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County Borough of Wolverhampton.



ANNUAL REPORT

UPON

The Health of Wolverhampton

For the Year,

1921,

BY

R. H. H. JOLLY, M.D. (LOND.) D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

*Medical Superintendent of the Borough
Infectious Hospital.*



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HEALTH AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Councillor JAMES THOMPSON).

Councillors :

M. CHRISTOPHER.

A. DAVIES.

T. A. HENN (Chairman).

F. A. WILLCOCK.

W. T. PARRY.

(Mrs.) SPROSON.

J. WALSH.

With the addition of Mrs. CALLEAR, J.P. and Mrs. DALE.

Staff of the Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health :

HENRY MALET, M.D. (retired September, 1921.)

R. H. H. JOLLY, M.D., D.P.H. (from October, 1921.)

Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :

* Mrs. HELEN PATRICIA DENT, M.B., B.S., (Lond.) (resigned September, 1921.)

* Mrs. ELIZABETH L. C. McLAREN, B.A., (Lond.) M.B., Ch.B., (Ed.)
(from September, 1921.)

Analyst :

* E. W. T. JONES, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Veterinary Inspector :

* J. E. CARTWRIGHT, M.R.C.V.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

† JOHN PEERS.

Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act :

GEO. F. ALLWOOD.

Inspector for Factories and Workshops, and Inspector under the Rag Flock Act :

† H. MORTON.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

† E. R. BROCK.

† A. DICKIN.

† F. W. DUNSTAN.

† H. MATTHEWS.

† H. BUXTON.

† J. H. DAVIES.

† J. W. THURMAN.

Disinfectant Officer :

H. BURROWS.

Clerks :

W. H. TILLEY.

J. J. MORRIS.

F. TURNER.

L. C. HODGKISS.

G. JONES.

E. PRICE.

Miss L. C. POVEY.

Miss N. HUGHES.

Inspector of Midwives and Superintendent of Health Visitors :

† Miss CARTER.

Lady Health Visitors :

†† Miss TONKS.

† Mrs. HUTT.

† Miss H. V. GOODWIN.

† Miss D. HADLEY.

† Miss B. HIGGS.

† Miss S. HULME.

Sales Clerk :

Miss B. KEABLE.

Infant Welfare Clerk :

Miss BENTLEY.

* Part time. † Holder of Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute. ‡ Certificated Midwives.

SUMMARY,

1921.

AREA OF BOROUGH	3,525 Acres.		
POPULATION (Registrar-General's estimate) ..	104,000		
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	22,399		
NUMBER OF FAMILIES or separate occupiers ..	23,381		
RATEABLE VALUE	£509,304		
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,921		
	1920.	1921.	
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living)	28·3	24·9	
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living)	12·6	12·1	
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION ..	1,617	1,336	
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)			
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	87	88	
(deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)			
DEATH RATE from Phthisis	0·92	0·76	
„ „ all forms of Tuberculosis ..	1·14	0·88	
„ „ Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years per 1,000 births	8·28	23·15	
„ „ Cancer	1·07	1·21	

The gross expenditure of the Health Committee during the financial year ending 31st March, 1921, was £20,494 6s. 7d.; the income was £6,518 17s., making a net expenditure of £13,975 9s. 7d.

This latter is the equivalent of a Rate of 7 27d. in the £, and means that the cost of the Health Services (exclusive of the School Medical Service) to the ratepayers represents an annual expenditure of 2/6¼ per head of the population.

HEALTH OFFICES,

WOLVERHAMPTON,

August, 1922.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1921.

As I did not assume my present post until October, the greater part of the activities herein recorded are to be ascribed to my predecessor, Dr. Henry Malet.

The Ministry of Health now requires a detailed or "survey" report once in every five years. The first of the "survey" reports was asked for in 1920, for other years an "ordinary" report is to be prepared which is to be less comprehensive in nature than the former.

Seeing that several matters of public health interest were omitted from last year's summary I propose making a brief allusion to them on this occasion in order to preserve continuity in records for the future.

Population.—The actual population of Wolverhampton at the Census in June, 1921, was 102,373.

The numbering of the inhabitants of these Isles in this particular month was found to give rise to considerable error owing to the fact that so many persons were then absent from home and temporarily stopping at sea-side or holiday resorts, thus causing a very material over-estimation of the population of the latter. The Registrar General has therefore revised the actual Census figures and now estimates the population of Wolverhampton for the year 1921 at **104,000.**

In 1911 the Census population of the Borough was 95,357, so that there has been an increase of 8,643 citizens in the last decade, or rather more than 850 per annum.

This increase in population during the last 10 years indicates that Wolverhampton is a growing and developing town. Such growth cannot now be ascribed to War time conditions but affords proof that our town's industries are modern and progressive ones.

METEOROLOGY. (See Table I.)

The chief figures to be noted during the year were the smallness of the rainfall and the hot and dry summer weather which was prolonged to the end of October. Great summer heat is usually associated with excessive mortality from Summer Diarrhoea amongst the very young. In 1921 there were in the whole Borough 60 deaths under the age of 2 years from Diarrhoeal diseases, as compared with 96 in 1911, and 105 in 1913—our two previous hot summers.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

The following institutions situated within the Borough serve the needs of the inhabitants of Wolverhampton and of the districts in the immediate vicinity:—

The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire General Hospital,
210 Beds.

The Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary,
50 Beds

The Wolverhampton and District Hospital for Women,
30 Beds.

The Queen Victoria Nursing Institution,
22 Beds.

The Maternity Hospital and District Nursing Institution,
7 Beds.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Last year the Horse Ambulance provided at the Corporation Fever Hospital, for removing cases of infectious disease, was replaced by a Motor Ambulance.

The General Hospital possess one Motor Ambulance, and the Watch Committee have also provided one Motor Ambulance for accidents and general use.

VITAL STATISTICS,

(See Tables II and III.)

Births.—There were 2,482 legitimate and 109 illegitimate births registered during 1921, giving a birth rate of 24·9 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 28·3 for the year 1920.

The illegitimate births represent 4·2% of the total number, as compared with 2% for the previous year.

Of the total births 1,352 were males, and 1,239 were females. This is in the proportion of 1,091 males to 1,000 females, whereas the usual ratio of boys to girls is considerably lower than this.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 1,255, giving a death rate of 12·1 per 1,000 population.

This is the lowest death rate recorded in the Borough, the previous lowest being 12·6 in 1920, and 13·5 in 1910.

In the East sub-district there were 616 deaths, giving a death rate of 14·4, and in the West sub-district there were 639 deaths, giving a death rate of 10·4.

There were no uncertified deaths during the year.

The absence of any severe epidemic, the fine dry weather of early summer continuing into October, and the relative mildness of the early part of the winter were all factors bringing about the low death rate.

The diseases causing the greatest number of deaths were:—Bronchitis, 186 deaths—affecting chiefly the very young and the aged; Pneumonia, 108 deaths; Cancer, 126 deaths; and Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 79 deaths. It is worthy of note that diseases of the respiratory tract exacted a relatively greater toll of lives in the East sub-district as the following tabular statement shows:—

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

	The East Sub-District.	The West Sub-District.
Bronchitis	2·34	1·40
Pneumonia	1·27	0·88
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	0·97	0·62

Poverty, bad housing, and the congested state of many areas in the East sub-district must be held responsible for the greater fatality from lung diseases in this portion of the Borough.

The Cancer death rate, on the other hand, is slightly higher in the West sub-district than in the East, being 1·24 in the former and 1·17 in the latter. There were 126 deaths from Cancer in the whole Borough (1·21 per 1,000 population) which is the highest number recorded, and also the highest rate from this disease in the past 10 years.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 192 cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year, and 89 deaths were certified on this cause. For details see Tables IV, V, VI and VII.

The vast majority of cases of Tuberculosis in the Borough would appear to be notified in due course, but there are far too many instances where the notification form is only sent a few days, or weeks, before the death of the patient. Early notification of the disease is of the utmost importance, both for the patient's own sake and for the sake of contacts.

For the whole Borough the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0·76, and from other forms of Tuberculosis 0·12. The deaths recorded from all forms of Tuberculosis were 92, giving a death rate of 0·88.

The total deaths from Tuberculosis have never, until this year, fallen below 100, although there has been a fairly steady decline noted for the past 7 years.

The Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Committee for Tuberculosis are responsible for the treatment of this disease, including the establishment of Clinics and the maintenance of Sanatoria.

All notified cases of Tuberculosis in Wolverhampton are visited by an Inspector from the Health Department, their home circumstances inquired into and environmental conditions ascertained. In many cases the living and sleeping arrangements are very unsatisfactory, but it

is next to impossible for many of these families to obtain other accommodation at the present time. Particularly hard are cases in which a family are sub-tenants of one or two rooms in a house, and the breadwinner develops consumption. Every endeavour is made in this Department to assist cases of this nature, but it is practically impossible to find vacant houses of the type required.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES,

(See Tables VIII and IX.)

Influenza.—There was a slight prevalence of Influenza during the first quarter of the year, mainly mild in type, which caused 12 deaths.

Towards the end of December, 1921, this disease again became very prevalent. The early cases were not very severe and the death rate was not affected until the commencement of 1922. Propaganda work, both in the local Press and by notices in the Tram Cars and Motor Buses, was instituted at the commencement of the outbreak.

Measles.—No deaths were recorded from this disease during the year.

The Education Department informs the Health Department of all cases of Measles occurring amongst the Elementary School children, and visits of inspection are made to all the homes affected.

Scarlet Fever.—During the latter part of the year there occurred an epidemic of Scarlet Fever on a very large scale, affecting all parts of the Borough, but especially the West sub-district. Owing to the strain on the accommodation at the Borough Hospital, admission had to be restricted for two or three weeks during the height of the epidemic.

The maximum number of cases notified during any one week was 29. There were 388 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, of which 321, or 83% were removed to Hospital. Total deaths numbered 7, giving a death rate of .07 per 1,000, and a case mortality of 1.8%. (Table XIII.)

Diphtheria.—Wolverhampton continues to be singularly free from this disease. Of the 43 cases notified, 28 were admitted to the Hospital, and there were 3 deaths.

The average death rate from Diphtheria for the past 10 years was .10, and the death rate this year was .03. (See Table XIV.)

The actual case mortality in 1921 was 7% as compared with 40% before the introduction of Anti-Toxin in the treatment of this disease. Arrangements have been made with a local chemist for the free supply of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin to Medical Practitioners in the Borough on request, and a sterilized syringe can also be loaned when required.

Enteric Fever.—Four sporadic cases were notified during the year. This is the largest number which has been notified since 1914. Three cases occurred in the West sub-district, and one in the East. All the cases were mild, and all recovered. One of the patients apparently contracted the disease outside the Borough, and in another case grave suspicion was cast upon contaminated shell fish as the cause—although the evidence was not absolutely conclusive. (See Table XII.)

Puerperal Fever.—Five cases were notified, all were removed to the General Hospital and there were 4 deaths. Many of the poorer houses in this Borough are absolutely unfit for a confinement to take place in them, and it is surprising that more fatal complications of Child-birth do not occur.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Three cases of this disease were notified and moved to Hospital for treatment; two deaths occurred.

It should be noted that one of the deaths was a baby, 8 months old, whose case had not been previously notified.

Acute Primary Pneumonia and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.—At the beginning of the winter, Medical Practitioners throughout the town were reminded that the above diseases were notifiable, and since that time the Health Department have had much more reliable information as to their prevalence. It will be seen from Table VIII that 51 cases of Acute Pneumonia were notified, and that there were 108 deaths from this disease, figures which speak for themselves as to the inefficiency of notification during the past year. Some

Practitioners of medicine find considerable difficulty in remembering the formidable list of diseases now notifiable, and in carrying out their legal obligations in respect of the same, and it is for this reason very desirable that a polite reminder should be sent out to them occasionally.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—For particulars, see Table XXXI. —Of the 27 cases reported, 15 occurred in the East sub-district, and 12 in the West.

It is largely owing to the better education of the Midwives on the dangers of this condition that the results have been so satisfactory.

TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

At present the Borough Hospital is reserved solely for the treatment of cases of Scarlet Fever. Other infectious diseases are, by arrangement, nursed in the wards of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire General Hospital. Table IX gives particulars of admission and discharges at the Borough Hospital.

The work at this Institution was fairly light during the first and second quarters of the year; during the third quarter the admission rate increased rapidly, and in November the wards were very full, and a very considerable strain was thrown on the Nursing staff since it was found impossible to obtain additional assistance at short notice.

In seven of the cases admitted from the Borough the diagnosis was subsequently disproved and these patients were discharged as not suffering from Scarlet Fever.

Of the total admissions, 7 were fatal, 16 were very severe, and 38 were severe.

The average duration of treatment was 40·77 days, and the average number of beds occupied was 39·5.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

These are conducted at the Pathological Laboratories of the General Hospital.

Table XVI gives particulars of the specimens submitted during the

year on account of suspected Diphtheria and Tuberculosis, but does not include examinations in connection with Venereal Disease which will be found in Table XXXVIII.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The Wolverhampton Corporation supply Water over a statutory area of 92·7 miles, and are distributors to a population of 173,000 persons.

The water is obtained from wells and borings at Cosford and Thall, with supplemental supplies from the River Worf.

The average daily consumption is 4,600,000 gallons, or 26·58 gallons per head of the population.

The water is supplied by pumping, and there are service reservoirs at Tettenhall and Goldthorn Hill, with a total capacity of 17,500,000 gallons.

In order to obtain additional supplies, borings were made last year at Ivetsy Bank and Wheaton Aston. Owing to a fault being discovered in close proximity, these proved unsatisfactory and were abandoned. It is now proposed to commence experimental borings at Dimmingsdale.

Scavenging and Cleansing.—The Corporation possess a 12 cell Destructor which is fully capable of dealing with all the town's refuse. The work is directed by the Cleansing Superintendent, who also has charge of the weekly removal of pail closet contents, the emptying of Ash-bins, Ash pits, etc.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.—By means of a low pressure Steam Disinfector, within the grounds of the Borough Infectious Hospital, the disinfection of the clothing and bedding of cases of infectious disease is carried out. (See Table X).

It would be a great advantage if the Corporation possessed a central disinfecting and cleansing station, provided with a larger disinfector, and also with bathing facilities for "contacts" and persons suffering from scabies and other parasitic conditions.

Closet Accommodation.—During the year very considerable progress was made with the work of converting pail closets in the Borough into water closets.

On January 1st, 1921, there were 6,051 pail closets, and on December 31st conversion work had actually been carried out on 750, leaving 5,301 pail closets still to be dealt with.

The Health Committee have decided that the proper sanitary provision should be one water closet for each house. Where it is found that one existing pail closet serves more than one house they may, under certain circumstances, agree to a departure from this standard, but in no case is the minimum allowed to fall below one closet to two houses, nor is it permitted to abolish any pail closet without substituting a water closet for it. Where the Conversion is carried out by the owner in accordance with the specifications, a contribution of £6 is payable by the Corporation in respect of any such Conversion. In default, the Corporation are doing the work themselves and recovering a proportion of the costs from the owner. The following table compares the numbers of sanitary conveniences at the beginning and end of the year:—

	1st January.	31st December.
Privies	11	11
Pail Closets	6,058	5,308
Waste Water Closets	4,505	4,500
Water Closets ..	10,173	11,192

The Conversion scheme is causing an enormous amount of additional work for the Sanitary Inspectors and Clerical Staff of the Health Department, and the progress that has been made during the past year is very satisfactory.

Ash and Refuse Receptacles.—Advantage has been taken of the Conversion scheme to require the provision of Bins simultaneously with pail closet abolition.

In 1921 there were 702 Ashpits abolished, and 2,428 additional Ash Bins supplied. At the end of the year the position was as follows:—

8 Midden Pits.
5,919 Ash Pits.
10,857 Bins.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Nuisances.—A statistical summary of the work done by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his assistants will be found on Tables XVIII to XXII. It will be seen from these that 59,993 routine inspections were made, as a result of which 16,410 sanitary defects were discovered. A total of 11,456 Notices were served in respect of these defects as a result of which 22,657 improvements took place, affecting 10,373 premises.

In certain cases considerable difficulty was met with in obtaining the abatement of nuisances by the service of Statutory Notices, and in 107 instances it was necessary to institute Police Court proceedings to enforce the Notice. In all cases proceedings are taken under the Public Health Acts and not under the Housing Acts.

Housing.—In 1919, when a survey of the Housing needs of the Borough was made, it was estimated that about 1,500 new houses were required to meet the unsatisfied demands for houses, apart from any anticipated increase in the size of the population, and without making allowance for re-housing persons affected by slum clearance.

The crude census figures for the population are 102,373, and the Registrar General's revised estimate is 104,000. The number of separate occupiers actually found at the census was 23,015, and if this is corrected for the revised census figures it will give 366 additional families, or a total of 23,381.

The actual number of houses in Wolverhampton at the beginning of 1921 was 22,518, and this number had been increased to 22,777 at the end of the year by the completion of 260 Corporation Houses within the Borough, and by the erection of 19 houses by private persons (allowing for 20 houses which were demolished as unfit for habitation). It is therefore evident that there are at least 23,381 families living in 22,777 houses. These figures make no deductions for empty houses, which were estimated at 119 last summer, and have probably increased since then.

It should be added that flats are practically non-existent in Wolverhampton, the exceptions being 25 houses built by the Corporation some 20 years ago, each of which was intended for two families.

Up to the end of 1921 the total number of Corporation Houses erected under the Housing (Assisted) Schemes was 368, and of this number 277 had been completed during that year.

Owing to the impossibility of finding suitable sites in the Borough, two of the Wolverhampton Housing Estates are situate outside.

One evidence of the great housing shortage is the enormous number of applications that are still being made for Corporation Houses. Last year alone, over one thousand families made application in addition to those already on the waiting list from the previous year. A further 800 applications have already been made this year (1922) for the 36 houses just completed, or about to be completed. (See Table XXIII for Housing summary.)

The Housing problem is at the root of the majority of the difficulties with which the Health Department is faced. There is a great deal of property which should be demolished, and which the landlords are only too anxious to pull down if they can but obtain permission. Much of it is in poor condition and requires very frequent repair. It is realized that this class of property owner has got a bad bargain at the present time, and our aim is to meet him as far as possible, but in every case it is insisted that a house shall at least be dry and clean, serious dampness and want of cleanliness being two defects which are bound to be injurious to health.

During the year 39 houses were closed under the Housing and Town Planning Acts, and 20 condemned houses were demolished. Several other houses were condemned as unfit for human habitation last year, owing to their dilapidated and dangerous condition, but it was found impossible to get the tenants out, consequently these premises are still in occupation.

Sanitation of Theatres and Music Halls.—A thorough inspection of these places of public entertainment was made at the beginning of the year, and a report furnished to the Watch Committee. In the main the sanitary circumstances of these buildings were satisfactory, although exceptions were found and are being dealt with.

Rag Flock Act.—Nine samples of Rag Flock were obtained for analysis during the year. Only one of these samples was found to contain soluble chlorine in excess of 30 parts per 100,000 allowed under the Act.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infant Mortality.—The net births registered during the year in the two sub-districts of the Borough were:—

East sub-district	.. ..	1,252
West sub-district	.. ..	1,339

There were 228 deaths of children under one year of age, of whom 148 belong to the East sub-district, and 80 to the West. This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 118 for the East sub-district, 60 for the West sub-district, and one of 88 for the whole Borough.

The Registrar General has supplied me with the numbers of Legitimate and Illegitimate births, respectively, as follows:—

Legitimate Births	.. ..	2,482
Illegitimate Births	.. ..	109

As far as can be ascertained there were only 7 deaths of Illegitimate infants during the year, so that our Mortality Rate for Illegitimate infants is less than that for those born in wedlock.

Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.

Legitimate	..	89
Illegitimate	..	64
Total	..	<u>88</u>

The deaths of children under the age of one year can be further classified, and it will be found that 91, or 40% of the above, 228 deaths occurred in babies under the age of one month, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 35.1 per 1,000 births.

A scrutiny of the main causes of infants' deaths (see Tables XXIV and XXV) shows that Lung diseases were responsible for 55 deaths, Diarrhoea and Enteritis for 49, and Premature Birth for 44. Improved environment, better education of the parents in mothercraft, and increased attention to the needs of expectant mothers should be able to effect an enormous reduction in the deaths from these causes.

Municipal Welfare Centres (see Table XXVI).—Owing to the increased attendances at the West Centre it was found necessary at the beginning of 1921 to hold two weekly sessions there instead of one. In October last the East Centre was open twice a week for similar reasons. At the end of the year five infant consultations were being held each week, and the numbers of attendances were still increasing. During the year 203 infant clinics were held, 1,683 new cases were registered, and a grand total of 10,903 attendances were made.

Voluntary assistance given at these Centres is most gratefully welcomed, and further helpers could materially advance our schemes for encouraging thrift amongst the mothers, and for instituting sewing classes, clothing clubs, etc. The school for mothers is very popular and good attendances are made. Short addresses are given to mothers, and they are individually advised on their own special problems.

Care of the Mother.—One weekly Clinic for expectant mothers is held. The Corporation have a call upon two beds at the Maternity Hospital, and suitable cases amongst those seen at the Clinic are recommended for admission to them.

Unmarried Mothers.—The Corporation has the right to send two cases a year to the "Mrs. Legge Memorial Home," 89 North Road. This institution is intended for young unmarried mothers of previously respectable character, and every girl is expected to stop for at least six months after the birth of her child.

Maternal Mortality.—Of the five cases of Puerperal Fever notified during the year, four were in the practise of trained Midwives, and one in the practise of an untrained (bona-fide) Midwife. There were, in addition, thirteen other fatal complications of child-birth, giving a maternal mortality figure of 7.1 per 1,000 births.

During the year 49 still-births were notified by Midwives.

With the co-operation of Midwives and of the Pathologist attached to the V.D. Clinic, investigations are now being conducted which may shed some more light on the causation of these still-births. There is no doubt that increased efforts must be made to reduce our maternal mortality, and also to lessen the chances of a child being still-born or premature-born.

The existing Maternity Hospital in connection with the District Nurses Home is doing excellent work, but it is not half large enough to meet the urgent need for lying-in accommodation. We owe it to the mothers of our race that they should be well looked after during their time of suffering, and that an alternative should be provided to the excessive danger and discomfort of child-birth in overcrowded, squalid and unsuitable surroundings. One of our greatest needs is a Maternity Hospital of adequate size.

Supply of Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and young children.—During 1921 the scale adopted by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee was as follows:—

An amount not exceeding 1 pint of liquid milk or its equivalent in dried milk per diem to be allowed to expectant and nursing mothers, and to bottle-fed infants under three years of age. The scale of income below which free milk could be given was 30s. weekly for two parents (or 20s. for one parent only), and 6s. for each child. If the total income exceeded this minimum by 3s. or more the milk supply was charged at the rate of 2d. per pint. If the total income exceeded the free limit by 6s. no free milk or assisted milk could be supplied. This scale was further revised at the end of May as follows:—If the total income, after deduction of the rent, fell below the sum represented by allowing 26s. for the two parents (16s. for one parent) and 5s. for each of the first three children and 3s. for any other children, then the members of the family qualifying for a supply of milk were entitled to be granted it at the expense of the Corporation.

The amount of free milk dispensed during the year has of necessity been very considerable, both because of the amount of distress in the Borough and also because of the increased numbers attending the clinics.

It is necessary to guard against the possibility of women paying a visit to the clinics for what they can get, and only returning when their milk ticket requires renewing. For this reason it is now insisted that, except in the most urgent cases, at least four attendances shall have been made before free milk is granted. No milk ticket is renewed if the child fails to keep up its attendances at the Welfare Centre.

Midwives' Acts.—There were 48 midwives on the register in 1921—21 untrained and 27 trained. Fifteen of the latter were working in institutions and not independently. (See Table XXVII.)

A serious breach of the rules by one midwife was discovered, but as she actually resided outside the Borough, although the case she was attending belonged to Wolverhampton, the matter was referred to the Local Supervising Authority for the County area. I understand that the case was reported to the Central Midwives' Board, who ordered the midwife's name to be struck off the roll.

A total of 2,530 notifications under the Notification of Births' Act were received. Of this number 2,151, or 85%, were sent by midwives and the remainder by doctors, parents or nurses.

The other records sent in by midwives included 371 notices of sending for medical assistance, 49 of stillbirths, 14 of substitution of artificial feeding, and 5 of being a source of infection. (See Table XXVIII.)

It is found that many babies are being weaned during the first few days of life without any real necessity for this course, and the pretexts given are often most unsatisfactory. Propaganda work is now being diligently undertaken with the view of impressing on midwives the importance of breast feeding.

There are no subsidised or municipal midwives, but the Corporation assumes responsibility for the payment of midwives' fees of £1 1s. 0d., where it can be shown on investigation that the parents cannot afford to pay it themselves.

Work of the Health Visitors.—For summary see table XXIX.

After the midwife has ceased to attend, the Health Visitors call upon every birth at which a doctor has not been in attendance.

They follow up cases seen at the clinics and re-visit those babies who are not brought to the clinics.

During the prevalence of epidemic diarrhoea last summer, several of the medical practitioners in the town advised mothers to seek the aid of the Health Visitors in carrying out the treatment ordered. This latter is a most satisfactory state of affairs, and it is to be hoped that it will become more general.

The extra clerical work which has devolved upon the Health Visitors in consequence of the increased number of applications for free milk has been very considerable, and at times their home visiting has got into arrears in consequence.

The extra clinics that have been opened also increase the work of the staff, as there are two Health Visitors and a clerk at each session.

The provision of nursing assistance for cases of measles, whooping cough, and epidemic diarrhœa is under consideration.

Home Helps.—These are provided by the Corporation in certain cases to assist in the home during the confinement of the mother. They attend daily for ten to fifteen days, and are under the directions of the midwife or doctor who is looking after the case. A payment is required by the Corporation for the services of these women, the fee varying between 5s. and 15s., according to the home circumstances, and it is customary to require a portion of this fee to be paid in advance.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—It is very gratifying to be able to report that every one of the 27 cases notified was cured without permanent damage to the sight. All but two of the infants were treated as out-patients at the Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary, and all cases were carefully followed up by the Health Visiting Staff, who paid 280 visits on this account only. See Table XXXI.)

It is to be regretted that bacteriological examinations are not made as a routine procedure, so that in cases due to gonorrhœa the parents could be definitely informed of the cause of the condition and urged to seek treatment for themselves. The Medical Officer of the Welfare Centre tries this persuasion on every mother who brings a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum to see him, but a bacteriological examination is the most convincing argument, at any rate from the doctor's point of view.

FOOD.

Municipal Abattoir.—The amount of unsound meat removed from the municipal abattoir and destroyed is given on Table XXXII. The Assistant Superintendent of the Markets, who is also a qualified

meat inspector, exercises careful supervision over all the animals slaughtered on these premises.

Details of other meat seized, or surrendered voluntarily, will be found on Table XXXIII.

Private Slaughter Houses.—Only 20 of these are now in existence, and all are subject to yearly renewal of license. The district inspectors made a total of 2,815 visits to these premises during the year.

It is proposed to reconsider further renewals of the licenses of certain of these slaughter houses in 1923.

Bakehouses (excluding Factory Bakehouses).—There are 60 Bakehouses in the Borough (including one underground bakehouse), to which 596 visits of inspection were paid during the year.

Offensive Trades.—The list is as follows:—

Bone Boilers	...	...	1
Gut Scrapers	...	...	2
Hide and Skin Dealers	...	...	3
Manure Manufacturers	...	...	3
Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	4
Tripe Boilers	...	...	5
Fish Fryers	...	...	85

Police Court action under the bye-laws was taken in two instances. Another business was being conducted in an unsatisfactory manner and the proprietor was given notice to quit by the Corporation, whose tenant he had become.

Now that fish frying has been declared an offensive trade in this Borough, the numerous small shops where this business is being carried on are subject to the bye-laws thereon, and the Health Department has greater powers of enforcing cleanliness of the premises and preventing the causation of any offence.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.—The 13 Cow Houses in the Borough are all inspected at intervals of no less than three months by the Veterinary Officer.

There are eight Dairies and 303 Milkshops on the register at the present time, and these were visited on 929 occasions during the year.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—(See Tables XXXIV and XXXV.) It will be noted that only seven of the 318 articles examined were found to be adulterated, corresponding to a figure of 2·2%.

No prosecutions were necessary under the Sale of Milk and Cream Regulations. (See Table XXXVI.)

One official sample of preserved cream contained boric acid in excess of the limit prescribed by the Regulations, and the vendor was cautioned by the Health Committee.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Wolverhampton, together with South Staffordshire and Shropshire, has made arrangements with the General Hospital, Wolverhampton, for the clinical treatment of Venereal Diseases to be carried out at that Institution.

The clinic premises, which are a good example of the way in which simplicity can be combined with efficiency, are open daily for free consultation and treatment.

There are also two beds reserved in the Hospital itself for persons requiring in-patient treatment.

Working in close conjunction with this clinic is an institution known as Cleveland House, which is intended for the voluntary reception of women of the rescue class who are suffering from V.D., particularly those who are about to become mothers.

It is managed by a Committee representing the Diocesan Association and the various Local Authorities, and plays a very useful part in our V.D. campaign.

The special treatment necessary for the patients there is carried out by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre. Under ordinary circumstances the offspring of sufferers from Venereal Diseases are themselves tainted; their vitality is low, and they are prone to suffer from various manifestations which may render them mentally or physically defective, and throw them on the State for maintenance in Infirmarys, Institutions for defectives, or Asylums.

If, as has actually proved to be the case, the early treatment of the mother will promise a sound and healthy child in place of a

delicate and defective one, it is an economic proposition to provide facilities for such treatment.

Table XXXVII, for which I am indebted to the Hon. Secretary of Cleveland House, sets forth the numbers treated during the year 1921.

Very excellent work is being done at the V.D. Clinic at the General Hospital, and it is specially interesting to note that less than 10% of the cases ceased attendance before the completion of treatment.

The proportion of patients attending for treatment at these clinics throughout the country who leave before the treatment has been completed is put at 50%. The Wolverhampton figures therefore compare very favourably with those of England and Wales in general. (See Table XXXVIII.)

Beyond a renewal of the notices exhibited in public lavatories throughout the Borough, no propaganda work was carried out in 1921, but the Local Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Disease have made plans for renewed activity during the next session.

The problem of the eradication of Venereal Diseases still awaits solution. Large sums of money are being spent by the Government and by Local Authorities in the free treatment of persons suffering from Gonorrhœa and Syphilis and yet there is no power to compel such persons to undergo treatment, although the diseases affecting them are contagious ones. A certain proportion of these persons have no moral sense to which an appeal can be made, and others are little better than mentally defective and cannot be expected to understand the gravity of their condition.

Improved and better measures for tackling all the aspects of this grave problem are very necessary.

STAFF, ETC.

The occasions when the reins of government of a department pass from one pair of hands to another are always somewhat anxious ones, both for the staff and for the head. It is my pleasant duty to record the zealous and loyal manner in which the whole staff here have worked with me since the day I commenced duty. Without their

keenness and loyalty it would have been impossible for me to obtain that rapid grasp of the work of this department which was so essential to me.

My acknowledgments are due to the Borough Engineer, the Borough Accountant, and the Water Engineer for supplying me with certain information appearing in the previous pages.

I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the very great help and support they have given me in taking up my duty here.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. H. JOLLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921.

1921	Mean Pressure of Barometer, Station Level	Ditto. Sea Level	Mean Relative Humidity	Mean of Max. and Min. Tem.	Mean undergrnd. Temp.		Absolute Extremes of Temperature			Direction of Wind							Total Rain- fall.			
					1 ft.	4 ft.	High- est	Date	Low- est	Date	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.		W.	N.W.	In.
January	29.470	29.960	87	46.3	41.6	45.5	55.5	9th	32.2	13th	1	—	—	1	1	14	5	9	2.83	
Feb.	29.806	30.308	87	39.9	42.1	44.8	58.0	23rd	24.8	10th	3	5	—	9	1	5	—	5	0.28	
March	29.557	30.046	82	44.9	43.6	46.0	61.0	24th	31.0	3rd	4	1	—	1	—	17	3	5	1.37	
April	29.372	29.868	80	45.0	41.2	46.8	64.8	12th	21.9	16th	6	6	2	7	—	2	2	5	1.09	
May	29.151	29.627	75	51.7	53.4	49.0	65.5	12th	30.0	6th	4	3	2	—	2	12	4	4	1.37	
June	29.734	30.195	76	56.4	56.0	51.8	75.2	24th	46.2	12th	7	2	4	4	—	5	2	6	0.49	
July	30.324	30.746	66	61.3	61.7	56.8	77.8	10th	42.3	5th	8	2	3	2	2	8	2	4	0.55	
August	29.025	29.474	75	57.3	60.8	57.0	75.2	1st	42.4	31st	5	4	2	1	—	7	5	7	3.60	
Sept.	30.418	30.896	81	55.3	52.3	56.6	68.5	8th	59.2	23rd	5	1	2	3	1	5	6	7	0.97	
Oct.	29.206	29.675	86	53.1	54.7	53.3	71.5	18th	27.8	24th	4	—	1	3	3	9	3	8	2.24	
Nov.	28.068	28.579	95	38.1	45.4	49.7	52.5	23rd	22.5	9th	4	1	3	11	1	7	—	3	1.61	
Dec.	29.541	30.025	84	42.7	43.9	47.6	55.0	9th	25.8	4th	4	—	4	—	1	9	4	9	1.98	

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1921 AND 9 PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year. 1.	Population estimated to middle of each year. 2.	BIRTHS. Net.		DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District. 8.	Deaths of Non-Residents in the District 9.	Deaths of Residents occurring outside the District. 9.	Total Deaths registered in the District.	
		No. 3 & 4.	Rate. 5.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages					No. 6.	Rate. 7.
				No. 10.	Rate per 1,000 Births 11.	No. 12.	Rate 13.					
1912	95,479	2,430	25.9	211	86	1,280	13.6	150	184	1,246	13.1	
1913	95,601	2,590	26.6	334	130	1,545	15.9	185	189	1,541	15.9	
1914	95,615	2,610	27.4	295	113	1,495	15.6	163	217	1,441	15.1	
1915	94,968	2,381	25.0	317	132	1,623	17.1	150	222	1,551	16.3	
1916	93,023	2,298	22.9	238	104	1,391	15.0	179	207	1,363	14.6	
1917	93,037	2,009	19.4	165	82	1,272	13.7	184	199	1,257	13.5	
1918	92,017	2,095	20.3	202	97	1,692	18.4	215	233	1,674	18.2	
1919	98,403	2,137	20.2	214	102	1,541	15.4	199	224	1,516	15.4	
1920	102,324	2,904	28.3	253	87	1,287	12.6	199	188	1,298	12.7	
1921	104,000	2,591	24.9	228	88	1,255	12.1	216	198	1,273	12.2	

AREA OF DISTRICT IN ACRES, 3,525.

Institutions within the Borough receiving sick and infirm persons from without the Borough :—

The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire General Hospital ; The Wolverhampton Borough Hospital ; The Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary ; The Wolverhampton and District Hospital for Women ; The Queen Victoria Nursing Institution.

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1921.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents within the Borough.									East Sub-District.	West Sub-District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		
All causes { Certified ...	1255	228	64	21	52	41	132	292	425	616	639
{ Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	7	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	4
Whooping Cough... ..	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Diphtheria and Croup ...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Influenza ...	19	1	1	...	1	1	2	5	8	2	17
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	79	...	1	...	3	17	30	26	2	41	38
Tuberculosis Meningitis ...	5	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	8	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	4	4
Cancer, malignant disease	126	...	...	...	...	1	10	62	53	50	76
Rheumatic Fever... ..	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2
Meningitis ...	18	4	5	2	5	...	1	1	...	9	9
Organic Heart Disease ...	81	...	...	...	2	...	11	32	36	36	45
Bronchitis ...	186	41	17	7	3	2	5	34	77	100	86
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	108	14	11	7	9	2	18	34	13	54	54
Other diseases of respiratory organs	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	58	47	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	11
Appendicitis ...	10	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	1	6	4
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	1
Alcoholism ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	28	...	1	...	3	3	8	7	6	15	13
Puerperal Fever ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	6	7
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	89	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	39
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	31	2	4	1	6	2	4	6	6	13	18
Suicide ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	3
Other Defined Diseases	349	22	4	1	10	6	22	68	216	153	196
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	7	1
Totals ...	1255	228	64	21	52	41	132	292	425	616	639

TABLE IV. TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1921.

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS.														DEATHS.												Total Deaths.	
Total Cases Notified.														Total Deaths.												Total Deaths.	
Age Periods	...	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and Upwards.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and Upwards.	Total Deaths.	
Pulmonary. Males	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	10	15	48	16	20	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	8	10	16	1	42	...
Pulmonary. Females	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	10	30	11	2	...	64	...	...	...	...	1	6	13	5	9	1	37	...	
Non-Pulmonary. Males	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Non-Pulmonary. Females	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	

TABLE V.
WOLVERHAMPTON TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE.

	EAST WARD.			WEST WARD.			BOROUGH.		
	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculosis.	All Forms.	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculosis.	All Forms.	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculosis.	All Forms.
1901-10	1.12	0.64	1.76	0.81	0.38	1.19	0.94	0.49	1.43
1911-20	1.43	0.41	1.84	0.87	0.25	1.12	1.09	0.31	1.40
1920	1.29	0.27	1.57	0.69	0.18	0.87	0.92	0.22	1.14
1921	0.97	0.19	1.19	0.62	0.08	0.70	0.76	0.12	0.88

TABLE VI. TUBERCULOSIS, 1921.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Cases notified	178	13	191
Cases re-notified	78	...	78
Cases admitted to Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	88	1	89
Kinver Hospital ...	32	...	32
Poor Law Infirmary	13	...	13
Other Institutions ...	18	...	18
Cases discharged from Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	77	...	77
Kinver Hospital ...	10	...	10
Poor Law Infirmary	3	...	3
Other Institutions ...	21	...	21
First visits to homes by Inspectors	178	...	178
Number of Deaths ...	79	13	92

TABLE VII. NEW CASES ATTENDING T.B. DISPENSARY.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Recommended for :			
Dispensary Treatment ...	45	6	51
Domiciliary	10	...	10
Hospitals... ..	15	2	17
Sanatorium	57	...	57
Totals	127	8	135

TABLE VIII. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1921.

Notifiable Disease.	Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths at Home.
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	†43	28	3	...
Scarlet Fever ...	*388	321	7	...
Enteric Fever ...	4	4	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	5	5	3	1
Erysipelas ...	16	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	26	...	...	...
CerebroSpinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	3	1	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia ...	48	8	2	5
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	3	1	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...

* 2 Subsequently cancelled.

† 1 „ „

TABLE IX. BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

Disease.	In Hospital, 1st Jan., 1921.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining, Dec. 31st, 1921.
Scarlet Fever ...	31	*361	314	7	71

* 25 Cases from Tettenhall.

* 9 „ „ Coseley.

* 3 „ „ Union Infirmary.

* 1 „ „ Willenhall.

TABLE X. DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected with Formalin ...	331 and 1 Boat.
Number of rooms sprayed ...	303
Articles disinfected by steam ...	7,545
Library books fumigated ...	92

TABLE XII. ENTERIC FEVER.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population	
			WOLVERHAMPTON	England & Wales
1912	5	...	...	0·04
1913	9	4	0·04	0·04
1914	8	3	0·03	0·05
1915	3	1	0·01	0·04
1916	3	...	...	0·03
1917	2	...	...	0·03
1918	...	...	...	0·03
1919	...	...	...	0·01
1920	2	...	...	0·01
1921	4	...	...	0·02

TABLE XIII. SCARLET FEVER.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population	
			WOLVERHAMPTON	England & Wales
1912	355	7	0·07	0·05
1913	303	2	0·02	0·06
1914	185	5	0·05	0·08
1915	206	2	0·02	0·06
1916	153	3	0·03	0·04
1917	286	5	0·05	0·02
1918	183	5	0·05	0·03
1919	151	4	0·04	0·03
1920	284	7	0·07	0·04
1921	388	7	0·07	0·03

TABLE XIV. DIPHThERIA.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population	
			WOLVERHAMPTON	England & Wales
1912	53	12	0·13	0·11
1913	70	7	0·07	0·12
1914	115	18	0·19	0·15
1915	140	15	0·16	0·15
1916	125	17	0·18	0·14
1917	56	7	0·08	0·13
1918	56	5	0·05	0·14
1919	56	2	0·02	0·13
1920	49	3	0·03	0·15
1921	43	3	0·03	0·12

TABLE XV. WHOOPING COUGH.

Year.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 population.	
		WOLVERHAMPTON.	England and Wales.
1912	21	0·22	0·23
1913	15	0·16	0·14
1914	17	0·18	0·21
1915	11	0·11	0·21
1916	15	0·16	0·16
1917	18	0·19	0·13
1918	14	0·15	0·29
1919	9	0·09	0·07
1920	21	0·21	0·11
1921	7	0·07	0·12

TABLE XVI. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1921.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
For Diphtheria Bacilli.			
Swabs	38	116	154
For Tubercle Bacilli.			
Sputum .. .	8	38	45
Others	1	1	2
Totals	47	155	202

TABLE XVII.

**ADOPTED ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS
RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN THE
DISTRICT, WITH DATE OF ADOPTION.**

Local Acts :—

Wolverhampton Improvements Act, 1869.
 Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1887.
 Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1891.
 Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1904.
 Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1908.
 Wolverhampton Corporation Water Act, 1915.

General Adoptive Acts :—

Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.
 (Adopted 1877).
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. (Adopted 1891).
 Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.
 Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890. (Adopted 1891).
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. (Adopted 1910).
 Sections 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 33 (Part II), 35-38 and 46-51
 (Part III), 62, 65-68 (Part IV), 78-81 and 85 (Part VII), 88,
 89 (Part VIII), and 91 (Part IX).

Regulations as to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, 1889.

Bye-Laws with respect to :—

Common Lodging Houses, 1870.*
 New Streets and Buildings, 1912.
 Offensive Trades, 1913.
 Public Sanitary Conveniences, 1902.
 Slaughter Houses (Revised 1912).
 Public Slaughter Houses, 1918.
 Nuisances arising from snow, 1897.
 Nuisances arising from animals, 1920.
 Good Rule and Government (Spitting), 1920.

* Further provisions contained in the Local Act of 1904.

WORKSHOPS.

TABLE XVIII. A.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (includg. Factory Laundries) Workshops („ Workshop „) Workplaces	4283	130	1
Total	4283	130	1

B.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of defects.			Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remed- ied. (3)	Referred to H. M. Insp'ctr (4)	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of cleanliness	68	85	...	...
Want of ventilation	...	2	...	...
Overcrowding	2	3	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	202	377	...	...
* Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient unsuitable, or de- fective not separate for sexes	46	78	...	1
	1	1	...	...
Total	319	546	...	1

* Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force, and the standard aimed at is that of the Order of February, 1903.

TABLE XVIII.—*Continued.* C.—HOME WORK.

* NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SEC. 107.					
	Received from Employers.					
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.		
	Out Workers.			Lists.	Contractors.	Workmen.
	Lists.	Contractors.	Workmen.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, &c. ...	4	4	5	6	5	10
File Making ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Locks, Latches & Keys	2	...	...	...	3	4
Totals ...	8	4	7	6	8	14

* When the return is "nil" the item is omitted from the table.

D.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number (2)
Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers, 85 ; Bakehouses, 60 ; Lockmakers, 44 ; Tailors, 65 ; Dressmakers, 47 ; Milliners, 41 ; Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers, 23 ; Smiths, 23 ; Keymakers, 9 ; Spectacle Frame Makers, 9 ; Builders, &c., 27 ; various other trades, 249	682
Total number of Workshops on Register	682

E.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	Number (2)
MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act ...	4
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts	31
Others	?
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	...
In use at the end of the year	1

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877-1884.

Number of boats registered during 1921	...	...	1
„ „ inspected „ „	...	...	119
„ infringements discovered	...	...	23
„ notices issued	...	...	18
„ „ outstanding at end of year	...	...	3
„ infectious diseases notified	...	...	1
„ cabins disinfected	...	...	1

TABLE XIX. PUBLIC COMPLAINTS OR REQUESTS RECEIVED
AND DEALT WITH.

Complaints in respect of :—Alleged or Suspected Sanitary Defects	...	958
„ and requests of :—Closet Pans or Ash Receptacles	...	228
TOTAL	...	1186

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE INSPECTION WORK.

	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops.	Total for Borough.
	N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		
Investigations made into Notifiable Infectious Diseases	167	140	119	81	72	78	...	657
Investigations made into other Infectious Diseases	56	64	15	5	34	23	...	197
Number of Houses inspected	212	328	270	323	541	433	...	2107
Re-inspection, Calls made, &c.	3026	5135	4324	5239	3032	6298	4242	31296
Smoke observations	16	1	10	10	2	5	...	44
Inspections under Housing, etc., Act	11	11	...	5	11	2	...	40
„ of Houses Let-in-Lodgings	158	55	65	296	161	183	...	918
„ „ Canal Boats	...	...	...	1	...	...	119	120
„ „ Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38
„ „ Bakehouses	119	147	102	94	73	61	...	596
„ „ Cowhouses	14	53	...	5	30	16	...	118
„ „ Dairies and Milkshops	170	335	173	45	97	109	...	929
„ „ Slaughter-houses	402	216	602	514	423	710	...	2867
„ „ Offensive Trades	101	349	122	86	165	117	29	969
„ „ Stables and Stable-yards	142	285	46	55	167	88	97	880
„ „ Courts, Outdoor Closets, Drains, &c.	1975	2425	2298	2065	2692	1326	429	13210
„ „ Piggeries, Fowls, and other Animals kept	56	24	62	35	69	142	5	393
„ „ Meat and Food	330	281	419	1335	370	558	...	3293
Miscellaneous	107	53	35	78	19	34	124	450
TOTAL INSPECTIONS, &c.	7062	9902	8662	10272	7958	10183	5083	59122
References to :								
Cleansing Department	30	25	31	43	9	13	25	176
Borough Engineer's „	49	22	42	58	194	38	44	447
Water Engineer's „	9	21	66	14	74	26	38	248
TOTALS	88	68	139	115	277	77	107	871

TABLE XX. SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED.

		N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Work-shops.	Total for Borough.
HOUSES AND WORKSHOPS;—									
1. Requiring cleansing and limewashing	...	167	205	214	275	282	285	68	1,496
2. Dampness	...	30	176	121	127	156	130	6	746
3. Dilapidations or defective ventilation	...	294	298	258	255	407	358	12	1,882
4. Overcrowded	...	13	2	6	11	6	12	2	52
5, 6, 7, 8, 10. Defective or insufficient closet accommodation	...	235	177	178	173	163	157	80	1,163
9, 36. Defective urinals	...	8	1	5	1	5	2	...	22
11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 27. Defective sanitary fittings	...	230	93	94	69	50	101	3	640
35. Offensive accumulations	...	107	63	60	22	55	118	9	434
17, 21, 23. Defective drains	...	44	32	10	21	34	40	3	184
20. Drains found stopped	...	84	52	65	82	129	100	2	514
24. Defective fall pipes	...	255	145	98	89	203	203	16	1,009
25. Defective eaves spouting	...	322	83	87	117	114	64	22	809
26. Defective roofs	...	136	55	107	67	103	115	12	595
GENERAL:—									
28. Defective yard surfaces	...	153	170	54	84	103	143	5	712
29, 30. Defective outbuildings	...	682	305	373	393	460	460	44	2,717
31, 32. Defective ash receptacle	...	456	484	356	420	165	256	3	2,140
33, 34. Infringements of Bye-laws	...	82	37	76	80	69	137	7	488
MISCELLANEOUS		141	83	83	117	232	127	24	807
		3,439	2,461	2,245	2,403	2,736	2,808	318	16,410

TABLE XXI. NOTICES SERVED DEALING WITH THE AFORESAID SANITARY DEFECTS.

FORM OF NOTICE.	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops.	Total for Borough.
	N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		
Intimation (Preliminary) ...	260	217	263	322	372	311	44	1789
Statutory ...	1746	1871	1286	1922	1265	1491	86	9667
TOTALS ...	2006	2088	1549	2244	1637	1802	130	11456
Prosecutions :								
Non-compliance with Notices ...	7	11	21	20	18	16	1	94
Bye-laws Infringements ...	6	...	1	4	3	...	...	14
Establishing Offensive Trades ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Slaughtering on Unlicensed Premises ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
TOTALS ...	13	11	24	24	23	16	1	112

TABLE XXII. IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES SERVED.

IMPROVEMENTS.	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops.	Total for Borough.
	N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		
Drains { Reconstructed ...	27	111	86	26	14	35	9	308
Drains { Improved or Repaired ...	247	171	116	82	60	333	28	1037
Drains { Traps fixed ...	48	174	151	150	22	311	33	889
Sinks { Provided ...	44	10	33	30	15	34	...	166
Sinks { Improved or Repaired ...	174	72	79	21	17	25	...	388
Pan Closets altered to Water Closets ...	100	191	116	96	23	196	34	750
Water Closets { Constructed ...	2	...	10	4	1	2	7	26
Water Closets { Improved or Repaired ...	77	94	105	37	71	65	36	485
Ashpits { Ash Bins provided... ..	299	583	430	569	161	378	8	2428
Ashpits { Altered to Bin ...	42	437	80	68	20	54	1	702
Ashpits { Improved or Repaired ...	28	11	2	34	9	1	1	86
Courts, Yards, and Channels { Relaid or Repaired ...	197	365	133	145	106	262	15	1223
Water { Wells Closed ...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	7
Water { Water laid on ...	...	9	25	4	25	11	1	75
Water { Soft Water Cisterns Cleansed ...	3	6	2	2	...	1	...	14
Houses { Cleansed or Limewashed ...	156	253	233	201	250	284	85	1462
Houses { Generally Repaired ...	350	396	254	278	312	443	12	2045
Houses { Lighted or Ventilated ...	52	27	2	1	101	47	2	232
Houses { Spouting, etc., provided or repaired ...	431	308	248	297	256	246	17	1803
Overcrowding Abated ...	14	1	5	6	4	11	3	44
Out-door Premises Limewashed ...	675	588	482	817	856	660	106	4184
Out-door Premises Improved or Repaired ...	533	664	190	311	281	217	51	2247
Animals Removed ...	56	23	44	219	52	62	1	457
Offensive Accumulations Removed ...	236	229	133	236	225	185	66	1310
Other Amendments or Nuisances Abated ...	93	96	10	217	25	33	29	503
TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS ...	3884	4819	2970	3852	2910	3897	545	22877
TOTAL PREMISES IMPROVED ...	1392	1821	1633	1650	1679	2173	245	10593

TABLE XXIII.

WOLVERHAMPTON HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS, YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	279
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme	260

2.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2147
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	40
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	40
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation...	1431

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of Informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... No record

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1896
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) By Owners	1611
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil

TABLE XXIII.—*Continued.*

C.—Proceedings under section 17 and 18 of the Housing,
Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to a making of Closing Orders	40
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	40
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses have been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	18
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pur- suance of Demolition Orders	13

TABLE XXIV.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO WEEKS AND MONTHS.

CAUSE 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	EAST	WEST	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes {	Certified ...	49	12	16	14	91	43	30	41	23	148	80	228
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	3
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Other Tuberculosis Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	3	2	5
Convulsions ...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	2	1	...	1	6	7
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	1	2	3	4	10	8	6	9	7	29	11	40
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	2	2	5	8	7	15
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	6	...	6
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	2	1	3	11	10	15	4	37	6	43
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	3	1	4
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	3
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2
Suffocation (overlying) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Atelectasis ...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Congenital Malformations ...	...	4	2	1	2	9	2	...	...	...	6	5	11
Premature Birth ...	...	31	4	4	2	41	2	...	1	...	27	17	44
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	...	7	1	5	1	14	6	2	2	2	12	14	26
* Other Causes ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	5	9
Totals ...	...	49	12	16	14	91	43	30	41	23	148	80	228

* Includes 1 death from Encephalitis Lethargica.

TABLE XXV.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS, 1921 AND 9 PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	East Sub-District.		West Sub-District.		Wolverhampton.		England and Wales
	Deaths under 2 years.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths under 2 years.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths under 2 years.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Death Rate per 1,000 births.
1912	18	16.43	5	3.79	23	10.52	9.18
1913	69	61.17	36	24.84	105	40.94	24.20
1914	52	42.90	24	17.47	76	29.82	21.05
1915	28	26.31	12	9.24	40	17.16	18.86
1916	36	35.89	21	16.21	57	25.04	13.09
1917	18	19.56	5	4.59	23	14.38	12.80
1918	16	16.41	6	5.42	22	10.50	11.66
1919	34	33.43	8	7.14	42	20.75	10.22
1920	11	8.01	10	6.52	21	8.28	8.89
1921	49	38.67	11	8.12	60	23.15	15.50

TABLE XXVI.

MUNICIPAL INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1921.

				North Centre.	East Centre.	West Centre.	Total.
New Cases	...	...	...	330	479	824	1,683
Attendances	...	...	...	2838	3776	4289	10,903
Clinics	...	...	...	48	59	96	203
Average Attendances	...	...	...	59	64	45	53.7

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Sessions ... 48 Attendances ... 130

SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS.

Sessions ... 48 Attendances ... 328

TABLE XXVII.

MIDWIVES.

No. of midwives on Register	...	...	...	48
No. of trained midwives working independently	...	...	...	12
No. of trained midwives in institutions	...	...	...	15
No. of untrained midwives working independently	...	...	...	21

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.

(a) Of sending for medical assistance	...	...	...	371
(b) Of still births	...	...	...	49
(c) Of proposal to substitute artificial feeding	...	...	...	14
(d) Of being a source of infection.	...	...	...	5

WORK OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MIDWIVES.

(a) No. of routine visits to midwives	...	...	...	271
(b) No. of special visits to midwives	...	...	...	97
(c) No. of special visits to patients	...	...	...	48
(d) No. of ante-natal visits	...	...	...	27
(e) No. of visits <i>re</i> still births	...	...	...	24
TOTAL	...	...	...	<u>467</u>

TABLE XXVIII.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE CALLED IN BY MIDWIVES.

LABOUR.

Abnormal Labour	...	...	...	...	167
Post-partum Hemorrhage	...	...	...	...	4
Retained and Adherent Membranes	...	...	...	...	10
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	47

PREGNANCY.

Ante-partum Hemorrhage	...	...	...	...	12
Abortion	...	...	...	...	1
Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	14
Purulent Discharge	...	...	...	...	1
Toxæmias (a) Unclassified	...	...	...	3	} 11
(b) Eclampsia	...	...	...	8	
Undiagnosed	...	...	...	...	2
Death of Mother	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE XXVIII.—*Continued.*

PUERPERIUM.

Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	17
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	1
Subinvolution...	...	...	...	...	1
Unclassified (Indefinite Diagnosis)	...	...	...	...	24

INFANT.

Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	74
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	28
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	11
Unclassified (Indefinite Diagnosis)	...	...	...	...	12

TABLE XXIX. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS, 1921.

District.	First Visits.	Re-visits.	Visits to Toddlers.	Ineffective Visits.	Special Visits.	Clinics.	Total.
N.W.	322	493	458	117	35	101	1526
N.E.	370	776	123	144	5	63	1481
S.W.	358	948	181	147	0	98	1732
W.	429	930	316	143	16	141	1975
E.	340	1026	124	75	55	103	1723
S.E.	417	921	461	117	40	97	2053
TOTAL	2236	5094	1663	743	151	603	10,490

Number of visits paid under Notification of Births Act ... 6074

Number of visits paid to clinic babies... 3813

Number of visits paid to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum 280

TABLE XXX. INFANT FEEDING.

Proportion of Babies found to be wholly Breast Fed
when first visited.

District.	Breast Fed.	Bottle Fed.	Mixed.	% of wholly Breast Fed.
N.W. ...	261	40	13	83%
N.E. ...	284	46	25	80%
S.W. ...	286	34	15	85%
W. ...	337	54	23	81%
E. ...	292	23	9	90%
S.E. ...	312	36	55	77%

TABLE XXXI.

WOLVERHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH, CASES OF
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, 1921.

Cases notified by (a) Doctors	...	...	2
" " (b) Midwives	...	...	25
			—
			27
			—
Cases treated at home	...	...	2
" " out-patients Eye Infirmary	...	...	25
			—
			27
			—
Results :—			
Sight apparently perfect	...	...	26
" impaired	...	...	—
Blind one eye	...	...	—
Blind both eyes	...	...	—
Result unknown	...	...	1
			—
			27
			—
Died. (This death occurred some weeks after the eye condition had been cured)	...	...	1

TABLE XXXII.
 UNSOUND MEAT DESTROYED AT THE MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR
 DURING 1921.

Total number of animals slaughtered	...	44,524
Total weight of unsound meat and offals removed and destroyed	... ..	103½ tons.
Carcases of beef	... ..	240
Fore and hind quarters of beef	... ..	45
Bovine heads...	... ..	546
„ livers	... ..	470
lungs	... ..	523
hearts	... ..	399
spleens	... ..	365
bellies	... ..	395
Carcases of veal	... ..	22
„ mutton	... ..	33
„ pork	... ..	14
Pigs' plucks	... ..	44
Pigs' heads	... ..	45
Sheep's plucks	... ..	30
Calves' plucks	... ..	6

I beg to state that there is a marked increase in the number of animals slaughtered suffering from difficult parturition and mamitis in the past year.

TABLE XXXIII. UNWHOLESOME FOOD DESTROYED.

Carcase &c., of cow	...	...	...	emaciated.
" pig	...	...	...	died.
" 3 sheep	...	...	...	unsound.
" 3 lambs	...	...	...	"
Hind quarter frozen beef	...	...	...	"
9 forequarters beef	...	...	...	"
3 crops of beef	...	...	...	"
13 pieces of beef	...	...	...	"
Portion of flank of beef...	...	...	...	diseased.
Basket of pieces of mutton	...	...	...	unsound.
Breast and shoulder of mutton	...	...	...	"
4 pigs' chawls...	...	...	...	"
13 pigs' heads...	...	...	...	diseased.
Lungs of numerous beasts, sheep and pigs	...	...	...	"
Small quantity of sausage	...	...	...	unsound.
5 couples of chickens	...	...	...	"
4 boxes of fowl	...	...	...	"
2 boxes of codfish	...	...	...	"
Bag of mussels	...	...	...	"
Large quantity of butter scrapings	...	...	...	"
Large quantity of bacon scraps	...	...	...	"
20 tins of beef	...	...	...	"
Jar of ox tongue	...	...	...	"
2 jars of paste	...	...	...	"
55 baskets of strawberries	...	...	...	"
41 tins of condensed milk	...	...	...	"
173 tins tomatoes and 1 tin pork and beans	...	...	...	"
15 tins pines, 5 tins peaches	...	...	...	"
10 tins apricots, 13 tins pears	...	...	...	"
8 tins crab, 1 tin lobster	...	...	...	"
11 tins salmon, 1 tin sardines	...	...	...	"
14 cases and 1 barrel frozen rabbits	...	...	...	"
Quantity and 2 tins of rabbits	...	...	...	"
Quantity of hake	...	...	...	"
Box of filleted hake	...	...	...	"
36 boxes smoked codlings	...	...	...	"
Barrel of herrings	...	...	...	"
Box of "fresh" herrings	impregnated with paraffin			
Approximate weight surrendered (voluntary)	T.	C.	Q.	LBS.
Ditto do. do. (after inspection)	2	15	2	21½
Approximate weight seized	0	7	1	6
	0	0	0	3¼
TOTAL	3	3	0	2¾

Three Justices' Orders were obtained in connection with those of the above articles that were seized.

TABLE XXXIV.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 TO 1907.

Report of the Public Analysts, appointed for the Borough of Wolverhampton, upon the articles analysed by them under the above Acts during the year 1921 :—

Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	TOTAL.
110 Milk	108	2	110
98 Butter	98	...	98
28 Lard	28	...	28
19 Margarine	19	...	19
15 Castor Oil	15	...	15
13 Camphorated Oil ...	9	4	13
10 Glycerine	10	...	10
9 Malt Vinegar	9	...	9
5 Flour (Self-Raising)	5	...	5
4 Cheese	4	...	4
3 Olive Oil	3	...	3
2 Jam	2	...	2
6 Cream (Preserved)	5	1	6
2 Cream	2	...	2
1 Vinegar	1	...	1
325 TOTAL.	318	7	325

TABLE XXXV.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 TO 1907.

SUMMONSES.

No. of Sample.	Article.	Adulteration or Offence.	Result.
(B.B. 2)	Milk.	14% deficient in Cream.	Fine of £3 and 15/9 Special Costs.
(B.B. 39)	Milk.	10% „ „	Fine of £3 and 15/9 Special Costs.
(B.B. 79)	Camphorated Oil.	8% „ Camphor.	Fine of 10/- and 15/9 Special Costs.
(B.B. 103)	Camphorated Oil.	9% „ „	Fine of 20/- and 15/9 Costs.
(B.C. 18)	Camphorated Oil.	8% „ „	Fine of 20/- and 15/9 Costs.

NOTE.—For non-compliance with the provisions of the Margarine Act, 1887, 3 persons have been fined 10/- with 15/9 special costs each, and 1 person 20/- and 15/9 special costs.

Camphorated Oil (B.B. 96) was a repeat sample from same vendor as B.B. 79, and no proceedings were taken herein.

Preserved Cream (B.C. 38). A special written caution was sent in this matter to the vendor.

TABLE XXXVI. MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.

Report of Administration in connection with the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations 1912-1917, year ending December 31st, 1921 :—

(1) Milk and Cream not sold as preserved cream :—

	Number of samples examined for presence of a preservative.	Number in which a preservative was reported present.
Milk ...	110	Nil.
Cream ...	2	Nil.

(2) Cream sold as preserved cream :—

(a) Samples submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservation were correct :—

(I.) Correct statements made ... 5

(II.) Statements incorrect ... 1

Total ... 6

(b) Determinations of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :—

(I.) Above 35 per cent. ... 6

(II.) Below 35 per cent. ... Nil.

Total ... 6

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream have not been complied with :—

NIL.

(d) One sample of preserved cream showed 0·41 per cent. Boric Acid. Excess of preservative considered too small for any action to be taken.

One unofficial sample of preserved cream showed 0·50 per cent. Boric Acid.

VENDOR WARNED.

(3) Thickening substances. No evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream was found.

(4) Other observations. Very little preserved cream on sale in the shops until the last quarter of the year.

TABLE XXXVII.
CLEVELAND HOUSE VENEREAL DISEASES HOSTEL.

	Cases in residence on Jan. 1st, 1921.	Cases admitted during the year.	Cases discharged during the year.	Cases in residence on Dec. 31st, 1921.
Syphilis	9	27	28	8
Gonorrhœa	8	26	33	2
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa ...	1	10	6	4
Other disease	...	1	1	...
Total	18	64	68	14

The above figures include six Wolverhampton patients who were admitted to the above institution during the year, and five Wolverhampton patients who were discharged during the year.

Total days in residence of Wolverhampton cases—374 days.

TABLE XXXVIII.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre at Wolverhampton and Staffordshire General Hospital during the year ended the 31st December, 1921.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1921, were under treatment or observation for	97	108	...	...	20	17	4	6	121	131
2. Number dealt with during the year in the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only	98	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	118
Soft chancre only	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gonorrhœa only... ..	...	...	...	...	144	47	...	...	144	47
Syphilis and gonorrhœa	8	7	...	...	8	7	...	...	16	14
Conditions other than venereal	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	75	115	75
TOTAL—Item 2	106	125	...	1	152	54	115	75	373	255
TOTAL—Items 1 and 2	203	233	...	1	172	71	119	81	494	386
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient clinic										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for... ..	11	10	...	...	15	5	...	...	26	15
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	35	16	...	...	14	5	...	...	49	21
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	16	20	...	1	2	15	...	...	18	36
5. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for	34	30	...	...	96	21	...	...	130	51
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1922, were under treatment or observation for	101	150	...	...	45	25	...	...	146	175
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6	203	233	...	1	172	71	...	...	375	305
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from	2312	2462	...	52	4094	2907	455	507	6841	5949
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	284	245	...	...	97	51	46	73	427	369
9. Examination of Pathological material :—	For detection of						For Wassermann Reaction.			
	Spirochetes.		Gonococci.		Other Organisms.					
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	38	...	716	...	58	...	...	...	1596	...

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

	Wolverhampton.	Staffs.	Salop.	Walsall.	Dudley.	Warwick.	Birmingham.	Other Authorities.	TOTAL.
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—									
Syphilis	79	130	8	9	2	...	1	2	231
Soft chancre	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gonorrhœa	81	103	12	6	1	1	...	2	206
Conditions other than venereal	87	80	9	8	3	...	1	2	190
TOTAL	247	314	29	23	6	1	2	6	628
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	5445	5872	784	314	66	66	139	104	12,790
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	176	441	140	39	...	...	...	...	796
D. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the :—									
1. Out-patient Clinic	658	1173	95	60	27	14	...	15	2042
2. In - patient Dept.	18	40	5	...	...	...	...	...	63
*to patients residing in each area.									

(Signed),

GEORGE MITCHELL, M.D.,

Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

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