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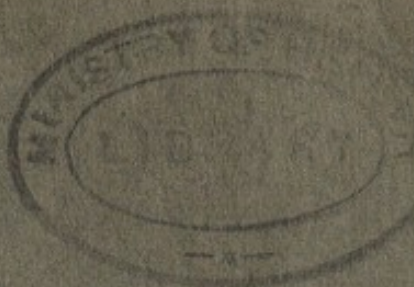
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Borough of Wednesbury.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1925.

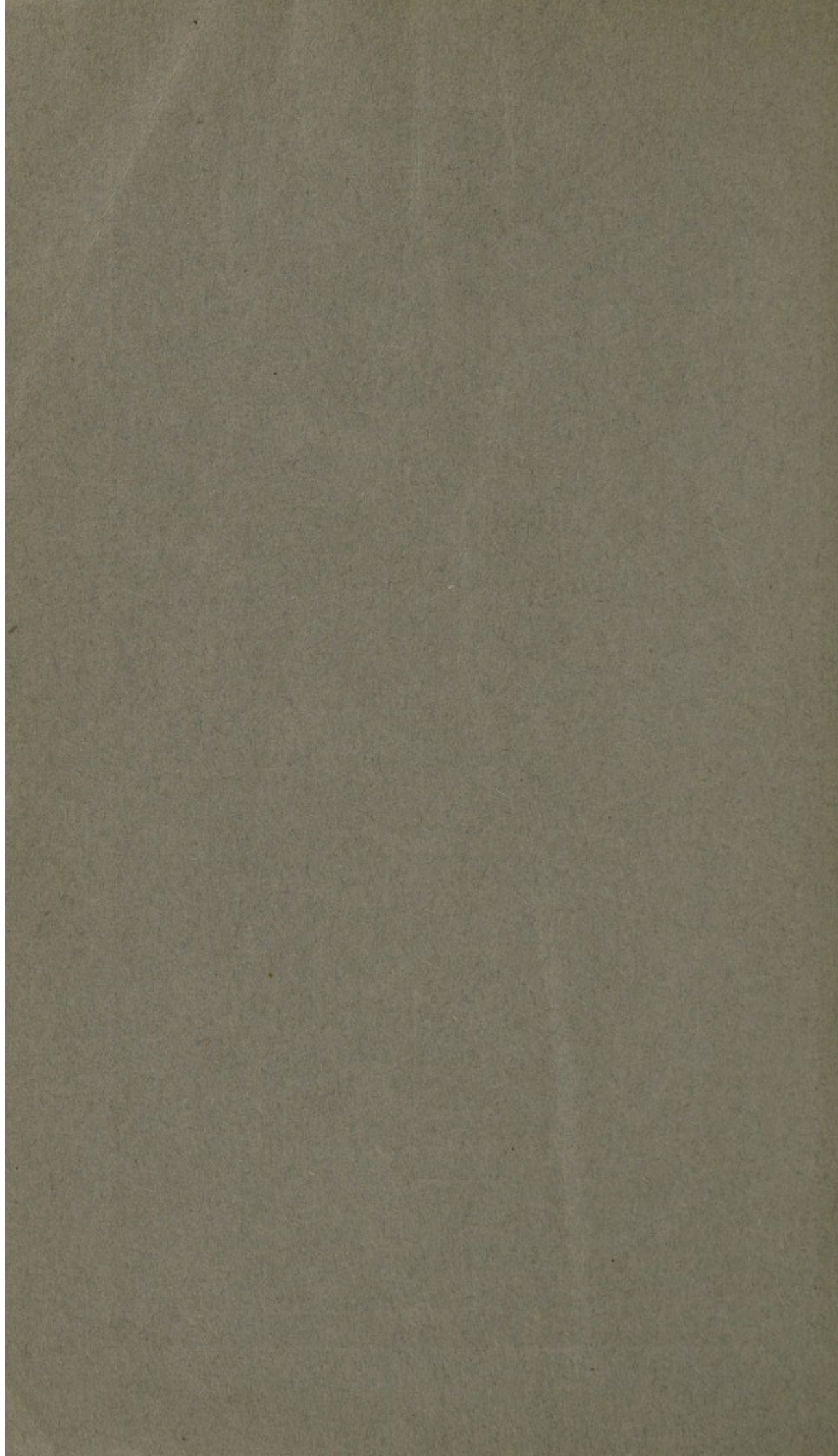
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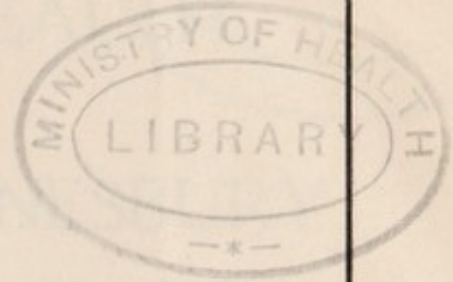
Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Printed by Order of the Town Council.

WEDNESBURY:

PRINTED BY C. H. BOWCOTT AND SONS, MARKET PLACE.





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Annual Report

of the

Board of Directors

of the

Company

for the

Year

REPORT on the HEALTH

Of the

BOROUGH OF WEDNESBURY

during the year ending December 31st, 1925,

BY

A. F. ADAMSON, M.D., Ch.B., DP.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BOROUGH
and SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Health Committee of the Wednesbury Corporation. 1925.

Alderman Sir A. E. Pritchard, J.P., C.A., <i>Chairman.</i>			
The Mayor, Councillor H. Dean, J.P., <i>Vice-Chairman.</i>			
Alderman A. Beebee, J.P.	Councillor L. A. Dingley, M.D., F.R.C.S.		
„ E. J. Hunt, J.P.	„ B. Griffiths, J.P.		
„ J. Sheldon	„ P. Griffiths, J.P.		
Councillor H. J. Barlow	„ J. Mark, J.P.		
„ J. Bass	„ E. C. Pritchard, M.A., M.C.		
„ A. H. Coney	„ W. H. Wesson		
„ H. A. Davies	„ A. Westbury, J.P.		

Public Health Staff.

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH & SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
A. F. Adamson, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SCHOOL DENTIST.

John Angus.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

Henry Yeomans, M.R.C.V.S.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Herbert Topping, A.R.S.I.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR.

Henry S. Charlton.

SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR.

Miss Catherine L. Evans, C.M.B., S.R.N.

HEALTH VISITORS.


Miss D. E. Booth, C.M.B. Miss E. Byrne, C.M.B., S.R.N.

CLERKS.

Arthur D. Blackhall.

Thomas E. Allday.

School Dentist and Veterinary Inspector are Part Time Officers.



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BOROUGH OF WEDNESBURY.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH OF WEDNESBURY,

TOGETHER WITH

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

*TO THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE
WEDNESBURY TOWN COUNCIL.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit a report on the Health conditions of the Borough for the year ended December, 1925.

The report follows closely on the lines recommended by the Ministry of Health, a survey report being required to cover the last five years.

In December, 1924, you did me the honour of appointing me the first full time Medical Officer of Health for the Borough, and I commenced my duties in April, 1925.

I should like to take the opportunity of thanking the Health and Housing Committee for their support of all new measures, the members of my staff for their co-operation and zeal during the year, and Dr. Morris the late Medical Officer of Health for much valuable advice.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. F. ADAMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	2827
Population (Census) 1921	...	...	...	30,390
Population (Estimated), 1925	...	...	...	32,960

Physical Features and General Character of the Area.

The District is situated in South Staffordshire, having to the north the Urban District of Darlaston and the County Borough of Walsall, to the east, the Rural District of Walsall, to the South, the County Borough of West Bromwich and to the west the Urban Districts of Coseley and Bilston. The Sub-soil is mostly clay overlying the coal measures, though sand and gravel are found in places and the natural drainage is into the River Tame.

Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	6107
" " " (1925)	...	...	6521
Number of Families or separate occupiers (Census) 1921	...	...	6399
Rateable Value	...	...	£127,966 10s. 0d.
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£456

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population is overwhelmingly an artisan one, the chief industry being ironwork in its various branches.

Population per acre	...	...	11.6
Number of Persons per House	...	...	5
Amount of Poor Law Relief	...	...	£9,892 10s. 9d.
Number of persons removed to Hallam Hospital	...	...	175
No. of Maternity cases included in above	...	...	11

Vital Statistics.

Population.—The population as shown by the Registrar General's Memorandum for the year 1925 is 32,960.

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
Births	} Legitimate ...	378	373	751	{	Birth Rate 23.2
	} Illegitimate ...	8	6	14		
		<hr/>				
		Total Births	...	765		

Deaths	...	...	267	211	478	Death Rate 14.5
Deaths of Infants	...					Rate per
Under 1 year	{	Legitimate ...	41	25	66	{ 1000 Births 92.7
		Illegitimate ...	3	2	5	

Of the total infant deaths 40 per cent were due to Congenital defects and conditions which might be considered as pre-natal.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :—

From Sepsis	...	...	...	0
From Other Causes	...	...	...	0

The Zymotic Death Rate viz. deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases was as follows :—

Small Pox	...	0	Total	Rate per 1,000 1.2
Enteric Fever	...	0		
Measles	...	12		
Scarlet Fever	...	2		
Diphtheria	...	5		
Whooping Cough	...	4		
Diarrhoea	...	17		

TABLE I.

DISTRICT OF WEDNESBURY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
All Causes (Civilians only)	...	...	...	...	...	267	211
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	10	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	25	22
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	11	5
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	22	20
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
Cerebral Hemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	11	12
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	23	24
Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	20	21
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	23	17
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	10	7
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	17	10
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other deaths from Violence	...	...	...	...	...	11	5
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	42	38
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Special Causes (included above)							
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—Total	...	...	...	...	...	44	27
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Total Births	...	...	...	...	...	386	379
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	378	373
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
Population	...	...	...	...	...	32,960	

Table II.
 INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1925. Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
ALL CAUSES	} Certified } Uncertified	14	5	2	2	23	15	13	10	10	71
Measles	...										
Tuberculosis	...										
Meningitis	...										
Repiratory Tuberculosis	...										
Other Tubercular Diseases	...										
Whooping Cough	...										
Diphtheria	...										
Meningitis	...										
Convulsions	...	1	1			2					
Bronchitis	...										
Pneumonia	...										
Diarrhoea	...										
Enteritis	...										
Syphilis	...										
Congenital Malformations	...	1				1					
Premature Birth	...	8	1			9	2	1			
Athrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	3	2	2	1	8	4	3			
Other Causes	...	1				1	1	1	1	1	
Totals	...	14	5	2	2	23	15	13	10	10	71

TABLE III.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1925
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

DISTRICT OF WEDNESBURY.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of Non-Residents Registered in the District	Of Residents not Registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1916	27776		787	26.0	395	17.2	8	85	79	101	480	17.2
1917	29760		707	21.3	321	14.2	5	94	67	94	415	14.2
1918	28639		788	20.5	504	17.5	1	77	82	104	581	20.3
1919	30329		724	22.9	338	11.1	5	98	73	100	427	14.7
1920	31537		982	31.1	356	11.2	2	78	100	101.8	434	13.7
1921	31080		913	29.3	353	11.3	1	58	106	110	421	13.5
1922	31640		855	27.0	320	10.1	3	82	73	85.3	402	12.7
1923	32050		772	24.0	304	9.4	0	62	64	82.9	366	11.4
1924	32880		761	23.4	350	10.6	1	72	72	94.6	422	12.8
1925	32960		765	23.2	359	10.8	0	107	71	92.8	478	14.5

For Comparison the Statistics with regard to Wednesbury and England and Wales are given in the following Table IV.

YEAR	Population	WEDNESBURY			ENGLAND & WALES		
		Rate per 1000 of the population		Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births	Rate per 1000 of the population		Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births
		Birth	Death		Birth	Death	
1920	31,537	31.1	13.7	101.8	25.4	12.4	80.0
1921	31,080	29.3	13.5	110.0	22.4	12.1	83.0
1922	31,640	27.0	12.7	85.3	20.6	12.9	77.0
1923	32,050	24.0	11.4	82.9	19.7	11.6	69.0
1924	32,880	23.4	12.8	94.6	18.8	12.2	75.0
Average	31,837	26.9	12.8	94.9	21.3	12.2	76.8
1925	32,960	23.2	14.5	92.8	18.3	12.2	75.0

TABLE V.

Comparative Vital Statistics.

DISTRICT	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf'ntile Mor-tality per 1000 Births	Death Rate from Tuberculosis per 1000	
					Res-pira-tory	Other Tub'rcular Diseases
Wednesbury ...	32,960	23.2	14.5	92.8	1.4	0.48
West Bromwich ...	79,490	22.9	11.9	98.9	0.74	0.16
Oldbury ...	40,740	22.1	10.8	70.9	0.83	0.12
Perry Barr ...	3,049	18.36	9.8	107.0	—	—
Darlaston ...	19,180	24.0	13.8	110.6	—	—
Tipton ...	36,900	24.9	14.3	130.0	0.84	0.38
Walsall ...	102,300	22.06	13.5	115.9	0.99	0.21
Bilston ...	30,240	26.0	16.4	117.0	0.82	0.09
Willenhall ...	21,520	22.2	13.15	94.0	0.97	0.37
Sedgley ...	19,180	23.3	13.2	84.7	0.67	0.31
Coseley ...	40,740	22.1	10.8	70.9	0.83	0.12

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

The following Table shows the number of cases of notifiable diseases during the Five Years ended Dec. 31st, 1925.

TABLE VI.

Disease	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Average
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	—	2	—	.8
Puerperal Fever ...	3	1	2	5	1	2.4
Scarlet Fever ...	58	115	41	62	67	68.6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	19	13	14	10	15	14.2
Erysipelas ...	18	15	16	24	25	19.0
Diphtheria ...	33	13	14	44	51	31.0
Malaria ...	3	2	—	—	—	1.0
Respiratory Tuberculosis	112	56	34	47	39	57.6
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	19	12	19	16	23	17.8
Pneumonia ...	69	60	48	92	111	76.0
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	3	—	1.0
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	.2
Small Pox ...	—	1	6	1	—	1.6
Chicken Pox ...	—	—	89	55	—	72.0
Acute Polionyclitis ...	—	—	—	2	—	.4
Total ...	348	289	280	363	342	324

Table VII.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASE DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified										Total Deaths									
	Age Group										Age Group									
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Cases admitted to Hospital	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Diphtheria	51		1	4	28	8	8	2		1	5		1	2	2	2				
Scarlet Fever	67		2	7	46	9	3			9	2			2						
Puerperal Fever	1						1													
Pneumonia	111		1	8	17	16	45	17	7		40	7	5	9	3	3	3	5	5	
Erysipelas	25	15		1	4		10	7	3											
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	15																		
Tuberculosis—	18			1		4	8	4	1	23	25	1		2	2	4	12	6	2	
(a) Respiratory	23				4	8	8	3			22						11	2	1	
	41																			
(b) Other Tubercular	16		2	3	7	1	3			4	11	1	2	4	3	1				
Diseases	8	2	1	3	2						5		1	2	2					
	24																			
Total	332	18	6	27	109	45	83	33	11	37	110	9	9	19	12	14	26	13	8	

Chicken Pox was not retained as a notifiable disease after December, 1924.

There were 51 cases of Diphtheria and five deaths occurred from this disease. A supply of Diphtheritic Antitoxin is kept at the Town Hall and provided free to Practitioners who are thus enabled to use Antitoxin early in the disease. Sixty seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified with two deaths, and 111 cases of Pneumonia with forty deaths. This is the highest figure for Pneumonia notifications of any year during the last five years and mainly accounts for an increase in the total number of notifiable diseases as compared with the previous years. Of the non-notifiable diseases Measles and Mumps have been prevalent, the former disease being responsible for twelve deaths. The cases of Mumps were mainly of a mild variety and many were first referred to the School Clinic by teachers.

TABLE VIII.

Following is a table of Vaccination of children performed during the year ended June 30th, 1925—

Births Registered	...	...	...	...	737
Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	172
Insusceptible	...	...	...	...	—
Dead Unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	34
Medical Postponements	...	...	...	...	—
Certificates sent in of Conscientious Objection	...	...	...	...	525
Removals known	...	...	...	...	4
Removals unknown	...	...	...	...	2
Unaccounted for	...	...	...	...	—

It will be seen that of 737 children born only 172 were successfully vaccinated and that there were 525 Statutory Declarations of Conscientious objection. It almost passes belief that such a large proportion of parents can have sufficiently settled opinions as to be reluctant, for conscience sake, to allow their children to undergo the very trivial inconvenience associated with vaccination.

Influenza accounted for 13 deaths during the year as compared with the 16 in 1924.

After recovery, removal or death of a person who has suffered from an infectious disease, the premises which have been occupied by the patient are disinfected either by Fumigation or spraying, and articles such as bedding, etc., are disinfected in a Washington Lyon Steam Disinfector.

No arrangements exist for the cleansing of verminous persons, should the necessity arise, personal belongings of such persons could be disinfected by the same methods as are employed in the case of infectious Disease.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of Deaths from this disease are given in the following Table.

TABLE IX.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Other Tubercular Diseases		Respiratory		Other Tubercular Diseases	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1 years	—	—	2	3	2	—	1	2
1—5 „	1	—	3	3	—	3	5	3
5—10 „	—	3	5	1	—	—	3	—
10—15 „	1	1	2	1	—	2	1	—
15—20 „	4	2	1	—	2	—	1	—
20—25 „	—	7	—	—	2	4	—	—
25—30 „	2	5	3	—	8	8	—	—
35—45 „	5	2	—	—	3	3	—	—
45—55 „	4	3	—	—	3	1	—	—
55—65 „	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Totals	18	23	16	8	25	22	11	5
	41		24		47		16	

Public Health, Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.

Investigation was made during the year with the co-operation of the Tuberculosis Officer but no case of Tuberculosis was found amongst employees in the Milk Trade.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary in Russell Street is available for all cases in the Borough.

It is under the control of the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Committee for Tuberculosis,

Wednesbury have a representative on the Southern Sub-Committee.

The Dispensary is open as follows :—

<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Monday 3-0 to 5-30 p.m.	Wednesday 9-30 to 12-30 a.m.
Thursday 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.	

Tables follow giving the notification and deaths from Tuberculosis during the last five years.

TABLE X.

Notifications of Tuberculosis.

Disease.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Average.
<i>Respiratory Tubercu.</i>						
Males	—	36	21	21	18	24.0
Females	—	20	13	26	23	20.5
Total	112	56	34	47	41	58.0
<i>Other Tubercular Diseases</i>						
Males	—	11	11	9	16	11.7
Females	—	1	8	7	8	6.0
Total	19	12	19	16	24	17.8
Grand Total ...	131	68	53	63	65	76

Compared with the year 1924, the notifications of new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis is slightly decreased, namely 41 as compared with 47. But the number of notifications of other Tubercular Diseases has increased, 24 as compared with 16 and the number of deaths from Tuberculosis has also increased from 48 to 63.

TABLE XI.
Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Disease.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Average.
<i>Respiratory Tuber.</i>						
Males ...	16	27	14	17	25	19.8
Females ...	10	8	8	19	22	13.4
Total ...	26	35	22	36	47	33.2
<i>Other Tubercular Diseases</i> ...						
Males ...	12	10	14	7	11	10.8
Females ...	10	4	7	5	5	6.2
Total ...	22	14	21	12	16	17.0
Grand Total ...	48	49	43	48	63	50.2

Table V shows the mortality from Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population compared with the surrounding districts.

A gratifying feature is the lessened number of notifications of new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis as compared with last year but excepting for slight yearly fluctuations the figure for Tuberculosis generally in the Borough appears to be constant.

In my opinion if further reductions in the number of cases of Tuberculosis are to be hoped for, the Public must realize that fresh air is not only harmless but it is actually beneficial.

It is very exceptional indeed to visit a house in which the existing facilities for obtaining fresh air are utilized to anything like their full capacity and generally the windows, especially of bedrooms are hermetically sealed.

The Policy of the Council in the erection of new houses, in addition to the number of Corporation houses already built will also, in my opinion, tend to alleviate the factor of Tuberculosis by lessening over-crowding in the Borough.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

During the year 765 Births were notified giving a Birth Rate of 23.2 compared with that of the Country generally of 18.5.

There were 71 deaths of infants under one year of age giving an Infantile Mortality figure of 92.8 per 1,000 births compared with 75 for the Country generally.

Table III shows the Infantile Mortality for the past 10 years.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme follows that of previous years namely home visiting by the Nurses and attendance of Mothers and Babies at the Centre. The latter is situated in Albert Street, the Nurses attend daily excepting Tuesday and the Doctor is in attendance on Monday and Thursday afternoons. Breast feeding of infants is encouraged wherever possible, but facilities are given for mothers to purchase infant food at a reduced rate. A certain amount of food is given to the very necessitous, but free food is not provided on a large scale. This has worked most satisfactorily, for while no case is allowed to suffer hardship the attendance, for milk tickets only, does not exist.

Arrangements are in force whereby necessitous women can be received at Hallam Hospital, West Bromwich for their confinement, and for cases in which the labour is likely to be complicated are admitted to Birmingham Maternity Hospital.

Myvod House, a hostel for ailing Babies is in course of completion and should be ready for patients by the Summer of 1926.

The Children's Hospital Birmingham, have treated ten in-patient cases during the year, of these six were sent from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Complete co-ordination exists between the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Service, the same Medical Officer and Nurses being concerned in both.

The dry hot Summer of 1925 was accompanied by a considerable number of cases of Diarrhoea and Enteritis in infants, sixteen deaths being recorded. Advice was given to mothers by the Medical Officer and Nurses on methods of avoiding infection and handbills containing information were posted throughout the Town.

Fifteen cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, but no serious results followed. A circular letter was sent to all midwives practising in the Borough pointing out the necessity of having this disease treated on the earliest appearance of symptoms.

Table of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

TABLE XII.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	CASES.			Vision unim- paired.	Vision im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
	Notified	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hos- pital.				
	15	15		15			

A Concert for mothers was held in February and a Baby Day was held in July both being very well attended.

I wish here to tender my thanks to the Ladies' Committee and all voluntary workers for much valuable help during the year.

The following figures show in more detail the work carried out under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Particulars relating to the work during the year, 1925.

Population, 30,390 (Census 1921). 32,960 (Estimated 1925).

Births

Registered :—Legitimate 754. Illegitimate 11. Total 765.

Live Births 746. Still Births 13. Total 559.

Notified :—By Midwives 643, By Parents and Doctors 116, Total 759

Infant Deaths.

Number Legitimate 66. Illegitimate 5. Total 71.

Rate per 1,000 Births, Legitimate 87.53. Illegitimate 454.5.

Total 92.8

Maternal Deaths.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequent of, Childbirth :—

From Sepsis Nil. Other Causes, Nil.

Health Visitors ... Three.

Visits—

To expectant mothers. First Visits 264. Total Visits 456.

To Infants under 1 First Visits 713 Total Visits 5291.

To Children 1—5. Total Visits, No record.

Infant Welfare Centre.

No. of Sessions :—Medical 100. Others 52. Total 152.

Average Attendance :—Expectant mothers 2. Children 50.

Of the children born during the year 380 attended the Centre, 14 of which died.

Infectious Diseases.

DISEASE	No. Notified	No. Visited	No. Nursed	No. Removed to Hospital	Arrangements for Nursing
Ophthalmia					
Neonatorum ...	15	15	—	—	Nil
Puerperal Fever ...	1	1	—	—	„

Day Nurseries. There are none in the District.

Sewage Disposal.

The Sewage Works, at Bescot, were established in 1887. At first Chemical Precipitation with land irrigation was adopted, but in 1910 this was superseded by the Bacteriological System. There are now 14 Filter Beds, with a total area of just over two acres. Two of the filter beds with a filtering area of over 4,000 yards have been laid down within the last two years. The effluent is of an excellent standard of purity, which is maintained in all weather conditions. This together with the absence of any nuisance reflects very highly on the Staff. at the Works.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE COUNCIL.

Tuberculosis.

The following Hospitals and Sanatoria available for cases occurring in the Borough, are supported by the County Council :—

Yarnfield Sanatorium, Himley Sanatorium, Prestwood Sanatorium, Groundslow Sanatorium, Tittensor, Edge View Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Kinver.

Maternity.

Arrangements have been made under our Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme with Hallam Hospital for the reception of selected cases and with the maternity Hospital, Birmingham for complicated cases.

Children.

Myvod House, a Hostel for ailing and Convalescent Children under school age will be opened in the near future.

Fever.

Arrangements have been made with the County Borough of West Bromwich for the admission of cases of Infectious Disease (excepting Smallpox) to their Isolation Hospital.

Smallpox.

The Town has an Isolation Hospital in Dangerfield Lane retained as a Smallpox Hospital. The accommodation consists of two Wards designed to accommodate 22 patients.

Other Hospitals.

For children of School age the Local Education Committee make a donation to the District Hospital, West Bromwich, and patients are treated there. In addition Hallam Hospital, West Bromwich will admit cases if recommended by the Poor Law Medical Officer. Crippled children of School age requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to the Woodlands Hospital, Birmingham.

Ambulance Facilities.

For infectious cases a horse drawn Ambulance is kept at the Isolation Hospital, Dangerfield Lane. For non-infectious cases a horse drawn Ambulance is kept at the Police Station.

Laboratory Work.

All Pathological and Bacteriological work is undertaken at the Staffordshire County Laboratory, Wolverhampton. The following Table shows the number of examinations and the results during the year.

TABLE XIII.

Number of Bacteriological examinations made, together with the results.

	No. of Examinations	Positive Results	Negative Results.
Tubercle Bacillus	108	31	77
Diphtheria	64	11	53
Totals ...	... 172	42	130

All results are now telephoned to the practitioner concerned who is thereby enabled to commence appropriate treatment earlier than under the former system.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

General.

There are three District Nurses employed by the Wednesbury Nursing Institute working in the Borough and attending to the sick.

Infectious Disease.

There are no Nurses in the District for this work.

Midwives.

There are twelve Midwives practising in the Borough, ten trained and two untrained. None of these are subsidised or employed by the Local Authority.

Venereal Disease.

The treatment Centre at The Guest Hospital, Dudley, is available for cases occurring in the Borough. It is open :—

Men.			Women and Children.		
Tuesdays	...	... 7 p.m.	Wednesday	...	... 3 p.m.
Fridays	...	... 7 p.m.			

There are no figures available.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

There are seven Registered Cow Keepers and sixty-five other persons are Registered as Purveyors of Milk., One license has been granted for the Sale of grade "A" Milk.

Action under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

Each of the premises in the occupation of a Registered person under this order is visited periodically and limewashing is carried out twice a year in accordance with Local Byelaws.

Action under the Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915.

Sampling apparatus has been obtained and arrangements made with the County Authority for Bacteriological examinations of samples. The Veterinary Inspector has made an inspection of all cows in the Borough and has passed them as free from Tuberculosis.

There are ten Slaughter houses in the Borough, four of which are licensed and six registered. There is no Public Abattoir. The Slaughter houses are inspected periodically and limewashing is done in accordance with Local Byelaws.

The conditions of several of the Slaughter houses is not satisfactory, but have been improved under the powers obtained in the new Bye-Laws passed in 1924.

Milk Regulations, 1924.

The Council have published these regulations and have required that Stall Holders should provide washable Screens for sides and backs of the Stalls.

Inspection of Places where Food is Prepared.

Inspection of Meat is principally confined to Inspection at Slaughter houses. Particulars of unsound or wholesome Meat dealt with are given in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Bakehouses are inspected periodically, and limewashed twice a year.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The water supply is provided by the South Staffordshire Water Company. The water is of a good quality and the supply is constant.

The conversion of Privies to the Water Carriage System goes on steadily, during the last year 92 water closets were provided.

Housing.

There is a considerable Housing shortage in the Borough. The last Census (1921) show over crowding to the extent of 13.0 per cent

A consistent policy has been followed of trying as far as possible to render existing property reasonably fit for habitation, and in addition 455 new houses have been erected since 1920, 358 of these by the Council. Five new housing schemes are in various stages of progress these are dealt with in more detail in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

List of Adopted Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations relating to Public Health in force in the District with date of adoption :—

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Parts 1, 2, 3, and 5. Adopted 1891. Part 4 Adopted 1924.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Parts 5, 6, 8 and 9, and certain parts of 2, 3, 4, 7 and 10. Adopted 1909.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Sections 49, 50 and 51, Adopted 1924.

Regulations respecting Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, 1907.

Bye-laws for Regulation of Common Lodging Houses. 1882.

Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter-houses, 1924.

Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, 1882.

Bye-laws respecting Paving of Yards, 1908.

Rules and Regulations with respect to the Management of the Cemetery, 1880.

Bye-laws for the Regulation of Tents, Vans, and Other Structures, 1911.

Bye-laws for Regulating the Employment of Children and Young Persons, 1921.

Bye-laws for Cleansing Footpaths and Pavements, 1882.

Bye-laws relating to Nuisances, 1882.

Bye-laws relating to Public Baths, 1882.

Bye-laws relating to Brunswick Park, 1888.

Bye-laws for Regulating the Market, 1892—1920.

Bye-laws for Regulating Good Government, 1899 and 1900.
Allotment Rules, 1923.

Bye-laws respecting Locomotives, 1901.

Bye-laws respecting King's Hill Pleasure Grounds, 1908.

Bye-laws respecting Means of Escape in Case of Fire, 1914.

Borough of Wednesbury (Offensive Trades) Corporation Order,
1925.

**PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRESS DURING
THE LAST FIVE YEARS ARE EMBODIED IN THE REPORT,
BRIEFLY THE MAIN FEATURES MAY BE SUMMARISED AS
FOLLOWS :—**

Addition to the Public Health Staff.

A whole time Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer was appointed in 1925.

A School Dental Service was established in 1923.

Two Clerks were appointed in 1925.

Sanitary and Public Health Statutes.

The following Statutes, etc., have been adopted and are now in force in the Borough.

Part 4 of the Public Health Act, 1890.

Section 3 Public Health Act, 1907.

Borough of Wednesbury (Offensive Trades) Conformation Order, 1925.

Bye-laws respecting Slaughterhouses (Revised) 1925.

Additional Bye-laws Regulating Market, 1920.

Bye-laws regulating Employment of Young Persons, 1920.

Sanitary Circumstances.

Motor Transport has been introduced for the collection of house refuse.

Four additional Filter Beds, with a filtering area of over 4,000 square yards were provided at the Sewage Works in 1923.

New sewers have been provided or sewers extended in the following streets :—

Manor House Road

Crankhall Lane

Hales Road

Hobs Hole Road

Beaumont Road

Meryhurst Road

Myvod Road

Vimy Road

De'ville Road

There has been a steady reduction in the number of privies and middens. Over 626 water closets have been substituted for privies.

Housing.

455 additional houses have been provided, 358 by the Council and 97 by private enterprise.

Details for the provision of a further 250 houses have been submitted and approved by the Council.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Arrangements have been made for Maternity Cases to be admitted to the following Hospitals. Necessitous Cases to Hallam Hospital, West Bromwich. Complicated Cases to Birmingham Maternity Hospital.

Myvold House has been converted into a Hostel for Ailing Babies, with accommodation for 16 patients. Patients will shortly be received into the Hostel.

A comprehensive Scheme for the treatment of Cripples is now being considered by the Council.

School Medical Service.

A more comprehensive method of routine Medical Inspections has been introduced.

A scheme for the treatment of Cripples has been submitted and is now under consideration of the Education Committee.

An additional Session for the School Dentist is now being arranged.

A Minor Ailment Clinic has been established.

Dull and Backward Children.

A special class for dull and backward children was established in 1922.

Arrangements have been made with the Staffordshire Association for Mental Welfare for the services of a part time Home Visitor in connection with the dull and backward children in the Borough.

History

The first school was founded in 1850 by the Rev. Mr. [Name] and was at first a small school.

It was the first school of the kind in the district and was at first a small school.

History and Old School

The school was founded in 1850 by the Rev. Mr. [Name] and was at first a small school. It was the first school of the kind in the district and was at first a small school.

School Medical Service

A new school was founded in 1850 by the Rev. Mr. [Name] and was at first a small school. It was the first school of the kind in the district and was at first a small school.

Old and New School

The school was founded in 1850 by the Rev. Mr. [Name] and was at first a small school. It was the first school of the kind in the district and was at first a small school.

The school was founded in 1850 by the Rev. Mr. [Name] and was at first a small school. It was the first school of the kind in the district and was at first a small school.

WEDNESBURY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Annual Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children, 1925.

To The Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the School Medical Service for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

Staff.

The Staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health who is also School Medical Officer, Mr. Angus, School Dentist and Miss Evans, Superintendent Health Visitor. In actual practice it was found that the volume of work necessitated the other two Nurses on the Public Health Staff taking part, and approximately half the time of all three Nurses is devoted to School Work.

Co-Ordination.

Complete co-ordination exists between the school Medical Service and the other Health services of the Borough. The Medical and Nursing Staff being identical.

School Hygiene.

The Hygeinic conditions of some of the older schools are not satisfactory. Lighting and ventilation being defective, the buildings old, and the yards unpaved. The more modern schools conform to present standards of School Hygiene.

Medical Inspections.

During the year, 1797 children were examined at Routine Medical Inspections and in addition 128 special examinations were made and 290 re-inspections. The special examinations included children brought by the parents, also those sent by teachers and Nurses. Altogether 434 children were found at Routine Medical Inspections to require treatment, giving a percentage of 24.15 of those examined, and in addition 107 children of the 128 special

inspections required treatment. The great majority of the defects were fortunately "Minor Defects" but it is unwise to neglect these as they are often the cause of subsequent ill-health.

The Work of Following Up.

Medical inspections without subsequent following up are in many cases futile and a system has now been established by which all children found to have defects at Routine Medical Inspections are re-examined in approximately six months time to ascertain what steps the parents have taken to obtain treatment, in addition the Nurses do most valuable work in following up in the Home. Parents are of course notified of any defects requiring treatment found in their children.

Medical Treatment.

During the year, 746 children were treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic, as compared with 378 in 1924. The Nurses attend there daily at 9 a.m., and the Medical Officer two mornings weekly Monday and Friday. While most of the conditions are of a Minor nature many are found to be of a more serious character such as Chorea, Rheumatism and Tubercular conditions, necessitating early and careful treatment if subsequent gross impairment of Health is to be avoided. A grant of money was made by the Education Committee for the purchase of instruments for the more complete fitting out of the Minor Ailment Clinic. It is difficult to draw the line as to which cases to treat, as many as possible are advised to consult their own Doctor, but the financial conditions at present existing makes one fear that if the patient is not treated at the Clinic no other treatment may be available. The work at the Clinic has steadily increased and has thrown an added burden on the Nursing Staff.

Defective Vision.

Arrangements exist for correction of visual defects to be undertaken at West Bromwich Hospital. Should spectacles be prescribed and are beyond the means of parents according to the income scale, the cost is defrayed by the Education Authority. 126 children were found to be suffering from defective vision and of the number, 88 had glasses prescribed and 67 have obtained them.

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.

Many children were found to be suffering from enlargement of Tonsils, Adenoids, or both. But unless these were actually causing

ill-health, operative treatment was not advised. The number of cases actually operated on was 23. Operative treatment is undertaken at the West Bromwich Hospital.

Crippled Children.

No special arrangements exist for the treatment of crippled children in the Borough. Formerly they have been in the habit of attending the Orthopaedic Hospital, Birmingham, but the long journey and the present financial stringency act as deterrents, and treatment in the majority of cases was spasmodic and not very useful. To improve this a scheme was prepared and submitted to the Committee for outpatient and inpatient treatment and is now under consideration. This is a matter of some urgency as there are approximately 20 children of school age in the Borough with various crippling defects in which considerable improvement could be looked for, and while the costs may be considerable it is likely to repay itself amply by putting these children on the highway to a much more full and useful Citizenship.

Infectious Diseases.

There has been no serious outbreak of infectious disease during the year. Measles was prevalent in the last Quarter. The Number of notifications of children of school age are shown in the following table.

			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Scarlet Fever	...	...	19	29	48
Diphtheria	...	...	9	18	27
Pneumonia	...	...	10	6	16
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	1	7	8
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	7	2	9
Erysipelas	...	...	3	2	5
TOTAL	...	...	49	64	113

Dull and Backward Children.

The special class continues to fulfill a very useful function, there are altogether 30 children attending., These have been carefully examined and where a physical defect was found likely to contribute to the Mental Dullness appropriate treatment was prescribed. It has been found difficult to persuade the parents of these children to have treatment carried out. A proposal was made for a visitor from the County Council for Mental Welfare to visit the Homes, advise the mothers, and generally help in the upbringing of the

Dull and Backward Children, this proposal has been submitted to the Board of Education for approval.

Tuberculosis.

All children suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for examination. During the year 17 school children were sent by the Medical Officer, 14 were suspected cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, 4 of these showed definite signs of infection. The remaining three cases were tuberculous infection of Cervical Glands, Spine, and Abdomen respectively

Co-Operation of Parents and Teachers.

There is a steady increase in the number of parents attending the Routine Medical inspections and in the great majority of cases advice is acted on willingly. The teachers also render help by assisting with the record cards and sending children whom they consider require special Medical supervision to the clinic. Many abnormal conditions are first noticed by an observant teacher. In addition the school attendance officer has been most helpful in calling attention to cases of chronic absenteeism, etc.

Work of Nursing Staff.

Each school is visited quarterly and inspections made of each child mainly with the object of ascertaining the standard of cleanliness. Abnormal conditions requiring treatment are often observed by the nurses at these examinations. Home visits are paid especially in those cases where defects necessitating treatment have been found and where the parents are not taking steps to ensure treatment. In addition the nurses are in attendance at the Minor Ailment Clinic each morning; one nurse accompanies the School Medical Officer at Routine Medical Inspections, and one is present at the Dental sessions. The work is ever increasing, and I should like to express my appreciations of the way in which the nurses have responded to the very considerable increase in their duties.

Uncleanliness.

During the year, 672 cases of uncleanliness were found as compared with 734 in the previous year; this would appear to be, and is, a large number but it is only fair to say that the standard of cleanliness required is gradually becoming higher. Unfortunately a certain number of mothers regard "Dirty Heads" as a normal and healthy condition and in such cases a considerable amount

of energy and time may have to be expended before the children are cleansed. During the year, 298 pairs of boots, provided by voluntary Subscriptions were distributed to necessitous cases.

Dental Treatment.

Mr. Angus has done excellent work during the year vide the figures in Table 4. Routine Inspections are made of the teeth of children of from 5 to 8 years of age and necessary treatment carried out. In addition Mr. Angus has dealt with any special cases referred to him. It was felt that the time at the Dentist's disposal was too brief to allow a thorough following up of old cases and the treatment of special cases, and a proposal was submitted to the Board of Education in November, 1925 for the School Dentist to be employed on one extra session weekly.

Conclusion.

In conclusion I should like to thank the members of the Education Committee for the willing manner in which they have adopted suggestions for the welfare of the children, and also Dr. Morris for many helpful suggestions during the course of the year. Statistical Tables required by the Board of Education are appended.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. F. ADAMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I—Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	758
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	...	503
Leavers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1797
Number of other Routine Inspections				...	...	...	Nil

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	128
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	290
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	418

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.		Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Malnutrition	85	77	18	
	Uncleanliness :— (See Table IV, Group V).				
Skin	Ringworm—				
	Scalp				
	Body	4		1	
	Scabies	25		3	
	Impetigo	5			
	Other diseases(non-Tuberculous)				
Eye	Blepharitis	2		2	
	Conjunctivitis	2		2	1
	Keratitis				
	Corneal Opacities		1		
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	92	90	17	3
	Squint.....	30		4	
	Other Conditions				
Ear	Defective Hearing.....	1	5	2	
	Otitis Media		3		
	Other Ear Diseases	17		4	
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only	20	90	1	3
	Adenoids only	12	15	3	3
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	11	12	1	
	Other Conditions	1			
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tuberculous)...	3	5	4	4
	Defective Speech	7	10	2	
	Teeth—Dental Diseases (see Table IV, Group IV)				
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease —				
	Organic	1	5		
	Functional		1		1
	Anaemia.....	10		1	

TABLE II.—*continued.*

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Lungs	{	Bronchitis	52	74	18	
		Other non-tuberculous Diseases		1	4	
		Pulmonary —				
		Definite	2		1	1
		Suspected		8		2
		Non-Pulmonary —				
Tuber-		Glands.....	1			
culosis		Spine	1			
		Hip				
		Other Bones and Joints ...				
		Skin				
		Other Forms	1			
Nervous	{	Epilepsy	1		1	
System		Chorea.....	3		2	2
		Other Conditions	2			
Deform-	{	Rickets	2			
ities		Spinal Curvature	1			
		Other Forms	25			1
Other Defects and Diseases			15	11	13	
Total			434	408	107	21

B.—NUMBER OF *INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN* FOUND AT *ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION* TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

GROUP.	No. of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
CODE GROUPS :			
Entrants	758	99	13.07
Intermediates	503	177	35.189
Leavers	536	158	29.48
Total (code groups) ...	1797	434	24.15
Other routine inspections			

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind including partially blind).	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind	Attending Cetrified Schools or Classes for the Blind ... Attending Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	2		2
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ... Attending Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution	1		1
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ... Attending Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution	2 1	3	5 1
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf)	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf... Attending Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution			
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children Attending Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution	23 1	7	30 1
	Notified to the Local Control Authority <i>during the year</i>	Feeble-minded ... Imbeciles ... Idiots ...	1		1
Epileptics.	Suffering from severe Epilepsy	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ... In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools ... Attending Public Elementary Schools ... At no School or Institution			
	Suffering from Epil- epsy which is not severe	Attending Public Elementary Schools ... At no School or Institution ...	1		1

TABLE III.—*continued.*

			Boys	Girls	Total
Physically Defective.	Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Min- istry of Health or the Board	2	1	3
		At other Institutions ...	1		1
		At no School or Institution...			
	Non - infectious but active Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Min- istry of Health or the Board	3		3
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools			
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools			
		At Public Elementary Schools			
		At other Institutions ...			
		At no School or Institution ...			
	Delicate Children (<i>e.g.</i> , pre or latent Tuberculosis, Malnutrition, Debility, Anaemia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools			
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools			
		At Public Elementary Schools	45	40	85
		At other Institutions ...			
		At no School or Institution			
	Active Non-pulmon- ary Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...			
		At Public Elementary Schools			
		At other Institutions ...			
		At no School or Institution ...			
	Crippled Children (other than those with active Tuber- culous Disease) <i>e.g.</i> , children suffering from Paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease	At Certified Hospital Schools			
		At Certified Residential Crip- Schools	1	2	3
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools			
		At Public Elementary Schools			
		At other Institutions ...	9	6	15
		At no School or Institution ...			

TABLE IV.

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

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V).

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	9		9
Ringworm — Body	56		56
Scabies	195		195
Impetigo	83		83
Other Skin diseases			
<i>Minor Eye Defects</i>			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	32		32
<i>Minor Ear Defects.</i>	23		23
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	348		348
Total	746		746

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

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

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to retraction by private practitioner or hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report).	122			122
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I).	4			4
Total	126			126

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	88
(b) Otherwise	

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	41
(a) Otherwise	26

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)		
23		23		

Group IV.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist : 1063

Aged :

Routine Age Groups	5.....	75	Total.....	955
	6.....	482		
	7.....	319		
	8.....	119		
	9.....			
	10.....			
	11.....			
	12.....			
	13.....			
	14.....			

Specials..... 369

Grand Total 1364

(b) Found to require treatment1025

(c) Actually treated 900

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of
periodical examination.....

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

(2)	Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection .....22 Treatment .....88 }	Total 110
(3)	Attendances made by children for treatment	.....
(4)	Fillings	{ Permanent teeth .....49 Temporary teeth 608 }	Total 657
(5)	Extractions	{ Permanent teeth .....34 Temporary teeth 424 }	Total 458
(6)	Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions.....	34	
(7)	Other operations	{ Permanent teeth 308 Temporary teeth 509 }	Total 817

Group V.—Uncleanliness and verminous conditions.

- (i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses..... 4
- (ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses.....21000.
- (iii) Number of individual children found unclean.....672.
- (iv) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority.....Nil.
- (v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :
- (a) Under the Education Act, 1921.....
- (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws3

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR.

*TO THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE
WEDNESBURY TOWN COUNCIL.*

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Nineteenth Annual Report on the Sanitary circumstances of the Borough, viz. :—for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

Miscellaneous Inspections.

Over two thousand and twenty five visits and inspections were made including house to house inspection, investigation of complaints, etc. 399 re-inspections were made during the time work was in progress. A large number of defects were discovered and dealt with.

Notices Served.

Two hundred and fifty six Preliminary Notices were served, in addition a large number of letters were sent to owners, agents and occupiers, requesting them to carry out certain sanitary improvements. Thirty eight Statutory Notices were served by order of the Council.

Particulars of the Notices are set out in Table viii.

Legal Proceedings.

In four cases legal proceedings authorised by the Council were instituted, the particulars of which are set out in Table XII.

Privies and Water Closets.

Twenty eight Privies and 51 Middens were abolished and replaced by 92 water closets as follows :—86 privies converted into water closets, 3 additional water closets and 3 water closets were provided in connection with factories and workshops. In 8 cases the closets were rebuilt.

Table I gives the number of sanitary conveniences in the Borough and particulars of the work of abolishing the privies and middens and the substitution of water closets and portable galvanised iron dust bins.

TABLE I.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Year	No. of Houses in the Borough	Closet Accommodation				Ashpit Accommodation				Conversion of Privies into Water Closets						
		No. of Privies			No. of Water Closets			No. of Privy Middens	No. of Dry Ashpits	No. of Dust Bins	Total No. of Receptacles for Storage of Ashes	No. of Houses dealt with	Conversion of W.C's into Privies	Additional Water Closets provided	W.C's provided in connection with Factories and Workshops	Total
		Fixed Receptacles	Movable Receptacles	Total	Fresh Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Total									
1920	6114	2195	20	2215	2850	285	3135	971	350	2500	3821	113	88	4	14	106
1921	6258	2066	20	2086	3168	285	3453	900	350	2900	3150	150	140	2	6	148
1922	6465	1988	20	2008	3463	285	3748	853	350	3509	4712	100	90	1	2	93
1923	6465	1857	20	1877	3627	285	3912	786	350	3866	5002	158	135	1	14	150
1924	6488	1744	20	1764	3818	285	4103	710	350	3983	5043	146	139	6	6	151
1925	6521	1666	20	1686	3963	281	4244	659	348	4000	5007	109	78	3	3	84
Average												129	112	2	7	121

Infectious Disease.

The cases of Infectious Disease notified were visited from time to time during the progress of the disease. Printed and verbal instructions were given for preventing the spread of the disease and the necessary disinfection was carried out at the termination of the disease.

Ten Patients suffering from Scarlet Fever and one from Diphtheria were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912 and 1924.

The following is a summary of the action taken under the Regulations during the year ended 31st December, 1925.

TABLE II.

Notifications :—Primary	A	...	...	65	Total	65
Supplementary	C	...	...	48		
„	D	...	...	33	Total	81
No. of Patients Notified :—						
Respiratory Tuberculosis						
Males	...	...	...	...	...	18
Females	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total	...	...	...	...	...	41
Other Tubercular Disease						
Males	...	...	...	...	...	16
Females	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total	...	...	...	...	...	24
No of Cases Notified, Various Wards :—						
Town Hall	...	...	...	...	21	
Market	...	...	...	...	14	
Wood Green	...	...	...	...	16	
King's Hill	...	...	...	...	14	Total 65
Visiting Lists :—						
No. on Visiting Lists, 1st Jan. 1925	...	...	...	...	...	239
No. Dead	...	...	...	...	...	63
No. removed from Lists for other casues	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. on Lists 31st December, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	235
Examination of Sputun :—						
No. of Positive Reports	...	...	...	...	...	31
No. of Negative Reports	...	...	...	...	...	77
Total No. of Specimens Examined	...	...	...	...	...	108

Housing.

The difficulty of the people in obtaining proper and efficient housing accommodation at suitable rents made it impossible to carry out the duties under the Housing Acts in an efficient manner.

Table III contains a summary of action taken.

Table IV gives the situation and particulars of houses dealt with under the Housing Acts during the year.

Table V shows the provision of houses under the various Housing Acts.

TABLE III.

Summary of action taken under the Housing Acts.

1. <i>General.</i>					
Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	32960
General Death Rate	...	...	...	...	14.5
Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1.4
Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	92.8
No. of dwelling houses (all classes)	...	...	...	...	6521
Estimate No. of houses occupied by Working Class	...	...	...	...	5283
No. of new houses erected	...	...	...	...	33
No. of persons per house	...	...	...	...	5
2. <i>Inspection.</i>					
No. of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	68
Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	18
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	50
No. unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	40
No. not reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	10
3. <i>Public Health Acts.</i>					
No. rendered fit by informal action	...	...	...	...	10
No. of houses in respect of which Notices were served	...	...	...	...	10
No. of houses in which defects were remedied—					
(1) By Owner	...	...	...	...	10
(2) By Council	...	...	...	...	—
4. <i>Housing Act, 1925 (Sec. 3).</i>					
No. of houses in respect of which notices were served	...	...	...	...	2
No. of houses in which defects were remedied—					
(1) By Owner	...	...	...	...	—
(2) By Council	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE III—*continued.*

5. <i>Housing Act, 1925 (Secs. 11 to 15).</i>				
No of houses represented as unfit for habitation				—
„ „ for demolition	...	...	...	—
„ in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	—
„ in respect of which Closing Orders were determined	...	...	...	10
„ in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	—
„ thoroughly repaired	...	...	...	10
„ closed	...	...	...	—
„ demolished	...	...	...	—
„ under repair	...	...	...	—
„ under consideration	...	...	...	—
6. <i>Housing Act, 1925. Unhealthy Areas.</i>				
No. of areas reported	...	...	...	—
„ houses affected	...	...	...	—
„ schemes submitted	...	...	...	—
„ of existing houses affected	...	...	...	—
No action taken during the year.				
7. <i>Housing Schemes.</i>				
The Council have arranged five housing schemes :—				
1. Little Hill.				
Arrangements are being made to re-house the occupiers of the houses now on the site, the houses will then be demolished and four new houses built on the site.				
2. Churchfields.				
The land has been levelled, and the streets and sewers are now being constructed, and the building of 168 houses on the site will shortly be commenced.				
3. Holyhead Road.				
32 houses are now in course of construction and it is hoped that many of them will shortly be ready for occupation.				
4. Edward Street.				
16 houses are now in course of construction and the houses should be ready for occupation in the early summer.				
5. Wellcroft Street.				
A lay-out Plan showing the provision of 30 houses has been prepared and considered.				
In all the Council are arranging for the building of 250 houses; when the houses are provided it may be possible to evolve some method whereby there may be a gradual improvement in the class of house occupied by all sections of the community and finally the most insanitary, back to back, houses in courts and congested areas demolished.				

TABLE IV—HOUSING.

49

Houses dealt with during the year ended 31st December, 1925.

Situation of Premises	No. of Houses represented	No. thoroughly repaired	Back-to-back houses abolished	No. closed	No. demolished	No. under repair	No. of Houses under consideration	Remarks
37, with 2-10 Court 2 Queen Street ...	10	10						} Representation, 14/12/21. } Closing Orders, 18/1/22. } Closing Orders determined, 1/7/25. Representation, 16/4/24.
71-76, Dudley Street ...	6	6						
13 & 14 with 6, 7, 8 & 9, Court 1, Church St., Moxley ...	6	6						
	22	22						Representation, 10/12/24.

TABLE V.
PROVISION OF HOUSES.

Year	HOUSING ACT, 1919			HOUSING ACT, 1923			HOUSING ACT, 1924			Others	Combined Total	No. per 1000 of population
	Local Authority	Private Enterprise with Subsidy	Total	Local Authority	Private Enterprise with Subsidy	Total	Local Authority	Private Enterprise with Subsidy	Total			
1920 } to 1924 }	358	—	358	—	19	19	—	—	—	45	422	
1925	—	—	—	—	32	32	—	—	—	1	33	1.0

Slaughter Houses and Food Supplies.

There are now 10 Slaughter Houses on the register, four of which are subject to annual license. The Slaughter Houses have been periodically visited. The vendors in several cases voluntarily destroyed food when their attention was called to its unwholesome condition.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

There are now seven registered Cowkeepers and 65 other persons are registered as Purveyors of Milk. Three applications were received for persons to be registered as Purveyors of Milk, all of which were granted.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 111 Workshops, including 22 Bakehouses, on the register. A detailed list of the trades carried on in the workshops is set out in Table XV.

FACTORIES.—During the year eight notices were received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories. In six cases the necessary work has been done, and in the other cases the work is in hand.

WORKSHOPS.—These have been periodically visited and the regulations respecting cleanliness, lighting, etc., have been carried out.

HOMEWORK.—When lists have been received containing names and addresses of home workers, the premises have been visited and found to be in order.

BAKEHOUSES.— These have been visited from time to time, and generally found to be in fair order.

Table XV gives a summary of the work carried out in connection with factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces and home work.

Table VI. gives particulars of the nuisances occurring in factories and workshops, and the sanitary improvements effected.

TABLE VI.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT TO
 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Defects			Sanitary Improvements Effectuated
Sanitary Accommodation	Insufficient ...	...	Two W.C.'s provided.
	Unsuitable or defective	...	Sanitary convenience cleaned and thoroughly repaired.
	Not separate for sexes	...	One W. C. provided.
	Urinals	...	One.
Defective W.C. Connections			Repaired.
Insufficient Ventilation			Additional Ventilation provided.
Dirty Workshop			Two clean and limewashed
Overcrowded Workshop			Workshop rebuilt.

Markets.

Every effort has been made to maintain the prestige of the markets and to effect such improvements from time to time as are best conducive to the well-being of the market, as well as for the convenience of the tradesmen, stallholders, and people attending the market.

Ambulance.

The Horse Ambulance provided for the removal of the injured or sick (other than infectious cases) is kept at the Police Station. In the event of the ambulance being required, persons should telephone the Police Station, No. 1 Wednesbury.

TABLE VII.

Number of patients removed and amount of fees :—

YEARS	No. of Patients Removed			Amount of Fees Receiv'd			Cases where Fees were Remitted			
	Accident	Illness	Totals	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.
1921	10	39	49	16	13	6	9	4	6	0
1922	8	28	36	8	0	9	9	4	19	3
1923	4	28	32	8	12	0	14	5	18	0
1924	7	31	38	7	5	0	18	6	18	0
1925	2	30	32	8	15	0	12	4	3	6
Average	6.2	31.2	37.4	9	17	3	12.4	5	2	11

Allotments and Insect Pests Acts.

The Allotments were visited periodically to see that the Regulations were complied with and literature distributed among the Allottees.

Over 14 acres of land was cultivated under the direct supervision of the Council. The total amount of rent received in respect of these allotments was £55 4s. 8d.

The following is a summary of proceedings under the Allotments Acts, 1908-1925, for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

TABLE VIII.

Allotments, 1908 to 1925.

Proceedings under Allotments Acts for the year 1925.

	No. of Allot- ment Holders	AREA		
		Acres	Roods	Poles
Allotment Land				
(a) <i>Town Council.</i>				
1. Lands purchased by Council for Allotments	—	—	—	—
2. Land Leased under Allotment Acts	69	4	2	0
3. Land entered under Sec. 10 Allotments Act, 1922 ...	12	—	3	0
4. Other land held by Council and used for Allotments ...	100	9	3	11
(b) <i>Private Owners.</i>				
1. Land used for Allotment purposes	748	62	0	0
Total	929	77	0	11
	Number	Acres	Roods	Poles
No of applications and total area of land applied for	7	—	2	0
No of applications and total area of land applied for and not supplied	4	—	1	0

Cleansing and the Removal of House Refuse.

The public urinals and sanitary conveniences were inspected at various times, and every effort was made to keep them clean and in order.

One hundred and five dust bins have been substituted for privy middens or dry ashpits. There are now 3983 portable dust bins in the Borough.

The most sanitary and economical receptacle for house refuse is a portable galvanised iron dust bin.

It is difficult to induce traders to remove their refuse frequently and it is hoped that, for the general cleanliness and healthiness of the town, the traders will cease storing or burning refuse in their yards.

Where there are only small quantities of the refuse it is removed with the house refuse, and the traders are charged with the approximate cost of removing the trade refuse.

I am,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HERBERT TOPPING, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.,

Sanitary Inspector,

Certificated Meat and Food Inspector.

TABLE IX.

PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL
OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Year	No. of Applications for Removal of Refuse	No. of Receptacles emptied and cleansed					No. of Loads of Refuse Removed				
		Dust Bins	Dry Ashpits	Privy Middens	Privy Cisterns	Dumb-wells	Dry Refuse	Mixed Refuse	From Dumb-wells	Total	Percentage of Mixed Refuse
1923	1652	107137	1057	1318	167	30	8423	2330	196	10949	23.7
1924	1778	153717	1317	1299	135	43	8521	2612	249	11382	25.0
1925	1647	185028	1663	1359	166	78	10220	2830	311	13361	20.9

COSTS.

Year.	Population.	Houses.	Total Cost.			Per House.		Per Head.	
1923-1924.	32,050	6,465	£2918	14s.	9d.	9s.	0.5d.	1s.	10d.
1924-1925.	32,880	6,488	£2753	5d.	4d.	8s.	5d.	1s.	8d.
1925-1926.	32,960	6,521	£2831	9s.	1d.	8s.	8d.	1s.	8.5d.

TABLE X.

A—HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE ACCOUNT for year ended 31st March, 1926.

	I.—COLLECTION			II.—DISPOSAL			TOTAL	
	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Loan Charges		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Loan Charges		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Loan Charges
REVENUE ACCOUNT.								
Gross Expenditure ...	£ 3092 19 10	s. d. 2890 12 8		£ 85 12 5	s. d. 61 8 9		£ 3178 12 3	s. d. 2952 1 5
Gross Income ...	—	85 7 9		—	35 4 0		—	120 11 9
Net Cost ...	3092 19 10	2805 4 11		85 12 5	26 4 9		3178 12 3	2831 9 8
UNIT COSTS.								
Gross Expenditure, per Ton	4 7.5	4 4		1.5	1		4 9	4 5
Gross Income per ton ...	—	1 1.5		—	.63		—	2
Net Cost, per ton ...	4 7.5	4 2.5		1.5	.37		4 9	4 3
Net cost per 1,000 population	93 15 0	88 0 1		1 5 6	15 10		96 6 5	85 16 0
Net cost, per 1,000 houses or premises ...	475 0 0	429 19 4		13 6 8	4 0 0		487 10 0	434 3 4
RATE POUNDAGE.								
Net cost, equivalent rate in the £ ...	6.78	6.15		.19	.05		6.97	6.2
Percentage of equivalent rate to total rates in the £ ...	.036	.033		.001	—		.037	.033

Total Refuse Collected 13,361 Tons.

Population 32,960.

Product of a Penny Rate £456.

Weight per 1,000 population per day 12 cwt.

Total Rates in the £, 15s. 8d. Number of Houses 6521.

Refuse tipped 13,361 tons.

Rateable Value £127,966 10s. 0d.

Refuse incinerated, Nil.

TABLE XI.

House to House, Miscellaneous Inspections, and inspection of houses concerning which compliants have been received	2135
Re-inspections	1399
Visits to Slaughter-houses	79
„ Shops, Butchers	115
„ Fish, Game, and Poultry Shops	17
„ Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	59
„ Common Lodging Houses	19
„ Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses	47
„ Respecting Infectious Disease	270
Total number of Visits and Inspections made	4123
Number of preliminary notices served... ..	256
„ statutory notices served	98
Number of letters written to Owners <i>re</i> nuisances	331
Reports sent to Surveyor <i>re</i> dangerous buildings, etc.	4
„ Water Co. <i>re</i> waste of water	4
Number of houses disinfected	65

TABLE XII.

NOTICES SERVED AND NUMBER OF HOUSES IN
CONNECTION WITH NOTICES.

	Preliminary Notices		Statutory Notices	
	Notices served	Houses in connection with Notices	Notices served	Houses in connection with Notices
Filthy and dilapidated houses ...	62	189	31	77
Filthy and dilapidated outbuildings ...	15	72	5	25
Defective paving and surface channels ...	5	29	4	20
Defective eaves and downspouting ...	8	33	1	6
Insufficient drainage ...	6	22	3	3
Foul, untrapped, or defective drainage ...	15	39	2	4
Choked drainage and water closets ...	27	84	4	14
Insufficient closet accommodation ...	10	21	3	15
Insufficient accommodation for the storage of ashes, etc. ...	22	70	7	25
Foul, wet, open and dilapidated privy middens ...	41	126	10	41
Defective water closet connections ...	14	68	8	35
Fouling of sanitary conveniences used in common ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowded houses or rooms ...	1	1	1	1
Animals improperly kept ...	2	2	—	—
Offensive accumulations... ...	2	2	—	—
Water in cellars ...	4	9	—	—
Houses unfit for habitation ...	1	2	1	2
Demolition of houses ...	—	—	—	—
Polluted Wells ...	—	—	—	—
Dangerous Wells or cisterns ...	—	—	—	—
Insufficient water supply ...	5	33	2	13
Dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops not kept in accordance with regulations ...	—	—	3	3
Bakehouses not kept in conformity with Act ...	—	—	1	1
Factories and workshops do. ...	5	5	2	2
Common lodging houses do. ...	—	—	—	—
Slaughter-houses ...	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	2	2	1	1
Total ...	256	809	98	715

TABLE XIII.

RESULT OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Situation of Premises	Nature of Complaint	Act under which proceedings were taken	Result
8 and 9, Hobbins Street	Failing to abate nuisance,	Public Health Act, 1875	Work done. Withdrawn
39, 40, and back 40, Foster Street ...	from general defects do.	do.	on payment Costs do.
61, 62 and 63 Dudley Street ...	do.	do.	do.
39 and 40 High Bullen	do.	do.	do.

TABLE XIV.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT IN DISTRICT
IN PURSUANCE OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND
NOTICES SERVED.

Interior of Houses—

Filthy houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	49
Houses in which repairs to plastering, brickwork, or wood- work have been carried out	...	...	73
Flooded cellars drained	...	...	2

Exterior of Houses—

Defective roofs made watertight	...	...	59
Houses without eaves, or down spouting, or with choked or defective spouting—new spouting provided, or existing spouting cleansed and repaired	...	...	37
Dangerous chinneys repaired	...	...	16
New earthenware sinks provided in lieu of old brick sinks			5

Yards and Outbuildings—

Surface paving in yards provided, renewed or repaired			7
Dangerous wells or cisterns filled in or suitable covers provided	...	...	4
Filthy and dilapidated outbuildings cleansed and repaired	...	...	46

Drainage—

Absence of, or insufficient, drainage. Premises drained and connected to sewer	...	...	—
Surface channels abolished and stoneware pipe drains provided	...	...	39
Defective drains re-laid or repaired	...	...	7
Number of inspection chambers provided to drainage systems	...	...	80
Foul untrapped drains. Stoneware gully traps fixed	...		—
Additional gullies fixed	...	...	59
Choked drains opened and cleansed	...	...	121

TABLE XIV—*continued.**Privies, Water Closets and Ashpits—*

Privies abolished	78
Middens abolished	...	...	...	...	...	51
Water closets with flush cisterns substituted for privies						78
Closets re-built and converted into water closets					...	8
Additional water closets provided			...	...	...	3
Fresh water closets substituted for waste water closets						4
Dilapidated privies and ashpits repaired, covered over and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	7
Percolations of faecal matter from privies. Privies, etc., cemented	...	...	...	...	...	5
Galvanised dust bins provided in lieu of ashpits					...	77
Additional dust bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	56
Middens abolished and converted into dry ashpits					...	2
Dry ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	3
Choked water closets opened and cleansed				...	...	77
Defective W.C. connections made good				...	...	19
Insufficient supply of water to W.C.'s. Flush improved						2

Water Supply —

Houses without a proper supply of drinking water						
Water laid on	...	...	...	...	...	2
Polluted wells closed	...	...	...	...	...	—
Stand pipes abolished	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water taps fixed in houses or brewhouses				...	...	2

Keeping of Animals and Offensive Accumulations —

Nuisances from the keeping of swine abated	...	...				1
Offensive accumulations removed from premises					...	2
Fowls or other poultry kept so as to be nuisance					...	3

Overcrowding —

Houses overcrowded. Numbers reduced				2
-------------------------------------	--	--	-----	-----	--	---

Miscellaneous —

Filthy yards, sanitary conveniences and approaches thereto cleaned by occupiers			15
---	--	--	-----	-----	-----	----

TABLE XIV.—*Continued.**Houses of the Working Classes Act —*

Houses thoroughly repaired	22
Houses, unfit for human habitation, demolished	...				—
Back-to-Back houses abolished	...	...	...	...	—
Vans removed from district	...	...	...	...	1

Dairies and Cowsheds—

Cowsheds provided with additional means of lighting					—
" " " " " ventilation					—
Cowsheds cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...		7
Dairy accomodation provided or improved		...	...		5

Factories and Workshops —

Workshops or workrooms cleansed	...	...	...		2
Insufficient closet accomodation, Water closets provided					1
Unsuitable or Defective closet accommodation, or sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes			...		2
Miscellaneous sanitary improvements	...	...	...		1
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	1739

TABLE XV.

BOROUGH OF WEDNESBURY.

Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1925, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises	Numbers of		Prosecutions
	Inspections	Written Notices	
Factories	57	8	
Workshops			
Workplaces			
Homeworkers' Premises ...	2		
Total	59	8	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	1	1		
Want of ventilation	1	1		
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation ...				
Insufficient	1	1		
Unsuitability or defective ...	2	2		
Not separate for sexes ...				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Workshops not provided with satisfactory means of escape in case of fire				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses ...				
Other Offences (excluding offences relating to outwork) see Table 5				
Total	5	5		

TABLE XV—*Continued.*

3.—HOMEWORK.

Nature of Work	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107							Inspection of Outworkers' Premises	Outwork in Unwhole- some Premises, Sec 18
	Lists received from Employers			Addresses of Outworkers			Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists		
	Lists	Twice in the year		Received from other Councils	Forwarded to other Councils				
		Contractors	Out- workers Workmen						
Wearing Apparel — (1) Making, etc. ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	
Totals ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	

TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

4.—REGISTERED WORK SHOPS.				5.—OTHER MATTERS.	
Workshops on the Register at the end of the year				Class	Number
Bakers	22			Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :	
Bags	1			Failure to affix abstracts of the Factory and Workshop Act ...	—
Boots and Shoes ...	13			Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (sec. 5)	—
Breezes	2				
Black & Coachsmiths ...	8				
Brushmakers	2				
Carpenters and Joiners ...	4				
Cabinet Makers, Wood Working	6				
Clothiers and Tailors ...	9				
Cycles	1				
Coopers	2				
Dressmakers	4				
Electric Fittings	1				
Files	4			Notified by H.M. Inspector	8
Grease and Oil	1				
Galvanising	1			Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	6
Gun Locks	4				
Hosiery	2				
Ironmonger	1				
Laundry	1				
Millinery	7				
Maltster	1				
Mason	1				
Marine Store Dealers ...	1				
Motor Garages	3				
Nut Makers	1				
Plumbers and Painters ...	2				
Stamper and Socket	2				
Sugar Boilers	1				
Toy Maker	1				
Wheelwrights	2				
Total number of Workshops on Register	111				

31st December, 1925.

(Signed),
A. F. ADAMSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

