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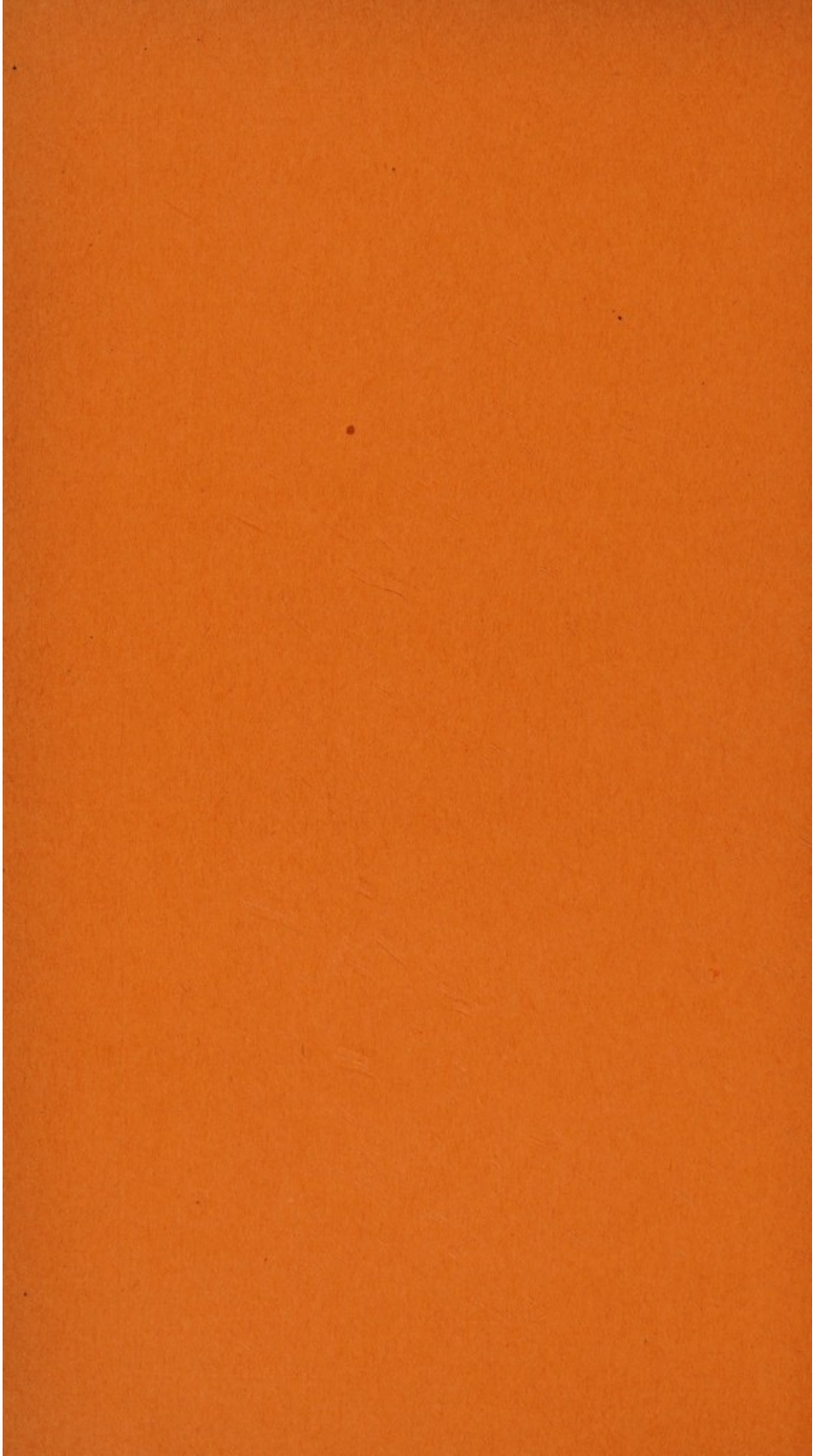
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THE HEALTH
OF
WEST BROMWICH


ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1938.





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MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES, At 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor J. T. H. DAVIES, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor Miss C. E. HAZEL, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Councillor H. Bellingham).

Alderman C. B. ADAMS, J.P.	Councillor J. W. M. FINNY.
Alderman S. D. GILL.	Councillor A. GREEN.
Councillor Mrs. A. E. CALDWELL.	Councillor J. LEES.

HEALTH (HOSPITALS) SUB-COMMITTEE.

Whole of the Members of the Health Committee.

INSPECTION OF PROPERTY SUB-COMMITTEE.

Whole of the Members of the Health Committee.

REFUSE DISPOSAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Councillor H. BELLINGHAM).

Alderman C. B. ADAMS, J.P.	Councillor A. GREEN.
Councillor J. T. H. DAVIES, J.P.	Councillor Miss C. E. HAZEL, J.P.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Alderman C. B. ADAMS, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor A. TURNER.

THE MAYOR (Councillor H. Bellingham).

Alderman J. WHEATLEY.	Councillor Miss G. COTTRELL.
Councillor Mrs. A. E. CALDWELL.	Councillor Mrs. C. JOHNSTON.
Councillor D. COLLINS.	Councillor G. C. W. JONES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Alderman S. D. GILL.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor Mrs. A. E. SMALLMAN, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Councillor H. Bellingham).

Councillor Mrs. A. E. CALDWELL.	Councillor T. H. SANSOME.
Councillor Miss C. E. HAZEL, J.P.	Nurse HOUGHTON.
Councillor J. T. H. DAVIES, J.P.	Mrs. G. M. HALE.
Councillor A. GREEN.	Miss S. A. SMITH.
Councillor Mrs. C. JOHNSTON.	Dr. G. SOUTTER.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor Miss C. E. HAZEL, J.P.

THE MAYOR (Councillor H. Bellingham).

Alderman C. S. BACHE, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. C. JOHNSTON.

Alderman S. D. GILL.

Councillor Mrs. A. E. SMALLMAN,

Alderman J. WHEATLEY.

J.P.

Councillor Miss G. COTTRELL.

Councillor A. TURNER.

BLIND PERSONS ACT COMMITTEE.

Chairman : THE MAYOR (Councillor H. BELLINGHAM).

Deputy Chairman : Alderman J. WHEATLEY.

Councillor N. W. BASSETT.

Councillor Mrs. C. JOHNSTON.

Councillor J. DYEHOUSE.

Councillor W. H. LAITHWAITE.

Councillor J. W. M. FINNY.

Miss F. BEIGHTON.

Councillor A. GREEN.

Mrs. S. BELLINGHAM.

Councillor Miss C. E. HAZEL, J.P.

Mrs. A. S. MOUNTAIN.

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the County Borough of West Bromwich.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report, the contents of which are set out in accordance with Circular 1650 (England), issued by the Ministry of Health.

The birth rate was 18.9, compared with 15.1 per 1,000 of the population of England and Wales. The death rate was 12.14, as opposed to a rate of 11.6 for England and Wales. It is noticeable that during the past eight years in West Bromwich there has been very little deviation from a mean rate of 12.0 deaths per 1,000 of the inhabitants.

The infantile mortality rate of 57.58 is the lowest ever recorded for the Borough, and compares with 57.0, the rate for the county boroughs and great towns. The steady diminution of the infantile mortality rate is a very pleasing testimony to the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee over a number of years.

The general health of the town was reasonably satisfactory and infectious disease was not so prevalent as in most years. The number of deaths from diphtheria (a definitely preventable disease) remains high, and it is hoped that your schemes for immunisation will continue to gain the momentum acquired in 1938.

In the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report, you will notice that the new domiciliary maternity service is working well and that the number of expectant mothers attending all centres is now double that of the number attending in 1932. The conditions at the Hamstead Clinic merit consideration especially since the amount of work carried out was half as much again as in 1937, and the demand for the services is increasing.

Further progress with the Council's slum clearance programme can be reported with some satisfaction. Two Official Inquiries were held by the Ministry of Health, and the whole of

the 18 areas represented by the Health Committee received confirmation. The population displaced was 2,262. It is pleasing to report that the rate of re-housing improved during the year and that 1,090 persons were transferred from slums to new houses on Corporation estates. That this work was carried through during such a busy year reflects great credit upon members of all the Corporation Departments concerned. Much work yet remains to be done, and although the 5,000th house provided by the Council will become available in 1939, there still remains a large number of houses to be provided if sound and healthy homes in accordance with modern standards are to be offered to all the people of the working-class in the borough.

The case of some of the larger families in relation to housing and rents may bear investigation in the near future. There is a vicious circle whereby an increase of family leads to a demand for a larger house, which in turn requires a larger rent. In these cases something has to go to the wall, and not infrequently it may be nutrition and provision of amenities necessary to maintain a healthy life of the family.

Your Municipal Hospital at Hallam has continued to develop, especially noticeable is the increase of acute surgical work and the increase in the usage of the Maternity Wards. Hospital costs have shown a tendency to increase, in accordance with the rise of costs of ordinary commodities, but Hallam Hospital compares very favourably with other Hospitals shown in the Costing Returns issued by the Ministry of Health.

The best thanks of the Corporation are due to those volunteers who have so readily come forward from time to time for the Blood Transfusion Service. It has been possible to build up from the existing organisation a comprehensive scheme for use of West Bromwich residents and those from other Authorities in time of emergency.

The Factories Act, 1937, the Public Health Act, 1936, the Midwives Act, 1936, and other legislation have thrown additional administration on the Health Department.

No detailed reference is made in this Report to the enormous amount of additional work carried out in the organisation of the Casualty, Ambulance and Hospital Services of Civil Defence of the Borough. It was possible, towards the end of the year, to unravel from the meshwork of multiple control (three or four Government Departments each with many Sectional and Regional Officers, and from other Departments of the Corporation, likewise dependent upon other Government Departments) some sort of structure for the local service.

I desire to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of figures and information for inclusion in this Report from the Town Clerk, Borough Surveyor, Borough Treasurer, House Governor of the Voluntary Hospital, Manager of the Employment Exchange, Clerk to the National Health Insurance Committee and the Engineer-in-Chief of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

I should like to express grateful thanks on behalf of the Department to the Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen and all the members of the Health, Housing and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for the kind interest shown on all occasions and the courteous consideration of recommendations.

I should like to make an exception this year and pay special tribute to the staff, and particularly my personal clerical staff, for the efficient and cheerful manner in which they have carried out their work, often long after ordinary hours of duty.

I am,

Yours obediently,

W. S. WALTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1939.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

WHOLE-TIME OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health & Chief Tuberculosis Officer	W. S. WALTON, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., B.Hy.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	J. G. S. McQUEEN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	W. W. WILDMAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 30-9-38).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	L. R. L. EDWARDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 30-9-38).
Dental-Surgeons (School Medical Dept.)	B. D. BRITTEN, L.D.S. MISS M. COOK, L.D.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector of Food and Drugs, Superintendent of Refuse Removal and Disposal	W. W. FOAKES, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. Cert. Meat Inspection, A.M. Inst. P.C.
District Sanitary Inspectors ...	G. H. SHAW, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. Cert. Meat Inspection. F. A. OAKES, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A. Cert. Meat Inspection. J. BULLOCK, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A. Cert. Meat Inspection. C. N. JOHNSON, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A. E. N. FIRTH, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat Inspection (to 8-5-38)). W. A. STOCKER, Cert. S.I.B. (from 3-5-38).
Tuberculosis Sister	SISTER C. COLLINS, Cert. C.M.B., and three years' General Hospital training.
Senior Health Visitor & Inspector of Midwives	MISS C. TWIST, State Registered Nurse, Cert. C.M.B., Cert. Sanitary Inspector, Cert. Health Visitor.

NURSE HEALTH VISITORS.

MISS M. W. POLE ...	3 years' General Training.	Cert. C.M.B.
MRS. L. A. BRYAN ...	3 years' General Training.	Cert. C.M.B.
MISS A. CLEGG	4 years' General Training.	Cert. C.M.B.
	Cert. Health Visitor.	
MISS M. E. GREASLEY	State Registered Nurse.	Cert. C.M.B.
	Cert. Health Visitor.	
MISS M. E. JONES ...	State Registered Nurse.	Cert. C.M.B.
	4 years' General Training.	
MISS A. WILSON ...	State Registered Nurse.	Cert. C.M.B.
	Cert. Health Visitor.	
MISS E. J. JACKSON ...	State Registered Nurse.	Cert. C.M.B.
	Cert. Health Visitor.	
MISS G. GEDRYCH ...	State Registered Nurse.	Cert. C.M.B.
	Cert. Health Visitor	

SCHOOL CLINIC NURSES.

MISS B. E. FISHER.

MISS H. M. HAYES.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

Nurse A. A. DORAM.
 Nurse L. A. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.
 Nurse S. J. GRAVES.
 Nurse D. E. HANCOX.
 Nurse F. KEYS.
 Nurse J. E. PICKSTONE.
 Nurse M. RAWSTHORNE.
 Nurse M. M. SAUNDERS.
 Nurse M. A. ORR (from 19th February, 1938).
 Nurse M. K. THOMPSON (from 4th Mar., 1938, to 30th Sept., 1938).
 Nurse W. L. PHILLIPS (from 1st October, 1938).
 Nurse J. BILLINGHAM (from 8th October, 1938).

NURSING STAFF—ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Miss E. MURPHY, Matron; 3 Sisters; 2 Assistant Nurses;
 13 Probationers.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Health Dept. J. POXON. Vaccination Officer.
 Chief Clerk.
 A. SHAW.
 Miss M. L. HOLDEN.
 Miss M. PARSONS.
 Miss M. K. WILKES.
 Miss P. ASHMORE.

Tuberculosis Dept. ... Miss G. E. ROGERS.

Sanitary Dept. C. S. STOKES.
 K. J. HICKINBOTTOM.

School Medical Dept. ... Miss D. BROMLEY.
 Miss R. I. TURNER (to 17th Sept., 1938).
 Miss M. ADAMS.
 Miss E. FOX (from 17th October, 1938).

Dental Clerk Attendants Miss D. MATTHEWS.
 Miss E. SHAKESPEARE.

Hallam Hospital The whole-time and part-time staffs are given
 on page 65.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

Assistant Medical Officer M. HUDDY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 (M. & C.W.)

District Medical Officers (see page 11.)
 (Public Assistance)

Public Vaccinators (see page 47.)

Ophthalmic Surgeon CHARLES RUDD, M.B., Ch.B.

Aural Surgeon F. BRAYSHAW GILHESPY,
 M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Veterinary Surgeon H. W. DAWES, M.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst F. G. D. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc.,
 F.I.C.

**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA.**

SECTION A.**SUMMARY FOR 1938.**

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	7,172
Population (Census 1931)	81,303
Population (Estimated by Registrar-General, 1938) ...	82,680
Rateable Value	£361,912
Product of a Penny Rate	£1,432
Number of Inhabited houses according to Rate books ...	21,130
Rate in the £	16s. 6d.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Marriages.

The Superintendent Registrar informs me that during the year ended 31st December, 1938, the number of marriages in the Borough was 846. The marriage-rate was 20.46 per 1,000 of the population.

Industries.

The population, which is mainly artisan, is chiefly engaged in spring manufacture, iron-founding and holloware, printing, coal mining, engineering, building and tube manufacture.

Unemployment.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange informs me that unemployment figures for the year 1938 show considerable increases over 1937; a good deal of it was accounted for by the very large number of persons working on a short-time basis.

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at the end of each quarter during 1938 is as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
21st Mar., 1938	904	249	76	1229
20th June, 1938	999	277	81	1357
19th Sept., 1938	1097	283	115	1495
19th Dec., 1938	957	164	26	1147

The number of temporary suspensions, averaging about four days per week, was:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
21st March, 1938 ...	919	235	1154
20th June, 1938 ...	1034	296	1330
19th Sept., 1938 ...	1210	191	1401
19th Dec., 1938 ...	803	67	870

Poor Law Relief.

The number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief on the 31st December, 1938, was 1,961, 180 were receiving indoor and 1,781 outdoor relief, which is an increase of 38 compared with the number so dealt with on the corresponding day in the previous year.

The number of persons in receipt of relief per 10,000 of the population on the 25th December, 1938, was 238. The corresponding figure for the County Boroughs in England and Wales was 332.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
Live Births:—				
Legitimate ...	1520	775	745	
Illegitimate ...	43	19	24	18.90
Stillbirths:—				
Legitimate ...	63	40	23	
Illegitimate ...	2	1	1	39.9
Deaths ...				
Deaths ...	1004	554	450	12.14

Deaths from Puerperal Cases (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
No. 29. Puerperal Sepsis	2	1.23
No. 30. Other Puerperal Causes	5	3.07
Total	7	4.30

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—

	Number of Deaths.	Rate.
All Infants	90	57.58
Legitimate Infants	88	57.89
Illegitimate Infants	2	46.51

Further details will be found in Appendix 2 on page 78.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	120
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	4
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	8

WARD STATISTICS.

Ward	No. of cases of Infectious Disease per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Sandwell	6.4	11.6	18.0	48
Lyndon	10.1	9.8	22.1	42
Tantany	7.2	12.9	14.5	64
Hill Top	7.2	11.4	21.1	43
Barr	4.1	8.2	19.6	58
Spon Lane	8.8	12.3	18.0	37
Lyng	5.1	12.4	16.0	72
Town Hall	9.9	11.9	19.3	64
Greets Green	11.1	18.5	19.2	107
COUNTY BOROUGH	8.3	12.14	18.9	57

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimation of the population at mid-year 1938 was 82,680, this is an increase of 250 compared with that of the previous year, and a total increase of 1,277 since the census of 1931.

It is a little difficult to correlate the estimate with the following facts:—

- (a) there has been on the average since 1931 a natural increment (difference between births and deaths) of over 500 persons each year to the population;
- (b) during the last two years a large new housing estate has developed at Barr and has been occupied by a population of some 1,500 persons coming mostly from areas other than West Bromwich;
- (c) the town is relatively prosperous and is definitely attracting workers from the distressed and other areas;
- (d) the official counts taken in connection with housing schemes show that there is very little emigration.

SECTION B.**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.****Laboratory Facilities.**

The work of bacteriological examinations hitherto done at the Health Department was transferred to Hallam Hospital on 11th May.

Arrangements with the Birmingham University laboratory remained unchanged.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance services were continued as previously reported. Negotiations are proceeding between the Council and the local Voluntary Hospital concerning charges for removal in the Council's ambulances to that Hospital. Hitherto the Corporation has largely subsidised this service.

Nursing in the Home.

Professional Nursing at home was again carried out by the Staff of the West Bromwich and District Nursing Association. The grants paid to the Association for services rendered in connection with maternity and tuberculosis visits remained unchanged.

National Health Insurance.

The Local Authority have five representatives, of whom two are Medical men, on the National Health Insurance Committee.

The number of insured persons entitled to Medical Benefit on 31st December, 1938, was 40,761, of whom 283 were deposit contributors of the Navy and Army Fund, and 37,956 members of Approved Societies. The number of persons on the lists of insurance doctors was 39,629. The number of prescriptions issued was 182,970, at an average total cost per prescription of 8·0 pence.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Particulars of Clinics and Treatment Centres will be found in Appendix 7, page 82.

Hospitals provided by the Local Authority.

The work carried out during the year at Hallam Hospital and the two Infectious Diseases Hospitals under the control of the Authority is set out in detail in other sections of this Report.

Voluntary Hospital.

During 1938, 1,813 in-patients and 17,689 out-patients were treated at the West Bromwich and District General Hospital.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

Dr. D. Saklatvala was appointed in August vice Dr. S. E. Price resigned. There are seven medical relief districts. None of the district medical officers are whole-time officers. The open choice system has not been introduced.

Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.

The number of patients chargeable to West Bromwich Corporation in Great Barr Park Colony on December 31st, was as follows:—

	Under 16 years	16- 20	21-29	30-39	40 years and over	Total
Male ...	9	10	12	19	12	62
Female ...	3	18	22	28	20	91
	12	28	34	47	32	153

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

The work of supervising and assisting unmarried mothers was continued on the lines indicated in previous reports. The local Authority gives an annual subscription of £50 to the West Bromwich Girls' Welfare Society. The Medical Officer is a member of the Committee.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The attendances at the various clinics during the year totalled 29,655, as compared with 26,118 in 1937. The Ante-Natal Clinics attendances show that expectant mothers are using the Corporation's services more than ever and that during the last five years the work has doubled itself.

The plans for the proposed joint Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinic for the Stone Cross area are approved and the necessary loan sanction obtained. This centre will supply the needs of the new Hall Green Estate and will replace the centres at present located at Charlemont Chapel and Friar Park Community Centre.

The Municipal Midwifery Service worked smoothly during the year and two additional midwives were appointed, bringing the number of staff to 11. Owing to sickness, the equivalent effective staff calculated from "midwife weeks" of service for the year was nine and the average annual number of deliveries per midwife 99. Considerable difficulty has been encountered in the housing of new midwives. The policy of the Committee has been to aim at distributing their midwives individually near to the centres of population rather than to centralise their service.

Two of the midwives attended the refresher courses arranged by the Birmingham City Authorities and arrangements have been completed in order that West Bromwich may retain two places at this course annually. The Superintendent Health Visitor continues to act as Supervisor of Midwives, a combined responsibility of too great weight in a borough of 82,000 population with a staff of nine Health Visitors and eleven Midwives.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES AT CENTRES.

	Friar Park	Charle- mont	Greets Green	Boulton Road	Hill Top	High- fields	Ham- stead	Total
INFANT WELFARE CLINICS—								
Infants under 1 year—								
First Attendances ...	144	113	177	236	158	257	57	1,142
Re-Attendances ...	2,584	2,118	3,158	3,480	2,117	3,248	757	17,462
Total	2,728	2,231	3,335	3,716	2,275	3,505	814	18,604
Children 1 - 5 years—								
First Attendances ...	55	32	14	64	66	79	33	343
Re-Attendances ...	1,209	872	1,128	1,809	1,066	1,989	603	8,676
Total	1,264	904	1,142	1,873	1,132	2,068	636	9,019
ANTE-NATAL CLINICS—								
First Attendances ...	...	107	51	114	108	179	28	587
Re-Attendances ...	...	247	114	310	210	451	89	1,421
Total ... ..	...	354	165	424	318	630	117	2,008
POST-NATAL CLINICS—								
First Attendances ...	...	7	...	3	2	1	1	14
Re-Attendances ...	...	1	1	...	2	2	4	10
Total ... ..	...	8	1	3	4	3	5	24

Consultations with a doctor:—Infants under one year, 4,290; children one to five years, 1,392; expectant mothers, 2,008; post-natal cases, 24.

ANTE-NATAL WORK.**Ante-Natal Clinics.**

Ante-Natal Clinics were held as follows:—

Highfields	...	...	Every Friday, 9-30 a.m.
Hill Top	...	...	Alternate Thursdays, 2-15 p.m.
Boulton Road	...	...	Alternate Mondays, 2-15 p.m.
Greets Green	...	...	Alternate Wednesdays, 2-15 p.m.
Hamstead	...	...	Alternate Fridays, 3 p.m.
Charlemont	...	...	Every Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 14th Oct. Every Tuesday, 9-30 a.m., from 18th Oct.

A Medical Officer attended at all Ante-Natal Clinics.

In addition, Ante-Natal Clinics were held at Hallam Hospital on Monday and Thursday afternoons, from 2 to 4 p.m., when cases were seen by Mr. Connell, the Consultant Obstetrician. Details of the work done at this Clinic are shown in the Section of the Report devoted to Hallam Hospital.

Dr. Lester, the Obstetrical Officer at Hallam Hospital, conducted the clinics at Charlemont and Highfields from October.

The attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics each year, excluding Hallam Hospital, are shown below.

				New Cases.	Total Attendances.
1931	...	...	...	328	938
1932	...	...	...	375	1,030
1933	...	...	...	336	1,061
1934	...	...	...	402	1,289
1935	...	...	...	472	1,556
1936	...	...	...	492	1,696
1937	...	...	...	530	1,807
1938	...	...	...	587	2,008

Condition of Expectant Mothers.

Of the 558 patients who attended the Ante-Natal Clinics and were confined during the year, 248, or 44%, presented abnormalities. The greater number of these conditions were such as could be supervised at the clinics and ameliorated by advice obtained there, while in 35 cases the patients were referred to a general medical practitioner, and in 28 cases it was necessary to seek the advice of the Consultant Gynæcologist.

The health of the mothers who presented themselves for examination showed no outstanding change on comparison with that found in previous years.

As in 1937, thirty-eight per cent. of the mothers who attended were experiencing their first pregnancy. It is remarkable that the Highfields and Boulton Road Clinics show a high proportion of these primiparæ, while Charlemont Clinic shows a remarkably low one. This feature was also noticeable in 1937, as may be seen from the following table, which gives the percentage of primiparæ to all patients attending each centre.

	High- fields.	Hill Top.	Charle- mont.	Boulton Road.	Ham- stead.	Greets Green.	All Centres.
1937 ...	47	34	22	43	35	34	38
1938 ...	45	30	18	54	38	42	38·5

The explanation of this may be that Charlemont Clinic draws its patients mainly from the adjacent large housing estates of the Corporation, in which the families are almost entirely well established, while the clinics in the centre of the town are attended by young married women who have to live in "rooms" and in the homes of their parents.

The average number of attendances of each patient was 3·4. Cases requiring careful observation are encouraged to attend much more frequently.

Including 273 cases who attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Hallam Hospital, 53% of the mothers who were confined in the Borough during the year received Ante-Natal care under the Corporation's schemes.

Coincident with the increased use being made of the Ante-Natal service there has been during recent years an increasing number of confinements in Hallam Hospital as is shown below.

Year.	West Bromwich births in Hallam Hospital.	Percentage of births in Hospital to total births notified.
1935	... 187	... 11·6
1936	... 200	... 13·4
1937	... 230	... 14·0
1938	... 261	... 16·0

ANALYSIS OF RECORDS OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS WHO
WERE CONFINED DURING 1938.

CLINICS	High- fields	Hill Top	Charle- mont	Boul- ton Road	Ham- stead	Greets Green	Totals
Normal	98	56	53	59	16	28	310
Abnormal	81	45	43	45	10	24	248
Total	179	101	96	104	26	52	558
Average attendances at Clinic per patient	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.4
Primiparae } Number	81	30	17	55	10	22	215
} Percentage	45%	30%	18%	54%	38%	42%	38.5%
Referred to G.P.s	2	2	14	9	—	8	35
Referred to Consultant	9	3	6	6	—	4	28

PRINCIPAL ABNORMALITIES FOUND
AT THE CLINICS.

Ante-partum Haemorrhage	5	4	5	3	1	2	20
Contracted Pelvis	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
Malposition	11	5	5	15	1	8	45
Albuminuria	6	2	9	3	3	5	28
Glycosuria	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
Pyelitis	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Varicose Veins	13	9	13	2	1	3	41
Vaginal Discharge	9	2	1	1	1	—	14
Heart Disease	1	2	—	7	—	3	13
Anæmia	2	2	4	2	—	3	13
Respiratory Disease	1	—	6	1	—	1	9
Hydramnios	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Hyperemesis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Various	6	3	2	1	2	2	16
Blood } Systolic over 150	31	14	6	—	3	1	55
Pressure } Diastolic over 100	5	1	1	1	—	—	8

CHARACTER OF LABOUR.

Normal	157	87	84	89	24	43	484
Instrumental	8	6	9	11	1	4	39
Induced	—	2	—	2	—	—	4
Adherent Placenta	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Post-partum hæmorrhage	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Still Births	7	1	2	2	1	6	19
Miscarriages	8	3	1	—	—	—	12

Home Visits to Expectant Mothers.

The arrangements for this work were similar to those in previous years.

During the year, the Health Visitors made 419 visits to the homes of expectant mothers, compared with 466 in the previous year.

Feeding of Expectant Mothers.

In appropriate cases dried milk and cocoa and milk are provided at the Centres. In addition, fluid milk is supplied in necessitous cases on the recommendation of a Medical Officer at the Ante-Natal Clinics, or on the application of a private medical practitioner to the Health Department.

Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers.

Ninety-one expectant mothers were advised to have dental treatment, of these sixty received treatment at the Dental Clinic at Hallam Hospital.

Registration and Inspection of Maternity Homes.

There is one combined Maternity and Nursing Home with accommodation for 3 Maternity cases and 5 other cases, and one Home for 1 case.

Inspections of these homes were carried out periodically by the Senior Health Visitor and the Medical Officer of Health.

AT BIRTH.**Work of the Midwives.**

In accordance with Rule E22 of the Central Midwives' Board, medical assistance was summoned on 321 occasions.

Form A. Medical Help: Mother	...	...	273
	Child	...	48
Other Notifications received:—			
Form B. Deaths	Mother	...	1
	Child	...	24
Form C. Stillbirths	...	...	65
Form D. Laying out the dead	...	...	—
Form E. Liable to be a source of infection	...	...	8
Form F. Artificial Feeding	...	...	24

Municipal Midwives.

Eleven midwives were in the service of the Local Authority at the end of the year.

No. of Bookings	...	...	966
Ante-Natal Visits to Homes	...	...	2,440
No. of Confinements attended	...	...	894
Post-Natal Visits	...	...	15,753

Supervision of Midwives.

During the year 32 Midwives notified their intention to practise in the area; of these 11 were Municipal Midwives, 8 Independent Midwives, 7 attached to Institutions, and 6 resided outside the Borough.

Visits to Midwives: Routine inspection	...	59
Special visits	...	31

Payment of Midwives' Fees in Necessitous Cases.

No fee was paid by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during the year.

Compensation.

Two independent midwives surrendered their certificates during the year: the compensation paid was £690 7s. 0d. and £172 2s. 0d.

Maternity Homes.*Hallam Hospital.*

See Hallam Hospital Report, page 65

Private Homes.

Fifty-four confinements took place in Private Nursing Homes during the year.

Maternal Deaths.

Seven deaths were registered, compared with one in the previous year.

The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 births (live and still) for 1938, and the previous ten years, is shown in Appendix 5.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Thirty-one cases were notified, twenty-six of these were removed to Hospital; nursing was provided by the Authority for the other cases.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Four cases of Ophthalmia were notified during the year, two were treated in Hospital. There was no impairment of vision.

THE INFANT AND THE YOUNG CHILD.**Registration and Notification of Births.**

	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Live Births Registered	775	745	19	24	1,563
Stillbirths	40	23	1	1	65

BIRTHS NOTIFIED.

	LIVE BIRTHS.				
Doctors	8
Parents	—
Midwives	1,238
Nursing Homes	54
Hallam Hospital	241
Other Hospitals	12
Registrar	6
Transfers	5
					1,564

STILL BIRTHS.

Doctors	...	...	...	...	3
Parents	...	...	...	...	—
Midwives	...	...	...	...	42
Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	—
Hallam Hospital	...	...	...	...	20
Other Hospitals	...	...	...	...	—
Registrar	...	...	...	...	—
Transfers	...	...	...	...	—
					65

NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR BY MIDWIVES.

	Domiciliary Cases in		
	Cases.	Institutions.	Total.
(a) EMPLOYED BY THE COUNCIL.			
(i) as Midwives	755	244	999
(ii) as Maternity Nurses	139	14	153
(b) EMPLOYED BY OTHER WELFARE COUNCILS.			
(i) as Midwives	—	18	18
(ii) as Maternity Nurses	—	9	9
(c) IN PRIVATE PRACTICE.			
(i) as Midwives	278	4	282
(ii) as Maternity Nurses	103	35	138
(d) EMPLOYED BY VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.			
(i) as Midwives	—	—	—
(ii) as Maternity Nurses	—	—	—
General Practitioners' cases—no evidence of a qualified Midwife being in attendance	14	—	14
TOTAL	1,289	324	1,613
Twin births	...	...	16
			1,629

Home Visits to Children.

The number of visits made to children under 12 months of age during the year was 8,374, of which 1,575 were first visits and 6,799 subsequent visits; the number of visits made to children between 1 and 5 years was 16,532, making a total of 24,906 visits made by the Health Visitors to children under 5 years of age.

Infant Welfare Centres.

A table showing the attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres is printed on page 12. It will be observed that there has been a considerable increase in the attendances.

Voluntary Helpers.

We are greatly indebted to Councillor Mrs. Smallman and all the ladies of the Voluntary Association who have again rendered valuable assistance at the Centres throughout the year.

Home Nursing.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee make an annual grant to the District Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, which are referred to them by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year fifteen cases were so dealt with.

Treatment by Artificial Light.

A report on the work of the Ultra Violet Light Clinic is given on pages 21, 22 and 23.

Orthopædic Treatment.

The number of children under 5 years of age who received treatment are:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Children	10	13
Out-patient attendances ...	17	16
Children on Massage ...	7	2
Attendances for Massage ...	185	73
In-patients	2	1
Children X-rayed	—	2
No. of appliances ordered ...	5	5

Ophthalmic Clinic.

All infants attending the Centres found to be suffering from squint have an opportunity of receiving treatment at a Special Eye Clinic. The following summary shows the work carried out during the year.

Number of Clinics held	2
Number of Infants examined	11
Number of cases in which Glasses were prescribed...	11

Glasses are provided at contract prices, and the parents charged in accordance with the family income.

Minor Ailments.

There is no general provision for the treatment of minor ailments at Clinics, but minor dressings are occasionally carried out.

Aural Clinic.

During the year eight children under five years of age received treatment at the Aural Clinic, held at the Central School Clinic.

Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids.

During the year 16 children were referred to Hallam Hospital and received operative treatment for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids.

Dental Treatment of Infants.

Two hundred pre-school children were referred for dental treatment, 186 were treated.

Provision of Milk and Food.

Dried milk, Cod Liver Oil, Virol, etc., are available at all Centres.

Extra nourishment to expectant and nursing mothers and to sick children under five years of age has been issued from the Health Department under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act on receipt of a Medical Note, instead of by way of Public Assistance.

FOOD ISSUED AT THE CENTRES DURING 1938.

To Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	18
To Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	33
To Infants	...	...	...	260

WET MILK AND EXTRA NOURISHMENT ISSUED ON MEDICAL NOTES FROM THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

To Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	22
To Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	62
To Infants	...	...	...	115

The total quantity of wet milk issued amounted to 1,504 gallons and two pints, at a cost to the Committee of £197 ls. 11½d.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF DRIED MILK, ETC., AT THE CENTRES.

				£
Purchases of Dried Milk, etc.	...	...	...	2,037
Cost of Administration	...	...	...	70
				<hr/>
				2,107
Less Sales	...	...	...	1,592
				<hr/>
Cost to Committee	...	...	...	515
				<hr/>

Care of Illegitimate Infants.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee made its customary annual grant of £50 to the West Bromwich Girls' Welfare Society:

Infant Life Protection.

At the end of 1938, nine persons were receiving children for reward. There were 11 adopted children on the register. All these children were visited and the homes inspected regularly.

Summary of Visits Paid by Health Visitors during 1938.

To Expectant Mothers	...	...	419
To Infants under 1 Year—			
1st Visits	...	...	1,575
Re-visits	...	...	6,799
			8,374
To Children, 1—5 Years	...	...	16,532
Infant Death Enquiries	...	...	112
Ophthalmia Neonatorum Visits	...	...	13
Still Birth Enquiries	...	...	64
Re Maternity Fees	...	...	121
Miscellaneous visits (including Infectious Diseases)	...	...	2,143
			27,778

Infant Mortality.

Number of Deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	53
Total number of deaths under 1 Year of age	...	...	90
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	57.5

The causes of death in age groups are shown in Appendix 13, page 103.

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales during 1938 was 53, compared with 58 in the previous year, and for the 126 County Boroughs 57, compared with 62 in the previous year.

Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

There were no changes in the arrangements for treatment during the year.

The following tables indicate briefly the work done during the year.

Cases on Books 1st January, 1938	...	...	27
Cases added during the year	...	...	74
Total Cases receiving treatment	...	...	101
Cases discharged	...	...	76
			25
Cases on Books, 31st December, 1938	...	...	25
Total Attendances	...	...	1,599

The following table indicates the distribution of the total cases between the various Health Services:—

	M. & C. W.	Tuberculosis.	School.	Total.
Cases ...	20	14	67	101
Attendances	356	267	976	1,599

Of the 267 exposures of notified Tuberculosis cases, 100 exposures were given to school children. This number is not included in the 976 exposures to School Cases.

The following cases were treated and discharged during the period under review:—

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE CASES.

	Cured	Im- prov'd	No im- prove- ment	Un- suit- able	Failed to attend	Ref. Hos- pital
Bronchitis	2	...	...	...	...
Cervical Adenitis	1
Debility	6	1	...	...	...
Malnutrition	1	2	...
Rickets	1	...	...	...	...
	...	9	1	1	2	1

SCHOOL CASES.

	Cured	Im- prov'd	No im- prove- ment	Un- suit- able	Failed to attend	Ref. Hos- pital
Abscess ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Alopecia ..	2	1	...	...	...	...
Anæmia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Asthma ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	10	1	...	1	...
Catarrh ...	...	4	...	1	1	...
Chorea ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Croupy Cough	...	1	...	...	...	...
Debility ...	4	2	3	...	1	...
Cervical Glands ...	3	1	1	...	...	1
Malnutrition ...	3	6	4	...	...	...
Otorrhœa ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Skin Sepsis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	14	30	9	1	3	1

Cases of Tuberculosis discharged from Light Clinic as improved:—

Glands	...	...	...	3
Rib	...	...	...	1

One case tubercular elbow was referred to Hospital.

The following Cases are continuing treatment:—

M. & C.W. Cases	Tuberculosis Cases	School Cases
Adenitis 2	Abscess 1	Alopecia 1
Ch. Bronchial	Facial Sinus ... 1	Ch. Bronchitis ... 2
Catarrh 1	Glands 4	Dermatitis 2
Debility 4	Lupus 3	Debility 1
Rickets 1		Discharging Sinus... 1
		Psoriasis 1
Total 8	Total 9	Total 8

SECTION C

SECTIONS C and E.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

AND

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(REPORT OF THE CHIEF

SANITARY INSPECTOR)

SECTION C.

Water.

With the exception of part of Barr Ward, the whole of the water supplied in West Bromwich is from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company's group of pumping stations, details of which were included in a previous report. The supply to part of Barr Ward is from the mains of the City of Birmingham.

Two samples of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company's supply were obtained for chemical analysis, and were found to be satisfactory for drinking purposes.

Six samples of water obtained for Bacteriological examination were all satisfactory. These samples were obtained from districts supplied by different pumping stations of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company's system. The results of the examinations were as follows:—

Date.	Colony Count of Bacteria per cc.		Presumptive Coli- Aerogenes Test.
	at 37°C.	at 20°C.	
15th Feb. ...	1	2	Absent from 100 cc.
5th May ...	1	1	" " " "
23rd June ...	1	5	" " " "
7th July ...	1	2	" " " "
22nd Sept.	1	2	" " " "
1st Nov. ...	1	2	" " " "

Two samples of water from the well at Hallam Hospital were satisfactory.

Five samples of water were also obtained from wells attached to farms or houses in the outlying parts of the Borough. One sample obtained from a farm was returned as unsafe, but a later sample did not confirm this report. The owner was advised to instal a chlorination plant, and the supply has been kept under observation.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The construction of sewers and stormwater drains on the Hall Green Estate was completed during the year, and work was commenced on the construction of both sewers and stormwater drains on the Tenscore Street Estate. Stormwater overflows were constructed in High Street and Sams Lane to prevent flooding in time of excessive rain.

Rivers and Streams.

There has been no recurrence of the pollution from coal-washing during the year.

Closet Accommodation.

At the end of the year 1938, there were approximately 20,590 water closets, 199 privies, 31 privy pails and 55 cesspools in connection with dwelling-houses, public buildings and works in the Borough. The privies and privy pails are being reduced year by year and replaced with water closets. The cesspools are situated in outlying unsewered parts of the Borough.

Most of the privies in the Borough exist in Hamstead district; several meetings took place during the year with representatives of the owners with respect to the abolition of the privies. At the end of the year negotiations were proceeding in connection with financial assistance for this purpose.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There has been continued development in the Barr Ward during the year with a consequent increase in house refuse collection. This refuse has been dealt with by controlled tipping in that Ward, and the haulage costs have not been increased to any great extent by the increase of houses in this outlying district.

The erection of houses in the Delves district has, however, necessitated a weekly collection in this district, and has, to some degree affected the haulage costs.

Removal of Dry Refuse.

At the end of the year, the number of portable ashbins was approximately 21,205, and the number of fixed ashpits in connection with dwelling-houses had fallen to 37.

The refuse is collected by a fleet of nine 30-cwt. petrol vehicles which are fitted with special covers to prevent dissemination of dust during loading. All ashbins are emptied weekly.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1938, the total tonnage collected was 24,156 tons. The dry refuse collected was made up as follows:—

	Loads.	Tons.
Bins	20,220	23,059
Ashpits	147	160
Refuse from Hallam Hospital ...	635	635
Trade Refuse	791	302
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	21,773	24,156
	<hr/>	<hr/>

There was an increase of 1,814 loads and 1,086 tons in the total amount of refuse collected compared with the previous year. The trade refuse increased in bulk, but decreased in weight, and there was an increase in the amount of refuse collected from Hallam Hospital.

The tonnage figures for the previous three years were 23,070 for 1937; 23,910 for 1936; and 22,980 for 1935.

The gross collection costs amounted to £9,505, as compared with £8,542 in 1937; £8,331 in 1936; and £7,521 in 1935. The transport cost per ton was approximately 3s. 0·39d. per ton, an increase of 1·38d. per ton over the preceding year.

The following are details of dry refuse collection costs:—

	£
Wages	5,783
Lorry Hire	3,671
Implements and Repairs	29
Incidental Repairs and Sundries	22
	<hr/>
	£9,505
	<hr/>

The cost of collection per ton of ashbin refuse was 7s. 11·7d.; of dry ashpit refuse, 11s. 8·6d.; and of refuse collected from Hallam Hospital, 2s. 10·2d.

The sum of £204 was received for the collection of trade refuse, etc.

Removal of Refuse from Privies and Cesspools.

The estimated tonnage removed from privies, privy pails and cesspools was 1,864. The total cost per ton was 3s. 10·3d.

Details of costs are as follows:—

	£
Wages	142
Transport Department Charges	210
Implements and Repairs	11
	<hr/>
	£363
	<hr/>

This refuse was deposited at the controlled tips, and a petrol driven cesspool emptier with vacuum pump was employed in the emptying of cesspools.

The net cost of removal of refuse of every description was £9,664. The following are the costs for the past five years:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Net Cost ...	£7,602	£8,045	£9,120	£8,900	£9,664

Disposal of Dry Refuse.

Of the 24,156 tons of dry refuse collected, 10,431 loads, representing 11,339 tons, were dealt with at the Fuel Recovery Plant, Black Lake, where possible saleable materials were salvaged. Organic and other offensive materials were burned in the incinerators, and the screened dust tipped on land at rear, or used as covering material at the controlled tip at Marsh Lane.

There was also destroyed at the Black Lake Disposal Works nearly 18 tons of condemned meat or foodstuffs, 261 beds, 10 pigs, and 907 cats and dogs.

Twelve thousand eight hundred and seventeen tons of refuse were deposited at the two controlled tips. Considerable trouble has again been experienced from pickers, and warnings have been administered to parents of children found damaging the tips. Work was also carried out in improving the roadway to the tip at Barr.

Details of the cost of Disposal for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1938, are as follows:—

	£
Wages	2,039
Light, Power and Water	123
Repairs and Maintenance	336
Horse Hire	693
Rates, etc.	504
Sundries	37
	<hr/>
	£3,732
	<hr/>

The figures for the preceding five years were: £3,496, £3,388, £3,304, £3,203, and £3,098 respectively.

The following are details of income derived from Salvage, etc.:—

	£
Washed Cinders	25
Baled Scrap	366
Loose Mixed Metals	16
Loose Scrap	36
Bottles and Jars	31
Bones	30
Glass Cullett	10
Baled Paper	27
Sundries	27
	<hr/>
	£568
	<hr/>

The income from Destruction of Trade Waste was £146, and from Public Weighings £50.

The total income from all sources was £968. This figure was £331 less than the previous year, and was chiefly due to the fall in the prices of baled scrap.

The net working expenditure was £2,968, as compared with £2,408 in 1937; £2,539 in 1936; and £2,568 in 1935.

The net working cost of Disposal was 2s. 5.1d. per ton, as compared with 2s. 1.6d. per ton in 1937.

Loan charges amounted to £60, thus making the total net cost of disposal £3,028, or the equivalent of a rate of 2.1d. in the £. The net cost of disposal in 1937 was £2,462.

The average cost of removing and disposing of refuse was 11s. 11.7d. per house per annum, or approximately 2½d. per week.

The figures of comparative costings for Collection and Disposal extracted from the Annual Report on Public Cleansing published by the Ministry of Health in September, 1938, are as follow:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Average from 1936/7 Report of Ministry of Health	Net Expenditure per ton		Total	Net Expendi- ture per 1,000 pop'n	Net Expendi- ture per 1,000 Houses	Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 pop. per day (365 days)
	Collection	Disposal				
83 County	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	
Boroughs	9 4	4 0	13 4	206	737	16.8
West Bromwich	6 2	1 10	8 0	135	553	18.6

SANITARY INSPECTION.

Introduction.

The pressure of Housing work in connection with Slum Clearance continued during the year under review, but it was, however, possible to devote more attention to sanitary inspection. A total of 27,170 inspections of all classes were made by the Inspectorial Staff.

Considerable time was spent by the Inspectorial Staff in supervising work in connection with re-conditioning of houses, and in assisting owners in preparation of schemes. It is again pleasing to record improvements of a substantial character.

New sculleries in lieu of common washhouses were provided in twenty-four instances; thirty-three separate coalhouses were provided, and in three instances new washhouses were built.

Horizontal slate damp proof courses were inserted in forty-two houses, and in two hundred and eighty-six cases the external brickwork was re-pointed, repaired or treated for the exclusion of damp.

An effort was made during the year to reduce the number of waste water closets in the Borough, and one hundred and ninety-six of this type of closet were abolished and water closets with fresh water flushing cisterns substituted. Very few of these obsolete conveniences remain in the Borough.

A considerable amount of drainage work was supervised during the year, and in ninety-eight instances drains were relaid.

Forty-six privies were abolished and water closets substituted, and in twenty-six instances houses were provided with internal water supplies.

A summons was issued against the occupier of a shed, under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1936, but the summons was withdrawn on a technical point.

House-to-House Inspections.

A total of 1,818 houses was systematically inspected for the purposes of the Housing Regulations. Of this number, 1,177 were situated on Corporation Estates, and the remainder in Hargate Lane, Sandwell Road, Caroline Street, Cambridge Street, Margaret Street, Bromford Lane, Moor Street and Roebuck Street.

The privately owned houses were previously inspected prior to 1930, and on comparison there has been a reduction in the population of such houses from 4.1 to 3.5 persons per house. These figures give some indication of the effect of the Corporation's Housing Programme. There has also been a reduction in the number of cases of two-family occupancy from 41 to 24.

The analysis of the House-to-House Inspections will be found on Table II, Appendix 8, page 84.

Common Lodging Houses and Houses-let-in-Lodgings.

An application for the registration of a Common Lodging House was refused.

The Model Lodging House, Spon Lane, was inspected regularly, and no formal action was necessary with respect to the Byelaws.

There are 14 premises registered as Houses-let-in-Lodgings, this figure being a reduction of 2 on the previous year. Considerable time was spent in inspecting these premises, 197 visits were made, and 7 notices were served upon owners with respect to contravention of Byelaws.

It is necessary to pay particular attention to these premises owing to the unsatisfactory tenants who occupy these lodging houses.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Six notices were served on the occupiers of caravans, four in Birmingham Road, one in Hill Top, and one in Sandwell Road. All the caravans were removed before the expiration of the notices.

One notice was served upon the occupier of a shed or shack in Great Bridge Street, and proceedings were instituted, the summons being withdrawn on a technical point.

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites in the Borough.

Sanitary Supervision of Theatres and Cinemas.

Fifty-seven visits were made to Theatres and Cinemas in connection with the sanitary conditions, including ventilation of these places of public entertainment, and as in former years, reports have been submitted to the Magistrates and Watch Committee. Improvements were effected in a number of cinemas, and at the end of the year action was being taken for the provision of additional sanitary accommodation at a theatre and a cinema.

Sanitary accommodation for both sexes was also provided at a skating rink formerly used for boxing.

Factories Act, 1937.

A Register of Factories as required by the above Act, was compiled, and the number of factories on the register was 412.

Ninety-five visits of inspection were made during the year, and in addition to informal notifications, eleven notices were served, the work being completed in ten instances at the end of the year.

Rents Restriction Acts.

Applications from the tenants of nineteen houses for certificates under the above Act were granted during the year.

Rag Flock Act.

A sample of flock from the Rag Flock Works taken for examination gave the result of 10 parts per million of chlorine.

Offensive Trades.

The Offensive Trades carried on in the Borough under the Public Health Acts, 1875, 1907 and 1936, are as follows:—

Bone Boiler	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tallow Melter	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Extractor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melter	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rags and Bone Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	112

During the year, four applications were received to establish the trade of fish frier, and of this number two were granted and two refused. No complaints were received of nuisances arising from premises where offensive trades are carried on, and special attention was paid to the Bone Boiler's and Fat Extractor's premises during the summer months.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act.

More attention was given to the destruction of these pests during the year. The part-time rat-catcher was kept well occupied with numerous complaints, each of which were carefully investigated. Two hundred and fifty-three rats were caught by means of traps, dogs or ferrets, and in addition baits of poison were laid on tips. The lakes and streams were examined four times during the year, and during "Rat Week" the procedure carried out during former years was adopted.

Shops Act, 1934. (Section 10).

Sixty-five notices were served during the year for the provision of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc., in shops, and in thirty-nine instances sanitary improvements were effected. In five instances certificates of exemption were granted. Two hundred and forty inspections were made.

The provision of adequate sanitary accommodation in old structures often necessitated considerable alteration to the existing structure, and many interviews have taken place with architects, etc. in connection with these alterations.

Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution.

Considerable time was spent during the year on smoke abatement, and 109 observations were made. The combustion-engineer of the Coal Utilisation Council gave valuable assistance in two instances of dense smoke emission, and advice was given on the proper utilisation of fuel in connection with steam production. A nuisance from reducing furnaces received the attention of the department, and suggestions regarding the construction of these furnaces were made but had not been incorporated at the end of the year.

Observations were made with respect to vertical boilers, and there was a considerable improvement in connection with these boilers.

Complaints were received of grit emission, and as the result of action taken, spark arresters were installed to the cupolas of two factories. The emission of metallic dust from a factory was reduced by a system of baffles.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public within the Borough.

The new Public Baths were completed and opened during the year, and the old baths were modernised. A chlorination and aeration plant for the purification of the water was installed, and a sample of water taken from the baths was satisfactory.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act.

The number of persons registered to sell Poisons on the Part II Poisons List at the end of the year was 22.

Visits were paid to the registered premises during the year, and the Poisons books were properly kept.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(1) <i>No. of Council Houses found on inspection to be infested</i>	210	<i>Disinfested</i> ...	176
<i>No. of other Houses found on inspection to be infested</i>	152	<i>Disinfested</i> ...	69

(2) *The methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs were:* HCN Gas (Zyklon "B"), 10 houses; Sulphur, 26 houses; "Bono" Insecticide, 140 houses.

(3) *The methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses:* the furniture from all unfit houses is disinfested with HCN Gas (Zyklon "B") in two specially equipped and electrically-heated furniture vans before delivery to Corporation houses and the bedding is treated separately by steam. The furniture from 248 unfit houses was fumigated in these vans during the year, and in addition the furniture from 112 houses (not unfit) was also dealt with, making a total of 360 houses.

(4) *Whether the work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority or by a Contractor:* the disinfestation of houses by HCN Gas is carried out by a Contractor, and all other disinfestation, including the treatment of furniture by HCN Gas in removal vans is carried out by the Local Authority.

(5) *The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing:* a record is kept of all tenants whose furniture is disinfested, and the houses are visited periodically and inspected for signs of re-infestation. At the time of removal, the tenants are given advice by the Sanitary Inspector supervising the disinfestation, as to precautions to be taken to prevent re-infestation.

As in former years, assistance and advice has been given in all cases where bug infestation was discovered during Housing Inspections, and 34 houses were sprayed with an insecticide.

SECTION E.

Milk Supply.

The encroachment of building operations has again been responsible for a reduction in the number of cowsheds. The number in occupation at the end of the year was 12, being a reduction of 3 on the preceding year.

Improvements to floors and channelling were carried out in two cowsheds. It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain improvements owing to insecurity of tenure. The standard of cleanliness has, however, been well maintained, and the methods of milking have improved.

The cow population at mid-year (June, 1938) was 217, with 59 other bovines, or a total of 276.

Accredited Milk.

There are four Accredited farms within the Borough. Samples of milk are obtained each month from these farms, and in all fifty-three samples of milk were taken during the year, eleven of which were unsatisfactory. Investigations were made in each instance into the cause of each unsatisfactory sample, and in most cases, change of personnel was found to be the cause. The farmers were warned in each instance, and their methods of milk production examined. Only by routine sampling, and careful supervision is the standard of cleanliness maintained.

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

There are no Tuberculin Tested herds in the Borough. Licences were granted to 10 dealers to retail this milk in the Borough.

Pasteurised Milk.

Licences were granted in connection with two small Pasteurising plants during the year. Both plants are of stainless steel, electrically operated, with minimum pipe line, and thermostatically controlled. All the samples taken from these plants were satisfactory. The sale of Pasteurised milk in the Borough appears to be increasing, whilst that of sterilised milk is decreasing.

Undesignated Milk.

Nine samples of milk were taken from undesignated farms, and in all cases where milk did not reach the standard of Accredited milk, a circular was forwarded to the farmer indicating the precautions to be taken in the production of clean milk. Imperfect sterilisation appeared to be the cause of the unsatisfactory samples.

Eighty-nine visits were paid to farms.

The following licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, were in force in the Borough at the close of the year:

Accredited Producers' Licences	2
Combined Accredited Producers' and Bottlers' Licences	2
Accredited Bottling Dealers' Licences	...	...	1
Pasteurisers' Licences	...	...	2
Accredited Dealers' Licences	...	...	8
Tuberculin Tested Dealers' Licences	...	...	2
Pasteurised Dealers' Licences	...	...	1
Accredited Dealers' Supplementary Licences	...	6		
Tuberculin Tested Dealers' Supplementary Licences	8			
Pasteurised Dealers' Supplementary Licences	...	11		

The amount received for fees was £15 15s. 0d.

Biological Examination of Milk.

Twenty-one samples of milk were obtained for examination for Tubercle Bacillus, and submitted to the Bacteriological Department of the University of Birmingham. Sixteen of these samples were negative, one curdled on centrifuge, and four were returned as positive. Four cows were slaughtered as the result of these tests.

Tuberculosis (Animals) Order, 1925.

The duties relating to the inspection of animals under this Order were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries by the Agriculture Act, 1937, and after 31st March, 1938, the Corporation's Veterinary Surgeon ceased to be responsible for the examination of the herds in the Borough. Two cows were dealt with before 31st March, 1938, which after slaughter were found to be affected with Generalised Tuberculosis. Compensation amounting to £3 was paid.

Meat and Other Foods.

There are 10 licensed and 9 registered slaughterhouses in the Borough, and 3,085 visits were paid to these premises by Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of post-mortem examination of animals slaughtered for human food. The work of meat and food inspection is continuous and has necessitated the visiting of premises after office hours, on Sundays and on Bank Holidays. The following Table shows the carcasses inspected:—

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	2,073	258	350	16,707	18,314
Number inspected	2,073	258	195	5,515	18,314
<i>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned...	1	—	—	—	19
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	159	21	—	27	402
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis	7.7	8.1	—	.5	2.3
<i>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	1	—	—	30
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	155	25	—	—	1,117
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	7.6	10.0	—	—	6.2

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

One hundred and twenty-seven notices of intention to slaughter outside the usual hours of slaughter were received, and the premises were visited.

Inspections have been carried out during the evenings, particularly during the busy periods, and although cautions have had to be administered in a few instances, infringements of the Meat Regulations have been, in most instances, amended directly attention was directed to them.

The following is a summary of the meat and other foodstuffs destroyed as a result of the action of the Department:—

Beef ...	11,483 lbs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Pork ...	26,844 lbs.				
Mutton ...	102 lbs.				
	38,429 lbs.	17	3	0	13
Fish ...	...			1	21
Tinned Fruit ...	...		18	1	6
Tomatoes ...	...				5
		18	1	3	17

Food Premises.

All the butchers' shops are periodically inspected; fried fish shops, bakehouses, markets and other places where food is deposited, prepared or exposed for sale are also inspected throughout the Borough, and 2,430 inspections were made.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

All animals are slaughtered by the humane method. In three slaughterhouses where large consignments of pigs are slaughtered, electroethalers are in operation, and in the remainder of the slaughterhouses captive bolt pistols are used.

The number of licensed slaughtermen in the Borough at the end of the year was 54.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

No formal action has been taken during the year. It has, however, been necessary to send cautionary letters to a number of shopkeepers. The marking of imported foodstuffs has improved.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

During the year, two hundred and forty samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical analysis.

A table giving a list of the foods and drugs submitted is given on page 93, Table I, Appendix 9. This table gives the number of formal and informal samples taken during the year together with the result of their examination.

As in former years, in procuring samples the purchases were made formally and informally. By the former method all the formalities of the Act are observed, whereas by the latter procedure no notification is given to the vendor, and he is usually not aware that the food or drug is purchased for analysis by the Public Analyst. Where informal samples are found to be adulterated, formal samples are obtained and the procedure as required by the Act is carried out so that official action may be taken.

Of the two hundred and forty samples examined, six samples (three formal and three informal) were returned as not genuine, or 2.5% of the total number of samples.

Milk provided the majority of the formal samples, and except in two instances complied with the standard as regards fat, and solids not fat, required in the Milk Regulations of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. In connection with the samples returned as not genuine, the vendor was warned in the first instance, and on a further sample being found deficient, a summons was issued and proceedings were pending at the end of the year.

Two informal samples of sausage were sold without the necessary declaration of the permitted preservative (sulphur dioxide) at the time of sale, and cautions were administered in both cases.

One sample of carbolic lozenges failed to reach the standard required by the British Pharmacopoeia, but as the discrepancy was slight and the vendor had disposed of the remainder of the lozenges, a caution was administered.

An informal sample of doughnuts, labelled Real Cream, did not contain any natural cream derived from milk, or even artificial cream as defined in the Artificial Cream Act. On a subsequent visit notices were exhibited stating that real cream was not used. The confectioner concerned was cautioned.

W. W. FOAKES, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector,
Superintendent of Refuse
Removal and Disposal.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

SECTION D.

The Borough Surveyor has supplied the subjoined statements showing the number of houses built year by year since 1920.

NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT 1920-1938.

Year.	WITH STATE ASSISTANCE.		WITHOUT STATE ASSISTANCE.		Total.
	By Local Authority.	By others.	By Local Authority.	By others.	
1920	—	—	—	15	15
1921	300	—	—	9	309
1922	495	—	—	7	502
1923	15	4	—	18	37
1924	28	73	—	9	110
1925	24	86	—	53	163
1926	125	153	—	18	296
1927	312	183	—	7	502
1928	115	100	—	15	230
1929	391	139	—	11	541
1930	493	—	—	44	537
1931	518	5	—	83	606
1932	158	12	—	145	315
1933	74	—	—	202	276
1934	396	—	—	375	771
1935	444	—	—	398	842
1936	231	—	—	226	457
1937	130	—	128	380	638
1938	342	—	—	450	792
	<u>4,591</u>	<u>755</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>2,465</u>	<u>7,939</u>

TYPE OF HOUSES BUILT BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

SITE.	Non- Non- Non- Non-						Total
	Parlour 4 Bed.	Parlour 3 Bed.	Parlour 4 Bed.	Parlour 3 Bed.	Parlour 2 Bed.	Parlour 1 Bed.	
Tantany and Westbourne Road	61	645	—	102	—	—	808
Barton Street	—	—	—	82	—	—	82
Swan Village	—	—	—	105	16	—	121
Charlemont	—	124	—	287	—	—	411
Boulton Square	—	—	—	14	—	—	14
Hamstead	—	8	—	88	14	—	110
Crankhall Lane	—	44	—	1,097	59	—	1,200
Witton Lane	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
Barton Street	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tantany Flats (No. 2)	—	—	—	12	18	—	30
Tantany Flats (No. 1)	—	33	—	38	—	—	71
Ebenezer Street	—	—	—	18	4	—	22
Harvills Hawthorn	—	—	—	22	—	—	22
Dial Lane	—	—	—	84	—	—	84
Hamblett's	52	—	—	428	170	—	650
Hateley Heath, No. 1	20	—	—	250	80	—	350
Hateley Heath, No. 2	4	—	—	82	6	—	92
Allerton Lane	2	—	—	14	2	—	18
Hamblett's	—	—	—	17	—	—	17
Claypit Lane	—	—	4	48	—	—	52
Church Lane	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
Hamblett's	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
Hateley Heath	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Clifford Road	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Tantany	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Tantany	—	—	—	32	—	—	32
Charlemont	—	—	—	18	—	—	18
Friar Park	—	—	—	78	—	—	78
Tasker Street	—	—	4	14	—	2	20
Greets Green	—	—	20	92	22	6	140
Hamstead	—	—	6	12	4	—	22
Spon Lane	—	4	14	74	24	10	126
Hall Green	16	20	—	9	9	—	54
	<u>155</u>	<u>878</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>3,140</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>4,719</u>

GENERAL ACTION TAKEN AS REGARDS UNFIT HOUSES.

Clearance Areas.

Since the inception of the clearance programme, the houses in 47 Clearance Areas have been completely demolished and the areas cleared of buildings; in 11 Clearance Areas the families have been re-housed and the houses are in course of demolition; and in 25 Clearance Areas the families are in course of removal from the unfit houses to new Corporation houses.

Two Ministry of Health Inquiries were held during the year into the Council's applications for confirmation of Clearance Orders. The first Inquiry was held in March, and concerned 11 Areas with a population of 1,564; the second Inquiry concerned 7 Areas with a population of 698, and was held in November.

The following is a list of the Areas involved:—

Area.	No. of houses.	Population.
Taylors Lane	4	17
Lyndon Street	41	162
Red Cow Yard	20	81
Hill Street	7	31
Wood Lane	13	49
Harwood Street	6	28
Moor Street and Lyng Lane ...	44	150
Grout Street	125	554
Horton Street and Albert Street ...	37	154
Vernon Street " A "	37	177
Vernon Street " B "	37	161
Bratt Street	6	18
Bratt Street & Loveday Street South	5	21
Loveday Street South	3	16
Loveday Street South and Griffin Street	25	88
William Street " A "	67	274
William Street " B "	50	220
Dartmouth Street & Harwood Street	15	61
	542	2,262

All the Clearance Areas the subject of the Inquiry in March were confirmed before the end of the year.

Six further Clearance Areas were represented in November, and were dealt with as Compulsory Purchase Orders. The Inquiry was pending at the end of the year.

Individual Unfit Houses.

Demolition Orders were made in 22 instances under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and in 9 instances Closing Orders were made under Section 12 of that Act.

No appeals were lodged during the year against Demolition Orders made by the Council, and no undertakings were accepted.

Demolition of Unfit Houses.

The number of unfit houses demolished during the year was 133, and on 31st December, 1938, the total number of houses demolished since the inception of the Slum Clearance Programme was 1,410. The population displaced from these houses was 6,571.

Re-Housing of Occupants from Unfit Houses.

There was a slight improvement in the rate of re-housing over that of the previous year. A population of 1,090 was displaced from unfit houses and transferred to new houses on the Corporation Estates. This population was displaced from houses with a total of 485 bedrooms, and accommodated in new houses with a total of 607 bedrooms, an increase of 122 bedrooms and a corresponding decrease of persons per bedroom from 2.24 to 1.80.

Overcrowding.

During the year, 28 families living under overcrowded conditions in unfit houses were re-housed and the overcrowding abated, and in addition 243 families overcrowded according to the standard of the Housing Act, 1936, found suitable accommodation elsewhere or became decrowded by reduction in the family, marriage, or by other reasons. On the other hand, by the natural increase in the number of adults, 44 houses become overcrowded. The net decrease therefore for the year 1938 was 224 families, so that at the end of the year there were 1,040 families needing larger housing accommodation according to the standard of the Housing Act, 1936.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

SECTION F.

ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year was 690; this is a decrease of 201 compared with the previous year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	161	115
Diphtheria	228	221
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	31	26
Pneumonia	139	13
Meningitis, Meningococcal ...	4	4
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	1	1
Erysipelas	50	7
Measles (up to 5 years of age) ...	15	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	2
Whooping Cough (up to 5 years of age)	46	3
Sonne Dysentery	11	11
	690	406

The following table gives the notification rates for the principal Infectious Diseases for 1937 and 1938 as compared with the rates for England and Wales.

	Per 1,000 population.				Per 1,000 births.
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia
1937.					
WEST BROMWICH	1.44	2.95	0.02	0.74	6.14
England and Wales	2.33	1.49	0.05	0.37	13.93
1938.					
WEST BROMWICH	1.94	2.76	0.00	0.60	19.0
England and Wales	2.41	1.58	0.03	0.40	14.42

Scarlet Fever.

There were 161 cases notified during the year, this compares with 119 for the previous year; of these 115 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. One death from this disease was registered. There was one Return Case.

Issue of Serum.

During the year 40 c.cs of Scarlet Fever Serum were issued from the Health Department to Medical Practitioners.

Diphtheria.

Notifications received in respect of this disease were 228, of whom 220 were removed to Hospital. This figure shows a decrease of 15 over the previous year. Eighteen deaths occurred.

Immunisation.

The work of immunisation made good progress; the table below shows the number of persons treated at Clinics or in Schools.

	Number Immunised	
	Completely	Incompletely
Adults	7	2
15—20 years	61	...
5—15 ,,	1,871	139
Under 5 ,,	95	27
	2,034	168

In addition, 660 c.cs of immunisation material issued to general practitioners accounted for the immunisation of some 220 children.

Issue of Anti-toxin.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is issued from the Health Department to General Practitioners. During the year 664,000 units were thus issued.

Small Pox.

There were no cases during the year.

Vaccination.

The Public Vaccinators are:—

North East—	Dr. K. H. Gill.
South West—	Dr. A. D. Gill.
Barr Ward—	Dr. J. G. Garman.

The Vaccination Officer reports that 1,066 exemptions from vaccination were obtained, and 504 certificates of successful primary vaccination were received during the year.

There were no vaccinations or re-vaccinations performed during the year by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Appendix 11, page 96, gives a summary of returns of the Vaccination Officer.

Enteric Fever.

No notifications.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Four cases were notified, three boys, aged respectively 8 years, 5 years, and 14 weeks, and a girl aged 17 years. All these were notified in the last quarter and were in Hospital at the end of the year.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No case notified. One female, aged 49 years, died of Post-Encephalitic Parkinsonianism.

Poliomyelitis.

No case was notified.

Whooping Cough.

There were 46 cases under 5 years of age notified during the year, compared with 121 in the previous year. Four children died.

Measles.

Fifteen cases were notified, compared with 180 during the previous year. One death was registered.

Pneumonia.

One hundred and thirty-nine cases were notified, which compares with last year's figure of 144. There were 108 deaths.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**Influenza (including Colds).**

Amongst school children there were 8,620 cases in 1938, compared with 10,383 in 1937.

Hospital treatment was provided for the more serious or necessitous cases.

Other Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

These are almost entirely confined to children. Statistics available for school children only, are published in the School Medical Officer's Report for 1938 (page 19).

Rheumatic Fever.

There are no statistics available as to the incidence of Rheumatic Fever in the adult population. Supervision and inspection of cases of Rheumatism in school children is maintained at a special Rheumatic Clinic.

No treatment is undertaken by the School Medical Officer.

On page 17 of the School Medical Officer's Report for 1938, there appears an analysis of the cases on the Rheumatic Register.

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer during the year was 120.

The following table gives the number of deaths for the last five years in the various age groups in each sex.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS FOR 5 YEARS,
1934 TO 1938 INCLUSIVE.

Year	Age Groups														Totals	
	0 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 45		45 to 65		65 to 75		Over 75			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1934	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	35	15	22	16	6	8	66	48
1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	31	29	20	9	7	8	60	54
1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	37	29	21	21	7	11	66	67
1937	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	35	23	15	16	6	12	58	54
1938	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	8	26	34	26	9	7	4	64	56
	3	1	...	...	1	2	9	32	164	130	104	71	33	43	314	279

SITES OF 119 CASES OF CANCER.

	Age Groups												Total	
	2 to 5		15 to 25		25 to 45		45 to 65		65 to 75		Over 75			
	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Breast	1	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	...
Uterus	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stomach	1	1	5	2	6	3	1	...	13	...
Oesophagus	4	...	1	...	1	1	6	...
Bowel	2	6	2	1	...	...	4	...
Rectum	1	1	2	3	6	1	2	...	11	...
Liver	1	1	4	...	2	...	...	1	...
Kidney	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bladder	1	...	...	...	1	...
Prostate	2	...	1	...	3	...
Throat and Mouth	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	6	...
Lung	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	7	...
Neck	1	...	...	1	1	...
Ear	1	...	...	...	1	...
Femur	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Arm	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spine	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ovary	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penis	1	...	1	...
Rodent Ulcer	1	...	...
Adrenals	1	...	...	...	1	...
Pancreas	3	1	...	...	...	1	3	...
Totals	..	1	1	...	4	8	25	34	26	8	7	5	63	...

Laboratory.

The following examinations were carried out during the year at the Public Health Laboratory by the Medical Officers of the Department.

	Positive.	Negative.	Totals.
Throat Swabs	318	3,059	3,377
Sputum Examinations ...	143	297	440
Total ...	461	3,356	3,817

Disinfection.

Rooms and houses were disinfected free of charge after cases of Infectious Disease and Tuberculosis and Cancer deaths. During the year, 391 disinfections were carried out.

There are two disinfectors in the Borough, one at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Heath Lane, and the other at the Disinfestation Station, Black Lake.

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**Smallpox Hospital, Friar Park.**

The Hospital continued unused during the year.

Isolation Hospital, Heath Lane.

The general arrangements have been unchanged.

The following tables give a summary of the patients in Hospital during the year:—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Others	Total
West Bromwich	11	39	—	—	2	52
Tipton ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Wednesbury	1	—	—	—	—	1
Oldbury ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Darlaston ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total ...	12	42	—	—	2	56

ADMISSIONS.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Others	Total
West Bromwich	115	221	4	3	20	363
Tipton ...	17	44	—	—	—	61
Wednesbury	4	18	—	—	4	26
Oldbury ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rowley Regis	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	136	284	4	4	24	452

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Others	Total
West Bromwich	25	24	—	—	1	50
Tipton ...	1	5	—	—	—	6
Wednesbury	1	4	—	—	—	5
Oldbury ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	28	33	—	—	1	62

Report on Treatment.**Diphtheria.**

There were 284 Diphtheria admissions during the year, 221 were West Bromwich cases; there were 68 admissions of more severe Diphtheria, and of these 59 were West Bromwich cases.

The maximum incidence continued, as last year, at ages 5-10 years.

A tabular description of the cases admitted is given below, with details of their complications. The group description is the same as that fully described in the Annual Report for 1936 (A—Severe, B—Moderate, C—Mild).

Whilst B.W. Serum has been used during the year with very good results, the type of serum has been changed from Concentrated to Refined and has enabled the large unit dosage of serum to be given in smaller bulk. This is of especial advantage in severe collapsed cases.

Where there had been no great delay in hospitalisation, the severity of toxæmia was immediately reduced, and though the incidence of complications was not reduced, they were of a much less severe degree.

This was instanced by complete recovery of Haemorrhagic Diphtheria and of several cases bordering on haemorrhagic type.

There was a complete absence of serum skin rashes following the change of serum and prophylactic use of Adrenalin, 7-15 minims orally or hypodermically, and there were few reactions, all of which were slight. The maximum single intravenous dose given was 120,000 units.

In the 68 severe cases comprising groups "A" and "B," the average hospitalisation was 5-6 days. There is still a considerable delay in the admission of severe cases to hospital. The hospitalisation of mild cases was 3-4 days.

Severe heart lesions were more in evidence, suggesting a more virulent type of disease.

A total of 28 carriers was admitted. Considering the great increase of immunisation carried out, 2,034 during the year, the carrier rate has not shown a corresponding rise.

There has not been a single case of clinical diphtheria in a properly immunised case. Of 3 cases admitted, one had received only one injection and the remainder had received the full course, but at periods of 2 and 3 weeks previously; thus they were within the 6 weeks period following the course necessary for immunity. There is thus evidence of the real value of immunisation.

In addition, 17 members of the nursing staff were immunised, when the Schick test indicated its necessity.

There was a complete recovery of all the cases infected by Sonne Dysentery and mentioned in last year's report.

Deaths from Diphtheria numbered 23. Of this number, 16 were West Bromwich cases, 4 from Tipton, 2 from Wednesbury, and 1 from Rowley Regis. Four of these patients were moribund on admission.

All districts. West Bromwich
only.
D. Rate 5.09% D. Rate 7.15%

CASES ADMITTED with clinical diphtheria 284 221

DIAGNOSIS REVISED TO:

Septic Throat	...	15	
Scarlet Fever	...	3	
Pneumonia	...	1	
Bronchitis	...	1	Total ... 21

VERIFIED DIPHTHERIA CASES DISCHARGED 241

CONCURRENT DISEASES on admission:

Scarlet Fever	...	3
Chicken Pox	...	2
Acute Pneumonia	...	1
Otorrhoea	...	4
Catarrhal Jaundice	...	1

CROSS-INFECTION WITH:

Scarlet Fever	...	3
Sonne Dysentery	...	4

VIRULENCE TESTS 7; WIDAL TESTS 2; BLOOD CULTURE 1.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FAECES, 20; OF URINE, 2.

CEREBROSPINAL FLUID EXAMINATIONS, 4.

WASSERMANN REACTIONS, 3.

OPERATIONS: Tracheotomies, 3.

POST-TONSILLECTOMY DIPHTHERIA, 3.

GROUP AND CLASSIFICATION	COMPLICATIONS PARALYSES										
	No. of CASES	No. of DEATHS	Heart Slight	Heart Severe	Palate	Ciliary	External Ocular	Limbs (Severe)	Pharyngeal	Diaphragmatic	Other
A Early ...	15	6	...	10	5	3	5	3	1	...	
A Late ...	9	10	...	8	3	..		2	2	1	Otorrhœa 2 Convulsions 1
B Early ...	30	3	8	5	12	1	2	2	3	1	Otorrhœa 2 Broncho-pneumonia 1
B Late ...	14	2	4	5	10	2	3	2	4	...	Facial Paralysis 3 Albuminuria 4 Gangrene 1 Tuberculous Cervical Abscess 1
C ...	139	1	7	1	12	3	3	...	...	...	Otorrhœa 2 Bronchitis 6 Albuminuria 4 Broncho-pneumonia 1
Laryngeal ...	8	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	Otorrhœa 1
Nasal ...	21	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Bact. Carriers											
{ Nasal											
{ Faucial 28		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	264	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Scarlet Fever.

Of 135 Scarlet Fever cases admitted during the year, there were 10 cases of marked severity, and of these 5 were septic cases.

The prevalent type showed a mild initial toxæmia and few septic complications. No mastoidectomies were performed, and there were no cases of acute nephritis.

Anti-scarlatinal serum was given in 10-20 c.c. I.M. doses to the severe cases. Sulphanilamide preparations were used orally or by I.M. injection. Prontosil and Proseptamine were used. The drugs had no effect on the toxæmia, whereas serum reduced toxæmia immediately except in one case. Whilst the drugs had a beneficial effect in the treatment of complications their prophylactic usage was disappointing. There is evidence that a combination of serum and sulphanilamide is the best treatment in septic cases of scarlet fever. Morbilliform rashes occurred after administration in several cases.

In the table appended, Groups 1 and 4 cases were not especially selected but are approximately the same clinical type.

CASES ADMITTED with Clinical Scarlet Fever 135
(Including one case amongst Domestic Staff)

DIAGNOSIS REVISED TO :

Measles 1
Septic Rash 2
Acute Lobar Pneumonia ... 1
Influenzal Septic Throat and
Haemoptysis 1
Faucial Diphtheria 1
Intestinal Toxaemia Rash ... 1

DEATHS : Septic Scarlet Fever ... 1

VERIFIED SCARLET FEVER CASES DISCHARGED 127

ANALYSIS OF COMPLICATIONS (135 CASES).

	No Serum or Prontosil Cases 56	Serum and Prontosil Cases 10	Serum only Cases 5	Prontosil only Cases 57	After Admission	Before Admission
Otorrhoea ...	1	2	1	7	9	2
Cervical Adenitis	1	...	..	5	4	1
Conjunctivitis ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria ...	2	...	...	2	4	...
Minor Sepsis ...	6	...	1	11	11	7
Secondary Tonsillitis ..	3	...	...	5	8	...
Ulcerative Stomatitis ...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Severe Nasal Discharge ..	2	...	...	5	3	2
Serum Rash ...	...	2	1	...	3	...
Relapses ...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Severe Myocarditis ..	..	1 Death	...	...	...	...
Others ... ..	...	...	...	...	Fracture Arm Burns	1 1
Total ...	15	6	3	38	47	13

Post-Tonsillectomy Scarlet Fever 3

Return Cases 1

CONCURRENT INFECTIONS ON ADMISSION :

Faucial Diphtheria 3

OTHER DISEASES.**Measles.**

Four Cases. Death: 1 from Broncho-Pneumonia 4

Chicken-Pox.

Nine cases; all mild 9

Whooping-Cough.

Five cases. Severity: In three cases there was severe
Broncho-Pneumonia. Deaths: 2 from Broncho-
Pneumonia 5

Facial Erysipelas.

Five cases. Responded well to prontosil, but better result
with anti-scarlatinal serum and prontosil ... 5

Mumps.

Two cases admitted. Diagnosis revised to non-specific
Parotitis in one case 2

Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Two cases admitted. One, recovered with weakness of
arm and lower limbs, transferred to Hallam Hospital
later.

Revised diagnosis:

Paralytic Chorea 1 2

Sonne Dysentery Carrier.

Two cases admitted. Both discharged after 3 weeks with
3 negative stools 2

Severe Septic Throats.

Two cases. One case, moribund on admission; 1 death
with Septicaemia 2

Healthy Baby.

Admitted for parental care, 1 1

Total ... 32

BLIND PERSONS.

The blind persons of West Bromwich are dealt with by the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind under an approved joint scheme. At the end of the year 1938 the blind population numbered: Males, 56; Females, 45; Total, 101.

The cost to the Local Authority for the financial year ended 31st March, 1939, was as follows:—

				£	s.	d.
Workshop Services	...	...	...	547	10	11
Home Workers	...	...	...	136	15	6
Unemployables	...	...	...	1,362	17	7
Easy Row Centre	...	...	...	35	4	4
				<hr/>		
				2,082	8	4
Less Voluntary Funds available	...	...	...	113	5	10
				<hr/>		
				£1,969	2	6
				<hr/>		

TUBERCULOSIS.**Introduction.**

The Authority's Scheme has been described in previous reports. There was no change during 1938 in the Dispensary routine. The beds retained by the Council in Romsley Sanatorium were reduced from 12 to 9 as from 1st November.

New Cases and Mortality.

The following table gives the number of new cases brought to the knowledge of the Department during the year and also the number of deaths in age groups.

Age Periods	New Cases*				Total	Deaths				Totals										
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'y.			Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'y.												
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.											
0-1										
1-5	3	4	7	1	1	2										
5-15	4	4	4	2	14	2	1	3										
15-25	15	10	...	1	26	7	6	...	1	14										
25-35	12	6	...	1	19	9	9	...	1	19										
35-45	12	5	1	1	19	7	2	...	1	10										
45-55	11	1	12	4	...	1	...	5										
55-65	2	3	5	3	1	4										
65 and up	2	1	...	1	4	2	1	3										
<hr/>																				
<table border="0" style="width:100%; text-align:center;"> <tr> <td>58</td> <td>30</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>106</td> <td>32</td> <td>18</td> <td>4</td> <td>6</td> <td>60</td> </tr> </table>											58	30	8	10	106	32	18	4	6	60
58	30	8	10	106	32	18	4	6	60											

*Primary notifications and other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.

Year	West Bromwich Deaths			Death-rate per 1,000 of the population					
				West Bromwich			England and Wales		
	Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Total	Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Total	Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Total
1934	69	7	76	0·85	0·07	0·92	0·64	0·13	0·76
1935	57	6	63	0·69	0·07	0·76	0·61	0·11	0·72
1936	44	10	54	0·51	0·12	0·63	0·58	0·11	0·69
1937	61	5	66	0·74	0·06	0·80	0·58	0·11	0·69
1938	50	10	60	0·64	0·12	0·76	0·53	0·10	0·63

The numbers of notifications sent to the Medical Officer of Health each year since 1934 are as follows:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1934	90	24	114
1935	79	18	97
1936	62	14	76
1937	67	12	79
1938	72	11	83

Of these primary notifications the School Medical Officers notified 13 in 1938.

Delay in Notification.

As a commentary on the frequency of delay in notification of cases, the following table is instructive.

INTERVAL ELAPSING BETWEEN DATE OF NOTIFICATION AND DEATH.

	Not notified	under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	over 6 months	Total deaths
Pulmonary—						
Males	7	1	1	1	22	32
Females	2	2	1	—	13	18
Non-Pulmonary—						
Males	2	2	—	—	—	4
Females	5	—	—	1	—	6
Totals	16	5	2	2	35	60

It will be observed that 9 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 7 cases of other types of Tuberculosis were not notified till after death. This combined total of 16 cases gives a ratio to the total Tuberculosis deaths of 1:3·7, the corresponding ratio for 1937 being 1:5·5.

It was not considered necessary to take specific action to deal with any cases of wilful neglect or failure to notify.

Work of the Dispensary.

Sessions continued to be held as set out in previous reports.

The number of cases on the Dispensary and Notification Registers during recent years are given in the following table:—

Year	New cases notified	Number on Notification Register 31st Dec.	Number on Dispensary Register 31st Dec.	Total Attendances at Dispensary			Total home visits by Health Visitors
				Examinations	Inspections	Total	
1934	114	478	338	792	2,137	2,929	1,489
1935	97	446	313	754	1,869	2,623	1,391
1936	76	404	307	874	1,566	2,440	1,450
1937	79	405	296	814	1,953	2,767	1,511
1938	83	382	249	801	2,361	3,162	1,459

During 1938 the number of new cases examined was 180, 3 of these having been transferred from other areas, while 2 were old cases returned to Public Medical Treatment.

Seventy-two new "contacts" were also examined.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES ACCEPTED FOR TREATMENT ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND TYPE OF DISEASE.

Age Period	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	Totals	
										1938	1937
PULMONARY											
Males	...	1	1	5	4	7	8	6	...	32	34
Females	...	...	2	3	4	4	4	2	..	19	15
NON-PULMONARY											
Males	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Females	2	1	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	5	7
1938	4	3	3	8	8	11	14	8	...	59	...
1937	5	4	5	8	11	11	10	4	2	...	60

CONTACTS AND OBSERVATION CASES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE GROUPS.

Age Periods	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	Totals	
										1938	1937
Observation											
Males	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	6	7
Females	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	5	5
Contacts											
Males	3	3	8	5	2	5	1	3	1	31	37
Females	8	7	4	1	3	9	2	1	...	35	39

Sputum Examinations.

The following examinations were carried out during the year.

Specimens received from	Positive.	Negative.	Total
General Practitioners ...	32	134	166
Dispensary	50	132	182
Fever Hospital	61	31	92
School Clinic	—	—	—
	143	297	440

X-Ray Examinations.

Radiological examination was carried out in the case of 213 patients at Hallam Hospital.

Provision of Medicine, etc.

Allowances of Milk, Cod Liver Oil, etc., were provided to Tuberculous patients in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Ministry of Health. Insured patients were referred to their own private practitioners for medicine, etc.; others were helped whenever necessary at the Dispensary.

Supervision of Home Conditions.

The Health Visitors paid 1,459 visits (120 first visits, 1,339 re-visits) to the homes of Tuberculous patients, compared with 1,511 the previous year.

The following tables give details of the sleeping accommodation at the time of notification of cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1938.

No. who occupied a separate bedroom	36
No. who occupied a separate bed in a room occupied by—	
One other person	5
Two other persons	4
Over two other persons	1
No. who shared bed with other person	50
	96
Number of rooms in houses visited—	
One room and Two rooms	6
Three rooms	25
Four rooms	29
Five rooms	30
Six rooms	6
	96

During the past year 24 Tuberculous patients have removed to other houses. Of that number 12 obtained Corporation houses, 1 has gone into a privately-owned new house, and 11 have moved into other houses.

Home Nursing.

The arrangements made with the District Nursing Association for the home nursing of necessitous cases have again proved very useful: 380 visits for home nursing were paid during 1938.

Co-Ordination.

Complete co-ordination between the School Medical, the Maternity and Child Welfare Services and the Dispensary was maintained. The Saturday morning session was devoted almost entirely to the examination of children.

Reports on children found to be suffering from Tuberculosis were furnished weekly to the appropriate departments.

Contacts amongst school children were kept continuously under supervision at the School Clinic, and referred to the Tuberculosis Officer on the appearance of suspicious symptoms.

Institutional Treatment.

The following table gives an analysis of the patients who received residential treatment at institutions.

	M.	F.	C.	Totals
In Sanatorium 1st Jan., 1938 ...	14	4	14	32
Sent during 1938—				
Pulmonary	33	20	2	55
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	...	...	4	4
Observation	1	1	...	2
Discharged during 1938—				
Pulmonary	30	13	4	47
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	...	...	6	6
Observation	1	1	1	3
Died in Sanatorium—				
Pulmonary	6	5	...	11
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	...	...	...	...
In Sanatorium 31st Dec., 1938 ...	11	6	9	26

The average duration of stay in Sanatorium was 118 days. The corresponding figures for 1937 and 1936 were 121 and 183 respectively.

In addition, non-pulmonary Tuberculous cases were admitted when necessary to the Woodlands and the Forelands Orthopædic Institutions under the Orthopædic Scheme.

Orthopædic Treatment.

The arrangements for out-patient treatment of orthopædic cases at the West Bromwich and District Voluntary Hospital were transferred to Hallam Hospital as from 5th November.

	Males.	Females.
Number of patients sent to Orthopædic Hospitals for In-patient treatment ...	1	1
Number of Out-patient attendances ...	8	—
Number of X-rays	4	—
Apparatus, etc.	2	—
No. of attendances for Massage	96	—

Light Treatment.

There were 267 attendances for Ultra-Violet Light Treatment by patients suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The great value of this form of treatment may be realised by consulting the separate report on the Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.

Dental Treatment.

The arrangement sanctioned by the Ministry of Health for the Dental Treatment of necessitous cases of Tuberculosis at Hallam Hospital continued. The National Health Insurance Scheme is found to cover most of the adult patients who require dental attention.

The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No notices were served under Article 5, which empowers the Authority to prohibit an infectious case of Tuberculosis from engaging in the milk trade.

The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action was taken under this Section, which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, whose accommodation is such that proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection cannot be taken, or whose habits are such that such precautions are not taken.

After-Care.

The work of the West Bromwich Tuberculosis Voluntary Care Committee continued to expand during 1938, and the assistance afforded was greatly appreciated by the patients and by the Tuberculosis Department. The assistance was mainly in the form of extra nourishment and clothing for necessitous cases, the payment of 'bus fares to and from the dispensary where necessary, and grants made in special circumstances.

An open-air shelter was purchased for loan to patients on their discharge from sanatorium in order to enable them to continue to enjoy the benefits of sleep and rest in the open air.

The following is a list of the help given to the various patients:—

	£	s.	d.
1. 'Bus fares to and from the Dispensary ...	4	5	10
2. Clothing	20	4	10½
3. Special grants	4	5	0
4. Extra nourishment	48	11	1
5. Parcels of grocery distributed at Christmas, and Children's Party	16	1	9
	<hr/>		
	£93	8	6½
	<hr/>		

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The Authority has an agreement with the City of Birmingham Corporation for the treatment of West Bromwich cases at the clinic in Birmingham. A few cases are also treated at the Guest Hospital, Dudley.

Local cases treated during the year were as follows:—

	Birmingham.	Dudley.	Total.
Syphilis	4	1	5
Soft Chancre	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	16	2	18
Conditions other than Venereal	30	3	33
Total New Cases	50	6	56
Total Attendances Out-patients	1,798	182	1,980
In-patient days	39	—	39

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS.

The particulars of mental defectives in the Borough on the 31st December, 1938, are as follow:—

- A. Defectives ascertained as "subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority.
Under "Order."

In Institutions, excluding those in State Institutions.

	M.	F.	Total.
Under 16 years ...	9	3	12
16 years and over ...	53	88	141
On Licence from Institutions—			
16 years and over ...	2	3	5
Under Statutory Supervision	19	26	45

- B. Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with" all under Voluntary Supervision.

In Institutions or under guardianship in regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers 5 4 9

Reported to the Local Authority from a reliable source—

(a) Children between 14 and 16 years ...	21	23	44
(b) Other cases ...	47	48	95
	<u>156</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>351</u>

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SECTION G.



HALLAM HOSPITAL.

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During the year 1938, the work of the Hospital was continued on the lines indicated in previous reports.

The Hospital served various Authorities in the following proportions:—County Borough of West Bromwich, 56·22; City of Birmingham, 0·05; County of Worcester, 21·90; County of Stafford, 12·00; County Borough of Smethwick, 7·48; Borough of Tipton, 2·35.

Staff.

Chief Administrative Medical Officer.

W. S. WALTON, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

VISITING MEDICAL STAFF.

Senior Physician and Medical Superintendent.

DOUGLAS STANLEY, M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.P.,

Emeritus Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Birmingham University.

Mental Specialist.

W. A. POTTS, M.A., M.D.,

Psychological Expert to the Birmingham Justices.

Surgeons.

L. A. DINGLEY, M.D., F.R.C.S.

B. T. ROSE, B.Sc., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.,

Assistant Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, University of Birmingham.

Gynaecologist.

J. S. M. CONNELL, F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Aural Surgeon.

F. BRAYSHAW GILHESPY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

Ophthalmic Surgeon.

J. JAMESON EVANS, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Radiologist.

G. E. DYAS, M.B., B.Ch., D.M.R.E.

Surgeon Dentist.

W. TREGA, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.D.S.

RESIDENT MEDICAL STAFF.

1 Resident Surgical Officer and Deputy Medical Superintendent.

1 Obstetrical Medical Officer.

3 Resident Medical Officers.

Matron—Miss ASHWORTH.

Assistant Matron—Miss A. HARDING.

Steward—A. E. HEAVEN.

Laboratory Technologist—L. C. BROOKES.

The Nursing Staff consists of:—

1 Night Sister.	1 Maternity Sister.
1 Home Sister.	1 Housekeeping Sister.
1 Sister Tutor.	2 Masseuses.
1 X-Ray Sister.	7 Ward Sisters.
1 Theatre Sister.	24 Staff Nurses.
70 Probationers.	3 Pupil Midwives.
6 Nursery Nurses.	

PORTERS.

1 Mortuary Custodian.	9 Porters.
-----------------------	------------

CLERICAL STAFF.

3 Male Clerks.	1 Female Clerk.
2 Telephonists.	

WORK OF THE HOSPITAL DURING 1938.

Dr. DOUGLAS STANLEY's Report.

Generally speaking the types of diseases coming under treatment were much as in previous years. The average of cases were, of course, interspersed with rare forms of disease or particularly severe forms calling for some of the most modern methods of treatment.

An important arrangement was at last brought in for an efficient blood-transfusion service. This had been under discussion for some time and is now in working order. Some misapprehension was caused by a statement that West Bromwich was dependent on Birmingham for donors, whereas in most cases of transfusion these were obtained locally among relatives or in some cases, among friends—a system that offers many advantages. These donors are all tested out and grouped in our own Laboratory and in only a few cases, when time does not permit of grouping, are donors obtained from outside. The new arrangements now perfected have made the provision of donors adequate for most emergencies.

Medical Department.

By far the largest number of cases admitted into the Medical wards were as usual diseases of the respiratory system; thus there were 172 cases of ordinary pneumonia and 61 cases of broncho-pneumonia. There were 36 cases of empyema, of which 33 were discharged cured.

As pointed out in the previous Report, researches are still being carried out as to the treatment of chorea. I also drew attention to important new methods of dealing with septic infections which seemed to promise valuable results. The benefits have far exceeded expectations and extended experience has enabled the use of certain preparations of the sulphanilamide groups to extend their use in other directions.

Thus in August, 1938, we were able to obtain advanced preparations of one of the most important preparations known as yet for treating pneumonia (now known shortly T693). With this very satisfactory results were at once obtained. The time is still too short to correlate our results, but to give some idea the following figures may be quoted:—

Prior to August:	Adult Mortality ...	48%*
	Child Mortality ...	19.4%
After August:	Adult Mortality ...	18.1%
	Child Mortality ...	13.3%

In the year 1937 the total mortality was 43.2%.

*These figures were kindly worked out for me by Mr. Wimberger, R.S.O., D.M.S.

The figures are not, of course, scientifically accurate, as I found it quite impossible to group the cases into strictly comparable categories, but as far as possible they refer to similar types of pneumonia. In any case the crude alteration of the mortality rate from 33.7% without T693 to 15.7% with its use in treatment, seems a very dramatic indication of its value. As so often happens in dealing with practical medicine, new methods introduce difficulties as well as advantages—the difficulties are at present occupying our very careful attention.

I drew attention a year ago to improved methods in blood examination and analysis; in this department we have had satisfactory results.

Surgical Department.

The surgical work of the Hospital was maintained along the lines of previous years. A wide field of surgery is covered by the admissions to the surgical wards and the results of treatment are very satisfactory.

The figures for the various types of disease remain remarkably constant; there was a slight increase in diseases of the digestive system with slight decreases under the section of injuries, accidents and malignant disease. About half of the cases of malignant disease admitted had been treated elsewhere prior to admission to Hallam, and were beyond further treatment. Of the remainder, the cases were either treated in the Hospital by the surgical staff, or transferred for special treatment, e.g., radium or deep X-rays as needed, to suitable Hospitals.

One member of the surgical staff of the Hospital is attached to the Cancer Research Committee of the General Hospital, Birmingham, and arranges for cases to be transferred to that Hospital under his care, when necessary. In a Hospital of the type of Hallam Hospital the number of advanced cancer cases admitted is very high, the patients being sent in for nursing purposes chiefly, since any curative treatment is impossible.

Acute abdominal surgery furnishes a large proportion of the surgical activity of the Hospital and the results are excellent.

The records are well kept by the resident staff and much trouble is taken by the Resident Surgical Officer in the compilation of the classified analysis of the cases admitted.

Maternity Department.

The number of confinements rose during the year to 512, a considerable increase, more marked towards the end of the year.

This may be due to the increased confidence in the department, which has arisen gradually through the greater inter-communication between the West Bromwich and other Health Authorities, and the closer connection between the Health Department and the practising midwives. Another important factor has been the appointment of an experienced Resident Obstetric Officer, who has also taken charge of several ante-natal clinics outside the Hospital. He has thus been able to devote all his time to the study and treatment of this most important side of the work. At the same time he is on the spot to perform such procedures which are only valuable if available at a few minutes notice. Perhaps the main advantage of this recent appointment, however, has been in the continuity of observation and treatment and responsibility from the ante-natal clinic to the delivery and puerperium of the patient.

Statistics are frequently disappointing as evidenced by the number of maternal deaths in 1938. This number (14) includes three deaths from abortion, not properly to be included, and one very bad case who refused treatment until too late. Four others may be put in the category of unavoidable, and so quickly progressive as to be almost hopeless from the beginning.

Ophthalmological Department.

The Ophthalmic work during the year was varied and interesting. The cases were drawn from the medical wards, though all departments contributed. A few cases were treated as out-patients, including foreign bodies on the surface of the globe and one of Electric Ophthalmia.

A good number of children and some babies were treated for non-infective Ophthalmia, with satisfactory results.

We regret to have to report the loss of an eye in a boy who suffered from a perforating and infected injury of the globe.

Ear, Nose and Throat Department.

This department was active during the year. The greater number of cases were tonsils and adenoids, sent in for operation, of which there were 293 without any fatality.

There were 22 cases of mastoiditis, all cured, and, in addition, three with grave intracranial complications; in only one of these three was there a fatal result.

The X-Ray Department.

There was a general increase in the work of the department during the year, as may be seen from the following figures:—

Radiographs	...	...	...	1,733
Screen Examinations	...	...	...	137
X-Ray Treatments	...	...	...	70
Artificial Light	...	...	...	3,511

The apparatus for light treatment is getting somewhat out of date for the work required of it.

Acknowledgments are due to the Sister-in-Charge for the good work performed by her during the ten years she has been Sister-in-Charge of the Department and for the care she has taken of the valuable apparatus belonging to it.

The Pathological Department.

The number of investigations and reports supplied by the Pathological Department during the year shows an increase of 700. Each year calls for additional methods and procedures as clinical knowledge advances, hence a yearly increase in the work of the Laboratory in its three departments—bacteriological, histological and bio-chemical—especially in the latter, must be expected.

Subjects under special investigation during the year, were the toxæmias of pregnancy and tissue changes occurring in Stillbirths.

In May last, the Public Health Laboratory examinations were transferred to Hallam Hospital Laboratory, where now all swabs and sputa are sent for examination to the department for report. This has obviously caused a considerable increase in the work of the laboratory, which may be said now to be working to capacity.

The increase in the bio-chemical department is giving us some thought. It is very inconvenient that this work has to be carried on in the same room as the bacteriological and histological. The work required from the laboratory for a hospital the size of Hallam should have at least three work rooms.

One of the routine duties of the laboratory is the analysis and disinfection of the water in the nurses' swimming pool. I wish to express my appreciation of the thorough way the laboratory was done up and of the improvements effected in the bench arrangements, which have greatly facilitated our work. Nor must I omit to bear testimony to the thorough and loyal way in which the Technologist and his two assistants continue to carry out their duties.

Results of the Nurses' Examinations for 1938.

	Entries	Passes
C. M. B. Examinations	16	
State Final Examinations ...	19	13*
State Preliminary Examinations ...	12	11†

*6 passed on second attempt.

†1 passed on second attempt.

HOSPITAL EXAMINATIONS.

18 entered. 17 passed.

1 Gold Medallist - 495 marks (out of possible 600).

1 Silver Medallist - 444 " " " " "

16 Bronze Medallists.

The Medical Staff wish again to bear testimony to the efforts of the Matron, Miss Ashworth, in promoting the welfare of the patients and resident staffs.

DOUGLAS STANLEY, M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.P.,
Visiting Physician and
Medical Superintendent.

SECTION H.

SECTION H.**HEALTH EDUCATION.**

The Medical Officers gave nine health talks to various bodies during the year and educational work was continuously carried out by the Medical Officers and Health Visitors in the course of their routine duties at the clinics. Lectures were given by Dr. J. Selwyn Edwards, under the auspices of the local branch of the Social Hygiene Council.

SECTION I.

SUPERANNUATION MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

On the instructions of the Finance Committee, the under mentioned superannuation medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Staff.

Number of examinations	...	...	...	...	112
Number accepted	...	.	...	...	92
Number in which recommendation deferred				...	20
Number of re-examinations	...	...	...	...	9
Number accepted after re-examination			...	...	9

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

STATISTICAL APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

METEOROLOGY.

CLIMATOLOGICAL STATION, DARTMOUTH PARK.

543.3 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

				1938.
Highest Mean Temperature	...	...	...	60°
Lowest Mean Temperature	...	...	...	37°
Total Rainfall	...	...	...	24.68"
No. of Days on which rain fell	...	...	...	159

THIRD QUARTERS.

Mean atmospheric Temperature	...	...	...	58°
Amount of Rain	...	...	...	7.93"

TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

	Mean Reading of Barometer. in.	Reading of Self- Registering Thermometers.		Mean Temperature	Total Rainfall.
		Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.	at 9 a.m. Readings	
January	29.32	46	36	40	2.83
February	29.63	45	34	39	0.62
March	29.60	58	39	47	0.48
April	29.69	58	35	45	0.14
May	29.36	63	42	50	2.13
June	29.48	67	49	56	1.58
July	29.37	68	51	57	2.57
August	29.41	70	52	58	2.37
September	29.30	65	47	54	1.99
October	29.24	57	43	49	2.37
November	29.19	53	42	46	3.18
December	29.14	43	32	36	3.42
Total or	352.73	693	502	577	24.68
Average	29.39	58	42	48	

APPENDIX 2.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1938 AND PREVIOUS TEN YEARS.

Years	Population R. G. estimation to middle of each year	Nett Births		Nett Deaths belonging to the District				Births and Deaths, Illegitimate Children		
				Under 1 year		At all Ages				
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 nett Births	Number	Rate	Nett Births	Nett Deaths under 1 year	Death rate under 1 year per 1,000 Illegitimate Births
1928	80,680	1,686	21.0	126	74.7	843	10.5	34	6	176
1929	80,840	1,682	20.8	179	106.4	1,211	14.9	50	8	160
1930	81,510	1,671	20.5	111	66.0	923	11.3	39	3	77
1931	82,160	1,698	20.66	146	86.0	998	12.1	64	7	109
1932	82,210	1,522	18.51	147	96.0	965	11.7	38	6	158
1933	81,840	1,397	17.07	142	101.6	978	11.9	42	9	214
1934	82,200	1,489	18.11	99	66.5	943	11.4	43	8	186
1935	82,300	1,551	18.84	131	84.5	1,005	12.2	37	5	135
1936	82,360	1,453	17.64	108	74.3	1,010	12.2	33	3	91
1937	82,330	1,566	19.02	107	68.3	1,016	12.3	33	2	61
10 years' average	81,843	1,571	19.19	129	82.5	989	12.1	41	6	137
1938	82,680	1,563	18.90	90	57.5	1,004	12.1	43	2	46

APPENDIX 3.

TABLE SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, ETC., IN THE VARIOUS WARDS DURING 1938.

Wards	Population, Census 1931	Dwellings, Census 1931	Persons per Room, Census, 1931	Persons per Acre, 1931	No. of Deaths	Death Rate	Infants' Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	No. of Births	Birth Rate	
N. E.	Sandwell ...	6,296	1,538	0.79	5.0	67	11.6	5	48	104	18.0
	Lyndon ...	13,984	2,804	0.98	7.1	186	9.8	18	42	426	22.1
	Tantany ...	12,466	2,903	0.95	43.3	152	12.9	11	64	172	14.5
	Hill Top ...	9,539	1,915	1.21	12.8	88	11.4	7	43	163	21.1
	Barr ...	1,894	418	0.97	1.4	22	8.2	3	58	52	19.6
S. W.	Spon Lane...	8,429	1,866	1.07	29.0	92	12.3	5	37	135	18.0
	Lyng ...	10,251	2,304	1.01	25.1	128	12.4	12	72	165	16.0
	Town Hall...	8,821	2,005	0.95	36.5	116	11.9	12	64	187	19.3
	Greets Green	9,623	1,995	1.19	16.0	153	18.5	17	107	159	19.2

APPENDIX 5.

DEATH-RATES FROM THE MORE IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1938.
AND TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Pneumonia (all forms except Influenzal Pneumonia)		Bronchitis & other Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pneumonia & Tuberculosis)		Influenza		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pul. Tuberculosis		Heart Disease		Cancer		Puerperal Sepsis		Other Diseases or Accidents of Pregnancy & Parturition	
	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Births
1928	78	0.97	65	0.75	18	0.22	61	0.75	8	0.099	114	1.42	91	1.13	2	1.2	2	1.2
1929	176	2.1	110	1.3	78	0.96	56	0.69	15	0.19	152	1.8	87	1.07	4	2.4	4	2.4
1930	100	1.2	52	0.64	25	0.31	57	0.70	11	0.13	155	1.9	105	1.30	2	1.2	2	1.2
1931	116	1.4	89	1.08	29	0.35	60	0.73	6	0.07	166	2.02	105	1.28	4	2.35	4	2.35
1932	92	1.1	79	0.96	15	0.18	48	0.58	7	0.09	138	1.68	128	1.55	..	..	9	5.71
1933	107	1.31	61	0.78	32	0.39	57	0.70	15	0.18	158	1.93	104	1.27	6	4.13	3	2.06
1934	79	0.96	72	0.87	18	0.22	70	0.85	6	0.07	156	1.89	114	1.38	6	3.85	1	0.64
1935	110	1.54	70	0.85	17	0.21	57	0.69	6	0.07	143	1.74	114	1.38	3	1.85	4	2.46
1936	74	0.89	73	0.88	11	0.13	42	0.51	10	0.12	184	2.23	133	1.61	1	0.66	2	1.32
1937	95	1.15	56	0.68	42	0.51	61	0.74	5	0.06	170	2.06	112	1.36	..	..	1	0.61
1938	108	1.30	57	0.69	26	0.31	53	0.64	10	0.12	182	2.20	120	1.45	2	1.23	5	3.07

APPENDIX 6.
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1938.

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS	
	TOTAL POPULATION		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two Years)	Total Deaths under One Year
	Live Births	Still-Births										
England and Wales	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	5.5	53
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London	15.0	0.65	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	7.8	57
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Populations 25,000-50,000 at Census 1931)	15.4	0.60	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	3.6	51
London	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	13.1	57
WEST BROMWICH	18.90	0.78	12.14	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.22	0.31	5.1	57

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Service.	Situation.	Days Open.	Purpose.	By whom provided
Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary	Health Dept., 2 Lodge Rd.	Tues. and Sat. mornings 10 to 12 Wed. evenings, 5-30-7-30	Consultation and Treatment	West Bromwich Corporation
Maternity and Child Welfare	(1) Highfields	Mon. & Tues., 2-15 p.m. Friday, 9-30 a.m.	(a) Ante-Natal Clinic	Rented by Authority
	(2) Newlands, Hill Top	Tues. and Thurs., 2-15 p.m.	(b) Infant Consultations	Rented by Authority Purchased by Authority
	(3) Greet's Green	Mon. & Wed., 2-15 p.m., alternate weeks.	(c) Toddlers' Clinic	Purchased by Authority
	(4) Boulton Road	Thurs., 2-15 p.m. Alternate Mon., 2-15 p.m.	(d) Issuing Dried Milk, etc.	Rented by Authority
	(5) Hamstead, Miners' Institute	(Tues., 9-30 a.m. Fri., 2-15 p.m. Wed., 2-15 p.m.	(a) Infant Consultations (b) Issuing Dried Milk	Free use
	(6) Charlemont Methodist Church Hall	Mon. and Thurs. afternoons	(a) Ante-Natal Clinic (b) Post-Natal Clinic	West Bromwich Corporation
	(7) Friar Park Road		Minor Ailments, Dental, Aural, Ophthalmic.	Education Authority
	(8) Hallam Hospital		Minor Ailments Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto Ditto
School Clinics	(1) Central Clinic, Lombard Street West	Every Day (see School Report)		
	(2) Boulton Road	Tues. and Thurs. mornings.		
	(3) Hill Top, Newlands	Mon. afternoon, Fri. morning		
Ultra Violet Light Clinic	(4) Greet's Green (part of M. and C. W. premises)	Tues. morning, Thurs. afternoon		
	(5) Charlemont Methodist Church Hall	Mon., Wed., and Fri. mornings		
	(6) Hamstead, The Institute	Fri. morning		
		(a) Tuberculosis cases. Mon. and Fri. mornings (b) M. and C. W. and School cases. Mon. and Fri. afternoons		
Venereal Diseases	(1) General Hospital, Birmingham	Males and Females: Daily except Sat. & Sun., 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 5-15 to 7-15 p.m.	Out and In-patients	Subsidised
	(2) Guest Hospital, Dudley	Males: Tues. and Fri., 7 p.m. Females: Wed., 3 p.m.	Out and In-patients	Voluntary

APPENDIX 8.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY SANITARY INSPECTORS
DURING 1938.

House-to-house inspections	...	...	...	...	1,818
Special housing inspections	...	...	...	...	2,551
Inspections of houses under Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	997
Miscellaneous inspections	...	...	...	...	6,431
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	6,338
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	3,085
Visits to dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	...	...	...	...	169
Visits to shops and food places	...	...	...	...	2,430
Visits under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Acts	...	...	...	...	537
Visits to bakehouses, factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	95
Visits to common lodging houses and houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	197
Visits to theatres, etc.	...	...	...	...	57
Visits to offensive trade premises	...	...	...	...	76
Sundry visits	...	...	...	...	577
Visits in connection with fumigation	...	...	...	...	1,289
Visits in connection with Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	240
Visits in connection with overcrowding	...	...	...	...	283
					<hr/> 27,170 <hr/>
Number of preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	1,426
Number of statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	285
Number of letters written to owners re nuisances	...	...	...	...	123
Number of letters written to owners re ashbins	...	...	...	...	11
Reports sent to Housing Manager re nuisances, etc.	...	...	...	...	68
Reports sent to Borough Surveyor re dangerous buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	23
Number of rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	412
Applications for certificates under Rent Act	...	...	...	...	19

APPENDIX 8—continued.

No. of District	Total House Inspections	Through	Single	Back to back	Bedrooms			Working Class	Others	Population	More than 1 Family	Units	Below Standard	Seriously Defective	Want of Repairs and Redecorations	Fair	Privy System	Not Sewered
					1	2	3 or more											
1. G. H. SHAW ...	54	50	2	2	...	39	15	54	...	204	7	...	4	21	29	..	..	..
2. F. A. OAKES ...	190	190	..	..	..	98	92	190	..	599	16	..	..	..	150	40	..	..
3. J. BULLOCK ...	162	152	4	6	2	86	74	160	2	654	17	24	6	28	57	47	..	..
4. C. N. JOHNSON ...	235	235	..	..	8	41	186	235	..	965	23	..	..	..	..	235	..	..
5. E. N. FIRTH and W. A. STOCKER ...	1177	1177	..	..	23	154	1000	1177	..	5230	112	..	..	..	891	286	..	..
TOTALS ...	1818	1804	6	8	33	418	1367	1816	2	7652	175	24	10	49	1127	608	..	..

APPENDIX 8—continued.

TABLE III.

PRELIMINARY NOTICES SERVED AND NUMBER OF HOUSES IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

	Notices Served	Houses in connection with Notices
	1938	1938
To make houses fit for habitation	209	508
Dirty and dilapidated houses	243	363
Dirty and dilapidated outbuildings	63	147
Defective paving and surface channels	8	43
Defective eaves and down spouting	43	73
Choked drainage and w.c.'s	91	248
Insufficient ashbin accommodation	490	914
Defective w.c. connections and flushing Apparatus	40	70
Dirty state of sanitary conveniences	42	42
Animals improperly kept	5	6
Dirty yards and offensive accumulations	11	18
Insufficient water supply	11	35
Dangerous wells and cisterns	4	7
Workshops with insufficient and defective w.c. accommodation	10	10
Defective waste w.c.'s	48	87
Insufficient accommodation under Shops Acts	65	67
Miscellaneous	43	43
	<hr/> 1,426 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,681 <hr/>

APPENDIX 8—continued.

TABLE IV.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED IN PURSUANCE OF
INSPECTIONS MADE AND NOTICES SERVED.

INTERIORS OF HOUSES—				
Houses cleansed or re-decorated ... ..	...	...	...	263
Houses in which repairs to plastering, brickwork or woodwork have been carried out ... ..	...	...	...	270
Ventilation provided or improved ... ..	...	...	...	160
EXTERIORS OF HOUSES—				
Horizontal damp proof courses inserted ... ..	...	...	...	42
Damp external walls—brickwork repaired or covered with impervious material ... ..	...	...	...	286
Defective roofs made watertight ... ..	...	...	...	176
Spouting renewed, repaired or cleansed ... ..	...	...	...	156
Chimneys repaired or repointed ... ..	...	...	...	66
YARDS, OUT-BUILDINGS AND WASHING ACCOMMODATION—				
New sculleries provided ... ..	...	...	...	24
New washhouses provided ... ..	...	...	...	3
New coalhouses provided ... ..	...	...	...	33
Out-buildings cleansed and repaired ... ..	...	...	...	241
Earthenware sinks provided or existing sinks repaired				48
Dangerous wells or cisterns abolished or suitable covers provided ... ..	...	...	...	13
Surface paving provided, renewed or repaired ... ..	...	...	...	97
Dangerous boundary walls repaired ... ..	...	...	...	15
WATER SUPPLY—				
Insufficient water supply—remedied ... ..	...	...	...	28
Houses provided with internal supplies ... ..	...	...	...	26
DRAINAGE—				
Defective drainage relaid or repaired ... ..	...	...	...	98
Inspection chambers provided ... ..	...	...	...	7
Additional drains provided ... ..	...	...	...	28
Choked drainage opened and cleansed ... ..	...	...	...	60
Cesspools abolished ... ..	...	...	...	11

SANITARY CONVENIENCES—		
Additional water closets provided	... ..	60
Waste water closets converted to cistern flushed water closets	... ..	196
Defective water closet connections repaired	... ..	36
Defective flushing apparatus repaired	... ..	43
Privies abolished or converted to water closets	... ..	46
Dry ashpits abolished	... ..	32
Defective ashbins renewed	... ..	688
Urinals provided	... ..	4
OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS—		
Accumulations removed	... ..	18
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—		
Additional water closet accommodation provided or existing accommodation improved	... ..	9
SHOPS ACTS—		
Additional and separate water closet accommodation provided for the use of both sexes	... ..	15
Water closet accommodation improved	... ..	3
Facilities for the taking of meals provided	... ..	2
Washing facilities provided	... ..	13
Heating arrangements provided in the shop	... ..	6
HOUSING ACTS—		
Number of unfit houses demolished	... ..	133
TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS—		
Vans removed	... ..	5
		<hr/>
		3,460
		<hr/>

APPENDIX 8—continued.

TABLE V.

RESULTS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Situation of Premises	Nature of Complaint	Acts or Bye-Laws under which proceedings instituted	Result
Shed on land off Great Bridge St.	Dilapidated shed and absence of sanitation.	Public Health Act, 1936, Section 94.	Summons withdrawn on technical grounds.
289, High Street.	Selling milk 33% deficient of fat.	Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, Section 2	Fined £7 with 10/6 costs.

APPENDIX 8—continued.

TABLE VI.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	
(i) By the Local Authority	342
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other Bodies and Persons	450
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
(i) By the Local Authority:—	
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925	Nil
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	Nil
(c) For other purposes	320
(ii) By other Bodies and Persons	Nil

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)	2,846
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	5,841
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1,818
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,293
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	17
(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	980

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	512
--	-----

APPENDIX 8—continued.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

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	10
(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	232
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	139
(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	22
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	43
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	9
(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

APPENDIX 8—continued.

TABLE VI.—continued.

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936.—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING:—						
(a)—	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	1,022
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...			1,040
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...			8,007
(b)—		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	47
(c)—	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	271
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases				1,977
(d)—		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	None
(e)—		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	...	...	...	None

APPENDIX 8—continued.

TABLE VII.
FACTORIES.1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power ...	33	11	...
FACTORIES without mechanical power ...	62	...	...
† OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	...	...	...
† Electrical Stations should be reckoned as Factories Total ..	95	11	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Re- medied (3)	Referred to H M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ...	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	...	..	...	...
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7) {				
insufficient ...	3	2	...	...
unsuitable or defective ...	6	6	...	...
not separate for sexes ...	1	1	...	...
Other offences ...	1	...	...	...
<small>(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).</small>				
Total ...	11	10	...	...

There was no "Outwork" carried on in Unwholesome Premises during the year.

APPENDIX 9.

TABLE I.

SAMPLES EXAMINED.

Description of Article	Total Number of Samples			Genuine		Not Genuine	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk ...	101	98	3	96	3	2	...
Butter ...	25	..	25	...	25	...	...
Bread ...	2	..	2	...	2	...	...
Bicarb. of Soda ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cream ...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...
Camphorated Oil ...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...
Cream Doughnuts	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ground Ginger ...	4	2	2	2	2	...	...
Ground Coffee	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Lard ...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...
Malt Vinegar ...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...
Glycerine ...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...
Pearl Barley ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Pepper ...	4	..	4	...	4	...	...
Prunes ...	3	..	3	...	3	...	...
Rice ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Self-Raising Flour	5	...	5	...	5	...	...
Plain Flour ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Jam ...	7	2	5	2	5	...	...
Tea ...	5	...	5	...	5	...	...
Sausage (Preserved)	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Sausage (Unpre'd)	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
Cookeen ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Dandelion & Burdock	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Dessicated Cocoanut	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Flowers of Sulphur	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Ground Coffee and Chicory	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Honey ...	4	..	4	...	4	...	...
Lobster Paste ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Lemon Cheese ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Margarine ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Oatmeal ...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...
Oil of Eucalyptus ..	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Raspberry Vinegar and Olive Oil	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Sponge Cake ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Zinc Ointment ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Beer ...	1	1	...	1	...	..	...
Boracic Powder ...	2	...	2	..	2	...	...
Carbolic Lozenges ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Candied Peel ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cheese ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cornflour ...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...
Chicken & Ham Paste	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Currants ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cream of Tartar ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Beef Suet ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Custard Powder ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Dripping ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Ground Almonds ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Glycerine and Rose Water	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Grape Fruit Curd ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Liquorice Powder ...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...
Malted Milk Powder	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Olive Oil ...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...
Sultanas ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Scotch Groats ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Fruit Salad ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Crab Dressing ...	1	..	1	..	1	...	...
Sweet Sp. of Nitre	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	240	110	130	107	127	3	3

APPENDIX 9—continued.

TABLE II.

The following table gives a list of the "not genuine" food and drugs analysed.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE AND NUMBER OF SAMPLE.	PARTICULARS OF ANALYSIS.	REMARKS.
Milk. No. 5801. Formal.	Deficient of 59% of fat.	From Milk Bar. Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained (see below).
Real Cream Doughnuts. No. 5841. Informal.	Did not contain any natural cream derived from milk, or any artificial cream as defined in the Artificial Cream Act.	Subsequent visit—Notices exhibited in shop—"Real cream not used." Vendor cautioned.
Sausage. No. 5869. Informal. (Not labelled as preserved).	Contained 192 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.	Vendor cautioned.
Milk. No. 5947. Formal.	Deficient of 33% of Milk fat.	From Milk Bar. Vendor fined £7 plus 10/6 costs.
Carbolic Lozenges. No. 5963. Formal.	Deficient of 26% of Phenol.	Stock disposed of and vendor cautioned.
Sausage. No. 5991. Informal. (Not labelled as Preserved).	Contained 70 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.	Vendor cautioned.

APPENDIX 11.

VACCINATION.

RETURN RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Registration Districts	Births	Vaccinated	Insusceptible	Died Unvaccinated	Exemptions	Vaccination Postponed	Removed out of the Area	Not accounted for
Whole Borough ...	1735	442	1	87	1128	21	35	21
Total 1936 .	1630	427	..	90	1033	15	42	23

APPENDIX 12.
TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE I.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year.

DIAGNOSIS	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total		Grand Total
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
A. New cases examined during the year (excluding contacts)							
(A) Definitely Tuberculous ...	25 12	1 2	— 2	3 3	25 14	4 5	48
(B) Diagnosis not completed ...	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 5	1 —	11
(C) Non-tuberculous...	— —	— —	— —	— —	46 40	9 21	116
B. Contacts examined during the year							
(A) Definitely Tuberculous ..	2 3	1 —	— —	— —	2 3	1 —	6
(B) Diagnosis not completed ...	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
(C) Non-tuberculous	— —	— —	— —	— —	17 16	14 19	66
C. Cases written off the Dispensary Register as							
(A) Recovered ...	12 5	3 1	— 2	4 3	12 7	7 4	30
(B) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	— —	— —	— —	— —	69 57	25 45	196
D. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st							
(A) Definitely tuberculous ..	103 56	15 14	10 12	20 8	113 68	35 22	238
(B) Diagnosis not completed ...	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 5	1 —	11

APPENDIX 12—continued.

TABLE I.—continued.		1938
1.	Number of cases on Dispensary Register on Jan. 1st, 1938	249
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge in previous years ...	5
3.	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	37
4.	Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes)	36
5.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	2,361
6.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	14
7.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners—	
	(a) Personal	12
	(b) Other	151
8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations)	17
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ... (First Visits)	120
10.	Number of:— (Re-visits)	1,339
	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ...	274
	(b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	213
11.	Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register	—
12.	Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	106

TABLE II.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) Number of Beds available for Patients during the year.

Name of Institution.	For Pulmonary Cases		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		Total.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Local Authority— County Borough of West Bromwich— Heath Lane Sanatorium (24 beds)	24	...	...	...	24
City of Birmingham— Romsley Hill Sanatorium (120 beds) 12 beds were retained by this Authority, until 1st November, 1938	12	...	...	...	12
Since that date	9	...	...	...	9

APPENDIX 12—continued.

TABLE II.—continued.

(B) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the Year.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Insti- tutions	In Insti- tutions on Dec. 31st
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult Males	...	1	1	...	...
	Adult Females	...	1	1	...	...
	Children	1	...	1	...	...
	Total	1	2	3	...	...
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males	14	33	30	6	11
	Adult Females	4	20	13	5	6
	Children	4	2	4	...	2
	Total	22	55	47	11	19
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmon- ary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Females	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	9	4	6	...	7
	Total	9	4	6	...	7
GRAND TOTALS		32	61	56	11	26

Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully Tuberculous cases discharged during the Year.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						TOTALS		
	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non- tuberculous	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1

APPENDIX 12—continued.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE IV.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.
Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January
to 31st December, 1938.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications												Total Notifi- cations
	Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and over	Total all ages	
Pulmonary Males	2	1	4	10	7	9	10	2	...	45	50
„ Females	2	2	3	6	4	5	1	3	1	27	31
Non-pulmonary Males	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	6
„ Females	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	6

TABLE V.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer
of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal
notification.

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 and over	Total
Pulmonary Males	1	...	1	...	5	3	1	...	2	13
„ Females	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
Non-pulmonary Males	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Females	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	5

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
Death Returns { from Local Registrars	4	5

Posthumous Notifications	5	2
“Transfers” from other Areas (other than Transferable Deaths)	7	...

APPENDIX 12—continued.

TABLE VI.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st Dec., 1938, on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
	165	112	277	62	43	105	382
Number of cases removed from the registers during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
1. Withdrawal of Notification ...	10	5	15	1	2	3	18
2. Recovery from the Disease ...	15	6	21	4	5	9	30
3. Death	34	19	53	4	6	10	63
4. Otherwise	9	4	13	3	2	5	18

TABLE VII.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Registers of Notification on the 31st December.

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1934	187	136	323	87	68	155	478
1935	177	129	306	84	56	140	446
1936	169	122	291	72	41	113	404
1937	175	116	291	66	48	114	405
1938	165	112	277	62	43	105	382

APPENDIX 13.
INFANT DEATHS DURING 1938.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Whooping Cough ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Heart Disease ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	4
Pneumonia ...	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	4	2	11
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	6
Digestive Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Premature Birth ...	28	3	3	..	34	4	1	...	...	39
Violence ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Injury at Birth ..	8	...	..	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
Congenital Malformations ..	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	5
Convulsions ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Other Defined Diseases	1	...	..	...	1	2	1	1	1	6
Totals ..	41	6	6	...	53	12	11	10	4	90

APPENDIX 14.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES SINCE FIRST RECORDED.

Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1872	152	1882	158	1892	171
1873	163	1883	177	1893	211
1874	156	1884	180	1894	152
1875	160	1885	176	1895	157
1876	144	1886	169	1896	118
1877	162	1887	158	1897	175
1878	159	1888	158	1898	182
1879	167	1889	175	1899	179
1880	152	1890	170	1900	191
1881	152	1891	172	1901	163
Decennial Aver. 156·7		Decennial Aver. 169·3		Decennial Aver. 169·9	
1902	162	1912	122·5	1922	88·6
1903	164	1913	140·4	1923	87·8
1904	149	1914	104·4	1924	88·6
1905	150	1915	133·1	1925	98·8
1906	159	1916	89·8	1926	79·2
1907	151	1917	121·5	1927	107·1
1908	140	1918	113·1	1928	74·7
1909	122	1919	103·0	1929	106·4
1910	106·5	1920	109·2	1930	66·0
1911	139·5	1921	96·9	1931	86·0
Decennial Aver. 147·3		Decennial Aver. 113·3		Decennial Aver. 88·3	
1932	96·5				
1933	101·6				
1934	66·5				
1935	84·5				
1936	74·3				
1937	68·3				
1938	57·5				

APPENDIX 15.

HALLAM HOSPITAL.

TABLE I.

ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.

	West Bromwich Cases		Other Authorities		Total	
	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
MEN	611	682	491	532	1102	1214
WOMEN	916	907	810	829	1726	1736
CHILDREN	648	579	395	330	1043	909
BIRTHS	262	230	210	161	472	391
	2437	2398	1906	1852	4343	4250
Admitted on Relieving Officers' Orders ...	81	175	738	964	819	1139

TABLE II.

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

	West Bromwich Cases		Other Authorities		Total	
	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
MEN	624	660	502	550	1126	1210
WOMEN	946	873	828	813	1774	1686
CHILDREN	928	789	603	494	1531	1283
	2498	2322	1933	1857	4431	4179

APPENDIX 15—continued.
TABLE III.
MATERNITY CASES.

	No. of Cases	Stillbirths	Instrumental Deliveries	Caesarian Sections	A.P.H.	Eclampsia	Surgical Inductions	Maternal Deaths	Infant deaths within 10 days	Artificial feeds	Supplementary feeds	Ophthalmia	Pempphigus	Pyrexia	Ante-Natal Visits	Bookings	Non-Clinic cases	Clinic cases	Breach Presentation	
																			Live Birth	Still Birth
January	45	7	...	1	3	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	207	51	12	33	...	3
February	33	3	...	1	...	...	6	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	160	34	5	28	...	...
March	39	4	1	...	1	1	5	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	192	38	10	29	...	...
April	40	5	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	167	29	5	35	1	3
May	43	3	2	...	...	...	7	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	207	37	6	37	4	1
June	34	5	3	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	213	35	6	28	2	...
July	46	3	...	1	2	...	4	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	233	32	4	42	1	2
August	52	4	1	...	1	...	14	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	202	36	8	44	2	2
September	28	5	2	1	2	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	234	42	2	26	3	1
October	45	4	2	1	2	...	5	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	255	41	7	38	2	...
November	52	3	2	1	2	...	11	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	224	38	4	48	2	...
December	55	5	3	2	2	...	9	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	230	31	8	47	2	...
Totals ...	512	51	16	8	19	1	78	14	18	8	14	1	...	8	2524	444	77	435	19	12



APPENDIX 15.

TABLE IV.

A SUMMARY OF PATHOLOGICAL, BACTERIOLOGICAL & BIO-CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS.

1938.

Urine (Microscopical, Bacteriological, Urea, Sugar, etc.)	...	4,023
Blood (Chemical, Counts, Cultures, Coagulations, Grading, Sugar, Fragility, Urea, etc.)	... ..	2,016
Fæces (Bacteriological, Chemical, Fat)	... ..	120
Sputa (Microscopical, Bacteriological, Grouping)	... ..	260
Throat Swabs	... ..	85
Nasal Swabs	... ..	64
Wasserman Reactions	... ..	790
Autogenous Vaccines	... ..	150
Widal Reactions	... ..	36
Van-den-Berg Reactions	... ..	12
Histological Sections	... ..	580
Vaginal Discharges	... ..	32
Fractional Test Meals	... ..	99
Cerebro-Spinal-Fluids	... ..	101
Glove Powder	... ..	16
Pus, Bacteriological	... ..	105
Pleural Effusions	... ..	59
Sterilizer	... ..	18
Water, Bacteriological	... ..	240
Other Examinations	... ..	40
		8,846

