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County Borough of Wolverhampton.



ANNUAL REPORT
UPON THE
Health of Wolverhampton

For the Year

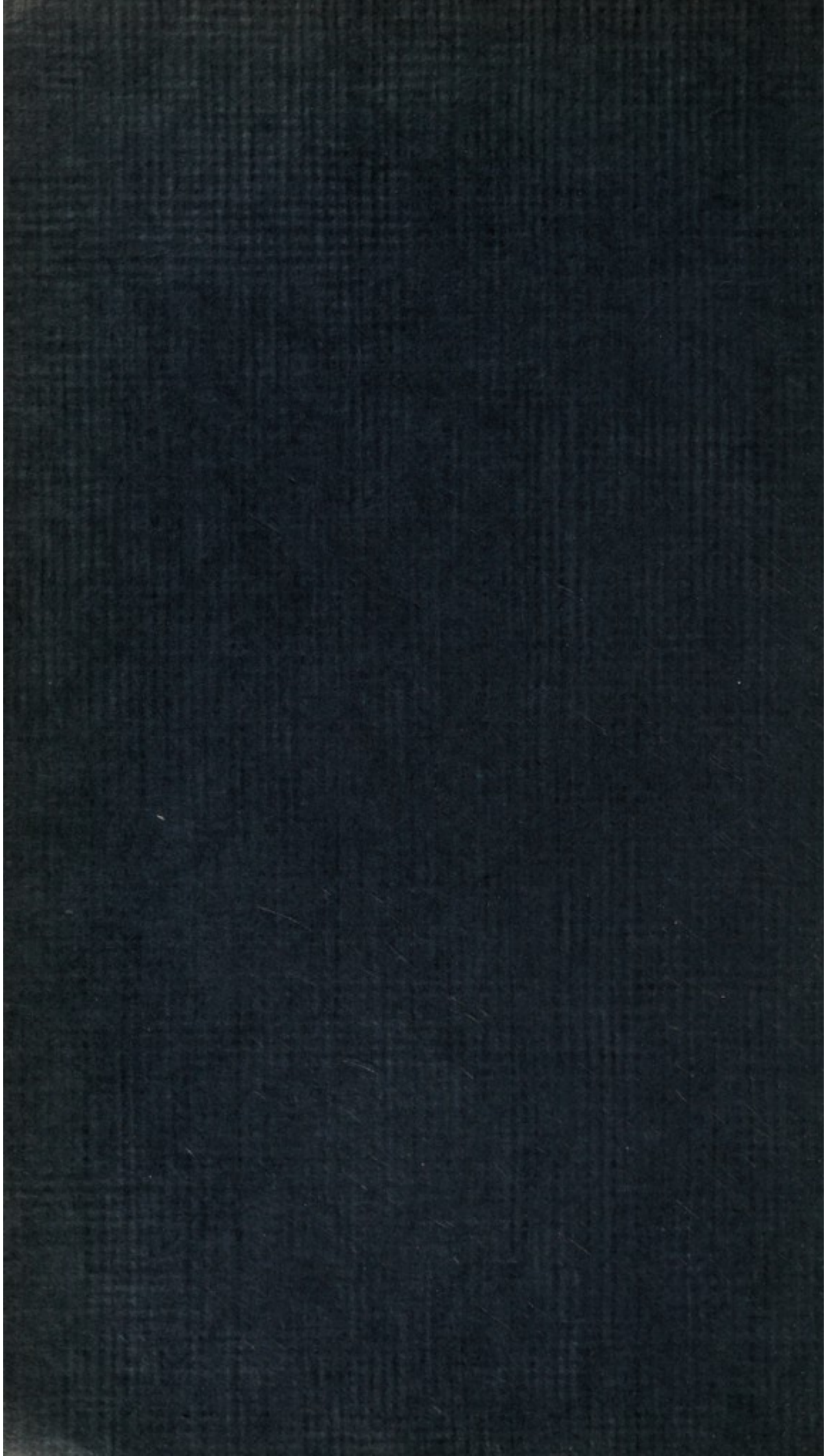
1927.

BY

R. H. H. JOLLY, M.D., B.S. (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 A. E. WOOD).
Alderman T. A. HENN (Chairman).
Alderman F. A. WILLCOCK.

Councillors :

M. CHRISTOPHER.	R. E. PROBERT.
A. DAVIES.	L. W. HAMP.
J. DAVIES	J. W. KENNEDY.
J. J. O'BRIEN.	Miss PERRY.

With the addition of ||Mrs. BOWYER and ||Mrs. TOMLINS.

Staff of the Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health :

R. H. H. JOLLY, M.D., B.S., (Lond.) D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

B. C. HALLER, M.A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer (M. & C.W.):
(Mrs.) C. J. J. WINTER, M.B., Ch.B.

Analysts :

* E. V. JONES, F.I.C.
* A. E. JOHNSON, B.Sc., F.I.C., A.R.C.S.I.

Veterinary Inspector :

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

† JOHN PEERS.

Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act :

† G. S. REEMAN.

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

† H. MORTON.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

† E. R. BROCK.	† F. W. DUNSTAN.	† A. WEBB.
† A. DICKIN.	† H. MATTHEWS.	† R. MAIR.
	† H. C. T. DARLEY.	

Disinfecting Officer :

H. BURROWS.

Clerks :

J. J. MORRIS.	C. E. DEAKIN.	Miss N. HUGHES.
A. H. HUDSON.	G. JONES.	Miss L. C. POVEY.
L. C. HODGKISS.	E. PRICE.	Miss D. BAYLEY.
	H. B. COLEY.	

Borough Infectious Hospital :

Matron : Miss M. BORTON.

Inspector of Midwives :

† Miss M. CARTER.

Lady Health Visitors :

†† Miss D. E. TONKS.	† Miss D. HADLEY.	† Miss L. G. SWEETMAN.
† Mrs. W. M. HUTT.	† Miss B. HIGGS.	† Miss A. E. MILLER.
† Miss H. V. GOODWIN.	† Miss M. JASPER.	† Miss A. HOMER.

Sales Clerk :

Miss P. MEGGITT.

Infant Welfare Clerks :

* Miss BENTLEY. * Miss TONKS. * Mrs DALE.

* Part time. † Holder of Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute. ‡ Certified Midwives.
|| Maternity and Child Welfare Committee only.

SUMMARY,

1927.

AREA OF BOROUGH .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,105 Acres.
POPULATION (Registrar-General's estimate)	..				135,200
(Census 1921)	..				102,373
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1921)	..				21,609
NUMBER OF FAMILIES or separate occupiers (1921)					22,925
RATEABLE VALUE .. .. .	..				£739,276
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	..				£2,814
			1926.	1927.	
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living)	..	..	18·9	18·2	
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living)	..	..	11·3	11·7	
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION (Excess of births over deaths in the year)	..		834	843	
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)	..	..	71	91	
DEATH RATE from Phthisis .. .. .	..	..	0·97	0·74	
,, all forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	1·08	0·87	
,, Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years per 1,000 births .. .. .	..	..	8·18	10·56	
,, Cancer .. .. .	..	..	1·28	1·12	
,, Whooping Cough ... .. .	..	..	0·05	0·44	
,, Measles ... .. .	..	..	0·06	0·05	

HEALTH OFFICES,

TOWN HALL,

WOLVERHAMPTON,

April, 1928.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Wolverhampton.*

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Sixth Annual Report on the health conditions and health services of Wolverhampton. This report has been prepared on the lines requested by the Ministry of Health, and necessarily contains a considerable amount of information which appears each year. The year 1927 has been an exceptional one because on April 1st the extension of the Borough took place, and with it a substantial addition to the work and activities of the Health Department. Existing health services in the new parts of the Borough had to be re-organised and a carefully prepared scheme developed for working the extended Borough. Particularly in connection with Infant Welfare Work some of the arrangements made have had to be of a temporary nature, but the experience gained by carrying out a modified scheme for 9 months has been of great value as showing what would be the requirements of the future.

Further legislation coming into force last year included a Smoke Abatement Act; The Public Health (Preservatives in Food, etc.) Regulations and the new Births and Deaths Registration Act.

Reference will be made in the body of this Report to the severe outbreak of Whooping Cough which occurred at the beginning of the year and was concurrent with an epidemic of Influenza. It is a matter of much regret that hospital facilities are not available for the graver cases of Whooping Cough, especially those whose home conditions are unsuitable. Another matter of considerable importance is the provision of Maternity beds. Reference has been made to this on several previous occasions but I am now, for the first time, able to report that the problem may be said to be solved. The Women's Hospital have almost completed their Maternity Block of 20 beds, and have agreed to

set aside adequate accommodation for all cases recommended by the Corporation.

The additional duties involved by the extension of the Borough have caused a good deal of fresh work for the staff and have given rise to conditions which called for considerable resource and tact. I desire to pay my tribute to the zealous and willing services accorded by every member of the staff of the Health Department and to take this opportunity of thanking them one and all for their loyal assistance.

May I also once more indicate my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their confidence and consideration and continued support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. H. JOLLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

In the last Annual Report particulars were given of the districts incorporated in the Borough by the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1926, which came into force on April 1st, 1927.

The industries of the town are steadily developing, and further works are being started. Courtaulds Limited have commenced to duplicate their existing factory for the manufacture of Artificial Silk and the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company have taken over and extended some very large works in Bushbury Ward. Other evidence of the Town's progress may be seen in the main thoroughfares where numerous old shops are being gutted and replaced by more attractive ones. One new Picture House was opened last year in the Horseley Fields district and on Boxing Night the Greyhound Racing Track at Monmore Green held its first Meeting.

Meteorology.—(Table I.)—The total rainfall for the year was 35·81 inches and exceeded the average by 8·73 inches. The monthly rainfall was slightly below the average in February, April, May, October and December, but this was more than balanced by the excessive precipitation in June, July, August and September. July was by far the wettest month with 5·61 inches of rain, 3·70 inches of which fell on July 11th and caused widespread floods. The hottest day of the year was July 10th, when a temperature of 78·2° Fahrenheit was registered, but generally speaking good weather was conspicuous by its absence, and the few fine warm days were veritable landmarks in a year that was wet and sunless. Severe weather was experienced in the middle of December, the lowest reading of the thermometer being that on December 19th (11·2° below freezing point).

VITAL STATISTICS.—(Tables II—V).

(a) **Population.**—Just before the extension of the Borough the estimated population of Wolverhampton was 110,000. The Registrar General's estimate of the persons living in the extended Borough in June, 1927, was 135,200. In June, 1926, the estimated population of Wolverhampton and of the areas proposed to be added to it was only 131,000. It must not be forgotten that the Town's largest Housing

Estate (Low Hill) was only brought within its confines on April 1st, 1927, and that there has been a very rapid transference of families to this Estate during the past two years.

Although the figure of 135,200 is given in various Tables included in this Report as an estimate of the population for 1927, the Birth Rate, Death Rate and certain other Vital Statistics have been calculated on a figure of 129,990 in order to make proper allowance for the fact that the extended Borough did not come into being until the beginning of the second Quarter, whereas the various statistical returns of mortality have to be calculated for the current year.

(b) **Births.**—The total registered Births in the Borough were 2,491, but this figure has to be amended in order to make allowance for transfers, and the net births were 1,213 males and 1,154 females. The net illegitimate births were 32 males and 30 females, 2·6% of the total births.

The registration of Still Births only came into force on July 1st, 1927, and from this date to the end of the year there were 49 of such Still-Births registered.

The Birth Rate for the year was 18·2 per 1,000 population, and is again the lowest Birth Rate on record. The Birth Rate of the 107 great towns in England and Wales for the year was 17·1 and that for the whole of England and Wales was 16·7.

(c) **Deaths.**—The Death Rate has been seriously affected by epidemics of Influenza and Whooping Cough during the early part of the year and there is no doubt that the high mortality from the latter disease was largely due to the debilitating influence of an attack of Influenza which preceded or occurred concurrently with the onset of Whooping Cough. The highest monthly Death Rate prevailed in February (27·7 per 1,000 population) and March (17·9 per 1,000 population) and the peak of the epidemic occurred during the last week in February when the rate actually rose to the high figure of 41·7 per 1,000 population. The following are the monthly death rates for the first six months of the year:—

January	10·9	April	11·6
February	27·7	May	9·2
March	17·9	June	9·0

Although there was this heavy mortality during the early part of the year the Annual Death Rate only amounted to 11·7 per 1,000 population and is the second lowest on record.

On account of the alteration in the population of the town during the year there is a possible fallacy in the death returns for it is assumed that the surrounding districts shared equally in the Influenza Epidemic of the first quarter, and that their death returns for February and March were as high as those of Wolverhampton.

It is unfortunate that an accurate adjustment has been impossible owing to the lack of statistics available for the added areas before inclusion in the Borough.

The estimate of Ward populations given in Table IV is based upon the number of houses in each Ward. Owing to the re-arrangement of several of the Wards the actual census figures for 1921 are no longer a guide and it will not be possible to get an accurate check for these estimates until the next census. It should be noted that this Table relates to statistics for the last 9 months only of 1927 and is in no way comparable with previous Tables, but it does afford some basis of comparison between the various Wards.

Infant Mortality.—(Table VB.)—Had this very susceptible index to the health of the Infant Population remained at the figure recorded last year (71), there would have been 47 fewer deaths of infants under the age of one year than actually took place. The excess is almost entirely accounted for by the Whooping Cough epidemic mentioned earlier in the Report which was directly responsible for 20 infant deaths and probably indirectly responsible for the majority of the 37 deaths under the age of one year classified as Pneumonia.

The figures for the other main causes of deaths of infants show little change from previous years. The total infantile mortality during the year 1927 was 91 deaths per 1,000 births, the mortality rate of legitimate infants was 92 and the mortality rate of illegitimate infants was 48 only. There were 88 deaths of infants under the age of 4 weeks giving a neo natal mortality figure of 47·2 deaths per 1,000 births.

Cancer.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Cancer Death Rate (1.22) is lower than it has been for 5 years the serious feature about Table VI is the large number of deaths attributable to this disease (155). With the exception of Heart Disease, Cancer is the complaint which appears with the greatest frequency on death certificates. It was responsible for the deaths of 147 persons over the age of 45 years, namely 70 females and 77 males.

As far as is known there are no local industries which particularly favour the development of this disease, and certainly the facilities in Wolverhampton for its early diagnosis and treatment are fully adequate seeing that the town is so well supplied with voluntary hospitals provided with the most up-to-date equipment.

In spite of the amount of information that has been disseminated by the Health Department as to the need for early treatment there is undoubtedly a grave tendency to put off going to a Doctor until (in the case of this disease) it is too late. Cancer of the breast and Cancer of Womb are conditions in which the outlook is most hopeful if the disease is operated upon sufficiently early, and yet in this year's figures there are 19 female deaths from the former and 17 from the latter disease out of a total of 81 female deaths from Cancer.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH.

In accordance with the circular of the Ministry of Health relative to the contents of the Annual Report, the following summary is given:—

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority.

- (1) **Tuberculosis.**—Wolverhampton is a member of the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Committee. This Committee have established Sanatoria at Prestwood, Himley, Kinver, Groundslow, and Yarnfield.
- (2) **Maternity.**—Wolverhampton Maternity Home (9 beds). Municipal cases are admitted on payment of a fee of £2 2s. 0d. per patient per week.
- (3) **Children.**—There is no special Hospital provided for children in the area.

- (4) **Fever.**—The Wolverhampton Borough Fever Hospital (80 beds) which is situated at Green Lane receives cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.
- (5) **Small Pox.**—Wolverhampton is one of the constituents of the South Staffordshire Joint Small Pox Hospital Board. The Board's Special Hospital (40 beds) is at Moxley, near Bilston.
- (6) **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 Hospital (210 beds).
The Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary (40 beds)
The Wolverhampton and District Hospital for Women (30 beds)
The Queen Victoria Nursing Institution (27 beds).
The Maternity Home and District Nursing Institution (9 beds)
- (7) **Institutional Provision for unmarried Mothers:—**
The Legge Memorial Home, 89, North Road.
- (8) **Institutional Provision for Homeless Children:—**
(1) Royal Orphanage.
(2) St. Jude's Orphanage.
- (9) **Ambulance Facilities:—**
(a) *For Infectious Cases*—1 Motor Ambulance at the Borough Fever Hospital.
(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases*—1 Police Ambulance and 1 Ambulance at the General Hospital.
- (10) **Clinics and Treatment Centres:—**

Name and situation	Accommodation	By whom provided
Child Welfare Centres:—		
(1) St. Paul's, Merridale Street	3 sessions a week	Local Authority
(2) St. James' Schools, or Ward Street Clinic, Horseley Fields	3 " "	" "
(3) Cong. School, Stafford St.	3 " "	" "
(4) Wesleyan Schools, Dean Street, Heath Town	1 " "	" "
(5) Moseley Village Chapel ...	1 " "	" "
Ante-Natal Clinic:—		
4 Salop Street	2 " "	" "
School Clinic:		
Education Offices, North St.	Open daily	" "
Tuberculosis Dispensary:—		
Bell Street	" "	Joint Tuberculosis Committee

- (11) **Public Health Officers of Local Authority** :—See page 2.
- (12) **Professional Nursing in the Home** :—
- (a) *General.* None provided by Local Authority.
 - (b) The Wolverhampton Corporation have an arrangement for the District Nursing Association to undertake the Home Nursing of necessitous cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, and Summer Diarrhœa in children under school age on payment of a fee of 1/3 per visit. All such cases are referred by medical men in the area and approved by the Medical Officer of Health.
- (13) **Midwives.**—There are no municipal Midwives and no subsidized Midwives in the area, but the Local Authority refund a fee of £1 1s. to Midwives for cases which have been attended by them and which are proved to be unable to pay any part of the fee owing to poverty.
- (14) **Chemical Work.**—All work under this heading is carried out by the Public Analyst, as there is no Chemical Laboratory attached to the Health Department. A summary of the Analyst's report appears on page 61.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Tables VII VIII IX.

Small Pox.—No case occurred in the Borough during the year. Your Medical Officer of Health was on several occasions requested to see suspicious rashes, but in no instance was the diagnosis of Small Pox confirmed. No vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Although probably more than half the Infants and young children in this town are unvaccinated the parents of many of them are not honest 'conscientious' objectors. This is proved by the readiness with which they have consented to vaccination when they or their families have been actual contacts of a case of Small Pox. The fact is that a large number of people prefer to pay the fee for a statutory declaration rather than put up with the few days extra trouble entailed in looking after a baby with a sore arm. They have yet to appreciate their responsibility for assisting the local authority to prevent Small Pox from spreading in a district.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 243 cases notified and the diagnosis was confirmed in all but two. Removal to hospital was agreed in 218 cases or 90%. The majority of cases were mild in character and there were no deaths. Table X gives the effect of the density of persons per house on the recurrence of the disease among other members of the family.

Diphtheria.—(Table XI).—Fifty-two cases were notified 40 of which were admitted to hospital. In 6 of these cases the diagnosis was altered subsequently. Five deaths occurred. A relatively high proportion of the cases were of a severe type necessitating a long stay in hospital. Anti-Toxin is supplied free on request as in former years. Immunization against Diphtheria is employed on the staff at the hospital but it is not yet available to the general public. The ground has been prepared for a scheme on these lines by giving a lecture and practical demonstration of the Schick Test on Diphtheria Immunization to parents

Enteric Fever.—Three cases were notified, all were treated at the General Hospital and made a good recovery.

In one of these cases there were grounds for suspecting that the infection had been acquired by the consumption of Mussels. Four samples of these Bivalves were therefore purchased from different shops and examined bacteriologically. One of the samples was free from contamination with B.Coli, two samples showed slight contamination, and the fourth sample was badly contaminated. As all the retailers purchased their Mussels from wholesale firms in Birmingham, the Public Health Department of that City was communicated with, as a result of which it was found that the bad samples of Mussels were imported from Ireland and I was subsequently informed that Birmingham had stopped the importation of Mussels from this particular source.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Only four sporadic cases were reported and the diagnosis of one of them was subsequently altered. There were no deaths from this disease.

Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.—In 1927 there were 46 deaths in which Influenza was mentioned on the Death Certificate. During the same period 23 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified of which 7 subsequently died. The type of Influenza

which occurred last February and March was not nearly so severe as in some of the previous epidemics and it is highly improbable that over 28% of all cases of Influenzal Pneumonia came to a fatal termination.

As regards Pneumonia, this disease was given as the primary cause of death in 148 instances but only 83 cases of acute primary Pneumonia were notified.

Whooping Cough.—(Table XII).—This disease proved very fatal during the early months of the year and was rendered more serious by the inclement weather and by the epidemic of Influenza which was prevalent at the same time. Whooping Cough was responsible for 57 deaths all of which were in children under the age of 5 years.

It is an open question whether Influenza predisposed these children to a severe attack of Whooping Cough or whether the reverse was the case but at any rate the combination of the two diseases was a very fatal one.

Although Home Nursing is provided free of charge by the Corporation for severe cases of Whooping Cough in children under 5 years of age it is to be regretted that this valuable aid was made such little use of in spite of the reminder sent out to Medical men in the town.

Borough Hospital.—Details of the cases treated in this Institution during the year are given in Table XIII. The total admissions were 306, including 50 cases from outside districts.

Although the percentage of severe cases was rather lower than last year the average duration of treatment was 40 days per case. This is partly due to the higher proportion of Diphtheria cases treated and partly to two cases of this disease who suffered numerous relapses and had to be treated for a period of nearly 6 months each.

The routine treatment of Scarlet Fever cases with Scarlatinal Antistreptococcus Serum for early or severe cases was continued and the findings of the previous year were confirmed. Owing to the mild form of the disease prevalent it was not easy to come to any conclusion about this line of treatment except to confirm its efficacy in every one of the severe and septic cases for whom it was used.

The experience gained by the routine administration of this Serum at the Wolverhampton Borough Hospital does not support the suggestion that it may give rise to a later development of the complications of Scarlet Fever. The proportion of cases of Scarlet Fever with complications fell from 33% in 1926 to 25% in 1927.

The possible return cases of this disease only amounted to three and the intervals elapsing between the date of discharge and the recurrence of a second case in the house were respectively 7 days, 11 days, and 21 days.

The usual procedure of Schick testing and immunising susceptibles to Diphtheria among the Staff of the Borough Hospital was again carried out in 1927. Several members of the Staff of the Health Department were also Schick tested, and two out of the three susceptibles were immunized.

During the year a new High Pressure Jacketed Steam Disinfector was installed. A commencement was also made with the erection of a cubicle block. This block has a central Duty Room and Kitchen with five single bed wards on each side. Big glass windows are fitted at the sides of each ward so that all beds are under direct observation from the Duty Room. The entrance to the wards is from a covered balcony which is divided in its centre by a Bath Room. The heating is by hot water radiators.

This block will supply a long-felt want as previously there were only two single bed wards in the Scarlet Fever block available for observation cases and bed isolation had to be relied upon when there were more than this number of cases who could not be allowed to mix in the general wards. Additional fittings are being supplied in one of the wards of the new block so that it can be used as an Operating Theatre when necessary.

Tuberculosis.—(Tables XIV—XVII).—The number of notifications of this disease has fallen off considerably during the year. In 1926 the total new cases notified corresponded with a rate of 2·4 per 1,000 population. In 1927 this rate had fallen to 1·5 per 1,000 population. These figures are all the more satisfactory when considered in conjunction with the deaths. For 1927 the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0·87 per 1,000, as compared with 1·08 in

1926, and 1.07 in 1925, whilst the death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System was 0.74 in 1927 as against 0.97 in 1926 and 0.91 in 1925.

Although these bare figures support the belief that the amount of Tuberculosis in the Town is diminishing it must be remembered that we are now dealing with a greater Wolverhampton, the recent additions to which include some areas which are not nearly so congested as the central parts of the old Town. On the other hand Wolverhampton has been pressing forward its Housing programme during the past six or seven years and a large number of families have been transferred from conditions of overcrowding in congested areas to well spaced modern houses on the outskirts of the town.

There is no doubt that the Tuberculosis problem is intimately associated with the Housing problem and a solution of the latter will go a long way to deal with the former.

Table XIV gives the number of cases notified at various ages and also the number of deaths recorded. The number of persons on the Tuberculosis Case Register for Wolverhampton amounted to 1,717, of whom 1,225 are suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 492 from other forms of the disease. No cases were heard of during 1927 which would come within the scope of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. It has not yet been necessary to take any action under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925. The usual Table giving the efficiency or otherwise of the Notification of Tuberculosis appears on page 49.

T. B. Milk.—Twelve samples of Milk were examined during the year. Living Tubercle Bacilli were reported present in one sample and the Veterinary Surgeon visited the farm and took further samples for investigation. The reports on these were not available at the end of the year.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Table XVIII.

The clinical work under this scheme is carried out by the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire General Hospital who have entered into an agreement for this purpose with the County Borough of Wolverhampton and the Counties of Staffordshire and Salop. A revised agreement

was prepared during the year and has now been approved by all the constituent authorities. The chief alteration consists in a lump sum payment to the Hospital each year for all the bacteriological work in connection with the scheme instead of a scale of payments for each test performed. There are also minor amendments affecting the charge for the beds at the Hospital for patients requiring in-patient treatment and also as to the allocation of the charges. These latter have been rendered necessary by the increase in the population of Wolverhampton and the consequent reduction in that of the County of Staffordshire. The present clinic premises consist of wooden army huts but it is hoped shortly to transfer to a portion of the basement of the new out-patient department of the Hospital now in course of construction. The number of Wolverhampton cases dealt with for the first time during the year showed a slight decrease in 1927 although the population served was larger. This decrease was most marked in the case of Syphilis. On the other hand the total attendances made by Wolverhampton cases increased from 6,486 in 1926 to 6,702 in 1927. It is doubtful if the decrease in cases will be permanent. Wolverhampton's new industries are attracting to the town many men in search of work, as well as those skilled workmen who are specially imported to keep the various processes in running order. A large proportion of these new arrivals, if married men, will have left their families behind and will be living in lodgings. Unfortunately, under these circumstances there is often an increase in immorality and in its results.

That the Medical Officer of the Clinic continues to exercise the most careful and painstaking supervision over those persons coming to the Clinic, is evidenced by the fact that no less than 8,041 patients were seen by him individually during the year—an average of over 25 consultations a day. The adjacent hostel (Cleveland House) continues to play its part in the V.D. scheme by taking, for care and treatment, females suffering from Venereal Diseases, particularly pregnant women. Since Syphilis is a racial disease which is such a frequent cause of still-births, and of infants suffering from Congenital disease it is most satisfactory to hear of the numbers of young women who have received treatment at Cleveland House, and have been afterwards able to give birth to healthy infants. The Diocesan Association who own this hostel are to be congratulated on the possession of an Institution which is so necessary in the scheme and which moreover is run on economical but most efficient lines.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—The borings at Dimmingsdale are nearing completion and it is hoped that this supply will be available within the next twelve months. Careful inspection of the area added to the Borough showed that there were ten wells in use for domestic purposes. Six of these wells were closed owing to their polluted nature and town's water was laid on to 36 houses.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The development of new industries in the town is causing a considerable increase in the amount of effluent to be dealt with.

The total dry weather flow to the main Sewage Works is now 4,000,000 gallons a day. The first unit of the Bio-eration Plant was completed and put into use last September.

Depending on the amount of Alkali present in the Sewage this unit is capable of dealing satisfactorily with 500,000 to 1,000,000 gallons a day. It is proposed to commence putting down a second unit forthwith and thus afford some relief to the Sewage Farm which is badly over-worked at the present time.

Closet Accommodation.—The taking over of fresh areas was followed by a careful survey of the existing sanitary and refuse accommodation. Twenty-eight privy middens were discovered, 15 of which have since been converted to Water Closets. The additional Pan Closets due to the extended Borough amounted to 180 of which 34 were dealt with during the year. The compulsory scheme for the conversion of Waste Water Closets is making steady progress. There were 1,413 of these conveniences altered to Water Closets in 1927.

On December 31st the numbers of the various types of sanitary conveniences, other than Water Closets, in use in the Borough were as follows:—

Privy Middens	...	...	20
Cess Pools	...	...	51
Pail Closets	...	...	308
Waste Water Closets	...	...	6,885
			(1,827 in added Areas).

Scavenging.—A weekly collection of refuse is made from all private houses in the Borough with the exception of a few isolated

dwellings on the outskirts. The greater part of the refuse is burnt in the Destructor and it is gratifying to learn that the salvage of old bottles and jars has been discontinued as a result of the reference made in my last Annual Report. Owing to the high cost of destroying refuse by burning the Corporation have decided not to provide any additional cells at the Destructor in order to deal with the increased population. Instead, they are getting rid of the excess refuse on the lines of the Bradford scheme. This method is at present open to the objection that two of the four tips are liable to frequent disturbance by vagrants, collectors of rags, jars, scrap iron, etc.

Although the tips are put down in layers and carefully earthed up each night this picking over to which they are subjected quite nullifies the care spent on their construction. It would be preferable to select sites for tipping which would be kept private.

The Corporation are now seeking Parliamentary powers to abolish all ash pits in the Borough and to substitute ash bins. If successful they propose to take over the maintenance of all the bins and to charge a small annual sum to cover this expenditure. It is intended that this special rate shall be levied half-yearly with the Water Rate. These proposals will certainly simplify the method at present necessary to obtain the replacement of a defective ash bin and would relieve this office of a considerable amount of clerical work, as well as frequent legal proceedings to recover the cost of bins supplied by the Corporation in the Owner's default. The relative number of bins and ash pits in the Borough at the end of December, 1927, is given as:—

Ash Bins	...	...	27,271
Open Ash pits	...	...	16
Small Covered Ash pits	...	...	2,555
Miscellaneous	...	...	132

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

This work had to be entirely rearranged in April, 1927, in order to deal with the enlarged Borough. One additional whole time Sanitary Inspector was appointed and one Inspector whose duties were divided between Sanitary Inspection and work in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

On page 53 and the following pages there will be found the tabular

summary as to the work carried out during the year 1927. Included in this are the Tables relating to the Inspection of Work Shops and of Canal Boats. There has been a drop in the total number of Inspections and also in the number of Notices served and the improvements effected. This is partly accounted for by the detailed initial inspection of the new portions of the Borough and partly by the amount of work entailed by the Improvement Scheme for the Brickkiln Croft Area (q.v.) There is, however, another factor, namely, the temporary hiatus caused by the promotion of two members of the Staff to other districts and by the absence of another Inspector for some two months on account of illness. From Table XXIV it will be seen that a total of 14,881 improvements in respect of 5,828 separate premises were effected as the result of the action of the Sanitary Inspectors. Police Court proceedings were necessary in 35 cases in order to obtain compliance with notices.

Smoke Abatement.—Routine Smoke Observations of Factory Chimneys are not at present being made, but the District Sanitary Inspectors are expected to keep a watchful eye on all smoke stacks on their respective areas and to take observations as required. Cautionary letters were sent to 6 works during the year. No legal proceedings became necessary. There is evidence that Works are tending to give up Steam in favour of Electricity for motive power. Your Medical Officer is a member of the Executive Committee of the Midlands Joint Advisory Council on Smoke Abatement which is now endeavouring to obtain uniformity of action in the Midlands with regard to Smoke Abatement.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are still 7 Registered Common Lodging Houses in the Town. All are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.—The 25 premises registered under this designation are kept under systematic observation. There were 146 visits of inspection paid during the year.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—The special powers obtained by the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925, have not in practice proved satisfactory in dealing with Caravan Dwellers. Further powers will shortly be sought.

Offensive Trades.—The list of Offensive Trades established in Wolverhampton is as follows:—

Bone Boilers	...	...	2
Gut Scrapers	...	...	2
Hide and Skin Dealers	...	...	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	2
Tripe Boilers	...	...	10
Fish Friers	...	...	93
Fat Melters	...	...	2

It became necessary to institute proceedings against a Rag and Bone Dealer during the year on account of infringement of Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1925. Many Rag and Bone Dealers are now evading this Act by giving pencils, India rubbers and articles of sham jewellery in exchange for old clothing. Even when they are caught *flagrante delicto*, they frequently give a wrong address and it is therefore very difficult to institute proceedings against them.

Schools.—Besides the Schools under the Local Education Authority there are also 19 Private Schools in the Borough with a total of 575 scholars on the role. These have been the subject of a detailed inspection during the year in order to ascertain if their hygienic and sanitary conditions were satisfactory. Although the majority of these Schools are well managed a few must be classed as unsatisfactory.

There is a tendency to overcrowding in some class rooms and the lighting, particularly the artificial lighting, is very defective.

Not all of the smaller Private Schools provide proper facilities for the scholars to wash their hands and the cloak room arrangements in some of them leave much to be desired.

In the matter of Council Schools the sanitary conditions are generally satisfactory but the Local Education Authority are finding it difficult to provide adequate accommodation for the rapidly increasing number of scholars in the town.

After consultation with the School Medical Officer a number of the Infant Departments were closed for a week in February 1927, on account of the prevalence of Influenza and Whooping Cough.

Rag Flock Act.—Twelve samples of rags were taken during the year. In no case did the amount of soluble chlorine exceed that allowed under the Act.

HOUSING.

The tabular summary of Housing activities in the form required by the Ministry of Health appears on Page 58. Rapid progress was made with the Low Hill Housing Estate during the year and this suburb of Wolverhampton is now taking on the appearance of a small town.

The transfer of families from the centre of the Borough to this Estate is having a most beneficial effect on the health of many, as is testified by the tenants themselves. Now that good roads are provided, and the gardens are being cultivated, the amenities of this Estate are excellent and its elevated site makes it ideal for citizens who appreciate the value of fresh air and sunshine.

With a view to improving the sanitary conditions of old houses powers were obtained by the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925, to require the provision of food storage accommodation and also of a sink and washing accommodation in existing houses where this was practicable. Although the most satisfactory provision would be a sink with a water tap over it in every house and also a separate wash boiler this is not often practicable owing to the limits of space inside the houses. The Health Department has however been able in six instances to get owners to provide additional wash houses and sinks.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

The Faulkland Street Area Improvement Scheme is now in its final stages. At the end of the year 162 of the 279 houses had been demolished and a further 22 were void and awaiting demolition. An effort is now being made to clear portions of the site on which rebuilding is to take place in order that some of the remaining tenants may have an opportunity of transferring to the houses placed thereon.

In September, 1927, your Medical Officer of Health made the following representations in respect of another unhealthy area.

HOUSING ACT, 1925.

BRICKKILN CROFT INSANITARY AREA.

To the Council of the County Borough of Wolverhampton.

I, ROBERT HENRY HATTEN JOLLY, Medical Officer of Health, for the County Borough of Wolverhampton, in pursuance of the duty imposed upon me under Section 36 (2) of the Housing Act, 1925, do hereby represent that, in my opinion, within a certain area coloured pink on the map annexed hereto, there are certain houses, courts and alleys which are unfit for human habitation, and/or the narrowness, closeness and bad arrangement, or the bad condition of the streets and houses or groups of houses within the area, or the want of light, air ventilation or proper conveniences or other sanitary defects, or one or more of such causes, are dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the buildings in the area or of the neighbouring buildings, and that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evils connected with such houses, courts or alleys, and the sanitary defects in such area is an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses within the area, or of some of such streets or houses.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1927.

(Signed) R. H. H. JOLLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

The area in view is one which is practically in the centre of the town, and lies at the rear of Darlington Street, Victoria Street and Worcester Street, and includes the western two-thirds of the block bounded by Salop Street, Peel Street and Great Brickkiln Street, together with an adjacent site at the corner of Art Street and Salop Street, which contains the houses surrounding Brookes Street (otherwise known as Besom Yard.)

The following are the detailed particulars of this Area and some comparison with the rest of the Ward in which it is situate and also with the whole of the Borough:—

- (1) Size of Area—22,549 square yards, or 4·6589 acres.
- (2) Total number of houses—195 (including 9 unoccupied houses.)
- (3) Houses per acre (April, 1927)—

Wolverhampton	3·3
St. Mark's Ward	4·7
The Area	38·2
- (4) Average number of persons per room—

St. Mark's Ward	0·82
The Area	1·27
- (5) Population of the Area—678 adults and 246 children under 10 years. Total, 924.
- (6) **THE HOUSES.** About 90% of all houses on the Area are from 70 to 150 years old, and it is believed that there is only one house out of the entire 195 which is less than 30 years old. Within the Area there are 15 Courts, containing 46 houses, and there are also 8 workshops, and 11 back-to-back houses.
- (7) **WATER SUPPLY.** 174 houses (89·3%) have no water supply laid on inside the house but obtain it from a stand-pipe in the yard, or from a common wash-house.
- (8) **WASH-HOUSES.** Only 11 houses have proper facilities for washing within the house itself, the remainder have to go to wash-houses provided in the Court yards and usually common to two or more houses.
- (9) **LIGHTING.** 130 houses have no gas (or electricity) for lighting or cooking, and have to rely on old-fashioned methods of illumination.
- (10) **CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.** In 166 cases the sanitary convenience is common to two houses. The majority of these conveniences are water closets, but there are 22 waste water closets in the Area.

The following mortality statistics have been compiled to illustrate the different rates obtaining in the Area, the Ward to which it belongs, and in the whole of the Borough. (These figures, of course, refer to the Borough before the extension on 1st April, 1927):—

DEATH RATES FOR A PERIOD OF 5 YEARS (1922-1926 inclusive).

	Total Deaths in 5 years	Average Annual Death Rate Calculated on mean population 1922-1926	Infant Mortality Rate	Death Rate of Children aged 1-5 years	*Infectious Diseases Death Rate	Death Rate from Diarrhoea under 2 years per 1,000 births	Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate	Death Rate from other Respiratory Diseases
Wolverhampton	6434	11.9	81	2.5	0.29	9.76	0.82	2.50
St. Mark's Ward	451	13.4	78	2.3	0.32	10.70	0.80	2.49
Area	80	17.3	117	5.8	0.87	18.02	0.87	4.76

*Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough.

The above are crude Death Rates and no correction has been made for age and sex distribution.

On October 31st, 1927, the Council passed a resolution to the effect that the above was an unhealthy Area and directed that an Improvement Scheme be prepared. (The Improvement Scheme was subsequently laid before the Council on February 13th, 1928, and approved by them).

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk.**—There are 16 Cow-houses in the extended Borough and these are inspected by the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon at frequent intervals. The sanitary conditions of some of the newly included cowsheds do not come up to standard and special attention has been paid to them in consequence. Cautionary letters have been sent to three Milk Producers and it is proposed to watch the effect of these before taking more drastic action. During the year 37 persons were registered for the sale of loose Milk. Several additional licenses have been granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, and the total is now as follows:—

GRADE "A" MILK.

Bottlers	Retailers
3	9

GRADE "A" (T.T.) MILK.

Bottlers	Retailers
2	2

PASTEURISED MILK.

Bottlers	Retailers
Nil	1

The bacteriological examinations of samples of the above milks is given in Table XXVI. It will be seen that a much higher standard of purity was found in the Grade "A" (T.T.) Milks than in the Grade "A" Milks. The rise in the number of purveyors of graded Milk has been accompanied by an increase in the number of persons who sell ordinary raw milk in bottles. As the bottling premises are kept under supervision and the milk thus sold is less exposed to contamination on the road or in the home this development is all to the good. One prosecution was instituted during the year against a retailer for infringement of Section 3 I (b) of the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, and a fine of £1 and costs was imposed.

(b) **Meat.**—Wolverhampton's new Municipal Abattoir is now in course of erection and should give satisfaction to everyone interested in this important step. There are at present 21 private slaughter-houses in the Borough, including 9 which are situated in the added Areas. The Butchers' shops in the Town generally comply with the requirements of the Meat Regulations but it is very difficult to enforce a satisfactory standard in respect of some of the butchers' stalls in the open market. In two instances it became necessary to take Police Court proceedings for infringement of these Regulations and fines amounting to 10/- each were imposed. One prosecution was instituted against a person for being in possession of unsound meat. In this case the shop was also being used as a sleeping room. The Vendor subsequently discontinued business altogether. A summary of the diseased or unsound meat surrendered and destroyed is given in Table XXVII.

(c) **Bakehouses.**—There are 82 Bakehouses in the Borough including one underground Bakehouse. The total number of visits of inspection paid during the year was 643. All the premises were reported as satisfactory.

Adulteration.—A statement of the action taken under the Milk and Cream Regulations will be found in Table XXX. One sample was taken under the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations and was reported genuine. The Report of the work of the Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and the Public Health (Preservatives etc., in Food) Regulations, is given in Tables XXVIII and XXIX. It will be noted that 8 milks were reported not genuine. Two

of these were informal samples and of the 6 formal samples 4 were reported as deficient in fat only and a written caution was considered to meet each case as it was believed that the Vendor had merely been careless about stirring the milk properly.

The non-alcoholic wine was purchased in December, 1927, and the Vendor explained that it was a portion of some old stock purchased the previous year for Christmas festivities. This accounted for the excess of proof spirit and also the presence of salicylic acid.

It will be seen that only 20 samples out of a total of 282 were adulterated and this proportion is practically the same for the milk samples which constitute nearly 50% of the total.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives.—Table XXXII.—There are 56 Midwives on the Register for the extended Borough of whom 25 are trained Midwives working independently, 20 are trained Midwives working in Institutions and 11 are untrained Midwives working independently.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that there was no necessity to caution or reprimand any Midwife during the year 1927. One claim was received from a Midwife under Section 2 of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Registration Act, 1926, for compensation for suspension from practice. In this case the Midwife had been required to discontinue her work on account of the occurrence of a case of Puerperal Fever in a Maternity Home registered in her name. The sum of £10 was accepted in full settlement of the claim.

The District Nursing Association, which is a recognised Training School for Midwives, has taken over a house on the Low Hill Estate, and another in the Blakenhall District for two of their branch Midwives.

The Midwife who was required to appear before the Central Midwives Board on a charge of misconduct in January, 1927, left the district soon afterwards but another Midwife soon settled down in that locality, and replaced the temporary shortage.

Medical assistance was sought by Midwives at 750 confinements or approximately 35%. These emergency calls are classified in Table XXXIII from which it will be seen that a Doctor was sent for on account of discharge from the eyes of the new-born child in 166 cases.

The minimum charge made by a Midwife for attendance at confinements in this Area is 25/-. Where the patient is proved on enquiry to be unable to pay, the Local Authority will make a grant of one guinea to the Midwife. During 1927 the sum expended in this way amounted to £91. A definite scale is in force for recovering from the patient the whole or part of the fee paid to a Medical Man called in by a Midwife for emergency under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918. The gross expenditure under this heading during last year amounted to £253 0s. 6d., and the amount recovered from patients themselves was £68 0s. 6d.

Your Medical Officer of Health was one of the two representatives of Local Supervising Authorities in the Midland Area appointed to attend a Conference in November, 1927, with the members of the Central Midwives Board on matters in connection with the administration of the Midwives Acts.

Home Helps.—A revised scheme for the payment for Home Helps was approved by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in January, 1927, and is as follows:—

*Where the average weekly income per head is less than
5/- - No Payment.

*Where the average weekly income per head is less than
8/- - Payment (7/6)

*Where the average weekly income per head is less than
10/- - Payment (10/-)

*Where the average weekly income per head is less than
12/- - Payment (12/6)

*If the income exceeds the scale the full charge of
30/- shall be prepaid.

*The charges for rent are deducted before the income per head is calculated.

Each Home Help is paid 30/- by the Committee for her 10 days' work. Total expenditure under this heading during the year was £103 10s. 0d., and the amount recovered from the families themselves was £40 2s. 6d.

Maternity Outfits.—Cheap Confinement Sets are now being supplied to Midwives and Expectant Mothers and in the case of the latter may be paid for by weekly instalments. Two different sets are stocked and both are sold at cost price.

SET "A" Price 9/2

Contains—

- 1 Accouchement Sheet, 12" × 12"
- ½ doz. Large Perineal Pads
- 2 Sterilized Accouchement Sheets
- ½ doz. Small Perineal Pads
- 1 Sterilized Binder
- 1 Packet Wool Flakes
- 1 Sheet Tissue, 15" × 9½"
- 2 Sheets Tarrd Paper, 30" × 36", (for use instead of waterproof sheeting).
- ½ doz. Safety Pins

SET "B" Price 3/-

Contains—

- $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Large Perineal Pads
- $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Small Perineal Pads
- 1 Packet Wool Flakes
- 1 Sheet Safety Pins
- 2 Sheets Tarred Paper (for use instead of waterproof sheeting.)

During the year the sales amounted to 14 of Set "A" and 10 of Set "B."

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.

The Wolverhampton Scheme comprises:—

(1) The appointment of three Consulting Obstetricians, any of whom may be selected by a practitioner requiring the services of a consultant under the scheme. All requests for a consultant have to be approved by the Medical Officer of Health and the consultant is asked to submit a brief report on each case seen by him.

(2) A consulting Pathologist is also appointed who can, if necessary, go to a case and take blood or swabs for examination or for the preparation of vaccines.

(3) Cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia can be admitted to the septic block of the Wolverhampton General Hospital for treatment at the actual cost per day per bed to the Corporation

(4) No arrangements have been made for home nursing as it was considered that patients who required this, and were unable to pay for it would be better off in Hospital.

During the year there were 27 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia. Three of these cases had received ante-natal care in Institutions and a further 7 had been under the care of a Doctor during the latter part of pregnancy. No case had been attending the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic or the Clinic in connection with the Maternity Home.

The services of a consultant were requested in connection with 7 of the cases notified, and in two of these cases the consultant ordered the patient to hospital and in a third case the patient who was seen

by him was already in a Nursing Home. A further 8 cases were admitted to the General Hospital on the request of the Doctor in attendance and one patient who had been suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was removed to the Infirmary.

In 12 of the above cases it is believed that some infection of the genital tract was the cause of the Pyrexia. In 3 further cases the cause was Influenza, in 2 Pulmonary Tuberculosis, in 1 Pneumonia and in 1 Pulmonary Embolism. Only 1 patient in the series died and the certified cause of death in this case was Puerperal Septicæmia. The number of vaccines prepared by the Pathologist under these regulations was five.

The second death from Puerperal Fever with which Wolverhampton is credited in the Death Returns is an Inward Transfer and the patient was actually confined and died in another town.

In addition to the one death from Puerperal Sepsis there were 4 others certified as due to other diseases or accidents of child birth, making a total maternal mortality of 2·5 per 1,000 births.

Maternity Homes.—(Table XXXIV).—All premises for which registration was sought under the Midwives and Maternity Homes Registration Act, 1926, were carefully inspected, as a result of which one application was refused and one withdrawn. One other application lapsed owing to the death of the applicant before registration was granted.

A Register was supplied to each Home together with a copy of the Bye-Laws and a list of the equipment considered necessary.

One of the Assistant Medical Officers then visited each Home and explained the method of keeping the Register. A further visit was paid in the Autumn.

It was noted that the Registers of Patients were correctly kept and the equipment satisfactory but no records had been made of the methods of feeding the babies.

In the smaller Maternity Homes it was found that there were no satisfactory arrangements for sterilizing dry dressings and it was suggested that the sterilized Maternity Outfits supplied by the Corporation should be purchased.

The Bye-Law with regard to keeping a detailed record of the progress of patients had not in all cases been complied with and the attention of the Keepers of the Maternity Homes was drawn to this omission.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—(Table XXXVII).—Two weekly sessions continue to be held at 4, Salop Street, on Tuesday and Thursday mornings with a Doctor in attendance at each session. The total women attending last year numbered 1,322, and the average number per session was 13·4, thus showing an appreciable increase over those for 1925.

One pleasing feature in this is that Midwives are beginning to accompany their cases for an interview with the Doctor at this Clinic.

It is realised that one central Ante-Natal Clinic will no longer suffice for the enlarged Borough. It is unreasonable to require expectant mothers living on the outskirts of the town to travel a distance of two or more miles to the Clinic. It is therefore proposed to hold three Ante-Natal Clinics a week, one at the Heath Town Centre, one at the Horseley Fields Centre, and one at the new Centre now in course of erection on Lea Road. This will provide a much more convenient service for the whole town.

Maternity Hospital.—During 1926 conversations took place with the Committee of the District Nursing Home, the Women's Hospital and the Ministry of Health, with reference to the provision of more maternity beds. It was indicated that the matter was regarded as an urgent one and that what was wanted was accommodation in an Institution run on the lines of a Maternity Hospital rather than a Maternity Home. The Committee of the Women's Hospital offered to admit Municipal cases to the new maternity block which they hoped would be ready for occupation by April, 1928, and this offer was accepted.

This block will provide accommodation for 20 lying-in-women and there will also be a few beds for ante-natal cases in addition. A special septic block is being erected where it will be convenient to nurse cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. As the Women's Hospital Committee are unable to obtain an accurate forecast of the cost of running the new blocks they have agreed to charge the Corporation the actual cost of nursing any municipal patient sent in. It should be noted that no

restriction is to be placed on the number of beds which may be used for municipal patients nor is any retaining fee or grant towards the capital expenditure being required.

Last year 16 municipal patients were sent to the Maternity Home at No. 1, Bath Road, but the number of these had to be restricted owing to the limited accommodation. Arrangements were also made for 6 women to be admitted to the Guardians' Institution at New Cross. In addition, the Corporation accepted liability for the maintenance of one case at the Legge Memorial Home. (An Institution for unmarried mothers during confinement and for 6 months afterwards).

Work of Health Visitors.—(Table XXXV).—This had to be reorganised owing to the extension of the Borough. Two additional Health Visitors were appointed and the whole town was subdivided into 9 districts for convenience of working. Each Health Visitor is responsible for home visiting in her own district and for any necessary nursing or special enquiries that may be wanted for the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. She also attends an Infant Welfare Centre on the days on which cases from her district are seen. Apart from official work the Health Visitors from time to time organise Concerts and Outings and Christmas parties for the mothers with whom they come in contact and generally display much enthusiasm in the work in which they are engaged, thus greatly increasing its popularity and its effectiveness. It will be seen from Table 35 that a total of 23,949 visits were paid during the year including 2,470 first visits, and 11,157 visits to children over one year of age. The total births in the year were 2,367, and the total number of births under 12 months who attended a Clinic for the first time was 1,261, so that 53·3% of all the babies born in Wolverhampton may be assumed to have been brought to a Clinic at least once.

I much regret to report that the Health Visitor for the South-West District (Miss Tonks) was taken seriously ill last August, and had not returned to duty by the end of the year. Owing to her absence the work on the West side of the town has been temporarily rearranged.

Infant Welfare Centres.—(Table XXXVII).—In April, 1927, five Clinics were established in the town, those at Ward Street, Merri-dale Street and Lower Stafford Street, being open three sessions a week, whilst the two at Heath Town and Moseley Village were each

open once a week. Arrangements have been made to transfer the Heath Town Clinic from the Dean Street Schools to a portion of the old Council Offices early in the new year, and to hold an additional weekly Clinic there. The premises at Moseley Village which were taken over from the County Council have not proved satisfactory and waiting room accommodation has been almost entirely lacking, owing to the fact that the Education Authority have been compelled to use the main hall as an overflow class room. Under these circumstances it has been decided to erect a separate and distinct Clinic for the Moseley Village area. The proposed Clinic will be a wooden building of simple construction but will contain separate waiting room, weighing room and Doctor's room, together with a shelter for prams.

The magnitude of the work now dealt with at the various Infant Welfare Centres in Wolverhampton may to some extent be realised when it is stated that there were practically 600 separate sessions held last year and a total of 21,669 attendances registered. It is still difficult to persuade mothers to bring their children to the Clinic sufficiently often during their second, third and fourth years of life, although the position is slightly better than last year. Last Christmas little medals were distributed to those children under 5 years of age who had made the most attendances at the various Centres and a special prize was awarded to the mothers who had been the most regular attendants. After the ceremony of distributing the prizes an opportunity was taken of urging the importance of keeping the toddler under medical supervision.

Sincere thanks are due to the voluntary helpers at all the Centres, for their interest and assistance in the work and for the various functions they have so successfully organised in order to raise funds for helping mothers and babies.

Supplies of Milk.—No liquid milk is issued all supplies being in the form of dried milk, either full cream or humanised, of which two well known brands are kept in stock, the choice being left to the discretion of the Medical Officer. No change has been made in the Income Scale below which mothers and babies attending the Clinic are entitled to obtain free milk. The weekly amount of dried milk issued has remained very steady throughout the year and shows a substantial drop from 1926, taking into account the increased population served. Other articles, such as olive oil, liquid paraffin and

preparations containing vitamins, are also sold in small quantities at cost price, to mothers who could not otherwise afford to buy them.

Dental Treatment.—(Table XXXVIII).—At the Dental Clinic held at the Women's Hospital once in each week there were 262 attendances of Municipal patients during the year and artificial dentures were supplied in 62 instances.

Sound organs of mastication are of the utmost importance to every mother who is suckling her baby, but this fact is by no means sufficiently realised. Although the Corporation share the cost of providing artificial teeth for necessitous mothers (expectant and nursing) it is to be regretted that there are not a few of these women who have to go without teeth because they are unable to keep up the weekly payments which represent their share of the cost. In each case a patient is permitted to spread such weekly payments over a total of 20 to 26 weeks, so that every effort is being made by the Corporation to assist her.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.—The scheme initiated last year has been maintained. Selected cases from the various Infant Welfare Centres are sent to the Light Department at the Wolverhampton General Hospital for a course of treatment by Ultra-Violet Rays, at the discretion of the Surgeon in charge of that Department. Owing to the bad summer and the lack of sunshine, more children were recommended than would otherwise have been the case. The complete course consists of 20 exposures, commencing with two minutes back and front and working up to fifteen minutes back and front, the type of lamp used being the Carbon Arc. On page 68 will be found a Table giving details of all children who completed one or more courses of treatment during the year. The 37 cases taking one complete course included four children who had already had a previous one. Almost all the children were noted to be much improved immediately after completing the Course and a substantial gain in weight was the general rule but some cases began to lose weight again as soon as treatment stopped. Fifteen other children were recommended for Artificial Sunlight treatment but had not completed the Course. All defaulters were followed up and the cause ascertained. In 12 cases illness of the child was the cause of absence and in three cases only the excuses given were trivial and unsatisfactory.

Adoption Orders.—The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of Wolverhampton have been appointed guardians *ad litem* of children under 5 years coming under the Adoption of Children Act, 1926. Enquiries were made into 8 cases during the year and the children were subsequently followed up and kept under observation after Adoption Orders had been made.

Propaganda.—During the year a series of Evening Lectures for fathers were held at Ward Street and Merridale Street. Some of these addresses have been devoted to general health topics and others have dealt with subjects in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare. Individual talks to mothers are of course part of the ordinary work of the Clinic but it is difficult to give mass instruction when they are accompanied by their young children. For this reason a certain number of evening meetings for mothers have also been held and on these occasions the fathers have been specially requested to take charge of the homes so as to set their wives free to attend.

In the Autumn of 1927 a course of five demonstrations on Mothercraft were given by the Health Visitors at the Ward Street Infant Welfare Centre to some of the girls attending the Municipal Secondary School. These demonstrations were arranged in conjunction with lectures given at School. The series was as follows:—

- (1) Handling Baby.
- (2) Bathing Baby.
- (3) Feeding Baby.
- (4) Clothing Baby.
- (5) Home Nursing.

It should be added that the girls were so interested in the work of the Infant Welfare Centre that at the conclusion of the demonstrations they organised a Sale of Work, as the result of which they were able to hand over the sum of £7 10s. 0d. to be expended on extra clothing and comforts for necessitous babies attending the Clinic.

TABLE I.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1927.

1927	Mean Pressure of Barometer, at Station Level	Sea Level	Mean Relative Humidity	Mean of Max. and Min. Temp.	Mean undergrnd. Temp.		Absolute Extremes of Temperature		Direction of Wind							Total Rain-fall. In			
					1 ft.	4 ft.	High-est	Date	Low-est	Date	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.		S.W.	W.	N.W.
January	29.307	29.813	92	39.0	40.1	44.4	53.2	9th	23.2	20th	...	2	...	1	...	19	1	8	2.79
Feb.	29.486	30.001	92	38.7	39.2	42.8	50.5	28th	21.8	11th	...	5	...	5	...	16	...	2	1.93
March	29.183	29.687	85	44.1	43.3	44.1	64.2	21st	31.8	10th	...	2	...	5	...	17	2	5	2.00
April	29.427	29.922	75	46.6	46.0	45.8	69.5	21st	30.8	11th	2	3	...	...	5	...	...	20	1.66
May	29.627	30.115	76	50.4	51.8	48.9	72.8	7th	34.0	28th	...	6	2	8	1	4	1	9	1.56
June	29.419	29.893	77	53.0	55.0	51.7	75.8	16th	38.5	4th	2	3	2	4	1	4	...	14	4.17
July	29.410	29.827	84	58.0	58.7	53.7	78.2	10th	43.0	17th	1	7	...	9	1	12	...	1	5.61
August	29.368	29.822	86	59.9	59.6	57.7	76.0	6th	49.2	19th	1	1	...	7	1	15	...	6	3.92
Sept.	29.425	29.898	86	53.9	56.1	54.3	71.8	1st	37.5	27th	1	6	...	3	...	10	2	8	3.87
Oct.	29.523	30.005	88	50.7	50.5	53.5	62.8	27th	32.2	24th	...	3	...	6	1	10	...	11	1.88
Nov.	29.469	29.975	84	42.4	45.2	49.7	63.2	2nd	27.2	12th	2	6	1	6	...	11	2	2	3.98
Dec.	29.490	30.004	92	35.0	39.4	45.7	51.5	6th	20.8	19th	...	8	1	18	1	2	1	...	2.44

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1927 AND 9 PREVIOUS YEARS

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS. Net.		DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents in the District.	Deaths of Residents occurring outside the District.	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.					
1918	92,017	2,095	20.3	202	97	1,692	18.4	344	215	233	1,674	18.2
1919	98,403	2,137	20.2	214	102	1,541	15.4	326	199	224	1,516	15.4
1920	102,324	2,904	28.3	253	87	1,287	12.6	310	199	188	1,298	12.7
1921	104,000	2,591	24.9	228	88	1,255	12.1	343	216	198	1,273	12.2
1922	105,700	2,314	22.0	193	83	1,330	12.6	362	239	264	1,310	12.4
1923	106,700	2,277	21.4	173	76	1,250	11.7	410	277	219	1,308	12.3
1924	108,200	2,101	19.4	178	85	1,283	11.9	416	280	256	1,307	12.1
1925	108,800	2,087	19.2	185	89	1,326	12.2	481	332	270	1,389	12.8
1926	110,000	2,079	18.9	148	71	1,245	11.3	493	340	279	1,310	11.9
1927	135,200	2,337	18.2	215	91	1,524	11.7	728	378	121	1,845	14.2

AREA OF DISTRICT IN ACRES, 7,105.

Institutions within the Borough receiving sick and infirm persons from without the Borough :—The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Hospital; The Wolverhampton Union Infirmary; 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 1927 (R G)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents within the Borough.									
	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 under 75.	75 and upwards.
All causes { Certified ...	1522	213	73	71	49	46	126	402	280	262
{ Uncertified ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	6	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough...	58	20	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	5	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
Influenza ...	49	2	4	6	2	2	6	10	12	5
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	94	1	...	...	2	19	41	30	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	18	2	1	6	7	1	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	162	...	...	...	...	...	9	75	51	27
Rheumatic Fever...	5	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...
Diabetes ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	29	20
Heart Disease ...	211	1	...	...	2	3	6	69	64	66
Arterio-Sclerosis ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	13	18
Bronchitis ...	125	20	11	3	2	...	3	18	30	38
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	156	40	31	25	10	1	7	31	4	7
Other Respiratory Diseases	11	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	19	...	...	...	...	2	3	12	2	...
Diarrhœa, &c. ...	35	25	...	4	1	...	1	1	3	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	8	...	...	...	4	1	1	2	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	43	...	...	...	...	1	7	16	13	6
Puerperal Sepsis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition...	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth ...	84	81	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Suicide ...	16	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	1	...
Other Deaths from Violence	60	7	1	4	8	5	7	12	12	4
Other Defined Diseases	217	14	2	2	3	6	22	59	41	68
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1527	216	73	71	49	46	126	402	282	262

TABLE IV.

VITAL STATISTICS IN WARDS, March to December, 1927.

WARD	Adjusted Population	Net Births	Birth Rate	Net Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality Rate	Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years	Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths from Phtthisis	Rate	Deaths from Tuberculosis all forms	Rate	Deaths from Respiratory diseases, excluding Phtthisis	Rate
St. Peter ...	6915	92	13.3	67	9.7	3	33	...	...	4	0.58	4	0.58	9	1.30
St. Mary ...	8258	104	12.6	52	6.3	6	58	2	19.23	4	0.48	4	0.48	5	0.61
St. James ...	8489	190	22.4	83	9.8	21	111	2	10.53	5	0.59	6	0.71	14	1.65
St. Matthew	10102	185	18.3	99	9.8	24	30	7	37.84	9	0.89	10	0.99	14	1.39
St. George...	13967	220	15.8	101	7.2	17	77	1	4.55	9	0.64	10	0.72	15	1.07
Heath Town	14423	205	14.2	102	7.1	17	83	3	14.63	9	0.62	15	1.04	17	1.18
Blakenhall & St. John ...	14930	158	10.6	96	6.4	8	54	...	...	7	0.47	8	0.54	9	0.60
Griseley ...	13779	149	10.8	93	6.7	7	47	...	...	8	0.58	8	0.58	13	0.94
St. Mark & Merridale...	10701	112	10.5	84	7.8	7	63	1	8.93	4	0.37	4	0.37	7	0.65
Park ...	8921	198	22.2	75	8.4	10	51	2	10.10	...	...	1	0.11	9	1.01
Dunstall ...	11483	103	9.0	68	5.9	3	29	...	...	8	0.70	9	0.78	7	0.61
Upper Penn	3645	40	10.9	17	4.7	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bashbury ...	9587	219	22.8	54	5.6	13	60	2	9.13	3	0.31	4	0.41	7	0.73
Borough ...	135,200	1975	14.6	991	7.3	138	70	20	10.13	70	0.52	83	0.61	126	0.93

TABLE V. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Positive.				Negative.				
	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Total
For Diphtheria Bacilli. Swabs	74	6	19	99	704	73	253	1030	1129
For Tubercle Bacilli. Sputum .. ..	...	7	16	23	...	21	150	171	194
Others ... ..	...	1	1	2	...	2	4	6	8
Totals	74	14	36	124	704	96	407	1207	1331

TABLE VA.

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	Total Deaths under 1 year
		All Causes	Certified ...	56	10	13	6	85	36	25	29	37	212
	Uncertified ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	7	20
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	2	4	8	18
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	1	...	3	4	5	10	9	9	37
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	6	4	5	25
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Ricketts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation (overlying)	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	4
Injury at birth	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Atelectasis	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital Malformations	...	3	2	1	...	6	1	1	1	...	9
Premature Birth	...	29	5	5	2	41	5	...	...	...	46
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	11	2	3	...	16	7	...	...	...	23
Other Causes	...	3	1	...	...	4	2	1	2	2	11
Totals	...	56	13	13	6	88	36	25	29	37	215

TABLE VI.

CANCER DEATHS, 1927.

	AGE GROUPS						Total Deaths	
	25—45		45—65		65 and upwards			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity ... ..	...	...	1	...	6	2	7	2
Cancer of the Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach, Liver and Annexa ...	1	1	9	8	17	4	27	13
Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	2	...	9	7	10	11	21	18
Cancer of the Female Genital Organs ...	...	2	...	10	...	5	...	17
Cancer of the Breast ...	...	1	...	13	...	5	...	19
Cancer of the Skin ...	1	...	2	...	2	...	5	...
Cancer of other or unspecified organs ...	...	...	7	7	7	5	14	12
TOTALS ...	4	4	28	45	42	32	74	81
	8		73		74		155	

TABLE VIIA. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1927.

Notifiable Disease.	Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths at home of cases previously notified
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	42*	40	5	...
Scarlet Fever	243†	218	...	...
Enteric Fever	3	3	...	...
Puerperal Fever	5	3	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	23	12	1	...
Erysipelas	28	8	3	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	51	...	...	...
CerebroSpinal Meningitis	1	1	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	4‡	3	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	...	...
Malaria	1	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia	83	7	3	9
Influenzal Pneumonia	23	2	1	6
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	...	...	...
Others ... ..	...	...	...	...

† 2 of these proved not to be Scarlet Fever.

* 6 " " " " Diphtheria.

‡ 1 " " " " Encephalitis Lethargica.

TABLE VII B. DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected with Formalin	381
Number of rooms sprayed	198

Articles disinfected by steam :—

Blankets - 613.	Sheets - 305.	Quilts - - - -	250
Pillow Cases 334.	Rugs - - -	Dresses and Suits	322
Pillows - - - 123.	Mattresses 92.	Miscellaneous - -	4400
Total -		6,451.	

Library books fumigated 79

TABLE VIII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, YEAR 1927.

Age-periods.	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS.													Total Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	DEATHS.										Total Deaths.
	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS.															DEATHS.										
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Up.	0-1			1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65		65 & Up.
Diphtheria ...	1	2	1	...	1	12	6	5	10	3	1	...	42	40	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Scarlet Fever ...	3	5	5	18	12	113	60	11	15	...	1	...	243	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	6	1	...	23	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	5	14	2	28	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia ...	3	5	2	4	4	17	2	5	16	9	12	4	83	7	4	3	...	2	1	2	4	23	3	45		
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	4	...	2	...	2	2	4	5	...	1	3	23	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	62	13	11	22	19	147	70	29	71	25	33	9	511	297	6	3	...	2	5	1	4	6	26	4	59	

TABLE IX.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD, YEAR 1927.

WARD	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Primary Pneumonia	Influenzal Pneumonia	Enecephalitis Lethargica	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis	Dysentery	Malaria
St. Peter	3	8	...	...	2	1	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary	...	18	...	1	1	3	6	6	1	...	...	1	...	...
St. James	4	10	...	...	1	2	9	4	4	...	1	...	...	...
St. Matthew	2	18	1	...	...	2	4	12	1	...	...	...	1	...
St. George	4	45	1	2	5	4	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
Heath Town	1	13	1	1	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blakenhall and St. John's	12	16	...	...	3	2	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	1
Graiseley	7	42	...	...	2	2	9	7	3	1	...	...	...	...
St. Mark's and Merridale	1	26	...	...	4	2	5	5	2	1	...	...	...	...
Park	3	7	...	1	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...
Dunstall	5	5	...	...	...	3	2	10	5	...	...	1	...	...
Upper Penn	...	9	...	...	2	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bushbury	...	26	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borough...	42	243	3	5	23	28	51	83	23	4	1	3	1	1

TABLE X.

SCARLET FEVER.						
Relation of Overcrowding to Incidence.						
	No. of Houses.	Total Occupants.	Persons per Room.	No. of Susceptible persons under 15.	Recurrences.	% of Recurrences.
A.—Cases removed to Hospital ...	57	223	Less than 1 person per room	26	1	3·8%
	151	940	1—2 persons per room	272	17	6·3%
	7	72	More than 2 persons per room	36	—	—
B.—Cases nursed at home ...	20	77	Less than 1 person per room	7	—	—
	5	27	1—2 persons per room	9	—	—
	—	—	More than 2 persons per room	—	—	—

TABLE XI. DIPHTHERIA.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population	
			WOLVERHAMPTON	England & Wales
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
1922	29	2	0·02	0·11
1923	55	2	0·02	0·07
1924	58	5	0·05	0·06
1925	48	7	0·06	0·07
1926	42	2	0·02	0·07
1927	42	5	0·04	0·07

TABLE XII. WHOOPING COUGH.

Year.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 population.	
		WOLVERHAMPTON.	England and Wales.
1918	14	0·15	0·29
1919	9	0·09	0·07
1920	21	0·21	0·11
1921	7	0·07	0·12
1922	22	0·21	0·16
1923	8	0·08	0·10
1924	11	0·10	0·10
1925	16	0·15	0·15
1926	6	0·05	0·10
1927	57	0·44	0·09

TABLE XIII.

BOROUGH INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Cases in Hospital on January 1st, 1927	20	9	—	29
Total cases admitted during year ...	246	53	7	306
Cases admitted from outside districts	29	21	—	50
Cases wrongly diagnosed ...	7	11	—	18
Mild and uncomplicated cases ...	179	23	—	202
Severe and septic cases ...	60	19	—	79
Complications :—				
Adenitis ...	7	—	—	7
Otitis Media ...	9	1	—	10
Nephritis ...	9	8	—	17
Rhinitis ...	16	1	—	17
Scarlatinal Rheumatism ...	2	—	—	2
Intercurrent diseases (e.g. Bronchitis) etc. ...	8	—	—	8
Cardiac ...	2	—	—	2
Laryngeal ...	—	4	—	4
Miscellaneous ...	7	5	—	12
Number of Operations performed :—				
Minor Operations ...	2	—	—	2
Major „ ...	—	1	—	1
Number of Deaths ...	—	5	1	6
Total cases discharged during the year	245	48	6	299
Average duration of treatment ...	...	...	...	40 days
Average number of beds occupied ...	...	...	...	31.7
Cases in Hospital, December 31st, 1927	21	9	—	30

The above figures refer to all cases admitted to the Borough Hospital and not solely to Wolverhampton ones.

TABLE XIV.
TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1927.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0—1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
1—5	1	2	1	3	...	1	4	2
5—10	6	7	2	2	...	1	4	1
10—15	3	6	1	2	...	1	...	2
15—20	9	5	...	...	3	1	...	...
20—25	19	11	...	1	9	5	1	...
25—35	21	22	...	1	11	9	...	1
35—45	26	15	...	2	12	9	...	...
45—55	10	7	1	...	20	5	...	...
55—65	7	1	...	...	4	1	...	...
65 & upwards	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
TOTALS ...	102	76	5	12	61	35	10	7

TABLE XV.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1927.

Interval elapsing between date of notification and date of death.

	Not notified	Under 1 week	1-4 weeks	4-12 weeks	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	Over 3 years	Total Deaths
Pulmonary—Males ...	7	4	4	6	2	7	14	3	14	61
Pulmonary—Females...	10	1	5	4	4	3	5	2	1	35
Non-Pulmonary—Males ...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Non-Pulmonary—Females ...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Totals ...	27	10	11	10	6	10	19	5	15	113

TABLE XVI. TUBERCULOSIS, 1927.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Cases notified	178	17	195
Cases re-notified	176	12	188
Cases admitted to Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	100	2	102
Kinver Hospital	15	...	15
Poor Law Infirmary	10	...	10
Other Institutions	1	2	3
Cases discharged from Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	96	1	97
Kinver Hospital	26	...	26
Poor Law Infirmary	...	...	...
Other Institutions	2	1	3
First visits to homes by Inspectors	178	17	195
Number of Deaths	96	17	113
Cases transferred to other districts	6	...	6
Cases removed from register "Cured"	45	...	45

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

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Recommended for :			
Dispensary Treatment	27	5	32
Domiciliary Treatment	15	...	15
Hospital Treatment	14	...	14
Sanatorium Treatment	74	1	75
Totals	130	6	136

TABLE XVIII.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre at Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Hospital during the year ended the 31st December, 1927.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chanere.		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of cases which :—										
(a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for	100	103	...	1	33	32	2	...	135	136
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection	6	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	10
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b) ...	106	112	...	1	33	33	2	...	141	146
2 (a) Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time	115	81	...	...	174	62	150	91	439	234
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) 1 (b) and 2 (a)...	221	193	...	1	207	95	152	91	580	380
2 (b) Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection	4	2	...	...	6	1	...	...	10	3
3. Number of cases which ceased to attend :—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for... ..	1	3	...	...	10	4	...	...	11	7
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	6	6	...	...	14	2	...	...	20	8
4. Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	25	12	...	...	15	8	...	...	40	20
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	60	57	...	1	126	50	...	...	186	108
6. Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for	113	106	...	...	46	30	7	4	166	146
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6 ...	210	190	...	1	211	94	7	4	428	289
7 Out-patient attendances :—										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer	2583	2293	...	...	1643	895	379	238	4605	3426
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc.	8	6	...	...	24764	3461	21	11	4793	3480
Total attendances	2591	2299	...	...	26407	4356	400	249	9398	6906
8 Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	49	91	...	...	65	207	...	40	114	338

TABLE XVIII.—*Continued.*
Examination of Pathological Material.

	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction.
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	500	...	1113

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.	Birmingham.	Other Authorities.	TOTAL.
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :—								
Syphilis	78	109	2	3	...	...	4	196
Soft chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa	85	104	18	10	...	2	17	236
Conditions other than venereal	95	106	19	12	...	3	6	241
TOTAL	258	319	39	25	...	5	27	673
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	6702	6616	1288	307	32	104	1255	16,304
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	15	284	101	52	...	...	...	452
D. Number of doses of Arsenobenzol Compounds given in the :—								
1. Out-patient Clinic	691	1087	57	30	9	...	8	1882
2. In - patient Dept. to patients residing in each area.	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13

(Signed),

GEORGE MITCHELL, M.D.,

Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

January 31st, 1928.

TABLE XIX.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877-1884.

Number of boats registered during 1927	...	...	4
„ „ inspected „ „	...	...	227
„ infringements discovered	...	...	52
„ notices issued	...	...	30
„ „ outstanding at end of year	...	...	10
„ infectious diseases notified	...	...	Nil
„ cabins disinfected	...	...	Nil

WORKSHOPS.

TABLE XX. A.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (includg. Factory Laundries) Workshops („ Workshop „) Workplaces	4276	110	Nil
Total			

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	97	217	...	...
Want of ventilation	2	2	...	...
Overcrowding	1	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	233	335	...	...
* Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient unsuitable, or de- fective not separate for sexes	29	14	...	...
Total	363	568	...	...

* 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 XX.—Continued. C.—HOME WORK.

* NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SEC. 107.					
	Received from Employers.					
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.		
	Lists.	Out Workers.		Lists.	Contractors.	Workmen.
		Contractors.	Workmen.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, &c. ...	8	6	18	4	4	4
File Making ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Locks, Latches & Keys ...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Totals ...	10	6	20	5	4	6

* 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, 80 ; Bakehouses, 82 ; Lockmakers, 29; Tailors, 67 ; Dressmakers, 40 ; Milliners, 28 ; Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers, 16 ; Smiths, 20 ; Keymakers, 4 ; Spectacle Frame Makers, 9 ; Builders, &c., 17 ; various other trades, 218	610

E.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	Number (2)
MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act ...	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts ...	Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors
Others ...		11
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	...
In use at the end of the year ...	1

TABLE XXI.
SUMMARY OF ROUTINE INSPECTION WORK.

	DISTRICTS.										Works	Total for Borough
	N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	C.				
Investigations made into Notifiable Infectious Diseases	29	39	89	47	43	105	56	18	...	...	426
Investigations made into other Infectious Diseases	22	33	40	114	146	41	8	53	...	...	457
Number of Houses Inspected	185	20	79	158	279	210	115	53	...	...	1099
Re-inspections, Calls made, &c. ...	2716	2651	2198	1357	1454	1954	1148	1332	...	...	19010
Smoke Observations ...	...	1	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	26
Inspections under Housing etc., Act	188	...	...	...	...	21	...	2	...	...	211
of Houses-let-in-Lodgings	2	17	...	36	9	10	...	72	...	...	146
Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Bakehouses	89	226	130	81	22	24	5	65	...	...	643
Cowhouses	19	1	5	19	17	25	...	...	...	...	86
Dairies and Milkshops	289	640	431	190	139	231	148	127	...	...	2195
Slaughter-houses	100	228	285	329	357	469	584	3	...	...	2355
Offensive Trades	85	244	306	99	40	69	31	92	...	...	980
Stables and Stable-yards	70	119	94	33	63	41	6	69	...	...	620
Courts, Out-door Closets, Drains, &c. ...	679	2467	2366	1409	1763	1254	755	957	...	...	12009
Piggeries, Fowls and other animals kept	3	9	9	37	53	16	16	27	...	...	172
Meat and Food	62	447	528	594	406	461	531	735	...	...	3764
Miscellaneous	3	27	41	11	26	45	65	9	...	...	351
Total Inspections, &c. ...	4541	7169	6604	4517	4819	4976	3409	3615	...	...	44826
References to:—												
Borough Engineer's Department	11	31	10	8	34	9	13	18	...	...	155
Cleansing	1	...	14	2	1	5	3	5	...	...	31
Water Engineer's	4	4	13	11	37	41	8	4	...	...	156
Totals	16	35	37	21	72	55	24	27	...	...	342

TABLE XXII. SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED.

	N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	C.	Workshops.	Total for Borough.
HOUSES AND WORKSHOPS;—										
1. Requiring cleansing and limewashing	27	45	89	33	78	105	44	27	54	502
2. Dampness	23	48	118	54	69	85	44	38	16	495
3. Dilapidations	44	68	105	74	121	173	63	46	8	702
4. Overcrowding	...	11	12	17	18	28	31	6	1	124
5, 6, 7, 8, 10. Defective or insufficient closet accommodation	121	119	132	69	75	69	33	64	112	794
9, 36. Defective urinals	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	7	12
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 27. Defective sanitary fittings	16	27	37	9	35	15	8	12	4	163
35. Offensive accumulations	18	43	36	15	11	54	25	20	17	239
17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23. Defective drains	44	34	16	10	28	19	12	16	4	183
20. Drains found stopped	32	53	53	38	46	65	25	22	19	353
24. Defective fall pipes	19	40	37	24	44	37	14	11	10	236
25. Defective eaves spouting	28	50	74	33	40	46	21	25	16	333
26. Defective roofs	26	64	83	36	64	75	27	32	13	420
GENERAL:—										
28. Defective yard surfaces	26	40	17	6	25	19	5	4	1	143
29, 30. Defective outbuildings	61	115	98	44	136	96	31	47	56	684
31, 32. Defective ash receptacles	143	163	231	108	200	173	102	64	3	1,187
33, 34. Infringements of Bye-laws	7	7	15	10	27	17	10	9	4	106
MISCELLANEOUS	37	44	80	29	36	42	25	27	18	338
	672	972	1,233	610	1,506	1,118	520	470	363	7,014

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

FORM OF NOTICES.	DISTRICTS.								Work-shops.	Total for Borough.
	N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	C.		
Intimation (Preliminary) ...	61	119	115	78	147	179	116	112	65	992
Statutory ...	304	383	482	289	454	362	266	235	45	2820
TOTALS ...	365	502	597	367	601	541	382	347	110	3812
Prosecutions :										
Non-compliance with Notices (Premises) ...	1	4	2	3	8	9	4	4	...	35
Being in possession of Unsound Meat	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Public Health Act, 1925, Section 73	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1923	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS ...	1	5	2	3	8	13	4	4	...	40

TABLE XXIV. IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES SERVED.

IMPROVEMENTS.	DISTRICTS.								Work-shops.	Total for Borough.	
	N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	C.			
Drains {	Reconstructed ..	56	1	31	15	14	2	3	2	2	126
	Improved or Repaired ...	139	415	329	98	100	251	215	51	27	1625
	Traps fixed ...	119	237	131	100	68	202	198	100	2	1157
	Provided ...	2	18	6	3	14	4	8	4	...	59
Sinks Improved or Repaired ...	27	185	7	7	3	...	3	4	...	236	
Pan Closets altered to Water Closets	7	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	
Waste-water Closets altered to W.C's	95	348	291	90	95	190	183	86	36	1414	
Privy Middens altered to W.C's ...	5	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	15	
Water Closets {	Constructed ...	1	...	6	1	...	15	4	...	3	30
	Improved or Repaired ...	18	28	31	11	11	20	5	10	11	145
Ashpits {	Ash Bins provided ...	151	304	147	98	99	52	82	60	3	996
	Altered to Bin ...	61	19	3	24	12	...	...	...	1	120
	Improved or Repaired ...	...	3	4	9	...	1	...	5	...	22
Courts, Yards and Channels {	Relaid or Repaired ...	80	406	348	77	68	204	200	82	2	1467
	Wells Closed... ..	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6
Water {	Water laid on ...	2	...	9	...	19	3	1	2	...	36
	Soft Water Cisterns Cleansed	1	5	1	...	...	6	...	...	7	20
Houses {	Cleansed or Limewashed ...	24	84	202	26	73	101	73	38	92	713
	Generally Repaired ...	49	137	295	47	106	160	105	79	16	994
	Lighted or Ventilated ..	14	30	52	6	26	17	9	...	2	156
	Spouting, etc., provided or repaired	95	122	170	68	79	54	26	64	22	700
Overcrowding Abated ...	4	5	12	4	7	8	11	6	...	57	
Out-door Premises Limewashed ...	87	417	601	47	75	56	100	209	125	1717	
" " Improved or Repaired ...	83	398	596	31	79	208	190	23	42	1650	
Animals Removed ...	3	7	5	57	24	21	14	39	4	174	
Offensive Accumulations Removed ...	71	117	117	104	132	73	62	83	132	891	
Other Amendments or Nuisances Abated ...	20	10	23	88	19	2	2	118	39	321	
TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS ...	1215	3296	3451	1013	1129	1650	1494	1065	568	14881	
TOTAL PREMISES IMPROVED ...	574	880	1166	457	541	731	633	553	293	5828	

TABLE XXV.

WOLVERHAMPTON HOUSING CONDITIONS, 1927.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	1627
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924					
(1) By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	1280
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	332

2.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	1099
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...			211
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...			153
(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	...	...	...	732

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	1040
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925	...				Nil
---------------------------------------------------------	-----	--	--	--	-----

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	2790
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied:—				
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	1858
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	25
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	25
(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	...	...	...	4
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	...	...	...	19

TABLE XXVI.

GRADE "A" MILKS, 1927.

Retailer.	Producer.	Sample.	Date of Sample.	Bacteriological Report.				REMARKS.
				Organisms per c.c.	Coliform Bacilli in 1 c.c.	In 0.1 c.c.	In 0.01 c.c.	
1	A	DB/27	29/3/27	12,800	×	×	×	Badly contaminated Milk. Producer out of the Borough, M.O.H. of area informed.
2	A	EB/27	29/3/27	90,000	×	—	—	Total Count rather high
2	A	PB/27	26/5/27	7,200	—	—	—	A very clean milk
2	A	XB/27	14/9/27	212,000	×	×	×	A very dirty milk. Two days old on date of sale. Controlling Authority notified
2	A	YB/27	14/9/27	84,000	×	×	×	A dirty milk. Controlling Authority notified
2	A	AKB/27	1/12/27	5,200	×	—	—	Satisfactory.
3	B	FB/27	29/3/27	96,000	×	×	×	A very dirty milk. Controlling Authority notified
3	B	OB/27	26/5/27	12,800	×	×	—	
3	B	ZB/27	15/9/27	100,000	×	×	×	Definitely contaminated, Controlling Authority notified.
3	B	AOB/27	2/12/27	4,800	—	—	—	A very clean milk.
4	C	QB/27	26/5/27	9,000	—	—	—	A clean milk.
4	C	AAB/27	15/9/27	16,000	×	×	—	Satisfactory.
4	C	AMB/27	1/12/27	2,600	×	×	×	Grossly contaminated, Controlling Authority notified.
GRADE A (TUBERCULIN TESTED) MILKS.								
5	D	HB/27	1/4/27	Uncountable	—	—	—	Plates overgrown owing to contamination by a non-pathogenic organism (B Subtilis). This sample and the next (IB/27) were taken before a bottling license was granted.
5	D	IB/27	1/4/27	Same as HB/27	—	—	—	Same as above HB/27
5	D	JB/27	7/4/27	48,000	—	—	—	This sample and the next (KB/27) were taken before Bottler license was granted
5	D	KB/27	7/4/27	64,000	—	—	—	
5	D	RB/27	26/5/27	20,000	—	—	—	A clean milk.
5	D	VB/27	14/9/27	2,300	—	—	—	A particularly clean milk.
5	D	ANB/27	2/12/27	1,100	×	—	—	Satisfactory.
6	E	NB/27	24/5/27	10,400	—	—	—	A very clean milk.
6	E	WB/27	14/9/27	14,000	×	—	—	Satisfactory.
6	E	ALB/27	1/12/27	2,600	×	—	—	Satisfactory.
PASTEURISED MILKS.								
7	B	GB/27	29/3/27	Uncountable	—	—	—	The contaminating organism was said to be non-pathogenic.
3	B	APB/27	2/12/27	100	—	—	—	Satisfactory.
LOOSE MILKS (for Bacteriological Counts only).								
8	F	AB/27	9/2/27	38,400	×	×	—	Signs of contamination. The producer was interviewed.
9	K	LB/27	21/4/27	19,000	×	×	—	
9a	K	MB/27	21/4/27	7,200	×	×	—	
10	L	SB/27	12/7/27	208,000	×	×	×	Grossly contaminated. The producer was advised.

TABLE XXVII. DISEASED OR UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

(a) Surrendered to Sanitary Inspectors.

3 carcasses and organs of beef
 Forequarters of beef.
 Portion of round of chilled beef.
 2 carcasses and offals of 2 sheep.
 Portions of flanks of 1 sheep
 Loins and flanks of 1 sheep
 Half shoulder of mutton
 6 sucking pigs
 Carcass and offals of 1 pig.
 118 pigs' heads.
 3 and portions of pigs' livers.
 12 pigs' plucks
 2 beasts' heads.
 16 beasts' lungs.
 12 and portions of beasts' livers.
 Offals of 1 beast.
 1 sheep's head.
 1 set of sheeps' lungs.
 7 and portions of sheeps' livers.
 24 ox kidneys.
 5 rabbits' livers.
 9 cases of Jaffa oranges.
 5 barrels of pears.
 2 boxes of Iceland sand dabs.
 1 box of herrings.
 53 crabs.

(b) Surrendered at Abbatoir.

194 carcasses of beef.
 48 carcasses of pork.
 97 carcasses of mutton.
 98 carcasses of veal.
 494 Bovine heads.
 391 Bovine livers
 480 Bovine lungs.
 208 Bovine hearts.
 201 Bovine spleens.
 290 Bovine bellies.
 104 Bovine kidneys.
 201 pigs' heads.
 293 pigs' plucks.
 304 sheep's plucks.

TABLE XXVIII.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 TO 1907.
Total number of samples taken during the year 1927 :—

Article.	Total.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Prosecutions.
Milk	132	124	8	1
Butter	25	23	2	...
Cream	13	10	3	1
Malt Vinegar	10	10	...	...
Sausage	9	8	1	...
Brawn	9	9	...	...
Lard	8	8	...	...
Vinegar	6	6	...	...
Non-Alcoholic Wines	5	4	1	...
Self-raising flour	5	5	...	...
Pork Pie	4	4	...	...
Canned Tomatoes	4	4	...	...
Spirits—Whiskey	4	2	2	1
Camphorated Oil	2	2	...	...
Coffee	2	2	...	...
Glycerine	2	2	...	...
Mercury Ointment	2	...	2	1
Cheese	2	2	...	...
Lemonade Crystals	2	2	...	...
Sponge Cake	2	2	...	...
Bloater Paste	2	2	...	...
Chicken and Ham Paste	2	2	...	...
Strawby & Gooseby Jam	2	2	...	...
Strawberry Jam	1	1	...	...
Ground Almonds	1	1	...	...
Boracic Ointment	1	1	...	...
Castor Oil	1	1	...	...
Lactic Cheese	1	1	...	...
Eucalyptus Oil	1	1	...	...
Mince-meat	1	1	...	...
Mustard	1	1	...	...
Peas	1	1	...	...
Raisins	1	1	...	...
Seidlitz Powders	1	1	...	...
Zinc Ointment	1	1	...	...
Margarine	1	1	...	...
Milk "Appeal to Cow"	1	...	1	...
Milk, Condensed	1	1	...	...
Beef	1	1	...	...
Cocoa	1	1	...	...
Coffee and Chicory	1	1	...	...
Coffee & Chicory Essence	1	1	...	...
Potted Fish... ..	1	1	...	...
Salmon & Shrimp Paste	1	1	...	...
Turkey and Tongue	1	1	...	...
Sardines	1	1	...	...
Canned Peas	1	1	...	...
Polony	1	1	...	...
Potted Shrimp	1	1	...	...
Lobster Paste	1	1	...	...
Spirits—Gin	1	1	...	...
TOTAL	282	262	20	4

TABLE XXIX.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875 TO 1907.

Administrative Action taken regarding Samples reported not to be genuine during the year ending 31st December, 1927.

Name of Article.	No. of Sample	Result of Analysis.	Legal Proceedings instituted.		Remarks.
			Fine Inflicted £ s. d.	Costs Imposed £ s. d.	
Irish Whisky ...	80	11·6% too dilute	3 0 0	13 6	
Milk ...	100	10% deficient in fat	10 0	13 6	
Mercury Ointment	217	Deficient in Mercury 50·5%	Case Dismissed	13 6	
Cream ...	47	Boric Acid 0·31	Case Dismissed	1 19 6	
Cream ...	45	Boric Acid 0·36			Vendor cautioned
Cream ...	48	Boric Acid 0·33			Vendor cautioned
Milk ...	5	Deficient in fat 6%			Vendor cautioned
Milk ...	10	Deficient in fat 8%			Vendor cautioned
Milk ...	181	Deficient in fat 20%			Vendor cautioned
Milk ...	182	Deficient in fat 13%			Vendor cautioned
Milk ...	199	Deficient in solids not fat 6%			Vendor cautioned
Mercury Ointment	188	Deficient in Mercury 49%			Informal sample Formal sample No. 217 taken Informal sample
Sausage ...	210	S.02 111 parts per million			
Non-Alcoholic Wine Port flavour		Salicylic Acid 1·06 grain per pint. Excess proof spirit 4·5%			Vendor interviewed, and remainder of stock withdrawn from sale

NOTE.—No proceedings were taken in respect of Whisky Sample B.O.79, certified as being 2·54% too dilute.

TABLE XXX.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.

Report of Administration in connection with the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations 1912-1917, year ending December 31st, 1927 :—

(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 and percentage of preserv. present
Milk ...	133	Nil
Cream ...	13	3 No. 45—0·36% " 47—0·31% " 48—0·33%

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) ... Boric Acid
Action taken under the Regulations:—In respect of Nos. 45 & 48 a letter of warning was sent to the vendor in each case. Respecting No. 47 proceedings were instituted but were dismissed on payment of cost (39/6).

(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	...	0
(II.) Statements incorrect	...	0
Total	...	0

(III) Percentage of preservative found in each sample	Percentage stated on Statutory label
-------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

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

(I.) Above 35 per cent.	...	0
(II.) Below 35 per cent.	...	0
Total	...	0

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

Nil.

(d) Cases in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken :—

Nil.

(3) Thickening substances. The Public Analyst has not found any evidence of the addition of any thickening substances to the samples of cream or preserved cream which has been analysed.

TABLE XXXI. DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Year.	Deaths under 2 years.	Death Rate per 1,000 births.	
		Wolverhampton.	England and Wales.
1918	22	10·58	11·66
1919	42	19·65	10·22
1920	21	7·23	8·89
1921	60	23·15	15·50
1922	15	6·48	6·20
1923	31	13·61	7·70
1924	20	9·52	7·30
1925	23	11·02	8·40
1926	17	8·18	8·70
1927	25	10·56	6·30

TABLE XXXII.

MIDWIVES.

No. of midwives on Register	...	...	...	56
No. of trained midwives working independently	...	...	...	25
No. of trained midwives in institutions	...	...	...	20
No. of untrained midwives working independently	...	...	...	11

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.

(a) Of sending for medical assistance	...	...	...	750
(b) Of still births	...	...	...	43
(c) Of proposal to substitute artificial feeding	...	...	...	37
(d) Of being a source of infection.	...	...	...	22

WORK OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MIDWIVES.

(a) No. of routine visits to midwives	...	...	...	289
(b) No. of special visits to midwives	...	...	...	75
(c) No. of special visits to patients	...	...	...	14
(d) No. of visits <i>re</i> still births	...	...	...	37
(e) No. of visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia cases	...	...	...	20
TOTAL VISITS				445

TABLE XXXIII.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE CALLED IN BY MIDWIVES.

PREGNANCY.

Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	22
Abortion	...	...	...	1
Miscarriage	...	...	...	10
Toxæmias (a) Unclassified	...	...	16	} 17
(b) Eclampsia	...	...	1	
Undiagnosed	...	...	...	57

LABOUR.

Abnormal Labour	...	...	...	151
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	9
Retained and Adherent Membranes	...	...	...	23
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	110

PUERPERIUM.

Puerperal rise of Temperature	...	...	...	30
Subinvolution...	...	...	...	—
Unclassified (Indefinite Diagnosis)	...	...	...	31
Death of Mother	...	...	...	1

INFANT.

Ophthalmia	...	...	...	166
Convulsions	...	...	...	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	27
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	25
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	2
Pemphigus	...	...	...	15
Bronchitis	...	...	...	2
Death of Infant	...	...	...	11
Unclassified (Indefinite Diagnosis)	...	...	...	37

TABLE XXXIV.

REGISTRATION OF MATERNITY HOMES.

1.	Number of applications for Registration	...	...	...	...	13*
2.	Number of Homes registered	...	...	...	...	10
3.	Number of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration					1
4.	Number of appeals against such Orders	...	...	...	...	0
5.	Number of cases in which such Orders have been—					
	(<i>a</i>) Confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	...	0
	(<i>b</i>) Disallowed	...	...	...	...	0
6.	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...				2
7.	Number of cases in which exemption has been—					
	(<i>a</i>) Granted	...	...	...	...	2
	(<i>b</i>) Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	0
	(<i>c</i>) Refused	...	...	...	...	0

* One applicant died before application was considered.
One applicant withdrew her application.

TABLE XXXV. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS, 1927.

District.	First Visits.	Re-visits.	Visits to Toddlers.	Ineffective Visits.	Special Visits.	Clinics.	Total.
N.W.	287	495	1368	311	200	111	2772
S.W.	257	506	1235	184	186	70	2438
W.	246	586	1130	174	239	197	2572
N.E.	1263	1026	1775	338	196	113	3711
S.E.	355	568	1401	307	337	90	3058
E.	308	852	1434	255	215	130	3194
S.	318	426	1012	204	238	86	2284
N.	204	226	457	63	66	91	1107
H.T.	232	680	1344	121	150	67	2594
Centre	...	3	1	13	121	81	219
TOTAL	2470	5368	11157	1970	1948	1036	23,949

Dressings, 900.

TABLE XXXVI.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
BIRTHS.

Births Notified				Male	Female	Sex not stated	Total
By Midwives	...	...	...	1074	993	25	2092
„ Doctors	...	...	...	243	196	4	443
„ Others	...	...	...	17	15	...	32
							2567
STILL-BIRTHS							
By Midwives	...	...	...	34	36	...	70
„ Doctors	...	...	...	17	11	3	31
„ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							101

TABLE XXXVII.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

COMPLETED COURSE OF 20 TREATMENTS.

Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Weight at beginning of Treatment.	Gain or Loss.	Remarks.
Male	1 9/12 yrs.	Underweight Rickets	21 lbs. 1 ozs.	Gain 11 ozs.	Improving
Male	4 3/12 yrs.	Genu Varum Anæmia	33 lbs. 8 ozs.	Gain 1 lb. 4 ozs.	Improved during Course, lost weight since To be repeated
Female	2 10/12 yrs.	Underweight	29 lbs. 0 ozs.	Gain 2 ozs.	
Female	2 3/4 yrs.	Rickets, Anæmia	17 lbs. 6 ozs.	Gain 2 lbs. 1 oz.	Improved during Course
Male	1 1/2 yrs.	Rickets	18 lbs. 2 ozs.	Gain 1 lb.	General condition much improved
Female	2 yrs.	Glands of Neck	28 lbs. 12 ozs.	Gain 12 ozs.	Glands subsided, marked improvement
Female	13 mths.	Rickets	14 lbs. 14 ozs.	Gain 15 ozs.	Great improvement
Male	1 8/12 yrs.	Debility after Mumps and Bronchitis	20 lbs. 10 ozs.	Gain 1 lb. 8 ozs.	Improved very much during Course
Male	2 yrs.	Rickets	26 lbs. 9 ozs.	Gain 1 lb. 4 ozs.	Improved very much
Male	3 yrs.	Underweight	25 lbs. 10 ozs.	Gain 6 ozs.	Improved during Course
Female	1 1/12 yrs.	Rickets	18 lbs. 15 ozs.	Gain 3 lbs. 3 ozs.	Much improved
Male	3 yrs.	Debility	20 lbs. 12 ozs.	Gain 1 lb. 12 ozs.	Improved
Male	4 mths.	Rickets	8 lbs. 11 ozs.	Gain 14 ozs.	Improved
Female	1 11/12 yrs.	Rickets	15 lbs. 11 ozs.	Loss 1 lb.	Since dead
Male	9 mths.	Rickets	14 lbs. 6 ozs.	Gain 1 lb. 11 1/2 ozs.	
Female	2 9/12 yrs.	Infantile Paral- ysis, legs	24 lbs. 8 ozs.	Gain 1 lb. 8 ozs.	Legs no better, attending Orthopædic Centre
Female	1 9/12 yrs.	Underweight, Debility	20 lbs. 12 ozs.	Gain 1 lb. 14 ozs.	Diarrhœa before and during Course. Much improvement after Course
Female	2 9/12 yrs.	Rickets	25 lbs. 3 ozs.	Gain 4 ozs.	Slight improvement

TABLE XXXVII — *Continued.*

Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Weight at beginning of Treatment.	Gain or Loss.	Remarks.
Female	1 7/12 yrs.	Rickets	15 lbs. 10 ozs.	Gain 1 lb. 6 ozs.	
Male	4 yrs.	Underweight*	36 lbs. 3 ozs.	Gain 15 ozs.	Much improved generally. Eats better, and better colour in face
Male	4 yrs.	Underweight	36 lbs. 12 ozs.	Loss 1 lb. 1 oz.	Attack of Diarrhoea during Course, better now.
Female	2 yrs.	Rickets*	21 lbs. 10 ozs.	Gain 10 ozs.	Previous Course in 1926. Gained 31 lbs. 8 ozs. by end of 1927. Marked improvement
Female	1 2/12 yrs.	Rickets*	17 lbs. 12 ozs.	Gain 6 ozs.	Previous Course in 1926. Weight on 30/11/27 was 22lbs. 8 ozs. Marked improvement
Female	2 9/12 yrs.	Rickets	25 lbs. 8 ozs.	Gain 1 lb. 3½ ozs.	Not attended Infant Welfare Clinic since
Male	4 3/12 yrs.	Rickets	31 lbs. 4 ozs.	Gain 10 ozs.	Developed Whooping Cough
Male	4 3/12 yrs.	Rickets*	31 lbs. 14 ozs.	Gain 6 ozs.	2nd Course. Weight on 8/8/27 was 33 lbs. 8 ozs.
Female	1 5/12 yrs.	Rickets	24 lbs. 0 ozs.	Gain 8 ozs.	Not attended Infant Welfare Clinic since
Female	1 3/12 yrs.	Rickets	17 lbs. 6 ozs.	Loss 4 ozs.	Condition satisfactory
Female	1 11/12 yrs.	Rickets	22 lbs. 11 ozs.	No gain	Removed from district
Male	5 mths.	Rickets	13 lbs. 15 ozs.	Gain 1 lb. 13 ozs.	Decided improvement Weight on 8/9/27, 20 lbs. 15 ozs.
Female	1 10/12 yrs.	Underweight (Debility)	19 lbs. 8 ozs.	Gain 14 ozs.	Weight by end of 1927 was 22 lbs. 13 ozs.
Male	2 2/12 yrs.	Rickets	18 lbs. 12 ozs.	Loss 1 oz.	High degree of Rickets, but condition was improving
Female	1 3/12 yrs.	Rickets	20 lbs. 2½ ozs.	Gain 13½ ozs.	Great improvement
Male	10 mths.	Rickets	14 lbs. 0 ozs.	Gain 1 lb. 3 ozs.	Condition improving
Male	1 2/12 yrs.	Rickets	19 lbs. 14 ozs.	Gain 1 lb. 4 ozs.	Recommended for a 2nd Course of treatment
Female	1 6/12 yrs.	Rickets	17 lbs. 12 ozs.	Gain 1 lb. 7 ozs.	Completed Course on 18/11/27. Weight on 20/12/27 was 19 lbs. 8 ozs. Improving
Male	3 4/12 yrs.	Unresolved Pneumonia	30 lbs. 12 ozs.	Loss 2 ozs.	Condition improving. Gained a further 14 ozs. by end of 1927
Female	1 2/12 yrs.	Rickets	14 lbs. 8 ozs.	Gain 1 lb.	To have 2nd Course

* 2nd Course.

TABLE XXXVIII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Ward Street	Merridale Street	Stafford Street	Heath Town	Moseley Village	Salop Street	Totals
INFANTS							
No. of Sessions	146	144	132	37	35	99	593
New Cases under 1 year ...	345	348	309	194	65	...	1261
New Cases over 1 year ...	35	69	97	145	55	...	401
Attendances under 1 year...	3565	4074	3649	1329	507	...	13124
Attendances over 1 year ...	2197	2342	2900	768	338	...	8545
Total Attendances	5762	6416	6549	2097	845	...	21669
EXPECTANT MOTHERS							
New Cases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	301	...
Total Attendances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1322	...
Average Attendances per Session	39	45	50	57	24	13.4	...

TABLE XXXIX.

DENTAL CLINIC.

Sessions	Attendances	Extractions	Dentures Supplied
50	262	848	62

TABLE XL.

WOLVERHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH, CASES OF
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, 1927.

Cases notified by (a) Doctors	...	...	7
" " " (b) Midwives	...	...	44
			—
			51
Cases treated at home	...	...	31
" " " out-patients Eye Infirmary	...	...	20
			—
			51
Results :—			
Sight apparently perfect	...	...	49
" impaired	...	...	—
Blind one eye	...	...	—
Blind both eyes	...	...	—
Result unknown	...	...	2
			—
			51

TABLE XLI.

**ADOPTIVE 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.
- Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925.

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).
- Public Health Act 1925. Sections 14, 17, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30,
32, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50, 53, 54 and 55.

Bye-Laws with respect to :—

- Common Lodging Houses, 1927.
- New Streets and Buildings, 1927.
- 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.
- Maternity Homes, 1927.
- Drainage of Existing Buildings, 1927.

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