)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	75116
(iii.)	Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	778
(iv.)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	778
(v.)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—				
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	—
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Number of Code Group Inspections :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
<i>Total</i>							<u>304</u>

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	19
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	—
					<u>19</u>

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 ...	9	1
Ear Disease ...	—	—
Deformities ...	7	1
Other Defects ...	6	—
<i>Total</i> ...	<u>27</u>	<u>2</u>