

[Report 1932] / Medical Officer of Health, Wolverhampton County Borough.

Contributors

Wolverhampton (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1932

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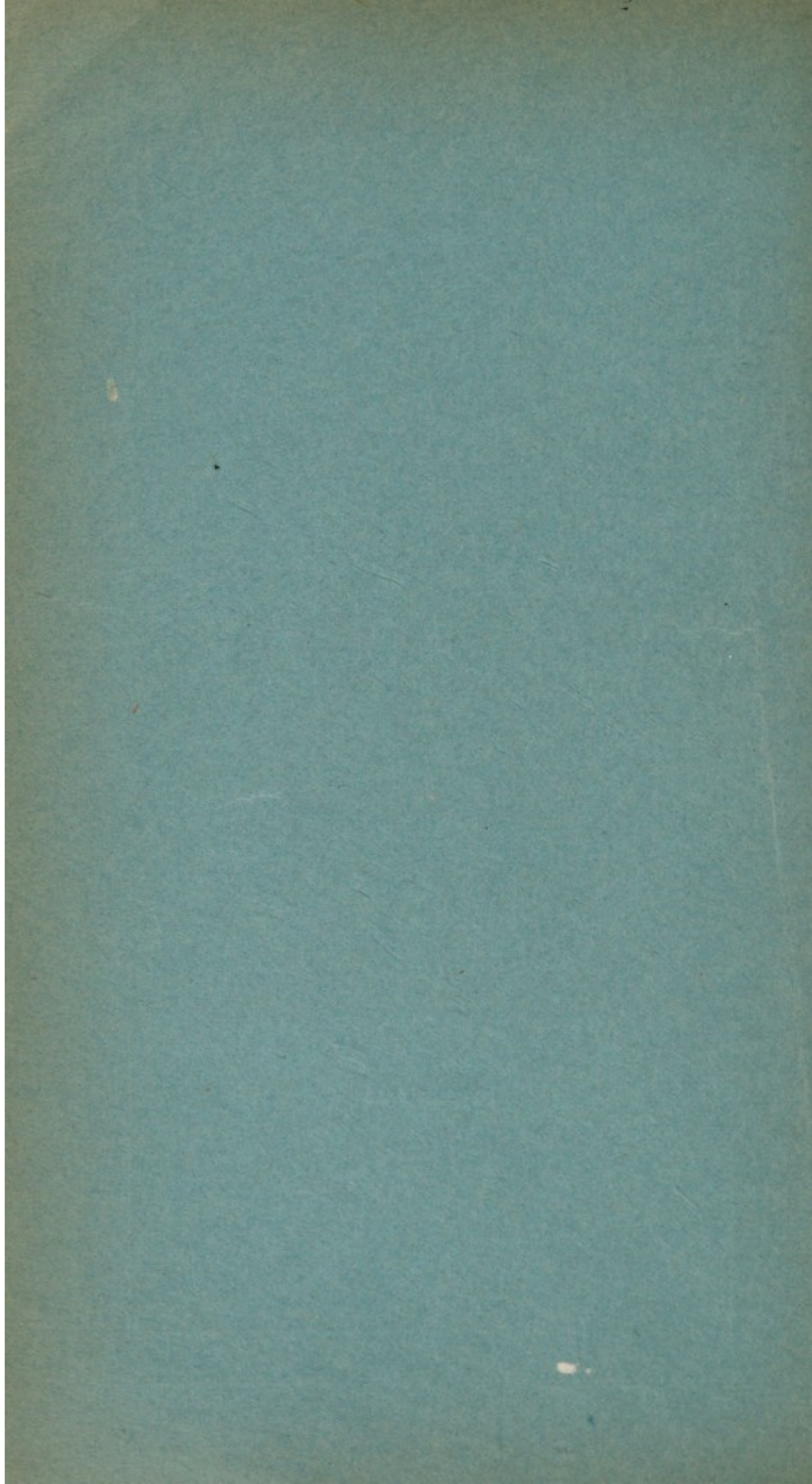


ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE
HEALTH
OF
WOLVERHAMPTON

FOR THE YEAR

1932.



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BY

R. H. H. JOLLY

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

(A) MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health ...	R. H. H. JOLLY, M.D., B.S., (Lond.) D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	R. W. ELDRIDGE, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H. (Resigned June, 1932).
	J. J. MURRAY, M.B., B.Ch. D.P.H. (Commenced August, 1932).
Assistant Medical Officer (M. & C.W.)	CHRISTINA GRANT, M.B., Ch B., D.P.H.
Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon	E. A. FREEMAN, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., (Eng.)
Consulting Surgeon to Borough Hospital	C. V. PATRICK, F.R.C.S., (Eng.) M.B., B.Ch., (Camb.)
Consulting Obstetrician ...	S. W. MASLEN-JONES, M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)
Public Vaccinators (and District Medical Officers)	* T. P. O'LOUGHLIN, L.R.C.P., I. and L.M., L.R.C.S. I. and L.M. * F. R. BYRNE QUINN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.)

(B) OTHERS.

Vaccination Officers	* G. TAYLOR, * H. PENN.
Analyst	* 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 ...	† J. PEERS. (Retired April, 1932).
	† H. DOWNES (Commenced May, 1932).
Meat Inspector	† A. DICKIN.
Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act ...	† G. A. REEMAN.
Inspector for Factories and Workshops, and Inspector under the Rag Flock Act ...	† E. R. BROCK.
District Sanitary Inspectors ...	† F. W. DUNSTAN. † G. H. CHAMPION. † H. MATTHEWS. † R. S. PORTER. † J. FINERON. † L. M. BOOTH. † W. WOOD.
Clerks	J. J. MORRIS. L. N. GREGORY. Miss N. W. HUGHES. S. MONKS. Miss M. D. TAYLOR. F. SMALE. Miss V. C. WATKIS. F. J. SEALEY. A. HUDSON. R. E. WILLIAMS. † G. H. BIRCH.
Mental Deficiency Officer ...	Miss M. W. AVERY-JONES.
Borough Infectious Hospital ...	Matron: Miss A. COTTON.
Inspector of Midwives	† Miss M. CARTER.
Lady Health Officers	°† Miss D. E. TONKS. † Miss L. M. STONE. °† Miss H. V. GOODWIN. † Miss A. E. MILLER. † Mrs. W. M. HUTT. °† Miss M. E. OWEN. °† Miss A. HOMER. °† Mrs. M. TOMLIN. °† Miss L. G. SWEETMAN.
Orthopaedic Nurse	Miss M. G. WADE, C.S.M.M.G. and M.E.
Sales Clerk	Miss P. MEGGITT.
Infant Welfare Clerks	* Mrs. WOODWARD. * Miss TONKS. * Mrs. DALE.

* Part time. † Holder of the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. ‡ Certified Midwives.

* Holder of the Health Visitors Certificate.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

AREA OF BOROUGH	.. .. .	7,105 Acres.			
POPULATION (Registrar-General's estimate)	..	133,300			
	(Census 1931)	133,212			
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1932)	..	31,922			
RATEABLE VALUE	.. .. .	£737,780			
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	.. .. .	£2,834			
	Total Male Female				
LIVE } Legitimate	- 2,097	1,049 1,048	BIRTH	} 16·4	
BIRTHS } Illegitimate	- 89	41 48	RATE		
STILL BIRTHS	- 85	47 38			
	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	.. .. .		37·4	
DEATHS	..	1,547	839 708	DEATH	} 11·6
				RATE	
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION	..	639			
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)					
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	Deaths			
(a) Puerperal Sepsis	.	3	RATE PER	} 1·32	
(b) Other Puerperal Causes		3	1,000 BIRTHS		1·32
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER	ONE YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS	Legitimate	.. .. .	61	
		Illegitimate	.. .. .	67	
		Total	.. .. .	61	
DEATH RATE from Measles (17)	.. .. .	0·13			
, ,	Whooping Cough (2)	.. .. .	0·02		
, ,	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (11)				
	(under 2 years per 1,000 births)	..	7·77		
, ,	Cancer (205)	.. .. .	1·54		
, ,	Respiratory Tuberculosis (92)	..	0·69		
, ,	all forms of Tuberculosis (114)	..	0·86		

NOTE.—The figures in the above Table are those supplied by the Registrar General, and do not in all cases exactly correspond with those given in the text of this Report.

HEALTH OFFICES,

TOWN HALL,

WOLVERHAMPTON,

May, 1933.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Twelfth Annual Report in this series on the state of the public health of Wolverhampton, and the various health services of the town.

The several sections have been arranged on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health, and the Report itself has been condensed as far as is practicable without interfering with the information required to be given in it.

As evidence of the increasing importance of Wolverhampton as an industrial town it should be particularly noted that the increase in the population between the 1921 and the 1931 Census was 9·8%, and that this increase is the largest of any County Borough in Staffordshire, as well as being among the foremost in the whole country. A

VITAL STATISTICS. rapidly increasing population means industrial growth and development, and these in turn are largely influenced by the progress and enterprise of a town itself, and especially by its progressive and up-to-date policy in matters pertaining to health. Prior to 1921 it was the exception for the (crude) death rate of Wolverhampton to be as good as that of the country as a whole. Since that date however, the position has, to a large extent, been reversed, and the vital statistics of the town have been much more satisfactory.

There still are certain wards whose death rates exercise a retarding influence on the general decline, and it is in these wards that the worst housing conditions are to be found. At the time of writing

these lines it is satisfactory to be able to state that
HOUSING. the Corporation are pressing forward with their schemes for dealing with these black spots. Wolverhampton has had a very heavy burden from the past in the shape of slums, but this generation is evidently determined to do the utmost in its power to lessen the weight of this burden.

In this period of economic stress much emphasis has been laid on the importance of securing improved methods of spending funds available. In his recent circular to local authorities the Minister of Health states that "The Public Health Service is not and cannot be a static service. Circumstances change, and therefore needs develop as medical and health knowledge and practice grow. In such a service

complete stagnation would be very false
MATERNITY AND economy, and some measure of development
CHILD WELFARE. and new expenditure is inevitable. An outstanding instance is the Maternity and Child Welfare Service." A number of suggestions for improving and extending this service have been made by the Ministry of Health in order that progress may be obtained in securing reductions of maternal mortality and morbidity. Practically all these suggestions are already incorporated in Wolverhampton's Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, full particulars of which are given in the body of this Report.

Dr. R. W. Eldridge resigned the post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health in June, 1932, and has been succeeded by Dr. J. J. Murray. The latter is rapidly making himself familiar with the work of the

Department, and is rendering able assistance. In my
STAFF. last Report an affectionate tribute was given to Mr. John Peers, who retired from the post of Chief Sanitary Inspector in May, 1932. His position has now been filled by Mr. Harold Downes who is proving himself most conscientious in his duties and eminently fitted to carry on the work so excellently performed by his predecessor for many years.

My thanks are due to the Borough Engineer, the Borough Treasurer, the Water Engineer, the Sewage
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Outfall Works Manager and the Cleansing Superintendent for certain of the information published in this Report.

Once again I wish to express my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their kind consideration and continued support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant.

R. H. H. JOLLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The Registrar-General's census of the County of Stafford in 1931 has just been published, and the following particulars have been extracted from it :—

“The actual population assigned to Wolverhampton on the census night was 132,222, compared with an estimated population of 121,316 for the areas comprised in the present borough of Wolverhampton at the previous census in 1921.” This inter-censal increase of 9·8% is the highest of any county borough in Staffordshire, and is made up of 8·3% natural increase and 1·5% migration. The population of Bushbury Ward had risen from 3,242 to 15,072 persons and this tremendous increase is attributed by the Registrar-General to residential and industrial development. The population of what is now Upper Penn Ward had similarly risen from 2,650 to 5,069, but in this case residential development is alone believed to be responsible. Most of the wards in the old borough were re-arranged and altered in size at the extension of 1927, so that the figures for the census of 1921 and 1931 are not comparable. Only St. Peter's Ward, St. Mary's Ward and St. James' Ward have remained unaltered in size, and it is found that the following changes in the population of these three wards have taken place in ten years :—St. Peter's Ward has decreased by 863 persons ; St. Mary's Ward has decreased by 2,067 (partly due to the Faulkland Street Clearance Scheme) ; and St. James' Ward has actually increased by 822 persons (this ward includes the Willenhall Road Housing Estate). The density of persons per acre (18·7) is the third highest of any district in the county, although it compares very favourably with the density of the old borough in 1921 (29·5). The highest densities are found in St. Peter's Ward (49·8), Graiseley (43·6), Blakenhall (39·2), and St. James' (35·7). The average size of a family has fallen from 4·62 in 1921 to 4·10 in 1931. The Registrar General states that this decline tends to show that the enforced grouping of individuals in abnormally large family units in 1921—owing to the then absence of sufficient housing accommodation—has been relieved, and that circumstances are now much more favourably disposed for the grouping of the population in families of normal size and constitution. The greatest number of persons per family was found in the

following wards:—St. James' (4·63), St. Matthew's (4·44), St. George's (4·20). Further comments on the census results will be found in the section on housing. The Registrar-General's estimates of the population, as at the middle of 1932, is 133,300. This figure has been used for the various vital statistics given in this Report.

Births.—The total net births fell from 2,297 in 1931 to 2,186 in 1932. This reduces the birth rate to 16·4 per thousand population as compared with that of 15·3 for the whole of England and Wales. There were 121 still-births notified, but only 85 of these were registered. The total illegitimate births were 89. The highest birth rates were found in St. James' Ward (23·3), Bushbury Ward (23·4), and St. George's Ward (19·1).

Deaths.—The total deaths registered in the district were 1,906, but 436 of these were non-residents, most of whom died in one or other of the Wolverhampton hospitals. The net death rate is therefore 11·6 per thousand population, a figure which compares favourably with the average rate during the past ten years. The corresponding rate for England and Wales is 12·0. The wards having the lowest death rates are Bushbury (9·6), St. James' (9·8), and St. George's (10·0), and those with the highest are St. Mary's (13·3), St. Peter's (14·6) and St. Matthew's (15·2). St. James' Ward does not figure very prominently in the general death returns this year, but it will be seen from Table IV. that it is still near the top of the list for tuberculosis and respiratory diseases. The deaths from commoner defined diseases at various ages are given in Table III. They show but little variation from those for the last two years and call for no special comment.

Infant Mortality.—(Table VI.)—The net births were 2,186 and the net deaths under one year were 133, giving an infant mortality rate of 61. With the exception of the rate of 60 in 1929 this is the lowest infant mortality rate yet recorded for Wolverhampton. The birth rate may be steadily falling, but the survival rate of babies is very much better than it was, and the few children that are born are tended more carefully than in the past. By better care and nurture parents are trying to make up for the effects of the drop in the birth rate. The illegitimate deaths under one year numbered only four, of which two occurred within eight days of birth.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. Local Government Act, 1929.

The following alterations in the services transferred to the Council under the above Act were carried out last year :—

(a) A declaration was made in respect of the education of the necessitous children maintained at the Wednesfield Cottage Homes by the Public Assistance Committee. Formerly these children had been educated in a school attached to the premises, but they now attend the ordinary elementary schools of the district. (b) A declaration was also made in respect of the provision of domiciliary assistance to blind persons.

2. Poor Law Medical Out-relief.

Two part-time District Medical Officers continue to carry out this work. One of them has a district which includes the Wards of Heath Town and Bushbury, and the other is responsible for all the rest of the Borough. The latter is provided with a consulting room at the Public Assistance offices in the centre of the town.

3. Institutional Provision for Mental Defectives.

Wolverhampton is still without any special institution of its own for the care of mental defectives. There is an agreement with Great Barr Park Colony for the reception of 35 cases. The mental wards at the Public Assistance Institution at New Cross are approved for the reception of not more than 31 mental deficiency cases. For the rest cases are sent to any suitable institution in the country which can offer a vacancy. Very considerable difficulty is still found in obtaining vacancies for lower grade cases. In my last Report it was mentioned that negotiations for a share in the ownership of Great Barr Park Colony had fallen through. Consideration is now being given to the formation of another group of Local Authorities in the Midlands for institutional treatment under the Mental Deficiency Acts. This would mean building another colony in the area.

4. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(See list on page 3).

5. Nursing in the Home.

There is no change in the arrangements described in previous Reports, either for general nursing or for fever nursing.

6. Laboratory Facilities.

There is no change to be recorded. A small Clinical Laboratory is now being built and equipped at New Cross Hospital.

7. Legislation in Force.

No Bye-laws or Regulations were adopted by the Council during the year.

8. Hospitals.

Excluding the special hospitals (Eye Infirmary and Women's Hospital), there are 791 beds in the town available for the treatment of the sick. It was stated in my Report for 1930 that approximately 60% of the in-patients at the Royal Hospital came from districts beyond the Borough boundaries, and that about 30% of the patients at the Municipal Hospital were admitted under an agreement with the County Council. Last year the average number of occupied beds at the Royal Hospital was 88% of the total beds available, and at New Cross the figure was 75%. The Municipal Hospital suffers from one disadvantage as compared with the Royal Hospital, in that it has no convalescent home attached to it, and, therefore, the duration of in-patient treatment has to be longer before a case can be sent home. It has already been stated that Wolverhampton is particularly well equipped as regards hospitals, and that it is in fact a centre for hospital treatment for a very large area of the surrounding country. At the Municipal Hospital last year a scheme was adopted for using two of the wards in the general part of the institution for the reception of selected infirm female cases who had previously been accommodated in the hospital wards. This plan has set free a certain number of additional beds in the hospital for the treatment of acute cases. The efficiency of the medical services at New Cross has recently been enhanced by the provision of a properly equipped clinical laboratory.

9. Ambulance Facilities.

There is no change to report.

10. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

No fresh clinics were started in 1932. The complete list is as follows :—

Name and situation	Accommodation	By whom provided
Child Welfare Centres :—		
(1) Lea Road Clinic.	3 sessions a week	Local Authority
(2) Ward Street Clinic.	3 " "	" "
(3) Cong. School, Stafford St.	3 " "	" "
(4) Park Lane Clinic ...	3 " "	" "
(5) Moseley Village Clinic ...	1 " "	" "
Ante-Natal Clinics :—		
Lea Road Clinic.	1 " "	" "
Ward Street Clinic.	1 " "	" "
Park Lane Clinic ..	1 " "	" "
Cong. School, Stafford St.	1 " "	" "
School Clinics :		
Education Offices, North St.	Open daily	" "
Old Council Offices, Heath Town. ..	" "	" "
Orthopædic Clinic :—		
Ward Street Clinic. ...	" "	" "
Artificial Sunlight Clinic :—		
The Royal Hospital. ...	" "	The Royal Hospital
V.D. Treatment Centre :—		
The Royal Hospital. ...	" "	" "
Tuberculosis Dispensary :—		
Bell Street... ..	" "	Joint Tuberculosis Committee

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives.—There were 48 midwives who notified their intention to practise in the town during 1932. Of these 12 were trained midwives working in institutions, 34 were trained midwives working independently, and 2 were untrained (*bona fide*).

The Inspector of Midwives reports as follows :—

“On the whole the work of the midwives during the past year has been very satisfactory. The feeling amongst mothers against ante-natal supervision is gradually dying out, but some of the older women are still rather difficult. I have been present at a few cases whilst the midwife has been doing her routine work, and in all instances but one this was satisfactory. Artificial feeding is very rarely resorted to during the attendance of the midwife, as the advice given *re* promotion of breast-feeding is almost always successful. The fees charged by the local midwives are still very low considering the extra care and attention now required of them. The fees usually vary from £1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d., and although midwives would like to raise these fees, they are at present unable to do so in the face of the economic depression and the amount of competition.”

It was not necessary to report any midwife to the Central Midwives Board during the year for negligence or misconduct, but one midwife who had been previously reported and placed on probation, remained on probation during the whole of 1932. The Local Authority continued to refund the fees of midwives for attendance on necessitous cases. It was found that some midwives were putting in claims for attendance on women whose husbands were in receipt of Maternity Benefit because they were unable to recover payment for their services. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee directed that all such claims were to be disallowed, as it was felt that this practice was an abuse of the system. There is no doubt that in some families the Maternity Benefit is not always used for the purposes for which it is intended, namely, the payment of the expenses connected with the confinement, and the midwife has considerable difficulty in obtaining her fee without resort to legal proceedings. This course she is naturally very loath to take unless she is assured that all her colleagues in the town will adopt the same course under similar circumstances.

Notification of sending for medical assistance was received in 707 cases out of the 2,241 confinements attended by midwives. This gives a percentage of 31 as compared with 35% in 1931, and 35% in 1930. The Corporation paid out the sum of £370 in fees to doctors called in by midwives under Section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1918, and of this sum £36 was recovered from the patients themselves. The Corporation do not employ or subsidise any midwives.

Maternal Mortality.—Details of the Corporation's efforts to minimise the risks of childbirth will be found in subsequent pages of this Report. A careful investigation of all cases of maternal death and of notified cases of Puerperal Sepsis is made by a medical officer attached to the Health Department, assisted by the Inspector of Midwives. During the year there were 7 maternal deaths, of which 3 were due to Sepsis and 4 to other causes. The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 births is, therefore, 3·2. Details of these cases are as follows:—

1. This patient was sent to Hospital from the ante-natal clinic because of her heart condition (mitral stenosis with failure of compensation). She developed post-operative pneumonia after Cæsarean Section.

- 2 This patient did not engage a midwife until four days before her confinement. She died two days after delivery from eclampsia.

3. This patient was attended before confinement and during confinement by a doctor. She subsequently developed Puerperal Mania and Puerperal Septicæmia.

4. This was a case of placenta prævia attended by a doctor. She was removed to Hospital and notified as a case of Puerperal Pyrexia. The cause of death was cerebral embolism following Puerperal Septicæmia.

5. This patient made no arrangement for her confinement. She worked in a factory until the day on which labour commenced. The fact of her pregnancy was unknown to the other inmates of her house. A midwife was called in during the first stage of labour; later a doctor was summoned because of delay in labour. Delivery was instrumental. The patient collapsed and died during the third stage.

6. This was a midwife's case. The ante-natal work was done by the midwife, who reported nothing abnormal apart from poor general condition. There was one vaginal examination.

7. This patient had engaged neither midwife nor doctor. The first indication of abnormality was profuse hæmorrhage which necessitated her removal to Hospital, where she died.

The importance of ante-natal care and supervision is only being brought home very slowly to the expectant mother of this area. Most of the younger midwives are in active co-operation with the Local Authority, but some of the older midwives are still inclined to look upon ante-natal work as a lot of fuss and bother about nothing. The co-operation of this latter class being only very half-hearted, it is scarcely surprising that their patients do not come in great numbers to the ante-natal clinics. Some of them have not even been informed of the existence of these clinics.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—No case of puerperal infection is denied admission to the septic block of the Women's Hospital, provided that there is reasonable ground for believing that such infection is connected with childbirth. If a case of clinical Puerperal Pyrexia is discovered in which there is doubt as to the cause of the rise of temperature, the doctor in attendance can have a consultation with the Corporation's consulting obstetrician on application to the Medical Officer of Health. This, of course, does not apply to patients who are themselves able to afford the consultant's fee. The notifications under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations were as follows:—

Puerperal Fever: 19 cases, 9 of which were removed to hospital after notification, and 9 of which were notified from institutions in the district.

Puerperal Pyrexia: 35 cases, 11 of which were removed to hospital after notification, and 22 of which were notified from institutions in the district.

Thirteen of the above were doctors' cases, 16 were midwives' cases and 13 others had arranged for their confinement to take place in institutions. A report of the bacteriological examination of swabs

from the uterus is available in 13 of the above cases; in three of these there was no growth; 2 gave hæmolytic streptococci; 2 gave a non-hæmolytic streptococcus; 4 gave staphylococcus and 3 bacillus coli.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—(Table X) —The arrangements outlined in last year's Report have continued unchanged. The four ante-natal clinics are situated in the north, south, east and west districts of the town, and each is open one morning a week. The number of expectant mothers presenting themselves at these clinics for advice has increased from ~~412~~⁴⁰² in 1931 to 432 in 1932. Part of such increase may be attributed to the clinic at Lower Stafford Street, which was only started in May, 1931. During the first eight months of its existence 47 new cases were registered, whereas the number increased by 76 during the 12 months ended December, 1932. The total attendances at the four ante-natal clinics during the year amounted to 2,241, the highest average being Ward Street (14.9), followed by Park Lane (12.3).

Maternity Hospitals.—A definite scale of charges is now in force for patients recommended for admission to the Women's Hospital or New Cross Hospital from the various ante-natal clinics. This scale is as follows:—

Net weekly income not exceeding						
£1 10 0	pay	Maternity Benefit only.				
£1 12 6	„	„	„	plus	2/6	weekly.
£1 15 0	„	„	„	„	5/-	„
£1 17 6	„	„	„	„	7/6	„
£2 0 0	„	„	„	„	10/-	„
£2 2 6	„	„	„	„	12/6	„
£2 5 0	„	„	„	„	15/-	„
£2 7 6	„	„	„	„	17/6	„
Exceeding						
£2 7 6	„	„	„	„	20/-	„

The net weekly income to be arrived at by (1) averaging the earnings of husband, wife and children under 16 for the four weeks immediately preceding the date of application, together with the pension or other payments made to any dependent or semi-dependent person in the family; (2) deducting from such average earnings:—

- (a) Weekly rent and rates.
- (b) The sum of 4/- for each child or other dependent person.

In cases where a double Maternity Benefit is received an extra charge of 10/- a week shall be imposed for a stay in hospital not exceeding three weeks, but that the maximum fee charged shall not in any case exceed 42/- per week. In necessitous cases, where both husband and wife are out of benefit, the Committee may remit the whole of the charges.

Cases in which a difficult confinement is anticipated are sent for choice to the Women's Hospital, whilst cases requiring institutional accommodation because of unsuitable home conditions, are recommended to the Municipal Hospital at New Cross. The number of such cases sent from the ante-natal clinics during 1932 amounted to 59. These cases are additional to women who did not pass through the ante-natal clinics and who were admitted as Public Assistance cases.

Infant Welfare Work.—This section of the Corporation's activities includes the visiting carried out by the lady Health Visitors in the homes of the people, and also the attendances of babies and young children at the welfare centres. As stated in my Report for last year, the real problem has been to maintain supervision over the children between two years and five years. The most economical method of doing this is by securing the attendance of the toddler at the clinic for routine examination and advice at stated intervals. If such attendances are not kept up, the alternative is for the Health Visitor to follow the child to its home and keep it under supervision there. A variety of unsuccessful attempts have been made to induce mothers to bring their children regularly to the clinics. They are often willing to attend more frequently than is necessary during the first year or so of the infant's life, but after that many of them cease to come altogether. The tabular results of last year's work are unsatisfactory in so far as they show an actual falling-off in the toddler's attendances at the clinics, but this is compensated for by the greatly increased number of home visits paid by the Health Visitors to these classes of children.

Dealing first with the work of the Health Visitors, it will be seen from Table XIII. that a total of 27,198 visits were paid during the year, an increase of 5,000 visits over those recorded in 1931. There was a slight reduction in the number of first visits paid to new babies

(partly due to the fall in the birth rate), but the outstanding feature is that 13,630 visits were paid to toddlers, as compared with 9,822 in the previous year. A relatively small amount of visiting carried out on the south-east district is accounted for by the illness of the Health Visitor concerned. It has not yet been possible to relieve Health Visitors of all the home enquiries in connection with applications for assistance of various kinds, but a very large amount of this work is now carried out through the office. The report of the Infant Welfare Clinics (Table X.) does not make such satisfactory reading this year. Not only have there been fewer new cases registered, but those on the books have not attended as regularly as in previous years. The total new cases amount to 1,223 (as compared with 1,470 last year), and the total attendances of old and new cases were 23,607 (last year 28,515). The same falling-off has been noticed in the attendance of both infants and children aged one to five years. Ward Street and Park Lane clinics furnished the best average attendances, but there has been a big drop in those at Lower Stafford Street. A mere record of attendances is no guide to the efficiency of an Infant Welfare Centre. Warm and cheerful premises, a cup of tea and a chat with the neighbours will be sufficient inducement for some mothers to make a weekly journey to the clinic and have baby weighed and get her mark for attendance. Under a properly organised scheme the Health Visitor has time for a short private interview with each mother, sorts out those cases for the doctor, and sends him all those babies who are not thriving or are exhibiting symptoms of disease, and also those children who have not been in for a medical examination for some time (the interval elapsing between successive routine interviews with the medical officer varies with the age of the child). In order to stick to this programme it is necessary to keep the attendances to some reasonable proportion, and even to discourage mothers with perfectly healthy babies from attending every week, if by their so doing they tend to crowd out the other children who require particular attention. A properly organised scheme on the above lines has been in force at the Wolverhampton clinics during the past twelve months, and may possibly have contributed to the fall in attendances, although it has undoubtedly enhanced the efficiency of the actual work done. The total number of consultations held by the medical officers at the various clinics during the year was as follows:—

Lea Road	...	...	2274
Stafford Street	...	...	2210
Ward Street	...	...	2172
Park Lane	...	...	2261
Moseley Village	...	...	611
Total			9528

Children Act, 1908.—A special card register is kept of all boarded-out children, and they are visited at regular intervals by the Health Visitors for the district, each of whom has been appointed an Infant Life Protection Visitor. All new cases notified are promptly reported upon and the report carefully scrutinised. Following upon this an official notice is sent to the foster mother, setting forth the important provisions of Part I. of the Act, and accompanied by a form on which the death or transfer of the child can be notified. In February, 1932, the Council resolved that the number of infants under the age of seven years which may be kept in any dwelling in the borough, in respect of which a notice has been received under Part I. of the Children Act, be limited to a maximum of two, except that in special circumstances the foster mother be permitted to make an appeal to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and, if approved by them, to keep one extra child. In consequence of this resolution, one foster mother was required to reduce the number of children under her care to three. No action by the Local Authority was necessary in respect of other matters defined by Sections 3 or 6 of the Act. At the end of 1932 there were 26 boarded-out children and 25 foster mothers on the register.

Orthopædic Treatment.—The joint orthopædic clinic maintained by the Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees continues to function satisfactorily. During 1932 there were 58 new cases under five years of age seen by the orthopædic surgeon. The total attendances of these children for massage, electrical treatment, remedial exercises, &c., amounted to 1,769. Splints or appliances were provided for 12 cases. A voluntary after-care and following-up scheme has now been started.

Artificial Sunlight.—Cases from the orthopædic clinic, and also from the infant welfare centres, deemed suitable for this form of treatment, are sent to the Light Department at the Royal Hospital.

Last year 23 such cases underwent one or more complete courses of treatment.

Dental Treatment.—There has been no change in the arrangements referred to in previous Reports. Last year 58 cases were referred from the ante-natal and infant welfare clinics for dental treatment. The Corporation assisted in the provision of artificial dentures for 21 expectant mothers or nursing mothers.

Adoption Orders.—Reports were submitted to the magistrates in connection with 11 infants, and in each case an order was made, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee being appointed guardian *ad litem* of the infant

Propaganda.—A very successful Baby Week was held in October, 1932, of which the main details are as follows :—

Items—

I. COMPETITIONS FOR PARENTS.

A. Competitions for Mothers.

Prize for the Best Essay on—

- (a) My visit to a local dairy and the value which I derived therefrom.

OR

- (b) The reasons why baby should be fed regularly.

No. of entries 27.

Prize for—

- (a) The best garment for a toddler made out of an old garment.

OR

- (b) The best garment for a baby made for not more than one shilling.

No. of entries 90.

B. Competitions for Fathers.

Prize for the Best Essay on—

- (a) What is a father's duty towards his baby during the first year of life?

OR

- (b) If I am unemployed how should I help in the home?

No. of entries 12.

Prize for—

The best article made for the home (cost to be stated).

No. of entries 16.

II. EXHIBITION AND INFORMATION BUREAU. Open daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. For this an empty shop in one of the main streets of the town was used. In the window were displayed various posters, examples of suitable and unsuitable clothing, and also an electric working model loaned by the Health and Cleanliness Council. Inside the shop was a further display of suitable day and night clothes for babies, and specimen meals for toddlers were attractively displayed under cellophane covers. The entries in the various practical competitions for mothers and fathers were also on exhibition here. In the basement a model clinic was set out. All kinds of pamphlets were obtainable at this bureau, and two Health Visitors were always in attendance to show visitors round and answer questions.

III. The propaganda play issued by the National Baby Week Council: "Let's Do It Ourselves," was performed on four occasions by clinic mothers at the conclusion of the various evening meetings for women.

IV. Evening Lectures for parents were given at the various clinics, as follows:—

Monday, October 10th—Park Lane Clinic. Mothers only.

"HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR CHILD AND MOTHER."

by Dr. J. J. Murray.

Tuesday, October 11th—Lower Stafford St. Clinic. Mothers only.

"CHANCES ALL CHILDREN SHOULD HAVE."

By Dr. C. Grant.

Wednesday, October 12th—Ward Street Clinic. Fathers only.

"FATHER'S JOB."

By Dr. R. H. H. Jolly.

Thursday, October 13th—Lea Road Clinic.

"YOUR CHILDREN'S FOOD."

By Dr. H. Sutherland Hill.

Friday, October 14th—Ward Street Clinic. Mothers only.

"THE CHILD'S PLACE IN THE WORLD."

By Dr. R. W. Eldridge.

V. Demonstrations of Diphtheria Immunization were given at the evening meetings on Monday, October 10th, and Friday, October 14th.

VI. The week concluded with a decorated pram parade and march of toddlers in fancy dress costume, on Friday afternoon, October 14th. Competitors assembled in the Town Hall yard, where the Mayor and Mayoress acted as Judges. The various classes of competitors then marched round the centre of the town under special banners held up by Girl Guides.

Great credit is due to the lady members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, the Voluntary Ladies' Committee, and the Health Visitors for the successful organisation of this piece of work. Grateful acknowledgments are also made to the editorial staff of the local paper for the excellent press notices received from them.*

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.—There has been no change in the above since the last Report was made. The Legge Memorial Home admitted 20 maternity cases during the year, and 21 babies were born there. The Corporation were responsible for the maintenance of two of the above cases.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—The following is a summary of the action taken during the year under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927 :—

Number of Applications for Registration	...	...	Nil
Number of Homes on the Register	...	...	15
Number of Orders made Refusing or Cancelling Registration	...	...	Nil
Number of Appeals Against such Orders	...	...	Nil
Number of Cases in which such Orders have been (a) Confirmed on Appeal, and (b) Disallowed	...	...	Nil
Number of Applications for Exemption from Registration	...	...	Nil
Number of Cases in which Exemption has been (a) Granted (b) Withdrawn (c) Refused	...	...	Nil

There are now 15 premises on the Register, of which 5 are Maternity Homes, and 10 are Maternity and Nursing Homes combined.

* Since the above was written information has been received that the National Baby Week Council has awarded Wolverhampton the "Kettering" Shield for its Baby Week Campaign in 1932.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Wolverhampton is a place of considerable antiquity; historians trace it back to 895 A.D. when the village was granted by Royal Charter to Lady Wulfrun. In 1332 most of the inhabitants were employed in agricultural pursuits, but by the middle of the fifteenth century the woollen trade became the stable industry of the district. In 1750 the population of the town was 7,454, and since that date it has steadily increased. The town received its first charter of incorporation in 1848.

Wolverhampton is a place of many varied industries, the chief among them being artificial silk, boots and shoes, edged tools, electrical batteries, enamel ware, engineering, galvanising, locks and bolts, metal castings, motor cars and cycles, paints and varnishes, rubber tyres and safes. Female labour is in considerable demand in certain of the above trades, notably hollow ware, electric batteries, artificial silk and motor accessories. The number of females employed in these and other trades is round about 15,000. Although the problem of unemployment is very serious in the town, the multiplicity of the local industries has had a steadying effect on the curve. A slack business in one industry has to some extent been compensated by improving trade in another. There is no occupation carried on locally which is known to have an adverse influence on the health of the community.

Wolverhampton itself is a town of contrasts; on the one side there are the vales and hills of the agricultural county of Shropshire and on the other the pit mounds, slag heaps and furnace chimneys of the Black Country. Passing west to east of the town, and traversing the broad ridge which marks its centre, one can almost imagine this to be a definite boundary separating the residential and industrial parts of the district.

Meteorology.—The following is a brief summary of the meteorological conditions during the year:—

January was mainly mild with the temperature rising to 55·5° on the third instant. February was a cold and dry month, only 0·21 in. of precipitation being recorded. Cool and dry winds prevailed in March, and there were 9·2° of frost on the 12th instant.

April was unsettled and cold and much rain fell. The heaviest rains of the year fell in May when the total rainfall was 6 inches. June was a comparatively dry month, and there were considerable fluctuations of temperature, the warmest day being June 16 with a maximum of 77°F. July was cloudy and unsettled, but the mean temperature was slightly above the normal. The excessively hot weather of August will be remembered for some time. It reached its maximum during the third week of the month, and the hottest day was August 19th when the thermometer registered 93·2° in the shade. Very violent thunder-storms occurred at the beginning and end of the hot spell. September commenced with mild weather but got much colder towards the end of the month; on the whole it was unsettled throughout. The month of October was very wet and the second highest rainfall of the year was recorded, namely 4·25 in. November was a dull month, though fairly dry, and December was mild, dry and sunny. The total rainfall for the year was 30·6 in., or exactly three inches more than the average.

Water.—A fresh source of this supply came into use last year, and I am indebted to the Water Engineer for the following information with regard to it:—

“The new Dimmingsdale Waterworks were completed and taken into use in 1932, water first being pumped to supply on 28th April. These Works constitute a new and additional source of water supply for Wolverhampton and the surrounding district, and are the most important addition to the Waterworks of the Corporation since the supply was last augmented in 1911.

The site is in open country about 4½ miles to the south-west of Wolverhampton, and the supply is pumped from two deep boreholes in the Bunter beds of the New Red Sandstone formation. The pumping plant is steam operated, and is housed in a block of reinforced concrete buildings.

The water is of great purity and of moderate hardness. The hardness is showing a tendency to decrease and at present is 18 degrees Clark, of which 9 degrees are removable by boiling.

The Works are capable of supplying three million gallons of water per day, and have cost approximately £82,400.

The boreholes supplies at Cosford, Tettenhall and Dimmingsdale are now more than sufficient to meet the normal demands for water, and the River Worfe supply (which is filtered and chlorinated) is used only as a standby."

The supplies of water have been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during the year. Routine chemical and bacteriological analyses are made each month, and the following is a typical report of the water *after* the new borings at Dimmingsdale came into service :—

				Grains per Gallon.
Total Solid Matter, dried at 212°F	...	...	...	22.40
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	0.00
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0039
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.18
Chlorine	...	...	...	2.38
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F	...	...	...	0.032
Appearance	...	...	...	Clear
Colour through 2 feet	...	...	Very pale greenish tinge	
Hardness before boiling	...	...	...	13.80°
Hardness after boiling	...	...	...	6.60°
Temporary hardness	...	...	...	7.20°
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.				Organisms per c.c.
On Gelatin at 20°C	...	...	...	11
On agar-agar at 37°C	...	...	...	2
No B. Coli in 100 C.C.				

Drainage and Sewerage.—The Borough Engineer has supplied me with the following information with regard to particulars of sewerage work carried out during the past year :—

"1. A new 48 in. diameter Syphon on the south-west intercepting sewer has been constructed under the Birmingham Canal at Jones Road, at a total cost of £3,000. The improved flow at this point has been very marked, and flooding has now been obviated.

2. The work of laying a 48 in. diameter Storm Sewer along Gorsebrook Road for a length of 214 yards, the construction of chambers on either side of the Birmingham Canal, and the putting

into operation of two additional 3 ft. diameter Syphons under the Birmingham Canal have been completed at a cost of £2,630. This work was essential, owing to the existing culvert and the one operating syphon being totally inadequate to deal with the flow. Flooding at this point was previously a frequent occurrence.

3. In order to provide for development on the north-west side of the borough, a length of 860 yards 9 in. combined sewer has been laid along Green Lane, Aldersley, at a cost of £1,700.

4. In the same area a combined sewer, 236 yards 9 in. diameter, 70 yards 12 in. diameter, and 80 yards 15 in. diameter, has been laid along Aldersley Road, in order to deal with the rapid building development in this locality.

5. A length of 537 yards of 18 in. Storm Sewer has been laid from Park Lane to Cannock Road, at a cost of £1,500. Prior to the laying of this sewer flooding was a very frequent occurrence in Park Lane, near to the Efandem Works.

6. The construction of a 24 in. sewer from the north-east Intercepting Sewer to Moseley Village is nearing completion. This scheme was necessary in order to convey the sewage from the whole of this area for treatment at the main Sewage Works at the Barnhurst, as the existing method of disposal at the Moseley Village Sewage Works had been condemned, and the works become obsolete. In conjunction with this scheme a 36 in. concrete pipe sewer is being constructed, as a storm water relief from the North East Intercepting Sewer to the brook-course near the East Park. The total estimated cost of these two schemes is £18,740."

In the last Annual Report reference was made to the new scheme of sewage disposal which was commenced in May, 1930. The Sewage Works Manager reports that the constructional work in connection with this scheme is now completed. The last filter bed is being filled with medium and the erection of the distribution machinery is in progress. The new primary settlement tank should be brought into use during April and the filter bed some time in May or June.

Rivers and Streams.—The Borough Engineer reports as follows:—

"1. The Smestow Brook had been widened and part culverted through the Racecourse Grounds, between Gorsebrook Road and Dunstall Lane, at a cost of £3,430. The Brook and Culverts as previously existing were approximately only half the necessary capacity.

2. A further section of the Smestow Brook, between Tettenhall Road and Aldersley Road culvert, is at present being widened, and two culverts are to be duplicated. This work is estimated to cost £3,555. The Brook, before widening, was considerably under capacity, and serious flooding at Hordern Road still frequently occurs. It is hoped that this will be obviated when the work is completed."

Cleansing.—I am indebted to the Cleansing Superintendent for the following information with regard to the activities in his Department :—

"The bins containing the dry house refuse are tipped into covered motor vehicles, the frequency of collection being at least once a week. The refuse from the few ashpits and shovel-up ash receptacles in the town is loaded in taper shaped bins by the dustmen and then carried to the dustcart.

Refuse from earth closets and privies is loaded direct into bins and tipped into motor vehicles. This item of the Cleansing Department's work is a very small one, not more than two loads having to be collected per week. Approximately 70% of the dry house refuse is dealt with by controlled tipping, and the remainder is dealt with at the Corporation destructor works. Refuse from earth closets and privies is disposed of by tipping.

Cesspools are cleaned by hand-operated lift and force pumps, the contents being pumped direct into air-tight box-carts. The contents of cesspools is got rid of either by dumping it on farm land or by letting it into certain main sewers."

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—The detailed summary of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector's Department will be found on page 57 of this Report. Table XVI. gives the work carried out by the Workshop's Inspector, and Table XV. that of the examining officer under the Canal Boats Acts

Smoke Abatement.—During the year 31 half-hour observations have been made by the District Inspectors on various factory chimneys within the Borough, and in four cases informal notices were served upon the firms concerned with respect to the excessive emission of black smoke; in each of three cases, subsequent observations showed the desired improvement. In no case were legal proceedings found to be necessary. The results of the investigation of atmospheric impurity as shown by the gauge installed in the centre of the town will be found in Table XXI.

Premises and Occupations Controllable by the Authority:—

(a) **Common Lodging Houses.**—These number 6, and all are supervised by the police.

(b) **Offensive Trades.**—During the year sanctions were granted for the establishment of the following trades for a limited period:—

Tripe Boiling	...	...	9 (including 7 renewals)
Gut Scraping	...	...	3 (including 1 renewal)
Fish Frying	...	..	15 renewals
Fat Melting	...	...	1 renewal
Rag and Bone Dealer	...		1 sanction

The number of such trades on the register is as follows:—

Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	108
Tripe Boiling	...	...	...	...	13
Dealers in Rags, Bones and Skins	...	...	...	...	4
Fellmongers and Hide or Skin Dealers	...	...	...	...	3
Fat and Tallow Melters or Extractors	...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	2
Bone Boiler	...	...	...	...	1
Total					133

Police Court proceedings were taken against a firm carrying on the trade of bone boilers and fat melters for offences against the special bye-laws governing these Offensive Trades. The Justices imposed a fine of £5 in respect of one count, but refused to adjudicate on the remaining charges. One prosecution is also recorded for establishing

the trade of Fish Frying upon certain premises without the previous consent of the Council in connection with the same.

(c) **Houses Let in Lodgings.**—Now that the supply of houses is becoming more adequate, consideration is again being given to the introduction of new model bye-laws relating to this class of dwelling. These are particularly necessary in respect of houses originally intended for one family, but now let out by the owner to several different tenants without any regard to the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences, facilities for cooking, washing, storing food, &c.

Closet Accommodation.—Twelve years ago 30% of the houses of the Borough had closets on the conservancy system, and a further 22% were served by waste water closets which utilised slop water for flushing purposes. During the post-war period over 6,000 pail closets have been replaced by water closets, and over 8,000 waste water closets have been converted to fresh water closets.

Altogether 327 further waste water closets have been converted to the clean water system during the twelve months, and isolated closets of this type are still occasionally discovered which were unknown at the time the original list was compiled. Whilst no definite figures are available with respect to the number of waste water closets existing within the Upper Penn and Bushbury areas which are to be added to the Borough after 1st April, 1933, it is estimated that approximately 400 will have to be dealt with in these districts.

During the year 5 privy middens, 1 pan closet and 20 trough closets have also been converted into clean water closets, and on 31st December, 1932, the numbers of the various sanitary conveniences, other than clean water closets, known to be in use, were given as follows :—

Privy Middens	...	...	10
Cess Pools	...	...	61
Pail Closets	...	...	137
Waste Water Closets	...	...	2
Trough Closets	...	...	5

The three former types only exist in places where there is no sewer available. There is still a large number of cases in which one closet is used in common by two houses, but these are chiefly in areas which are ear-marked for action under Parts I. and II. of the Housing Act, 1930.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—It is felt that the powers obtained under the Local Act of 1928 are superior to any bye-laws for dealing with this class of premises. Owners of land on which vans are from time to time discovered have been reminded of the restriction of letting imposed by the Corporation.

Rag Flock Acts.—There are no premises in Wolverhampton at which rag flock is manufactured, but it is used by certain upholsterers. During the year 5 samples of rag flock were taken for analysis, all of which were reported as complying with the requirements of the Act.

Schools.—During the year certain improvements have been made to the lavatory and washing accommodation at certain of the municipal schools, and three drinking fountains at the Bushbury Hill school are now supplied with water direct from the main instead of from a tank, as formerly. It was not necessary during 1932 to close any school or department in order to prevent the spread of infectious disease. Prompt information is supplied to the Health Department as to the absence of any scholar on account of alleged infectious disease, and the necessary administrative action is then taken without delay.

HOUSING.

On the Census night in 1931 there were 30,886 structurally separate dwellings in Wolverhampton occupied by 32,437 separate families. Out of this number 415 four-bedroomed dwellings, 556 five-bedroomed dwellings, and 402 six-bedroomed dwellings were occupied by more than one family. For the purpose of the census, bedrooms, living-rooms and kitchens are regarded as rooms, but sculleries and bathrooms are excluded. A municipal three-bedroomed house would be reckoned a five-roomed house, whilst a four-roomed house would include practically all the two-up and two-down dwellings generally prevalent in the older and poorer parts of the town. There were 8,433 persons residing in houses at a density of more than 2 persons per room on the Census night, such congestion occurring chiefly in larger sized families of 7, 8 and 9 persons. Moreover, the majority of the families of this size were found in four-roomed houses.

The number of persons per room was highest in St. Matthew's Ward (1.15 persons per room) and St. James' (1.09 persons per room), though even in these 2 wards the density was slightly less than at the Census of 1921. It will be observed that St. James' and St. Matthew's Wards not only have the highest density of persons per room, but that they are the 2 wards with the highest average number of persons per family (see page 8). These two facts have also to be considered in conjunction with the vital statistics for these wards (Table IV.), and also with the comments given below on slum clearance. The size of the family seems to vary inversely with the size of the house occupied and with the expenditure per household on rent. The problems of overcrowding that are met with at the present time are almost all of this nature, large families in small houses. People who most urgently require bigger houses are frequently unable to afford the rent of them without depriving themselves of some of the necessities of life. In addition to this there are many families of such a size that nothing smaller than a four-bedroomed house will accommodate them properly. But there are no municipal four-bedroomed houses being built, and private enterprise has ceased to cater for the working classes in this respect.

Whilst on the subject of housing, attention must once more be called to the tremendous importance of having housing sites on as

many sides of the town as possible. It is admitted that the Borough of Wolverhampton is wholly built up in its central district, and that it is necessary to re-house on the outskirts persons displaced under the Housing Act, 1930, but it is submitted that if they are compelled to leave their present homes they should be given a choice of housing sites to which to remove. No sympathy need be wasted on people because they have to exchange an unhealthy dwelling in a back court in the centre of the town for a modern house, with garden, in the purer air of the outskirts, but if the wage earner is employed three or four miles to the south-east of the town and the only house offered him is two and a half miles to three miles on the northern outskirts, he is paying a very heavy price for his transfer because of the distance from his work and the extra time and money that will have to be expended on transport.

Slum Clearance.—Rapid progress was made with Brickkiln Croft Clearance Scheme during the year, and the displacement and re-housing has proceeded smoothly. Apart from a few isolated cases, negotiations between the Borough Engineer and the owners concerned for the purchase at site value of the many individual properties affected by the Compulsory Purchase Order have produced eminently satisfactory results; the relatively few cases where the purchase price could not be amicably agreed upon are awaiting the result of arbitration.

At the end of the year 95 houses within the area have been vacated preparatory to demolition; this involved the displacement of 457 persons, and in 80 cases the families affected have been accommodated in houses provided by the Council in accordance with the scheme.

A total of 69 houses (of which 2 were coloured "grey") had been demolished by the end of the year, and work was proceeding in connection with most of the void houses remaining. The number of dwelling-houses originally within the area—including 11 which were coloured "grey," and certain houses which were not actually utilised for the purpose of human occupation—totalled 163; thus a further 94 houses remained to be dealt with in order to clear the area. This figure comprises:—

Dwelling-Houses.	Occupied.	Void.	Total Number.
Coloured "pink" ...	81	4	85
Do, "grey" ...	8	1	9
TOTALS ...	89	5	94

If progress is conducted at this rate the area should be cleared entirely by the end of the summer of 1933. The Wolverhampton Corporation have already decided to proceed with a very much larger slum clearance scheme in the neighbourhood of Walsall Street as soon as the Brickkiln Croft area has been dealt with. The new area lies partly in St. James' and partly in St. Matthew's Wards, which, it will be remembered, are the wards with the highest densities of houses per acre, as well as very high densities of persons per room. For the past 10 years the writer has had to call attention to the very unfavourable vital statistics of these two wards as compared with the rest of the town. It is high time that a serious attempt was made to clean up this area, although the problem is admittedly one of considerable magnitude.

Individual Unfit Houses.—In the Annual Report for 1930 it was stated that the housing programme for the five years 1931-35 included the annual demolition of (a) 100 houses included in slum clearance schemes, and (b) 100 individual unfit houses. There was a slight lagging behind in this programme in 1931 owing to certain difficulties in obtaining suitable land for re-housing. In 1932 there was a considerable speeding-up of this work, and at the end of December the results of the first two years work were as follows:—

135 Demolition Orders had been made.

3 Demolition Orders had been confirmed by Council, but the service of same deferred for six months.

1 House was demolished before the Order could be served.

1 Statutory Undertaking was accepted from the owner not again to use the house for the purpose of human occupation.

10 Houses awaited the adjourned decision of the Committee.

34 Cases awaited the decision of the Council after the Committee had interviewed the owners concerned.

As a tangible result of the above action, 98 of these houses had been vacated preparatory to demolition. The displacement of 433 persons was involved, and 83 of the families concerned were accommodated in houses provided by the Council for this specific purpose. Fifty-one houses had actually been pulled down, whilst demolition was in progress in connection with a further 11 houses.

The Sub-Committee of the Health Committee make an inspection of every house which has been reported to them by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, and the full Health Committee meet to interview owners before recommending the Council to make a demolition order. A large number of single houses and back-to-back houses have already been dealt with by demolition orders, but there still remain in the Borough many more unfit houses which cannot be rendered fit at a reasonable expense.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply.**—The Corporation Veterinary Surgeon reports that the number of milch herds in the Borough was 19, and that the average number of milking cows was 284. All these were visited at approximately monthly intervals, and over 1,500 individual inspections of cows were made. During the year the health and general conditions of the dairy stock was most satisfactory. Very few cases of udder affection or constitutional unfitness came under notice, and the Veterinary Surgeon considers that constant inspection, removal of doubtful animals and isolation of suspected udder cases, is a great factor in safeguarding public health. The exclusion of cows with any kind of defective udder is now being advocated in view of their potential danger to the milk supplies as well as their unprofitability to the farmer.

In addition to the supervision of the Veterinary Surgeon, the various dairy farms in the Borough are regularly visited by the District Sanitary Inspectors and 127 such inspections were made by them during 1932. The total number of registered dairies or milk-shops is 859, but at 702 of these premises only bottled milk is sold. The District Inspectors made 1,912 inspections and re-inspections of dairies and milk-shops in the year. At the end of 1932 the following licences were in force under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 :—

	Producers, &c.	Bottlers.	Dealers.	Supplementary.
Certified Milk ...	...	...	...	...
Grade "A" (T.T.) ...	...	2	1	1
Grade "A" (Pasteurised) ...	...	1	...	...
Grade "A" ...	...	3	26	9
Pasteurised ...	1	1	13	2
TOTALS ...	1	7	40	12

Grade "A" (T.T.) Milks. Retailers 3.—There were 21 samples of this grade of milk taken for bacteriological analysis. The average bacterial count per c.c. was 2,500, and in no case was the per-

mitted maximum exceeded. In one case B.Coli was present in one-hundredth of a c.c. Two of these samples were tested for the presence of tubercle bacilli with negative results.

Grade "A" Milks. Retailers 9.—There were 105 samples of these milks examined bacteriologically, and in no case was the total count or the B.Coli count in excess of the permitted limit. The average bacterial count per c.c. was 2,250. Seven such samples were examined for the presence of living tubercle bacilli, and one case was reported positive. The Local Authority of the producer's area was communicated with in respect of this case.

In addition to the above, eight samples of pasteurised and sterilised milk were bacteriologically examined. Two samples of pasteurised milk showed counts of 25,000 and 42,800 organisms per c.c. respectively, and in these cases Coliform bacillus was reported present in 1 c.c. of the sample. The bottlers were notified in these cases, and a special inspection was made of the plant with a view to discovering any faults in working.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**—A summary of the work of the Meat Inspector at the Public Abattoir will be found in Table XXIII. In addition to this, the District Inspectors paid 2,357 visits to the private slaughterhouses in the town and 8,792 visits to butchers' shops, etc. The amounts of unsound food surrendered and destroyed, other than at the Public Abattoir, included 263 pigs' heads, 21 pigs' plucks, 840 bags of potatoes, and 28 pounds of filleted fish.

Close supervision was also kept over the various bakehouses in the town. There are 73 such bakehouses on the register, and 663 visits of inspection were made to them. The single-underground bakehouse in the Borough which is certified by the Council to be suitable for such purpose under Section 101 (2) of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, was unoccupied on 31st December, 1932.

By Sections 91 and 92 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1932, the Local Authority now have power to require the registration of ice-cream manufacturers and premises, and to refuse registration of, or to remove from the register, ice-cream manufacturers and premises if they are satisfied that the public health is or is likely to be endangered. Public notice of these new powers was given last autumn, and a series of recommendations and regulations were drawn up for the guidance of applicants for registration.

(c) **Adulteration—Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928.**—(Tables XXIV. and XXV.)—A total of 381 samples were taken for analysis during the year, and of these 35 (8·9%) were reported as non-genuine.

Two samples of cinnamon were found to contain sand, and proceedings were instituted against the vendor, but were withdrawn on receipt of an explanation from the vendor's solicitor.

One sample of self-raising flour was found to contain an excess of sulphate of lime, commonly known as plaster of paris. The vendor was cautioned and the offending article was withdrawn.

No prohibited preservatives or colouring matters were found in the samples submitted. Two samples of sausages were found to contain sulphur dioxide, within the permitted limits, but the presence of which had not been made known at the time of sale. The vendor was cautioned in each case.

Samples of jam, dried fruit, etc., were found to contain sulphur dioxide, and of non-alcoholic wine benzoic acid as preservative.

A sample of lard was certified as containing 20% of vegetable oils. Proceedings were instituted against the vendor, and a fine of 10/- with 13/6 costs was inflicted.

Of the 183 milk samples submitted for analysis, 24 (10·3%) were adulterated. Fourteen samples were found to contain added water. This is not so serious as it appears when it is stated that only two sources of supply were concerned in these samples, and that no less than 12 of the samples concerned one supply. Proceedings were instituted against the producer in respect of 8 samples containing added water varying from 3% to 28·4%, and against the wholesale dealer in respect of 2 samples containing 19·5% and 28·5% of added water. Both cases were dealt with on payment of costs, £12 0s. 6d. in the first case and £1 15s. 0d. in the second case. Proceedings were also instituted against the vendor respecting the two other samples showing added water, a fine of £15 0s. 0d., with costs £1 11s. 0d., being inflicted. The fine was not paid and the defendant was committed to prison for three months. In only one instance were proceedings instituted in respect of milk deficient in milk-fat. The case was dealt with by payment of costs, £1 11s. 0d. The deficiency in the other

cases was so small as not to warrant the institution of proceedings. The vendor in each case was written to by the Town Clerk.

The mean of all the milk samples submitted for analysis during the year was :—Fat 3·62%, Solids not Fat 8·69%.

One sample was taken under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations and was reported as genuine.

Eight samples of cream were submitted for analysis under the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, and found to be genuine.

Eight samples of sausages were submitted for analysis under the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations, and 2 were reported to contain preservative without its presence being disclosed on the label. The vendor in each case was cautioned.

(d) **Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.**—Under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, a number of Orders have been made dealing with the marking of such imported foodstuffs as apples, tomatoes, eggs (in shell), dried eggs, currants, sultanas and raisins, oat products (oatmeal, rolled oats, oat-flour, groats), honey, and frozen or chilled salmon and sea-trout.

A notice outlining the requirements of these various Orders was printed and distributed to market-traders and shopkeepers, and in addition to this warning notice, verbal notification of the requirements was given to a large number of traders.

Eighteen cases of failure to comply with the Order relating to the marking on exposure for sale of imported tomatoes were reported. Proceedings were instituted against 12 traders who had been previously warned. Convictions were recorded, and 11 of the defendants were fined £2 each, the remaining defendant, who had been previously convicted for a similar offence, being fined £4. In every one of these instances the offence was aggravated by the fact that the tomatoes were being sold under such marks as "Real English" and "British Hothouse." In extenuation of some of these cases, it should properly be stated that tomatoes from the Channel Islands come to this country labelled as "British Produce."

Where proceedings were not instituted, letters of warning were sent to the traders concerned by the Town Clerk. This procedure was also adopted with respect to three fishmongers for failing to mark imported salmon with an "indication of origin."

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Small Pox.—No cases were reported in the area. No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 310 cases of this disease notified, but the diagnosis was subsequently altered in 9 cases. The incidence rate was 2·30 per 1,000 population, as compared with 1·52 in the previous year. Of the notified cases 291, or 94%, were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. No deaths occurred.

Measles.—The usual biennial epidemic of this disease manifested itself towards the end of the year and accounted for 17 deaths, 15 of which occurred in children under the age of 6 years. During the epidemic an attempt was made to obtain the supply of serum from convalescent cases of the disease for the purpose of treatment and prophylaxis. A circular was left at every house at which a case of Measles had been reported, describing the valuable use that can be made of this serum, and inviting adults who had recently had the disease to offer a small quantity of their blood for its manufacture. A similar appeal was also made through the medium of the press, but so far the results have been disappointing. Information as to the incidence of Measles among children is obtained from the reports supplied by the head teachers of elementary schools. All cases of Measles thus reported are visited by a member of the staff of the Health Department.

Whooping-Cough.—This disease was not very prevalent during 1932, and only two deaths were attributed to it.

Diphtheria.—After a steadily increasing incidence of this disease since 1927, it is a change to be able to report that there was actually a very slight fall in the number of cases notified last year. After making an allowance for a revision of diagnosis, there was a net total of 141 Diphtheria cases. Removal to Hospital took place in 135 instances, and the remainder were nursed at home. A total of 13 deaths occurred, 8 of which took place in Hospital. The case mortality of this disease, namely, 7·8%, is a very regrettable one in view of the fact that the incidence of Diphtheria, to say nothing of the mortality from it, can be almost entirely prevented by the immunisation of the juvenile population against the disease.

Immunisation.—Details of the technique used and the methods of propaganda employed were given in my last Report. The extent of the immunisation campaign in 1932 is given in tabular form below :—

		Borough Hospital		Infant Welfare Centres.	TOTALS.
		Staff.	Patients.		
Numbers Immunized		5	238	134	377
Total Number of Diphtheria Prophylactic Injections		15	692	341	1048
Confirmatory Schick Test...	Pos.	...	...	6	6
Six Months Later	Neg.	5	..	55	60
9% Schick positive six months after three injections.					

Enteric Fever.—Three cases of Typhoid Fever and one case of Paratyphoid were notified, but the latter was subsequently cancelled. None of the cases was nursed at home. Two deaths from Enteric Fever were registered, but one had not been previously notified.

The following information was obtained about the cases of Typhoid Fever :—

Case 1. A business man who travelled about the country a great deal. Had visited several towns in the North and Midlands during the six weeks previous to the onset of his illness. Was very fond of oysters. This case died in a nursing home.

Case 2. A child of 5 years who died in hospital. Not notified before death. No agglutination tests were performed, but the death certificate was based on the post-mortem findings which revealed a condition of the small intestine suggestive of Enteric Fever.

Case 3. This was a nurse in hospital who was believed to have contracted the disease from a patient who was subsequently shown to be a "carrier."

Case 4. This was the above-mentioned carrier—an infant of 17 months. The origin of the infection was not ascertained.

Anthrax.—On 23rd September, 1932, a girl aged 20 was admitted to the Royal Hospital suffering from a typical malignant pustule on the right cheek. Suspicion fell upon a recently purchased coat with a fur collar, but bacteriological analysis of this article was inconclusive. The girl was treated with the appropriate serum and recovered.

Miscellaneous.—Forty-six cases of Erysipelas were notified, and 21 of these were nursed in hospital. Notifications were also received of one case of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis and one of Dysentery. One case of acute Poliomyelitis was notified, but the death was subsequently certified as due to tuberculoma of the brain. Two cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified and both died, but the certified cause of death on the death certificates was Cerebral Tumour.

Borough Infectious Hospital.—The number of cases admitted during the year was 503, an increase of 42 over 1931. This increase was entirely accounted for by extra Scarlet Fever cases, the number of Diphtheria cases being actually less than in the previous year. The bed accommodation was fully taxed during the peak periods of April and December, when there were between 60 and 70 patients in the Hospital at one time.

Scarlet Fever.—In spite of the increased number of cases the type of disease was not very severe, as is shown by the corrected mortality rate of 0·3%. Of the 325 notified cases admitted the diagnosis was altered in six instances.

During the Measles epidemic in the town in December a few cases occurred in the Hospital due to the admission of two children who, whilst correctly notified as suffering from Scarlet Fever, were in the incubation period of Measles. Prompt isolation restricted the spread of infection to 7 cases, all of whom were subsequently discharged in good health. The routine injection of anti-streptococcal serum in all cases admitted in the early stages of the disease has been continued, and is combined with the administration of alkalis. In reviewing the complications of Scarlet Fever, it was found that the number of affections of the middle ear were greater than usual. The return cases of the disease numbered 9, and the interval elapsing between the date of discharge from Hospital and the onset of the disease in the return case varied between 4 days and 23 days.

Diphtheria.—The notified admissions of this disease numbered 163, a decrease of 43 as compared with the year 1931. The diagnosis was subsequently revised in 11 of the above cases. The deaths numbered 11, but one of these was not actually due to Diphtheria, although the case was admitted as suffering from this disease. The corrected case mortality from Diphtheria was 6.1%. Six of the cases were not admitted until after the fourth day of the disease, and 3 of these died within two days of admission. The intravenous injection of large doses of anti-toxin combined with the administration of glucose salines in severe cases has been attended by good results. This treatment was employed on 12 occasions. There were 7 cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria, 5 necessitating tracheotomy. Two of these cases did not recover.

The following diseases were also treated in the Borough Hospital during the year: Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, Erysipelas. There was one death from Pneumonia following Measles.

The routine immunisation of Scarlet Fever patients against Diphtheria was continued during 1932, and 238 cases received a course of injections of toxin-antitoxin mixture.

A new pavilion is now in course of erection at the Hospital; this will provide space for 18 additional beds, and replaces a temporary pavilion erected about 35 years ago which has long outlived its usefulness. The new building contains 2 wards of 8 beds each and 2 single bed observation wards. All the wards open on to large balconies facing south, with glass roofs. Extensions are also being made to the Nurses' Home, so as to provide 9 additional bedrooms.

Cleansing and Disinfection.—The Corporation do not possess a cleansing station. Disinfection of premises, bedding, &c., has been carried out by the Health Department, after the occurrence of infectious disease or Tuberculosis in the house. The bedding is usually disinfected by the high pressure steam disinfector attached to the Fever Hospital. Particulars will be found in Table XXVII.

The Cleansing Superintendent is the administrative officer under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1918. He states that 148 cases of rat infestation were reported during the year, many of which required the attention of the official rat-catchers, assisted by dogs and

ferrets, the remainder being cleared up by the use of various rat poisons.

Vaccination.—The vaccination returns for the year 1932 are as follows :—

Total No. of Certificates of Successful primary Vaccina- tions received during the year.	Total No. of Exemptions received during the year.	Total No. of Certificates of Insusceptibility.	No. of Births returned in the Births List Sheets during the year.
772	1699	3	2548

The number of infants vaccinated shows a still further decline, and now amounts to only 30%. The Vaccination Acts are cumbersome and expensive to work and quite ineffective. The penal clauses are never enforced, and it is believed that a more general and satisfactory method of protecting the population against Small Pox would be by substituting a voluntary for a so-called compulsory system.

Cancer.—The total deaths during the year from Cancer show an increase of nearly 19% over those for the two previous years. Table XXXI. gives the different groups in which the Cancer deaths occur. The chief increases in the Wolverhampton Cancer deaths for 1932 were in the following classes :—(a) Cancer of the breast in females, 45-65 years; increase 66%. (b) Cancer of the mouth and digestive organs in males, 65 years and upwards; increase 100%.

Prevention of Blindness.—No action has been taken during the year under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925. Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are promptly seen and treated at the Eye Infirmary, without the necessity for obtaining a subscriber's letter.

Particulars of all the notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are given in Table XII.

Tuberculosis.—The total number of new cases notified was 239, of which 192 were Respiratory Tuberculosis and 47 were Non-respiratory Tuberculosis. Last year the total cases notified were 235. Actually there was a slight drop in the number of pulmonary cases notified, the figures being 192 as against 209 in 1931. This decrease is somewhat surprising in view of the widespread poverty and the reduction of the income of so many families to the bare subsistence

level. It should, however, be noted that the incidence of Tuberculosis showed a very considerable increase in 1931, and, therefore, the figures for 1932, while no worse than those for 1931, do represent a considerable departure from the mean of the previous years. The usual table showing the efficiency or otherwise of the notification of Tuberculosis appears on page 73. Eighteen of the deaths from this disease had not been previously notified, and in a further 34 cases the interval elapsing between notification and death was less than three months. This latter figure includes 9 cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The total deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis amounted to 112, compared with 123 in 1931, and 120 in 1930. This decrease is entirely due to the fall in the number of deaths of males from Tuberculosis of the respiratory type. The following table shows the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis for the past five years:—

Year.	Death Rate from Tuberculosis, all forms (per 1,000 population).	
1928	...	·78
1929	...	·92
1930	...	·91
1931	...	·93
1932	...	·86

At the end of 1932 the number of active cases of Tuberculosis on the register for Wolverhampton was as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	959
Other Forms...	...	142
Total	...	1101

No action became necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Venereal Diseases.—There is no change to report in the Venereal Diseases scheme operated by the Corporation. The total number of new cases presenting themselves for treatment at the Venereal Diseases Clinic during the year shows little change. There was a falling off in the number of new cases, but there were more cases than usual who attended the clinic after having received some treat-

ment at centres elsewhere for the same infection. The number of defaulters was practically the same as last year.

A special Venereal Diseases propaganda campaign was carried out in Wolverhampton during the last week in November, by the British Social Hygienic Council. This campaign was specially arranged for the purpose of getting in touch with girls and married women. The lecturer was an experienced lady doctor, and whenever possible her addresses were illustrated by films shown by the B.S.H.C. cinema motor van. The campaign included five lunch-hour talks to factory girls, three addresses to mothers, one lecture to unemployed girls and women, and one lecture to parents. Your Medical Officer of Health also gave one lecture to men during the course of this campaign. All the lectures were very well received, and the total audiences addressed numbered approximately 2,500.

The experience at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, and also at the Legge Memorial Home indicate that it is very important that girls should have some knowledge of social hygiene and the dangers of Venereal Diseases before they embark upon a career, whether it be in a shop or at a factory or elsewhere. The response to the above course of talks given specially to young girls has been so satisfactory that it will probably be decided to repeat it at a later date.

TABLE I.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1932.

1932	Mean Pressure of Barometer, at Station Level	Sea Level	Mean Relative Humidity	Mean of Max. and Min. Tem.	Mean undergrnd. Temp.		Absolute Extremes of Temperature			Direction of Wind							Total Rain- fall.		
					1 ft.	4 ft.	High- est	Date	Low- est	Date	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.		W.	N.W.
January	29.168	29.674	87	42.8	42.4	44.1	55.5	3rd	28.8	31st	...	1	1	...	6	14	8	1	2.01
Feb.	29.932	30.449	92	36.6	39.5	42.8	47.8	22nd	23.8	10th	6	8	12	1	1	...	...	1	.21
March	29.458	29.969	83	40.1	40.1	41.6	54.0	23rd	22.8	12th	6	2	7	2	3	5	5	1	1.78
April	29.246	29.741	83	42.9	43.7	43.6	59.5	30th	29.5	5th	5	1	4	...	5	4	7	4	3.47
May	29.376	29.859	86	49.5	49.7	46.5	68.2	17th	32.5	7th	13	3	2	1	6	2	2	2	6.00
June	29.606	30.070	75	57.5	56.3	51.5	77.0	16th	38.8	5th	4	1	13	1	2	3	3	3	.82
July	29.421	29.873	82	60.2	59.8	54.8	80.8	10th	45.5	18th	3	2	3	...	2	6	12	13	4.28
August	29.658	30.102	83	55.9	62.8	61.8	93.2	19th	47.0	28th	4	...	10	...	2	5	8	2	2.40
Sept.	29.419	29.888	88	48.7	55.5	57.1	77.0	15th	33.0	28th	3	1	3	3	6	3	11	...	2.59
Oct.	29.214	29.699	90	40.9	46.3	49.4	60.2	7th	29.5	29th	3	1	...	...	4	5	12	6	4.25
Nov.	28.933	29.429	91	35.7	46.9	44.9	59.2	2nd	31.2	6th	1	1	7	5	4	6	5	1	2.07
Dec.	29.545	30.044	92	38.2	41.9	41.9	53.0	17th	28.2	6th	2	1	4	1	9	8	6	...	.74

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1932 AND 9 PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year. 2.	BIRTHS. Net.		DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Non-Residents in the District 8.	Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District. 9.	Deaths of Residents occurring outside the District. 9.	Total Deaths registered in the District.	
		No. 3 & 4.	Rate. 5.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages					No. 6.	Rate. 7.
				No. 10.	Rate per 1,000 Births 11.	No. 12.	Rate 13.					
1923	106,700	2,277	21.4	173	76	1,250	11.7	277	410	219	1,308	12.3
1924	108,200	2,101	19.4	178	85	1,283	11.9	280	416	256	1,307	12.1
1925	108,800	2,087	19.2	185	89	1,326	12.2	332	481	270	1,389	12.8
1926	110,000	2,079	18.9	148	71	1,245	11.3	340	493	279	1,310	11.9
1927	135,200	2,367	18.2	215	91	1,524	11.7	378	728	121	1,845	14.2
1928	133,900	2,644	19.7	161	61	1,439	10.7	360	811	84	1,715	12.8
1929	134,300	2,529	18.8	153	60	1,747	13.0	492	1,018	83	2,155	16.0
1930	134,250	2,430	18.1	156	64	1,465	10.9	480	985	60	1,885	14.0
1931	134,400	2,297	17.1	159	69	1,607	11.9	422	973	91	1,937	14.4
1932	133,300	2,186	16.4	133	61	1,547	11.6	436	971	77	1,906	14.3

AREA OF DISTRICT IN ACRES, 7,105.

Institutions within the Borough receiving sick and infirm persons from without the Borough:—The Royal Hospital The New Cross Hospital; The Wolverhampton Borough Hospital; The Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary; The Wolverhampton and District Hospital for Women; The Queen Victoria Nursing Institution.

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1932 (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 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and upwards.
All causes { Certified ...	1545	133	37	41	41	61	58	90	151	255	337	341
Uncertified ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Measles ...	17	5	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough... ..	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	14	1	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Influenza ...	30	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	6	4	7	4
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	92	...	...	2	2	18	17	15	19	14	2	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	22	4	1	7	3	3	...	2	...	2	...	...
Syphilis ...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease	205	...	...	1	...	...	2	11	38	63	58	32
Diabetes ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	16	18	16
Heart Disease ...	347	...	...	...	1	3	7	7	20	55	111	143
Aneurysm ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Other Circulatory Diseases	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	29	42
Bronchitis ...	78	10	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	7	24	30
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	113	11	15	6	4	7	7	13	16	13	17	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	22	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	2	6	1	5
Peptic Ulcer ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...
Diarrhœa, &c. ...	22	16	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
Appendicitis ...	7	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Other Digestive Diseases ...	28	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	5	7	3	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	56	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	10	15	19	5
Puerperal Sepsis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Causes ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc. ...	70	68	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20
Suicide ...	19	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	3	2	2
Other Violence ...	54	2	2	6	7	9	3	5	1	6	6	7
Other Defined Diseases	118	9	6	2	6	12	4	12	8	15	25	19
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals ...	1547	133	37	41	41	61	58	90	152	255	338	341

TABLE IV.

VITAL STATISTICS IN WARDS, 1932.

WARD	Adjusted Population	Nett Births	Birth Rate	Nett 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 Phthisis	Rate	Deaths from Tuberculosis all forms	Rate	Deaths from Respiratory diseases, excluding Phthisis	Rate
St. Peter ...	5837	79	13.5	85	14.6	2	25	1	12.66	9	1.54	11	1.88	9	1.54
St. Mary ...	6825	118	17.3	91	13.3	6	51	1	8.47	8	1.17	8	1.17	20	2.93
St. James ...	8844	206	23.3	87	9.8	14	68	2	9.71	9	1.02	9	1.02	14	1.58
St. Matthew	10216	163	16.0	155	15.2	23	141	1	6.13	9	0.88	13	1.27	25	2.45
St. George...	13618	260	19.1	136	10.0	12	46	4	15.38	7	0.51	8	0.58	21	1.54
Heath Town	13188	207	15.7	169	12.8	16	77	3	14.49	10	0.76	13	0.99	22	1.67
Blakenhall & St. John ...	12743	173	13.6	152	11.9	13	75	...	...	9	0.71	10	0.78	29	2.28
Graiseley ...	13303	175	13.2	136	10.2	11	63	1	5.71	10	0.75	11	0.83	25	1.88
St. Mark & Merridale...	9877	139	14.1	116	11.7	5	36	1	7.20	2	0.20	3	0.30	15	1.52
Park ...	8215	114	13.9	89	10.8	2	18	...	...	1	0.12	2	0.24	15	1.83
Dunstall ...	10405	127	12.2	127	12.2	10	79	...	...	5	0.48	6	0.58	13	1.25
Upper Penn	5069	70	13.8	58	11.4	1	14	...	...	4	0.79	6	1.18	5	0.98
Bushbury ...	15160	355	23.4	146	9.6	18	51	2	5.63	8	0.53	12	0.79	20	1.32
Borough ...	133,300	2186	16.4	1547	11.6	133	61	17	7.77	91	0.68	112	0.84	233	1.75

TABLE V. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Positive.				Negative.				
	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Total
For Diphtheria Bacilli.	53	7	89	149	517	96	632	1245	1394
For Virulence Tests ...	7	...	...	7	5	...	...	5	12
For Hæmolytic Streptococci. ...	3	...	...	3	5	...	...	5	8
For Tubercle Bacilli.	...	2	26	28	...	38	226	264	292
Sputum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	5	...	...	5	4	...	5	9	14
Totals ...	68	9	115	192	531	134	863	1528	1720

TABLE VI.

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 ...	48	11	5	5	69	17	14	15	18	133
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Scarlet Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Influenza ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis }		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meningitis (not tuberculous)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...		3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	4
Laryngitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	10
Pneumonia (all forms) ...		2	...	...	...	2	4	1	2	4	13
Diarrhoea ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Enteritis ...		...	...	...	...	...	3	8	1	3	15
Gastritis ...		1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Syphilis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suffocation (overlying)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ...		6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Atelectasis ...		2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations		4	2	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	8
Premature Birth ...		17	6	2	2	27	3	1	...	...	31
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		5	1	1	1	8	1	...	3	...	12
Other Causes ...		8	2	1	1	12	...	1	3	...	16
Totals ...		48	11	5	5	69	17	14	15	18	133

TABLE VII. DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Year.	Deaths under 2 years.	Death Rate per 1,000 population.	
		Wolverhampton.	England and Wales.
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
1928	27	10·21	7·00
1929	17	6·72	8·10
1930	16	6·58	6·00
1931	14	6·10	6·00
1932	17	7·77	6·60

TABLE VIII.

MIDWIVES.

No. of midwives on Register	...	...	48
No. of trained midwives working independently	...	...	34
No. of trained midwives in Institutions	...	...	12
No. of untrained midwives working independently	...	...	2

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.

(a) Of sending for medical assistance	...	...	707
(b) Of still births	...	...	23
(c) Of proposal to substitute artificial feeding	...	...	20
(d) Of being a source of infection	...	...	27

WORK OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MIDWIVES.

(a) No. of routine visits to midwives	...	...	219
(b) No. of special visits to midwives	...	...	65
(c) No. of special visits to patients	...	...	12
(d) No. of visits <i>re</i> still births	...	...	41
(e) No. of visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia cases	...	...	25
TOTAL VISITS			362

TABLE IX.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE CALLED IN BY MIDWIVES.

PREGNANCY.

Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	16
Abortion	...	...	...	4
Miscarriage	...	...	...	8
Toxæmias (a) Unclassified	...	...	8	16
(b) Eclampsia	...	...	8	
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	45

LABOUR.

Abnormal presentation	...	...	37
Prolonged 1st stage	...	...	48
Prolonged 2nd stage	...	...	38
Obstructed labour	...	...	14
Uterine inertia	...	...	15
Contracted pelvis	...	...	6
Placenta prævia	...	...	6
Unsatisfactory general condition of Mother	...	...	12
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	18
194			

Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	8
Retained and Adherent Membranes	...	...	...	11
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	116
Still-births	...	...	...	23

PUERPERIUM.

Puerperal rise of Temperature	...	...	...	33
Subinvolution	...	...	...	1
Indefinite Diagnosis	...	...	...	12
Death of Mother	...	...	...	1

INFANT.

Ophthalmia	...	...	...	119
Convulsions	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	16
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	6
Congenital Malformation	...	...	...	11
Birth Injury	...	...	...	2
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	3
Pemphigus	...	...	...	1
Death of Infant	...	...	...	20
Unclassified (Indefinite Diagnosis)	...	...	...	40

TABLE X.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Ward Street	Lea Road	Park Lane	Stadford Street	Moseley Village	Totals
INFANTS						
No. of Sessions	119	119	123	122	48	531
New Cases under 1 year ...	263	263	302	207	33	1068
New Cases over 1 year ...	31	19	69	27	7	153
Attendances under 1 year...	3841	3443	3813	2317	520	13934
Attendances over 1 year ...	2547	1892	2384	2040	810	9673
Total Attendances ...	6388	5335	6197	4357	1330	23607
Average Attendances per Session	54	45	50	36	28	...
EXPECTANT MOTHERS						
No. of Sessions	51	48	50	48	...	197
New Cases	168	104	84	76	...	432
Total Attendances ...	761	464	615	401	...	2241
Average Attendances per Session	14.9	9.7	12.3	8.4	...	...

TABLE XI.
DENTAL CLINIC.

Sessions	Attendances	Extractions	Dentures Supplied
47	564	1191	35

TABLE XII.
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
49	24	20 (out- patients) 5 (in- patients)	49	...	...	...

TABLE XIII. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS, 1932.

District.	First Visits.	Re-visits.	Visits to Toddlers.	Ineffective Visits.	Special Visits.	Clinics.	Total.
N.	283	584	1935	276	174	157	3409
M.V.	66	429	1098	74	251	199	2117
N.W.	232	531	1532	374	258	143	3070
E.	267	614	1453	301	294	141	3070
N.E.	249	575	1763	223	278	138	3226
S.E.	251	419	1096	227	391	144	2528
S.W.	336	711	1783	297	286	105	3518
S.	207	763	1294	350	418	110	3142
H.T.	183	552	1676	290	279	138	3118
TOTAL	2074	5178	13630	2412	2629	1275	27,198

TABLE XIV.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
BIRTHS

Births Notified				Male	Female	Sex not stated	Total
By Midwives	...	...	...	1087	1043	11	2141
„ Doctors	...	...	...	233	200	3	436
„ Others	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
							2581
STILL-BIRTHS							
By Midwives	...	...	...	49	49	2	100
„ Doctors	...	...	...	7	12	1	20
„ Others	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
							121

TABLE XV.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877-1884.

Number of boats registered during 1932	...	...	1
" " inspected " "	...	...	354
" infringements discovered	...	...	85
" notices issued	...	...	68
" " outstanding at end of year	...	...	10
" cabins disinfected	...	...	Nil.

WORKSHOPS.

TABLE XVI. A.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (includg. Factory Laundries) Workshops (" Workshop ") Workplaces	4362	53	Nil
Total			

B.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of defects.			Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remed- ied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector of Fact'ries (4)	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of cleanliness	64	101	...	...
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	1	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	8	...	...
Other Nuisances	54	135	...	...
* Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient unsuitable, or de- fective not separate for sexes	31	37	...	...
Total	151	281	...	...

* 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 XVI.—*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. ...	5	13	11	2	2 (Out of District)	
File Cutting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedding Manufactrs. ...	1	1	...	1	1	1
Lock Makers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	6	14	11	3	3	3

* 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)	Total Number (2)
Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers, 87 ; Bakehouses, 73 ; Lockmakers, 21 ; Tailors, 50 ; Dressmakers, 59 ; Milliners, 21 ; Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers, 23 ; Smiths, 15 ; Keymakers, 1 ; Spectacle Frame Makers, 7 ; Builders, &c., 53 ; File Cutters, 7 ; Various other trades, 219 ...	636

E.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	Number (2)
MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act ...	8
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts ...	a Notified by H.M. Insp't'r b Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
Others ...	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	...
In use at the end of the year	...

TABLE XVII.
SUMMARY OF ROUTINE INSPECTION WORK. 1932.

	DISTRICTS.						Workshops	Asst. Inspectors.		Totals
	N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.				
Investigations made into Notifiable Infectious Diseases	135	68	99	211	97	213	...	98	51	972
Investigations made into other Infectious Diseases	102	37	186	42	21	130	...	265	260	1043
Number of Houses Inspected	337	59	141	389	228	543	42	27	17	1783
Re-inspections. Calls made, &c.	3505	2395	2556	964	3075	2931	2613	299	460	18798
Smoke Observations	4	5	...	...	7	8	7	...	...	31
Inspections under Housing etc., Act	23	28	54	99	85	256	2	42	11	600
of Houses-let-in-Lodgings	61	60	125	4	4	4	...	1	...	259
Canal Boats	...	...	...	1	3	...	344	...	...	348
Workshops	1	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	38
Bakehouses	60	254	195	49	66	38	...	1	...	663
Cowhouses	28	6	51	14	28	...	...	...	...	127
Dairies and Milkshops	633	720	284	84	49	142	...	...	...	1912
Slaughter-houses	...	208	313	558	455	823	...	...	...	2357
Offensive Trades	272	203	416	44	88	62	2	...	...	1087
Stables and Stable-yards	22	40	131	...	25	3	4	1	...	226
Courts, Out-door Closets, Drains, &c.	1265	2046	1945	965	1848	574	1270	16	23	9952
Piggeries, Fowls and other animals kept	31	21	5	15	10	23	...	...	1	106
Meat and Food	451	1493	929	2039	2352	1509	...	16	3	8792
Miscellaneous	363	137	124	33	85	251	38	4	9	1044
Total Inspections	7331	7811	7589	5514	8619	7565	4362	770	843	50404
References to:—										
Cleansing Department	9	17	16	...	5	6	...	...	1	54
Borough Engineer's Department	14	31	29	7	100	49	2	...	...	232
Water Engineer's	19	11	7	6	19	18	..	...	...	80
Totals	42	59	52	13	124	73	2	...	1	366

TABLE XVIII. SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED, 1932.

	N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Work-shops.	Asst. Inspectors.		Totals.
HOUSES AND WORKSHOPS:—										
Requiring cleansing and limewashing	13	34	51	25	54	113	53	...	...	243
Dampness ...	67	30	77	25	98	81	...	...	...	378
Dilapidations ...	523	124	502	112	367	364	25	15	34	2,066
Overcrowding ...	9	7	25	11	18	33	1	...	...	104
Defective or insufficient closet accommodation ...	17	24	43	20	21	40	17	...	...	182
Defective urinals ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective sanitary fittings	51	22	64	17	30	60	8	...	1	253
Offensive accumulations ...	11	9	17	13	23	8	10	...	2	93
Defective drains ...	29	9	14	9	20	33	1	1	3	119
Drains found stopped ...	53	41	38	26	54	62	5	...	5	284
Defective fall pipes and eaves spouting ...	201	72	81	23	61	84	1	4	6	533
Defective roofs ...	126	37	62	27	100	145	4	4	5	510
GENERAL:—										
Defective yard surfaces ...	34	32	11	2	11	16	1	1	1	109
Defective outbuildings ...	69	150	85	24	116	123	11	...	1	579
Defective ash receptacles ...	55	190	123	30	38	93	...	...	13	542
Infringements of Bye-laws	11	2	4	6	12	1	4	1	...	41
MISCELLANEOUS ...	52	40	71	19	28	44	10	...	...	264
Totals ...	1321	823	1,269	389	1,051	1,200	151	26	71	6,301

TABLE XIX. NOTICES SERVED DEALING WITH THE AFORESAID SANITARY DEFECTS. 1932.

FORM OF NOTICES.	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops.	Totals.
	N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		
Intimation (Preliminary) ...	376	145	288	195	413	326	46	1789
Statutory ...	266	205	286	126	256	419	7	1565
TOTALS ...	642	350	574	321	669	745	53	3354
Prosecutions :								
Non-compliance with Notices (Premises) ...	5	...	...	...	8	6	...	19
Non-compliance with Justices Order to abate Nuisance ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Bye-laws Contravention (Offensive Trades)...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bye-laws Contravention (Nuisances) ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Est'blsh'm't of Offensive Trade without cons'nt ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS ...	5	1	1	...	9	9	...	25

TABLE XX. IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES SERVED.

IMPROVEMENTS.	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops.	Asst. Insps.	Totals.
	N.W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.			
Drains { Reconstructed ...	25	...	9	165	9	12	...	3	223
Drains { Improved or Repaired ...	189	90	108	89	44	108	9	7	648
Drains { Traps fixed ...	13	12	31	178	3	7	9	...	253
Sinks { Provided ...	8	8	12	5	...	4	1	...	38
Sinks { Improved or Repaired ...	23	84	5	1	6	29	3	4	157
Pan Closets altered to Water Closets ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Waste-water Closets altered to W.C's ...	80	14	53	165	...	14	1	...	327
Privy Closets altered to W.C's ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Trough Closets altered to W.C's ...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
Water Closets { Constructed ...	7	2	2	3	...	1	1	...	17
Water Closets { Improved or Repaired ...	71	38	20	32	21	67	35	4	289
Ashpits { Ash Bins provided ...	62	181	73	17	8	41	...	5	489
Ashpits { Altered to Bin ...	68	131	62	12	...	173	...	1	495
Ashpits { Improved or Repaired ...	17	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	21
Courts, Yards and Channels { Relaid or Repaired ...	123	168	112	1	20	25	8	5	465
Water { Wells Closed... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Water { Water laid on ...	...	...	8	4	14	1	...	...	27
Water { Soft Water Cisterns Cleansed ...	11	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	16
Houses { Generally Repaired ...	276	176	240	139	436	352	2	10	1640
Houses { Lighted or Ventilated ...	70	48	...	13	...	35	...	1	167
Houses { Cleansed or Limewashed ...	120	84	195	87	92	158	17	6	761
Houses { Spouting, etc., provided or repaired... ..	364	161	136	58	152	91	1	9	987
Overcrowding Abated ...	19	10	21	12	10	37	...	...	109
Out-door Premises Limewashed ...	93	300	339	42	249	128	84	120	1358
Out-door Premises Improved or Repaired ...	191	277	399	172	147	144	8	5	1364
Animals Removed ...	11	6	5	5	5	9	...	...	41
Offensive Accumulations Removed ...	35	62	61	101	101	52	29	3	446
Other Amendments or Nuisances Abated ...	34	20	27	44	25	45	73	1	276
TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS ...	1910	1874	1942	1345	1349	1535	281	181	10641
TOTAL PREMISES IMPROVED ...	874	628	676	735	737	839	99	114	4825

TABLE XXI.

INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

RESULTS OBTAINED BY DEPOSIT GAUGE IN THE CENTRE OF
WOLVERHAMPTON.

	INSOLUBLE MATTER TONS PER SQ. MILE.			SOLUBLE MATTER TONS PER SQ. MILE.			INCHES.
	Tar.	Carbonaceous matter other than Tar.	Ash.	Sulphates.	Chlorides.	Ammonia.	Rainfall
JANUARY	0.35	1.53	4.51	1.35	0.38	0.20	2.01
FEBRUARY	0.64	3.31	13.13	...	...	...	.21
MARCH	0.59	2.86	10.38	1.35	0.69	0.13	1.78
APRIL	0.18	2.47	3.93	...	...	...	3.47
MAY	0.64	1.86	8.24	...	...	...	6.00
JUNE	0.23	3.16	7.60	0.82	0.18	0.01	.82
JULY	0.18	2.14	6.48	...	...	...	4.28
AUGUST	0.15	2.27	5.56	...	...	...	2.40
SEPTEMBER	0.31	2.68	4.43	0.79	0.41	0.04	2.59
OCTOBER	0.31	0.79	2.45	...	...	...	4.25
NOVEMBER	0.13	0.69	1.40	...	...	...	2.07
DECEMBER	0.54	5.02	17.65	1.76	0.74	0.16	.74
TOTAL	4.25	28.78	85.76	6.07	2.40	0.54	30.62
MONTHLY AVERAGE	.35	2.40	7.15	1.52	.60	.13	2.55

WOLVERHAMPTON HOUSING CONDITIONS, 1932.

TABLE XXII.

I.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1783
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1783
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	600
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	600
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	184
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	1136

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	3161
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III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

A.—Proceedings under section 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners ...	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil.

TABLE XXII.—*Continued.*

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1558
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	1937
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil.

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	125
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	51

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.

E. and F.—Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1925 Nil.

MEAT INSPECTION.

REPORT FOR YEAR 1932.

NO. OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

Cattle	...	...	...	10,113
Calves	...	...	...	2,533
Sheep	...	...	...	44,563
Pigs	...	...	..	21,039

OFFALS DESTROYED.**HEADS—**

Actinomycosis	...	28
Hydræmia	...	47
Tuberculosis	...	636
Other Diseases	...	306

LUNGS & HEARTS—

Hydræmia	...	94
Parasitic Disease	...	101
Tuberculosis	...	1262
Other Diseases	...	927

LIVERS—

Abscesses	...	63
Cav. Angeioma	...	74
Cirrhosis	...	1436
Hydræmia	...	47
Necrosis	...	13
Parasitic Disease	...	2832
Tuberculosis	...	554
Other Diseases	...	506

STOMACHS & INTESTINES—

Hydræmia	...	94
Johnes Disease	...	125
Tuberculosis	...	856
Other Diseases	...	469

SPLEENS—

Hydræmia	...	47
Tuberculosis	...	312
Other Diseases	...	331

KIDNEYS—

Hydræmia	...	94
Tuberculosis	...	260
Other Diseases	...	532

UDDERS—

Tuberculosis	...	168
Other Diseases	...	161

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	...	23	7	2
Other Diseases	...	23	9	0

CARCASES AND PARTS OF CARCASSES DESTROYED.

Anæmia	...	15	Injury...	...	38
Asphyxia	...	22	Jaundice	...	4
Dropsy	...	122	Pneumonia	...	1
Emaciation	...	43	Peritonitis	...	18
Erysipelas	...	1	Septic Metritis	...	3
Hydræmia	...	48	Tuberculosis	...	342
Immaturity	...	31	Other Diseases	...	126

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	...	17	15	3
Other Diseases	...	25	13	0

TABLE XXIV.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. Total number of samples taken during the year 1932:—

Article	Number Examined.			Number Adulterated, &c.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Aspirin ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Baking Powder ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Brawn ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Butter ...	...	18	18	...	...	...
Castor Oil ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cereals ...	...	8	8	...	...	...
Cheese ...	...	10	10	...	...	...
Cinnamon ...	1	2	3	1	1	2
Cocoa ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Cod Liver Oil ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Coffee ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cream ...	...	8	8	...	...	...
Dried Fruit ...	...	13	13	...	...	...
Dripping ...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Eucalyptus Oil ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Flour ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Flour, Self-raising ...	1	7	8	1	...	1
Honey ...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Iodine, Tincture of ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Jam ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Lard ...	1	8	9	1	1	2
Macaroni, with Eggs...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Margarine ...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Mercury Ointment ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Milk ...	176	2	178	23	1	24
Milk, "Appeal to Cow"	...	5	5	...	...	...
Milk, full cream, Cond.	...	1	1	...	...	...
Mincemeat ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	23	23	...	...	...
Mustard ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Paregoric ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Pickles ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sauce ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sausage ...	4	4	8	2	2	4
Seidlitz Powders ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Shredded Beef Suet ...	...	7	7	...	...	...
Sweet Almond Oil ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Syrup ...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Tea ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Treacle ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Vinegar ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Vinegar, Malt ...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Wine, Ginger ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Wine, Raisin ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	184	197	381	29	6	35

TABLE XXV.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Administrative Action taken regarding Samples reported not to be genuine during the year ending 31st December, 1932.

No. of sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Legal Proceedings Instituted		Observations
				Fine Inflicted	Costs Imposed	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
9	Milk	Formal	Deficient in non-fatty solids 2%			
40	Cin'amon	Informal	Sand	13.5%		
53	Milk	Formal	Added Water	17.0%		Taken from Surveyor See Samples 1—9
58	Milk	Formal	Added Water	28.5%	1 15 0	Case withdrawn. See Samples 1—9
59	Milk	Formal	Added Water	19.5%		taken from pr'ducer Vendor cautioned
63	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat	5.6%		
65	Milk	Informal	Added Water	10.4%		
1	Milk	Formal	Added Water	28.4%		
2	Milk	Formal	Added Water	12.4%		
3	Milk	Formal	Added Water	16.9%	12 0 6	Defendant pleaded guilty and was placed on probation
4	Milk	Formal	Added Water	25.0%		
5	Milk	Formal	Added Water	28.8%		
7	Milk	Formal	Added Water	6.4%		
8	Milk	Formal	Added Water	8.8%		
9	Milk	Formal	Added Water	3.0%		
73	Cin'amon	Formal	Sand	13.85%	0 17 6	Proceedings instituted but withdrawn on paym't of costs Vendor cautioned
134	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat	3.3%		Vendor cautioned
135	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat	19.7%		Vendor cautioned
136/B	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat	6.6%		Vendor cautioned
171	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat	8.88%		Vendor cautioned
172	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat	10.0%	1 11 0	Defendant placed on probation for two years Vendor cautioned
180	Self-raising Flour	Formal	Sulphate of Lime	0.2%		Vendor cautioned
181	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat	3.3%		Vendor cautioned
184	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat	5.0%		Vendor cautioned
216	Sausage	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide, 100 parts per million			
266	Milk	Formal	Deficient in fat	6.0%		Vendor cautioned
277	Sausage	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide, 64 parts per million			
288	Macaroni, made with eggs	Informal	No indication of the presence of eggs			
296	Sausage	Formal	Presence of Sulphur Dioxide not disclosed			Vendor cautioned
297	Sausage	Formal	Presence of Sulphur Dioxide not disclosed			Vendor cautioned
318	Milk	Formal	Added Water	21.7%	15 0 0	Fine not paid
319	Milk	Formal	Added Water	20.5%	0 4 0	Defendant went to prison for 3 months
341	Macaroni, made with eggs	Formal	No eggs present			Vendor cautioned. Manufacturer written to.
358	Lard	Informal	Vegetable Oils	20.0%		
381	Lard	Formal	Vegetable Oils	20.0%	0 10 0	
					0 13 6	

TABLE XXVI. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1932.

Notifiable Disease.	Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths at home of cases previously notified
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	153*	135	8	4
Scarlet Fever ...	310†	291	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	4‡	4	1	...
Puerperal Fever ...	19	18	2	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	35	33	1	...
Erysipelas ...	46	21	1	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	49	5	...	...
CerebroSpinal Meningitis	1	1	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	2	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	1	1	...
Dysentery ...	1	1	...	...
Primary Pneumonia ...	146	75	15	12
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	18	8	3	2
Others ...	...	...	...	...

* 12 of these proved not to be Diphtheria.

† 9 " " " Scarlet Fever.

‡ 2 " " " Enteric Fever.

TABLE XXVII. DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected with Formalin ...	...	539
Number of rooms sprayed ...	...	282

2 Shelters.

Articles disinfected by steam :—

Blankets - 2670.	Sheets - 422.	Quilts - - - - 367
Pillow Cases 562.	Rugs - - 7.	Dresses and Suits 329
Pillows - - 580.	Mattresses 519.	Miscellaneous - - 5198

Total - 10,654.

Library books fumigated ...	...	139
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TABLE XXVII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, YEAR 1932.

Age-periods.	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS.													Total Admitted Cases to Notified Hospital.		DEATHS.													Total 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	25-45	45-65	65 & Up				
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria	2	5	5	8	10	62	28	14	18	1	...	...	153	135	1	1	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	
Scarlet Fever	...	3	8	21	18	130	73	22	30	3	2	...	310	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Enteric Fever	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	...	...	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	8	...	...	35	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	11	10	15	4	46	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Pneumonia	1	...	6	2	3	26	10	22	36	18	18	4	146	75	...	4	...	2	...	2	1	5	9	13	22	9	67	...	...	
Influenzal Pneumonia	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	3	13	...	...	
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dysentery	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS	54	9	21	33	31	221	116	61	141	46	42	10	785	595	3	6	1	5	...	6	5	6	13	15	32	14	106	...	...	

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD, YEAR 1932.

WARD	Small Pox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Primary Pneumonia	Influenzal Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis	Dysentery
St. Peter	...	6	17	...	1	1	2	1	7	2	...	...	...	...
St. Mary	...	6	11	...	1	2	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...
St. James	...	11	51	...	1	2	8	14	14	3	...	...	...	...
St. Matthew	...	5	18	...	1	2	1	5	17	1	1	...	1	...
St. George	...	21	41	2	1	3	9	2	16	...	...	...	...	...
Heath Town	...	17	27	...	1	3	6	2	28	2	...	...	...	...
Blakenhall and St. John's	...	3	20	...	...	1	1	6	19	5	...	1	...	1
Graiseley	...	28	33	...	...	2	5	6	12	4	...	...	...	...
St. Mark's and Merridale	...	6	16	...	1	1	2	2	8	1	...	...	...	...
Park	...	8	9	1	8	10	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Dunstall	...	15	20	...	2	2	5	2	7	...	1	...	...	...
Upper Penn	...	6	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bushbury	...	21	42	1	1	6	2	3	8	...	...	...	...	...
Borough...	...	153	310	4	19	35	46	49	146	18	2	1	1	1

TABLE XXIX. DIPHThERIA.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Case Mortality	Death Rate per 1,000 population	
				WOLVERHAMPTON	England & Wales
1923	55	2	3·6%	0·02	0·07
1924	58	5	8·6%	0·05	0·06
1925	48	7	14·6%	0·06	0·07
1926	42	2	4·8%	0·02	0·07
1927	42	5	11·9%	0·04	0·07
1928	60	6	10·0%	0·04	0·06
1929	78	6	7·7%	0·04	0·08
1930	146	11	7·5%	0·08	0·09
1931	174	12	6·9%	0·09	0·07
1932	153	13	8·5%	0·10	0·06

TABLE XXX WHOOPING COUGH.

Year.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 population.	
		WOLVERHAMPTON.	England and Wales.
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
1928	2	0·01	0·07
1929	15	0·11	0·26
1930	14	0·10	0·05
1931	13	0·10	0·06
1932	2	0·02	0·07

TABLE XXXI.

CANCER DEATHS, 1932.

	AGE GROUPS												Total Deaths	
	0—15		15—25		25—45		45—65		65 and upwards					
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male		
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	15	...		
Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	3	2	30	18	32	21	65	41		
Cancer of the Respira- tory Organs	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	4	...	11	4		
Cancer of the Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	6	...	17		
Cancer of other Female Genital Organs	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4		
Cancer of the Breast	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	15	...	4	...	22		
Cancer of the Male Genito-Urinary Or- gans	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	7	...		
Cancer of the Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cancer of other or unspecified organs	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	2	3	5	6		
TOTALS	1	...	...	...	4	9	47	51	51	34	103	94		
	1	...	...	13	98	85	197							

TABLE XXXII.

BOROUGH INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Cases in Hospital on January 2nd, 1932	24	25	1	50
Cases admitted during year	325	163	15	503
Cases admitted from outside districts	34	30	2	66
Diagnosis revised	6	30	—	36
Return cases	9	—	—	9
Complications :—				
Adenitis	9	3	—	12
Otorrhœa	22	13	—	35
Nephritis	—	1	—	1
Albuminuria	3	8	—	11
Rhinorrhœa	6	—	—	6
Intercurrent diseases				
(e.g. Bronchitis) etc.	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Scarlatinal Rheumatism	3	—	—	3
Cardiac	2	—	—	2
Paralysis :				
Ocular	—	1	—	1
Pharyngeal	—	—	—	—
Palatal	—	12	—	12
Operations :—				
Minor Operations	—	—	—	—
Major ,, {	Tracheotomy	5	—	5
	Mastoid	1	—	1
	Tonsils & Adenoids	1	—	1
Number of Deaths	2	11	4	17
Total cases discharged during the year	322	153	11	486
Average durations of treatment ...	26 days.	43 days.	14 days.	—
Average number of beds occupied	23 1	20·5	·52	44·1
Cases in Hospital, December 31st, 1932	25	24	1	50

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

TABLE XXXIII.
TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1932.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0—1	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	1
1—5	2	...	8	6	1	1	5	3
5—15	12	10	7	7	1	1	2	1
15—25	11	20	2	4	8	10	1	2
25—35	29	22	...	1	10	7	...	...
35—45	21	14	1	1	9	7	2	...
45—55	20	3	2	1	14	5	...	...
55—65	15	4	...	2	10	3	...	1
65 & upwards	2	7	...	...	...	4	...	...
TOTALS ...	112	80	24	23	53	38	13	8

TABLE XXXIV.

TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1932.

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 ...	4	5	4	6	7	5	7	2	13	53
Pulmonary—Females...	4	..	1	9	4	7	6	1	6	38
Non-Pulmonary—Males	7	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	13
Non-Pulmonary—Females	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
Totals ...	18	11	7	16	12	12	14	3	19	112

TABLE XXXV. TUBERCULOSIS, 1932.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Cases notified	179	37	216
Cases re-notified	14	3	17
Changes of Address	90	4	94
Cases admitted to Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	93	...	93
Kinver Hospital	10	...	10
New Cross Hospital	45	3	48
Other Institutions	...	2	2
Cases discharged from Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	103	2	105
Kinver Hospital	11	...	11
New Cross Hospital	86	10	96
Other Institutions	...	4	4
First visits to homes by Inspectors	179	37	216
Number of Deaths	91	21	112
New Cases attending T.B. Dispensary and recommended for :	117	14	131
Dispensary Treatment	9	1	10
Domiciliary Treatment	9	...	9
Hospital Treatment	8	11	19
Sanatorium Treatment	91	2	93
Cases transferred to other districts	5	1	6
Cases removed from register "Cured," etc.	163	11	174

TABLE XXXVI. ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

New Cases	Attendances.	Splints, etc., supplied.
58	1769	13

TABLE XXXVII.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre at the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton during the year ended the 31st December, 1932.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTALS.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Totals
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ...	100	102	...	...	75	42	5	9	180	153	333
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	11	6	...	...	3	5	...	...	14	11	25
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under item 4) suffering from—											
Syphilis, primary ...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
" secondary ...	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	19
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
" all later stages ...	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	19	35
" congenital ...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	...	...	...	...	122	61	...	...	122	61	183
" later ...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	7	4	11
Conditions other than Venereal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	89	169	89	258
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection...	6	4	...	...	19	11	...	...	25	15	40
TOTALS of ITEMS 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	160	155	...	1	226	123	174	98	560	377	937
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure ...	30	42	...	...	123	48	163	84	316	174	490
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from—											
Syphilis, primary ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
" secondary ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" all later stages ...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
" congenital ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	...	...	...	...	20	8	...	...	20	8	28
" later ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	3
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see item 15)	5	5	...	...	12	4	...	...	17	9	26
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ...	21	16	...	...	29	1	...	...	50	27	77
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	79	85	...	...	41	50	11	14	131	149	280
TOTALS of ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ...	160	155	...	1	226	123	174	98	560	377	937

TABLE XXXVII—*Continued*

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Totals
10. Number of cases in the following stages of Syphilis included in item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment—											
Syphilis, primary	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
.. secondary	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
.. latent in 1st year of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. all later stages	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
.. congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the Medical Officers	1836	2140	...	...	1963	1076	404	394	4203	3610	7813
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation dressing	8	...	...	...	7011	4716	29	...	7048	4716	11764
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	1844	2140	...	...	8974	5792	433	394	11251	8326	19577
12. In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ...	...	5	...	1	2	9	1	...	3	15	18
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given ...	...	112	...	69	196	380	11	...	207	561	768
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Totals
13. Number of cases of Congenital Syphilis in Item 3 above, classified according to age periods	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	6	4	8	12

TABLE XXXVII.—*Continued.*

	Arsenobenzene Compounds.	Mercury.	Bismuth.
4. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis—			
(a) Names of preparations ...	Novarsenobillon & Sulphostab.		Bismostab.
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) ...	1069	Tab. Hy. C Creta.	1176
(c) Number of injections included in (b) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary and secondary syphilis ...	546	...	441

Examination of Pathological Material.					
	Microscopical.		Serum Tests.		
	For spirochetes	For Gonococci	Wassermann	Others for Syphilis	For Gonorrhœa
5. PATHOLOGICAL WORK :—					
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the Medical Officer of the treatment centre ...	34	1781	1068	Kahn Test 985	...
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXXVII.—*Continued.*

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

	Wolverhampton.	Staffs.	Salop.	Walsall.	Birmingham.	Worcester.	Warwickshire.	Other Authorities.	TOTAL.
A. Number of cases in item 3 from each area found to be suffering from :—									
Syphilis	33	47	3	1	5	3	1	3	96
Soft Chancre	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gonorrhœa	105	84	16	2	9	1	4	3	224
Conditions other than venereal	119	106	12	8	4	2	3	4	258
TOTAL	257	238	31	11	18	6	8	10	579
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	9350	6429	910	74	1716	272	236	590	19,577
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	205	493	70	...	...	...	...	...	768
D. Number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given in the Out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	395	485	24	4	81	50	14	16	1069

(Signed),

GEORGE MITCHELL, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.**January 30th, 1933*

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