

[Report 1935] / Medical Officer of Health, Wolverhampton County Borough.

Contributors

Wolverhampton (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1935

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**ANNUAL
REPORT**

UPON THE

HEALTH

OF

WOLVERHAMPTON

FOR THE YEAR

1935.



ANNUAL REPORT

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Health of Wolverhampton


For the Year

1935

BY

R. H. H. JOLLY,

M.D., B.S. (London); D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (London); Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, County Borough of Wolverhampton; Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute; Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.



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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	J. J. MURRAY, M.B., B.Ch. D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers (M. & C.W.)	CHRISTINA GRANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. * E. W. STRANGE, M.D.
Consulting Orthopædic 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)	* S. T. CROWTHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. * F. R. BYRNE-QUINN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.) * C. L. SPACKMAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(B) OTHERS.

Vaccination Officers	* J. J. MORRIS, * H. PENN.
Analyst	* F. G. D. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.
Veterinary Inspector	* J. E. CARTWRIGHT, M.R.C.V.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector ...	† H. DOWNES.
Meat Inspector	† A. DICKIN.
Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act ...	† G. S. REEMAN.
Inspector for Factories and Workshops, and Inspector under the Rag Flock Act ...	† E. R. BROCK.
District Sanitary Inspectors ...	† F. W. DUNSTAN. † S. MONKS. † H. MATTHEWS. † L. M. BOOTH. † E. T. BLAYLOCK. † L. N. GREGORY. † C. H. MEDLAND.
Disinfecting Officer	G. H. LEACH.
Clerks	J. J. MORRIS. † F. J. SEALEY. Miss N. W. HUGHES. † F. SMALE. Miss V. C. WATKIS. † R. E. WILLIAMS. Miss F. I. CAVE. T. A. JONES. A. HUDSON. A. B. MATTHEWS. A. E. PRESTON.
Mental Deficiency Officer ...	Miss M. W. AVERAY-JONES.
Borough Infectious Hospital ...	Matron: Miss A. COTTON.
Inspector of Midwives	† Miss M. CARTER.
Lady Health Visitors	°† Miss D. E. TONKS. °† Miss A. S. CLARK. † Mrs. W. M. HUTT. † Miss L. M. STONE. °† Miss A. HOMER. † Miss A. E. MILLER. °† Miss L. G. SWEETMAN. °† Miss M. E. OWEN. °† Miss J. DEMPSTER.
Orthopædic 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.

HEALTH OFFICES,

TOWN HALL,

WOLVERHAMPTON.

May, 1936.

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

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Fifteenth Annual Report in this series on the state of the public health of Wolverhampton and the various health services of the town. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health and detailed arrangements of existing services are not again set out in full if they have already been described in previous Reports.

For over ten years attention has been proudly called to the progress that Wolverhampton was making with slum clearance. Visitors have been conducted to this site and that site and told of the number of wretched dwellings it used to hold. But it has all been so gradual and so unobtrusive that the man in the street did not realise that anything was happening. During the last year there has been a great acceleration in the process of pulling down unfit houses, so much so that even the less observant citizen cannot help noticing how this worn out block of buildings has been demolished and these two unfit houses have gone, and in one place whole streets have completely disappeared. Of course, the scars are rather unsightly whilst they remain, but another remarkable thing is the rapidity with which these old and unfit houses in the centre of the town are being replaced by the steel skeletons of big shops and business premises. It is not too much to claim that the central shopping areas of Wolverhampton have changed almost beyond recognition in the past few years. The Health Department and the Public Works Department are pulling down houses, the Public Works Department are widening streets and private enterprise is building new shops and offices. It is very regrettable that the Health Committee cannot deal with old and derelict workshops, factories and stores as if they were dwelling-houses, and require their demolition also. These dilapidated structures are rarely used at all; they are a real blot on the landscape and in many cases they appear to be dangerous as well as unsightly. If the owners of these properties could acquire sufficient civic pride they would realise what a bad

advertisement for a town such terrible old ruins are and they would hasten to pull them down of their own accord. A growing and progressive town like Wolverhampton cannot afford to look like one whose prosperity has waned and whose trades and businesses are on the down-grade.

When the first programme of slum clearance was compiled in 1931, the standard of fitness to be adopted was by no means definite and regard had to be made to the general standard of properties in the town. The experience of several local enquiries together with inspections of slum properties in other towns has shown that there are far more unfit houses in Wolverhampton than was originally decided and that the majority of these unfit houses cannot be brought up to a reasonable standard of fitness. It will consequently be necessary to bring forward at an early date a supplementary programme of houses to be included in slum clearance schemes. Included in these will be certain houses which were considered to be borderline cases in 1931 but have deteriorated so rapidly in the past five years that they are now among the worst properties remaining. If these additional areas are to be dealt with and municipal houses are to be provided for the families living in them as well as those required to abate the overcrowding discovered at the recent survey, it will be necessary to give much careful thought to the problem of where to put all these new dwellings. Even now it is extremely difficult to obtain housing sites within the Borough and each succeeding year sees more land acquired and developed by private enterprise or given over to works. Unless municipal flats are going to be adopted as the solution, it almost seems that it will be necessary to envisage a greater Wolverhampton spread out far beyond present Borough boundaries. If this is to be the case it will be necessary to make plans a long way ahead. It does not follow that because there is at the present time ample land available for housing development in close proximity to Wolverhampton, such a condition of affairs will always obtain. Moreover, there are other Committees of the Corporation besides the Health and Housing Committees which will certainly require more land for various purposes if the town is likely to extend still further in a horizontal direction. If the foundations of a long-sighted policy in this direction are laid now, it is certain to save a great many regrets in the future.

Important proposals dealing with the midwifery service are now before Parliament. Prior to 1905 this profession was not regulated in any way and any woman could practise as a midwife without let or hindrance. During the past thirty years conditions have changed considerably for the better. The skill, qualifications and status of midwives have greatly improved but competition is too keen and the emoluments too small for it to attract the best type of fully-qualified nurse. It seems very desirable in the interests of mothers that the pin-money midwife should be eliminated and that this work should be in the hands of well-trained and well-qualified women who will be offered sufficient financial inducement to attract them to the profession and who will not have to book more cases than they can comfortably supervise in order to make a bare livelihood. As long as the fee for a confinement is round about 25/-, and only a few midwives attend more than sixty cases a year, it is difficult to see what attraction the work offers to women who have to earn their own living. In this area competition has not allowed a midwife to charge a fee commensurate with her skill and responsibilities and it is high time that the work was regulated better. A higher standard of midwifery practice is going to cost the mothers of this country more and it is going to cost the State more also, but the money will be well spent if it results in a saving of human lives and a reduction of those risks associated with childbirth which are the dread of so many potential mothers.

In the Annual Report for 1934, the method of active immunization of persons against diphtheria was described in some detail. With the goodwill of the teachers and the co-operation of the Education Committee, it has now been possible to commence the immunization of schoolchildren on a large scale. The results to date will be found on page 65 and may be considered reasonably satisfactory, but it is a melancholy reflection that some 48 per cent. of parents have not yet been convinced of the value of this fairly recent but well tested method of protecting their children from the dangers of diphtheria. In a neighbouring city where a similar scheme has been in active operation for some years, the proportion of acceptance is now as high as 90 per cent. Propaganda on this subject has been steadily conducted in Wolverhampton for the past nine years by means of lectures, pamphlets, posters,

films and articles, and yet under 50 per cent. accept. Regrettable as it would be, a serious epidemic of diphtheria appears to offer the only stimulus which would cause some parents to examine this question impartially for themselves instead of taking the line of least resistance. It must, however, be stated here that the most dangerous period in a child's life as far as diphtheria is concerned is not the time when it is in the infant or junior school, but the period before this. The most susceptible and dangerous age is two to five years. Unfortunately, these young children cannot be got at in the same way as schoolchildren and so mass propaganda has had to be started in the schools in the hope that it may spread to the younger children who are simultaneously being offered the same facilities for immunization.

I desire to take this opportunity of thanking my Deputy, Dr. J. J. Murray, for the zeal and enthusiasm he has shown for the campaign of immunization in the schools for which he has been very largely responsible. I should also like to commend to the Council the excellent work that is being carried on by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. H. Downes, under the Housing Act, 1930. It is mainly due to his tact, knowledge and perseverance that the demolition of unfit houses is proceeding with smoothness and at an accelerated pace.

My thanks are due to the Staff of the Department for their loyalty and for the keenness with which they have carried on their various duties during the year.

Suitable acknowledgments are made to the Borough Engineer, the Borough Treasurer, the Water Engineer, the Sewage Outfall Works Manager, the Cleansing Superintendent, and the Public Assistance Officer 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.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

AREA OF BOROUGH	.. .. .	9,116	Acres.	
POPULATION (Registrar-General's estimate)	..	141,400			
	(Census 1931)	..	133,212		
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1935)	..	35,872			
RATEABLE VALUE	.. .. .	£848,155		
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	.. .. .	£3,295		
	Total	Male	Female		
LIVE BIRTHS	Legitimate - 2,192	1,145	1,054	BIRTH RATE	} 16·1
	Illegitimate - 85	39	46		
STILL BIRTHS	- 92	56	36		
	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	40·4
DEATHS	... 1,588	840	748	DEATH RATE	} 11·2
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION	..	689			
(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	.. 7	1,000 BIRTHS			
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS	Legitimate	61			
	Illegitimate	35			
	Total	60			
DEATH RATE from Measles (22)	.. .. .	0·16		
" " Whooping Cough (3)	.. .. .	0·02		
" " Diarrhoea and Enteritis (14)	(under 2 years per 1,000 births)	..	6·15		
" " Cancer (201)	.. .. .	1·42		
" " Respiratory Tuberculosis (93)	.. .. .	0·66		
" " all forms of Tuberculosis (108)	.. .. .	0·77		

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.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(Tables II.—IV.).

Population.—One indication of an increase in the population of the Borough last year was the number of new houses built and occupied. In 1934 the new houses erected exceeded the old houses demolished by 632, but last year this excess amounted to 1,203. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of Wolverhampton at the middle of 1935 was 141,400, an increase of 1,100 over the previous year. The natural increase of the population (excess of births over deaths) was only 689.


Births.—The birth rate of the town is the same as that recorded last year, namely, 16.1 per thousand population. When contrasted with pre-war figures it is a very low rate, but compares very favourably with that for England and Wales which has dropped to 14.7. The gross number of stillbirths notified was 128, but this figure is reduced to 92 when allocations have been made to other districts. The birth rates in the various wards show little change from previous years. The highest rates are found in Low Hill, Bushbury and Penn Wards and the lowest in Park, Blakenhall, St. Mark's and Merridale and Dunstall.


Deaths.—The net deaths were 1,590 and the death rate is, therefore, 11.2 per thousand population, which is very satisfactory though not quite so good as that for 1928 (10.7). The general death rate for England and Wales is 11.7. There is very little difference between the general death rates of the older wards of the town but the new wards where the greatest amount of development and building is taking place, all show very low rates, e.g. Low Hill (8.9), Penn (9.5), Bushbury (9.7), St. Philip's (10.3). The highest death rates from respiratory diseases other than

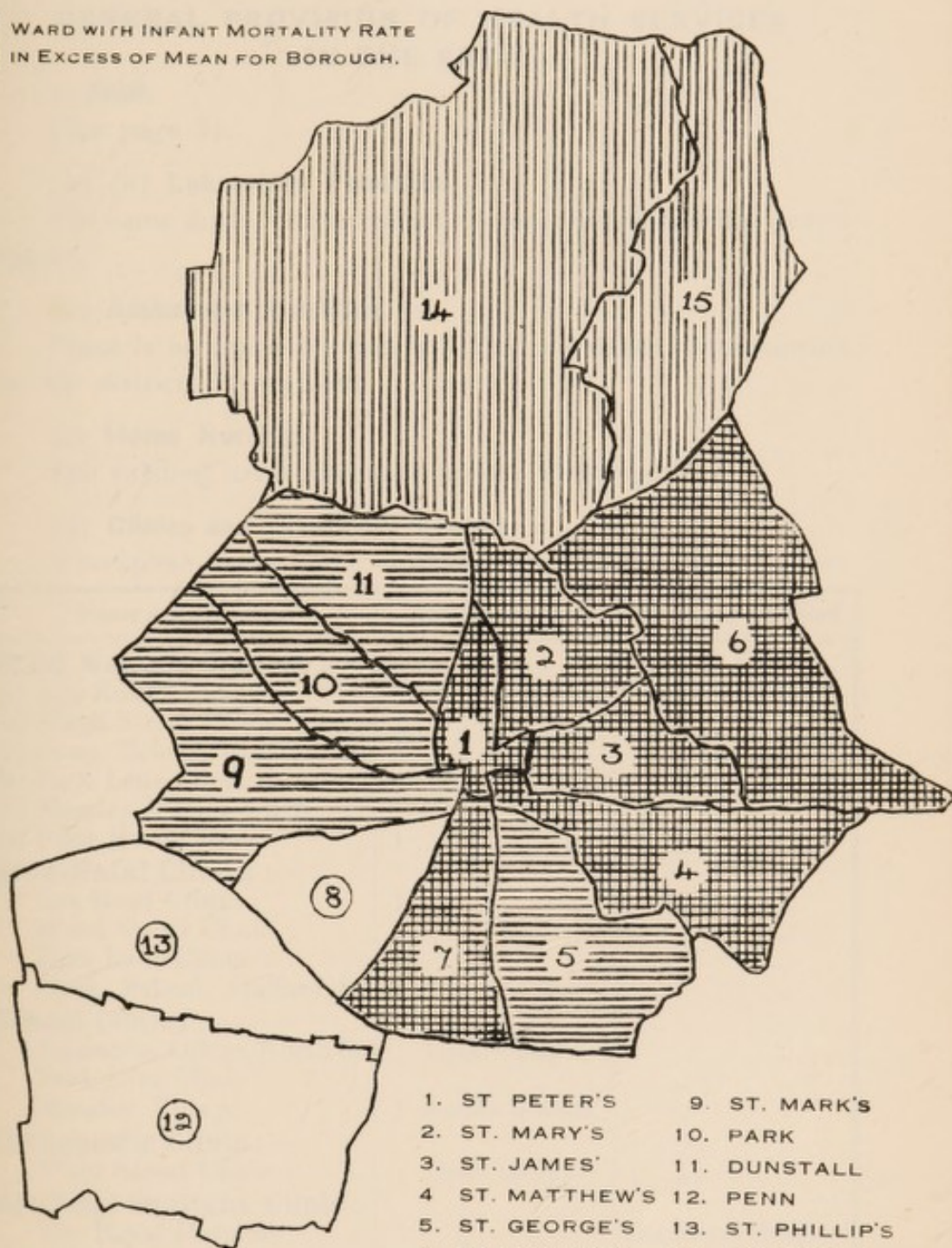
tuberculosis, obtain in St. Peter's, St. Matthew's and St. Mark's Wards, whilst the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis are excessive in St. Peter's, St. Mark's and Graiseley Wards.

Infant Mortality.—Last year this important rate was the lowest ever recorded in the town (57). This year it shows a slight increase to 60 deaths under one year per thousand live births, whilst that for England and Wales has dropped to 57. The net deaths under one year were 135, which is an increase of 6 on last year's figures. In Table VI. the deaths under one year are classified into weeks and months. From this Table it will be seen that 40 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in infants under one week old and that 56 per cent. of all the deaths occurred under four weeks. The neo-natal mortality was 33.7. The toll of infectious disease was not a heavy one last year and there was only one infant death from measles and one from whooping-cough.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE MORTALITY, 1935.

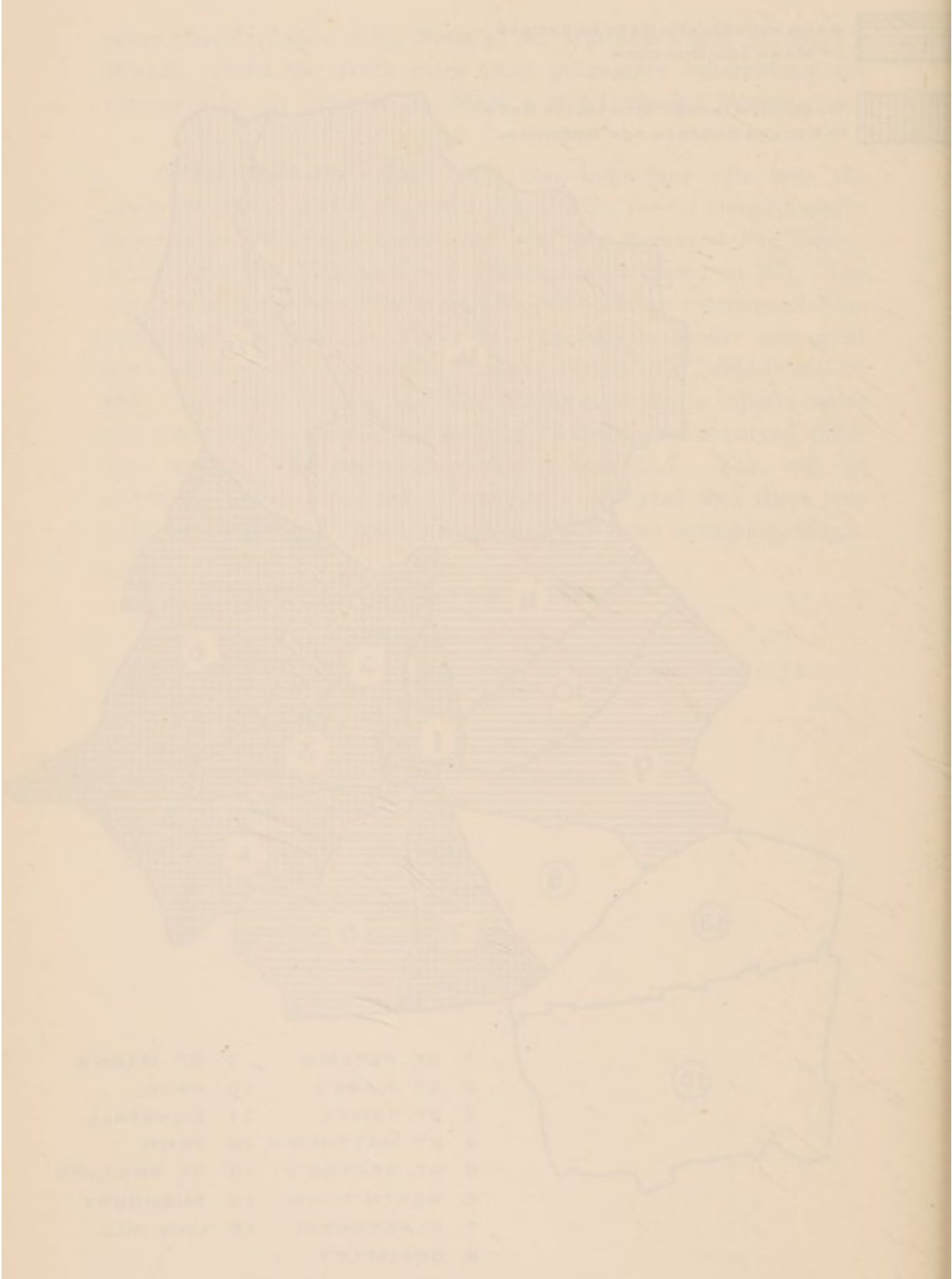
 WARD WITH DEATH RATE IN EXCESS OF MEAN FOR BOROUGH.

 WARD WITH INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN EXCESS OF MEAN FOR BOROUGH.



- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ST PETER'S | 9. ST. MARK'S |
| 2. ST. MARY'S | 10. PARK |
| 3. ST. JAMES' | 11. DUNSTALL |
| 4. ST. MATTHEW'S | 12. PENN |
| 5. ST. GEORGE'S | 13. ST. PHILLIP'S |
| 6. HEATH TOWN | 14. BUSHBURY |
| 7. BLAKENHALL | 15. LOW HILL |
| 8. GRAISELEY | |

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE MORTALITY 1938



SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA.1. (i) **Staff.**

(See page 3).

(ii) (a) **Laboratory Facilities.**

The same arrangements obtain as were detailed in last year's Report.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.**

There is no change to report. The ambulance arrangements for the district are adequate.

(c) **Home Nursing.**

The existing arrangements continue unchanged.

(d) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

A complete list of these is submitted in tabular form below:

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

(e) **Hospitals.**

Public.	New Cross Hospital	....	....	575 beds.
Voluntary.	1. The Royal Hospital:			
	(a) General Hospital	....	....	230 beds.
	(b) Women's Hospital	....	....	63 beds.
	2. Eye Infirmary	....	....	51 beds.

The new admission block and the extensions to the medical officers' quarters at New Cross Hospital were practically complete at the end of 1935 and should prove a valuable addition to the Institution.

2. (i) The New Cross Municipal Hospital is part of the former Poor Law institution and is administered by the Public Assistance Committee.

(ii) The question of an alteration in the arrangements for Poor Law medical out-relief is now under discussion by the Public Assistance Committee who are exploring the possibilities of establishing a domiciliary medical service under which all local medical practitioners would be employed who were willing to accept service with the Authority. This would give Public Assistance patients the same free choice of doctor as is obtained under the National Health Insurance Act.

I am again indebted to the Public Assistance Officer for particulars of the number of cases and of persons in receipt of out-relief and the number of persons in receipt of medical relief only during the year 1935. A comparison with the two previous years is as follows:—

(a) Mean number of Persons and of Cases receiving Out-Relief:—

Year.		Cases.	Persons.
1933	....	1170	2504
1934	....	1286	2650
1935	....	1372	2718

(b) Mean number of Persons receiving Medical Out-Relief only:—

Year.		Persons.
1933	....	320
1934	....	308
1935	....	322

(iii) **Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.**—

As foreshadowed in the last Report, a Joint Board has now been formed to establish and maintain an institution for mental defectives. The Authorities comprising the Joint Board are Worcestershire County Council, Worcester City, Smethwick County Borough, Dudley County Borough, Burton-on-Trent County Borough and Wolverhampton County Borough. The intention is to build an institution capable of accommodating in the first instance 550 defectives, but with ample room for considerable extensions if and when found necessary. It is proposed that this colony shall receive all classes of defectives for whom institutional accommodation is necessary, both low-grade and high-grade and both trainable and untrainable. There are at present in various institutions in the country 125 defectives chargeable to Wolverhampton, together with 6 others who are awaiting vacancies. There are 8 defectives on licence from institutions. These numbers are steadily mounting up each year as ascertainment gets more complete and it is becoming increasingly difficult to find vacancies for them in suitable institutions.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1. Midwifery and Maternity Service.

(a) Midwives.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the Borough during 1935 is as follows:—

Trained midwives working in institutions	12
Trained midwives working independently	37
Bona-fide midwives	2
	51

The ratio of practising midwives to births and still-births is 1 to 52. The number of births notified by midwives during the year was 2,246 or a ratio of 1 to 41. There are now only two of the old type of untrained midwives on the Wolverhampton list and neither of these have averaged more than one case a year, usually for a relative or in an emergency. The number of confinements attended by midwives working independently was 1,327. Some of these midwives conduct a private maternity home and take cases on the district as well.

Only 20 of the independent midwives reside in the Borough of Wolverhampton and three of these (including the two bona-fide midwives) hardly ever take a case.

The work of the remaining 17 during 1935 has been summarised as follows:—

Three midwives took less than 20 cases in the year, but one of these also assists another midwife who has a very large

practice. Four midwives had under 40 cases. Five midwives had between 60 and 100 cases. Two midwives had between 120 and 130 cases. Three midwives had over 200 cases. Six of the 17 midwives were earning less than £90 per annum. Only six of the 17 midwives were earning more than £3 per week and four of these derived part of their income from maternity homes which they carried on in addition to their district.

The Corporation supply gauze masks to midwives and recommend them to use them when attending a confinement. It is unfortunate that this sensible precaution against infection of the patient is not always encouraged by the doctor whom the midwife may have to call in.

The Inspector of Midwives reports as follows with regard to the midwives in the area:—

“The work of the midwives has been quite satisfactory during the year. No adverse reports have had to be made to the Committee. The ante-natal supervision has been steadily improving. All the midwives realize the importance of this and are trying to influence their patients either to put themselves under the supervision of their own midwife, or to attend the various local ante-natal centres. Often the booking up of the midwife among the older patients is made so late in the day that any really beneficial ante-natal care is out of the question. But the younger ones realize that this supervision and care is for their own benefit and is really important, and they book up much earlier.

The Local Midwives Association has held nine meetings:—

- | | | |
|---|------|----------------------------|
| 1. New C.M.B. Rules | .... | Medical Officer of Health. |
| 2. Social Hygiene | .... | Miss Hillsdon, Birmingham. |
| 3. Clothing, etc. | .... | Miss Carter. |
| 4. Routine Visits— | | |
| Method of Work | .... | Miss Carter. |
| 5. Keeping of Records, etc. | | Miss Carter. |
| 6. Proposed new Midwifery Service | .... | Miss Wooldridge, Stafford. |
| 7. Visit to West Bromwich—proposed new Midwifery service, | | |

Other friendly debates have been held. Owing to the uncertain nature of the midwives' work, the attendances at the meetings are somewhat smaller than one could wish, but the average number of attendances is fairly good on the whole."

(b) **Maternal Mortality.**

There were 11 maternal deaths during the year, giving a maternal mortality rate of 4.6. Three of these deaths were due to puerperal sepsis and the remainder to various other causes. All maternal deaths continue to be carefully investigated and a confidential report on each is sent to the Ministry of Health. Details of the 11 maternal deaths are as follows:—

1. This was a case of abortion. The patient was three months pregnant and had engaged neither midwife nor doctor. The patient refused to call in a doctor until five days after the commencement of hæmorrhage when her condition was so serious that the doctor advised her immediate removal to Hospital. In spite of treatment she continued to be very ill and died one month later, the cause of death being septicæmia and incomplete abortion.

2. This patient attended the Municipal ante-natal clinic regularly. The heart condition was very bad. Confinement in Hospital preceded by a period of rest in Hospital was advised. Advice was also given regarding adequate rest at home. The patient was sent into Hospital three weeks before her confinement was due and one week later Cæsarean Section under spinal anæsthesia was performed. For the first nine days the mother was able to breast-feed her baby. Thereafter the condition became worse and death took place, the cause being cardiac failure—mitral and aortic disease.

3. In this case ante-natal care was undertaken by the midwife. The condition was satisfactory throughout pregnancy. After labour had commenced the midwife found it necessary to summon a doctor because of poor uterine contractions and rigidity of the perinæum. It was decided to apply forceps, for which purpose an anesthetic was administered. The colour became poor and on application of forceps the breathing stopped. Another doctor was immediately summoned, but resuscitative measures met with no success. A post-mortem examination revealed that death resulted from heart failure due to administration of chloroform—enlarged thymus.

4. In this case ante-natal care was undertaken by two midwives. Midwife A, who later became very ill and was unable to carry on her duties, performed four urine tests, each of which was normal. When

Midwife B made her first examination some time later the urine was found to be loaded with albumen. The patient was immediately referred to a doctor, who treated her for five days, at the end of which time labour commenced. Normal delivery of twins took place but four hours after delivery the patient had an eclamptic fit. She was immediately sent into Hospital. The following day she had ten fits in quick succession and died without regaining consciousness.

5. In this case the midwife was not engaged until two weeks before the date on which labour commenced. When the midwife was summoned she found that the patient was having a severe hæmorrhage and at once called a doctor, who advised the immediate removal to Hospital. The hæmorrhage was arrested and routine treatment for shock given, but the patient did not respond and died two hours later undelivered. The cause of death was shock, hæmorrhage, placenta prævia.

6. This patient was only 28 weeks pregnant when labour commenced. A doctor, who had been engaged for the confinement, was called in because of sickness and abdominal pain. He recommended either removal to Hospital or consultation with a specialist, both of which were refused. Labour commenced three days later and lasted for two hours, delivery being normal. Three days later the temperature rose and the condition became serious. The doctor insisted on calling in a specialist, who ordered removal to Hospital where a slight operation was performed. The patient collapsed and died suddenly on the following day, the cause of death being post-operative shock and puerperal sepsis.

7. Ante-natal care was undertaken by the midwife. Everything appeared to be satisfactory. Towards the end of pregnancy the patient had a hæmorrhage and a doctor was summoned. Rest was ordered for two weeks. Later phlebitis of the left leg commenced and the patient was admitted to Hospital because of a rising temperature. A provisional diagnosis of extra-uterine pregnancy was made and laparotomy was performed when an apparently full-time infected foetus was removed. The patient died during the operation. The inquest verdict was toxæmia due to infected abdominal pregnancy.

8. Ante-natal care of this patient was undertaken at a Hospital. Labour commenced one week after her admission to Hospital. Eclamptic fits occurred during the first stage of labour. After recurring fits the patient became unconscious and died. No symptoms of any pre-eclamptic fits were detected.

9. This patient attended a Hospital ante-natal clinic regularly. In view of her previous history of three difficult instrumental deliveries, Cæsarean Section at term was decided upon. This was successfully carried out, but following the operation she became rather collapsed. Three days later she developed paralytic ileus and two days later died. The post-mortem examination revealed among other things chronic rheumatic endocarditis.

10. Ante-natal care in this case was undertaken by the midwife. Everything appeared to be satisfactory. Labour commenced in the normal manner, but after some hours the uterine contractions ceased. Hæmorrhage occurred one hour later causing the midwife to summon a doctor. Immediate treatment was given, but as the general condition subsequently became very poor the patient was removed to Hospital where there was no improvement. The patient died undelivered 36 hours after admission. Post-mortem examination revealed rupture of the uterus.

11. This was a midwife's case. Everything was normal during the ante-natal period until the 37th week of pregnancy, when the patient had a hæmorrhage. The midwife summoned a doctor, who diagnosed placenta prævia and ordered removal to Hospital. Hæmorrhage next occurred three weeks later when it was decided to perform Cæsarean Section. This was successfully carried out. There was pyrexia lasting for seven days, but this settled, and on the tenth day the patient seemed normal. The patient died suddenly on the fifteenth day. There was no post-mortem examination. The certified cause of death was pulmonary embolism.

(c) **Puerperal Infection.**

The following notifications were received:—

Puerperal Pyrexia: twenty-three, of which eight occurred in institutions in the district.

Puerperal Fever: ten, of which two occurred in institutions.

Seven of the above were cases in which the patient was resident outside the Borough. These 7 outside cases have been excluded from the routine investigations carried out, of which the following is a brief summary:—

Fifteen of the cases were removed to Hospital for treatment and 2 deaths occurred. For 3 of the cases of puerperal pyrexia and 4 of the cases of puerperal fever a doctor had been engaged for the confinement, and in 10 of the cases the confinement took place in a hospital or a maternity home. Hæmolytic streptococci were isolated from the patients' swabs in 6 of the cases.

(d) **Ante-Natal Clinics.** (Table X.).

The result of the year's work at these clinics is very satisfactory. The number of new cases attending is the highest

on record (564) and the average attendance at three out of the four clinic shows a decided increase. The exception is the Ward Street Clinic, but the drop here is readily accounted for by the slum clearance scheme in that area which has already resulted in the transference of over four hundred families during the past eighteen months. Although the ratio of women attending the ante-natal clinics to the births (including stillbirths) taking place in the town is just under 1 to 5, it is to be remembered that over 400 of the confinements taking place in the town are of women who normally reside outside it and come to local institutions for the special purpose of their accouchement. But if these cases and those attended by doctors are excluded, there are still some 1,300 expectant mothers who might each year avail themselves of the advice and care offered at the ante-natal clinic and who fail to do so.

With the continued growth of municipal and other houses in Low Hill and Bushbury, the weekly session for expectant mothers at Park Lane Clinic is rapidly reaching saturation point and the same may be said of the Lea Road Clinic. The time may shortly arise when these two ante-natal clinics will require to be duplicated.

(e) **Maternity Hospitals.**

The arrangements mentioned in previous reports continue unchanged. There were 99 women admitted to the maternity wards of the Municipal Hospital for their confinement on the recommendation of the medical officer of the ante-natal clinic. Confinements in other rate-aided institutions in the town were as follows:—

No. 1 Bath Road	....	....	....	....	152
Mrs. Legge Home for unmarried mothers					12
Cleveland House V.D. Hostel	....	....	....	....	22

2. **Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children,**

None.

3. **Health Visitors.** (Table XIII.).

It is a somewhat unfortunate result of changes in the health visiting staff that mothers take a little time to get used to a new lady visitor and until she has gained their confidence and they can look upon her as a friend, they do not attend the centre so readily. Four changes in the health visiting staff occurred last year and the slight fall in the clinic attendances is almost certainly due to this cause. As will be seen from Table X. the Lea Road and Park Lane Clinics were the busiest with an average attendance of 45 each. The total attendances of babies under one year were 14,122 and that of children between the age of one and five years 7,591.

Because of the fall in the population around the Ward Street Clinic, a second weekly session at this Centre became unnecessary and accordingly the Assistant Medical Officer's services were requisitioned for an extra clinic at Park Lane, at which centre attendances were becoming too high for convenience. The number of sessions now obtaining at the various clinics is given on page 11.

In consequence of ill-health, Miss A. Miller, one of the Health Visitors, retired on a pension last August. She had been a great favourite with the mothers and voluntary helpers in her district and everyone was sorry that she found it necessary to give up the work which she enjoyed. Her illness at the beginning of the year accounts for the reduced number of visits paid in the Penn district, but it is also reflected in the record of the activities of the Health Visitors in some other wards as they had to act as relief for her.

4. **Infant Life Protection.**

The Infant Life Protection Visitors have paid 178 visits during the year, 21 of these being to prospective fostermothers. There have been 38 fosterchildren under supervision, 7 of whom are schoolchildren. The new cases numbered 13. Three children have been removed to other districts, 2 returned to their mothers—now

married, and 3 others have been removed to other fostermothers in the district. On 31st December, 1935, there were 30 foster-children remaining on the books, under 28 fostermothers.

5. **Adoption Orders.**

Reports were submitted to the Magistrates in respect of three infants and in each case an Adoption Order was made, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee being appointed guardian ad litem.

6. **Orthopædic Treatment.** (Table XXXVII).

There has been a further increase in the number of cases referred to the Joint Orthopædic Clinic during the year. A large number of these are minor postural deformities in schoolchildren. The present premises are not really large enough for holding the classes in remedial exercises and the work is somewhat hampered in consequence.

Schoolchildren seen at the clinic for the first time	....	....	....	....	221
Children under five years of age seen at the clinic for the first time	....	....	....	....	56
					<hr/>
Total	....	....	....	....	277
					<hr/>
Attendances of schoolchildren	....	....	....	....	6,241
Attendances of children under five years	....	....	....	....	972
					<hr/>
Total	....	....	....	....	7,213

7. **Nursing Homes.**

Regular periodic visits to Nursing Homes in the Borough were continued throughout the year. Since the last Report two of the Maternity Homes have ceased to be registered—in the one case because of the death of the keeper and in the other case because of the small number of patients being admitted. This brings the number of registered Homes to 14, all of which are being carried on in a satisfactory manner.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(a) **Meteorology.** (Table I.).

The year 1935 was marked by a short summer, rainfall above the average and an early autumn. The mean rainfall of Wolverhampton is 27.57 inches and that recorded for 1935 was 30.75 inches, of which considerably more than half fell in the last six months of the year. The wettest month was November with 5.5 inches of rain, the next wettest being June with 4.12 inches. The three driest months were July, March and January. A spell of dry warm weather at the beginning of May coincided with the Jubilee celebrations, but after that cold winds and rain recurred until June 21st. The hot spell which followed lasted until the middle of August. During the hot weather in May the maximum temperature recorded was 75.5° Fahrenheit on May 6th. The hottest day was July 13th with 92° Fahrenheit, a temperature which has not been equalled in Wolverhampton for several years. There were no severe frosts in the early months of the year, but temperatures were abnormally low in December, the coldest day being December 24th with 10.8 degrees of frost. Considerable snow fell on December 15th. Winds from a westerly direction are always far more prevalent than those from the east and the year 1935 proved no exception in this respect. There were 161 days during which the wind blew from the West, North-west or South-west, as compared with 93 when it came from the East, South-east or North-east. This tendency is a great help to the town in keeping it clean from the smoke of the Black Country extending to the East and South-east of it. In Wolverhampton the East wind is generally accompanied by a dull sky and a reduction in visibility and it is extremely rare to get the combination of bright sunshine and easterly wind.

(b) **Water.**

The Water Engineer states that no new sources of supply have been brought in during 1935, nor has it been necessary to take any special action in respect of any form of contamination. The quality and quantity of the supply have both been satisfactory in the period under review and no restrictions were necessary during the continuance of the drought in the early portion of the year.

Routine monthly analyses are made of samples of water taken from three different points in the supply system. The following is a summary of the results obtained:—

Sample A represents mixed waters from Cosford and Tettenhall which normally supply the northern part of the town with or without the addition of some of the Dimmingsdale water;

Sample B represents water from the Dimmingsdale Works which normally supply the southern portion of the Borough and the south-west district;

Sample C represents water from the works at Cosford.

Chemical Analysis.	Sample A.	Sample B.	Sample C.
	Parts per 100,000.		
(a) Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F.	37.583	36.167	32.917
(b) Free and Saline Ammonia...	0.0002	0.000	0.000
(c) Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.0065	0.0015	0.0053
(d) Nitric Nitrogen	0.293	0.292	0.330
(e) Chlorine	3.442	1.950	3.733
(f) Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	0.0366	0.0031	0.0332
(g) Hardness before boiling ...	20.533	25.500	20.067
(h) Hardness after boiling ...	10.100	10.850	10.858

Apart from the regular routine samples of water taken in connection with the Corporation supply, ten samples of water were taken from the shallow wells which provide the only available supply to certain houses situated in Bushbury district and one sample from the storage cistern of a large firm in the centre of the town; the precis of the Public Analyst's and Bacteriologist's reports and the result of the subsequent informal action taken where necessary in each case under Section 70 of the Public Health Act, 1875, are shown below:—

No. of Sample	No. of Houses Supplied	Report of (i) Analyst or (ii) Bacteriologist	Result of Subsequent Action.
1/35	2	(i) "Unsafe for drinking purposes"	Well Closed: Houses void and to be demolished — occupants accommodated in new cottages built to supersede existing ones
2/35	1	(i) "do. do. do. do."	Do. do. do.
3/35	4	(i) "Reasonably safe for drinking purposes"	No action necessary.
4/35	1	(i) "Unsafe for drinking purposes"	Well Closed: Houses to be dealt with under Part 2 of Housing Act, 1930.
5/35	2	(i) "Reasonably safe for drinking purposes"	No action necessary.
6/35	2	(i) "Unsafe for drinking purposes"	Well Closed: Houses to be dealt with under Part 2 of Housing Act, 1930.
7/35	3	(i) "do. do. do. do"	Do. do. do.
8/35	1	(i) "Reasonably safe for drinking"	No action necessary.
9/35	1	(i) "do. do. do. do"	Do. do. do.
10/35	4	(i) "Unsafe for drinking purposes"	Well Closed: Houses to be dealt with under Part 2 of Housing Act, 1930.
11/35	Business Premises	(i) "Reasonably safe for drinking purposes" (ii) "Satisfactory from a bacteriological standpoint"	No action necessary.

Action with regard to the provision of a separate tap inside each house in lieu of common stand pipes situated in the yards, was continued and a further 56 houses were provided with such an amenity during the year.

Ninety-one cases of waste of water from defective water fittings, were referred to the Water Engineer.

(c) **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The Borough Engineer states that the following sewerage works were undertaken in 1935:—

1. New 9 inch sewers were laid in Cottage Lane and Bee Lane, Bushbury, and the foul sewer in Rupert Street was relaid.
2. Storm sewers were laid in Goldthorn Hill, Steelhouse Lane, Warstones Road, Pinfold Lane, Three Tuns Lane and Marsh Lane.

As regards sewage disposal, the Manager at the Sewage Works reports that plans are in hand for the construction of four circular bacteria beds with the necessary ancillary works, the estimated cost being £25,000. The above extensions will increase the capacity of the works from five million gallons to five and a half million gallons dry weather flow.

As a result of extensions to the Council's sewers during the year, 14 cesspools were abolished and connections made to the sewers. The number of cesspools known to be in use at the end of the year was 93. One licensed premises and one house and the farm buildings occupied therewith, were found to be without proper drainage—all the waste water being untreated and discharged into soakaways; when the new sewer was laid adjacent to the premises, the discontinuance of the soakaways and the conversion of the privy middens into the water carriage system were insisted upon.

The drains in connection with 58 houses were tested by the smoke test and 36 by the colour test and, as a result of subsequent notices the drains were reconstructed in 278 cases. Apart from actual tests of drainage systems, 230 drains were found to be obstructed and in 30 of these cases the necessary cleansing was carried out by the Corporation under the default powers embodied in Section 82 of the local Act of 1925.

A further 135 houses were provided with a separate sink inside the house to replace sinks provided in detached washhouses which were common to two or more houses.

(d) **Rivers and Streams.**

The Borough Engineer states that the Smestow Brook has been widened, deepened and culverted from the Gas Works to Guy Avenue. Continuous observation has been kept on the brooks and streams within the Borough, and frequent analyses of the water have been made with a view to the detection and prevention of pollution by trade effluents or otherwise. One stream has been polluted by matter oozing out from the subsoil; measures have now been taken which will prevent the access of further deleterious matter to the subsoil and the amount of this pollution has been very considerably reduced. No other cases of serious pollution have been noted within the year.

(e) **Public Refuse.**

No changes have been made in the methods of refuse collection or disposal during the past twelve months. The Cleansing Superintendent informs me that since the inception of the dust-bin scheme in 1929 (details of which have been given in previous Reports), 31,000 defective ash-bins have been replaced by new ones of standard pattern. When the scheme was first introduced a guarantee was given that the cost of maintenance would not exceed two shillings per annum. This charge has been steadily reduced year by year until it now stands at tenpence, and in April, 1936, there will be a further reduction to eightpence per bin per annum. At this rate it should be extremely economical for owners of property as well as being beneficial to the Corporation.

During the year, six further ashpits were converted into receptacles to receive dust bins, making the total to date 692. In connection with the poorer type of property it is found that when ashpits are converted in this manner the receptacles are still utilised to accommodate surplus refuse and—to mention a more serious aspect, children frequently play inside the compartment particularly during inclement weather. Complete demolition of the structures is therefore desirable and action in this direction resulted in the demolition of forty-eight of such structures during the year.

Subsequent to action by the Department, a further 44 existing houses were provided with the approved type of dust bin and details passed to the Cleansing and Rates Departments, respectively.

(f) Closet Accommodation.

Immediately a sufficient sewer and water supply becomes available to any premises in connection with which privy middens, pail or waste-water closet accommodation exists, action is taken to secure conversion to the clean water system. The following figures summarise the position in this respect to date:—

CONVERSIONS TO CLEAN WATER SYSTEM.

Type of Closets Converted.	During 1935	Number Converted Total to Date.
Waste Water Closets ...	1	8,143
Pail or Pan Closets ...	31	9,989
Privies or Privy Middens ...	9	51 (since Jan., 1926)
Trough Closets ...	7	39 (do. do. do.)
Totals ...	48	18,222
Additional W.C.'s Provided to Existing Premises during 1935 ... 126		
Additional Urinals Provided to do. do. do. do. 24		

The undermentioned figures constitute a summary of the various types of sanitary conveniences—other than clean water closets, known to be in use at the end of the year:—

Privies or Privy Middens	8
Pail or Pan Closets	130
*Pail Closets for temporary use	37
Waste Water Closets	8

*During the progress of building and other external constructional works.

Public Conveniences. Reference must be made to the overdue improvements to the many public sanitary conveniences within the Borough which are now proceeding as the result of the special report of the Public Works Committee to the Council. Many of the improvements suggested in the Report are now actually being carried out.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

By HAROLD DOWNES, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(a) General Routine Work.

A detailed summary of the routine inspection work carried out by the District Inspectors is given under Table XVIII. on pages 83 and 84 of this Report, an analysis of the sanitary defects that were reported—under Table XIX. on page 85—and the notices served in respect of such defects are summarised under Table XX. on page 86. An analysis of the various improvements obtained by compliance with the notices issued by the Department, is given under Table XXI. on pages 87 and 88.

(b) Nuisances.

Apart from the notices served under the various clauses relating to particular defects or amenities, 2,597 premises were reported to the Committee during the year preparatory to the service of statutory notices regarding nuisances existing thereon. Numerous complaints are received regarding the condition of houses occupied by single aged or infirm persons. The Council have no powers to insist upon the removal of such persons to an institution, except where the person is certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be in a filthy and verminous condition—even then, removal is only a temporary expedient for the purposes of cleansing. In one such case an Order was made by the Justices for removal, and this was duly executed: the removal of a further five persons to New Cross Institution was obtained, whilst a number of such premises have to be continually supervised. Including houses examined under the Housing Act, 1930, 295 houses were found to be infested with the bed bug, and the work of disinfestation of such premises has been carried out as efficaciously as the circumstances permitted.

(c) **Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Outworkers.**

The five Tables of the work carried out under the Factory and Workshops Acts and associated legislation given under Table XVII. on pages 81 and 82, fully summarise the routine work in this direction.

(d) **Shops Act, 1934.**

This Act, which came into operation on the 30th December, 1934, provides very important powers regarding the arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers. This statute imposed further responsibilities upon Sanitary Authorities with reference to the provision and maintenance of suitable means of providing and maintaining the satisfactory ventilation, lighting and temperature of every workroom and shop, and the provision of sufficient sanitary accommodation and washing facilities in connection therewith. Where it is impracticable by reason of restricted accommodation or other special circumstances to provide the latter two amenities, a certificate of exemption must be obtained from the Sanitary Authority to this effect.

With reference to the provision of separate conveniences for employees of different sex, the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Public Health Act, 1890, are utilised with regard to premises coming within the definition of the word "building" in that section.

The following figures summarise the action taken and the results obtained by the end of the year:—

THE SHOPS ACT, 1934, SECTION 10:

Number of Shops Inspected	293
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Number of Notices Served:

(i) Informal	111	involving	87	Premises.
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(ii) Statutory	35	do.	18	do.
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Totals	146	do.	105	do.
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Number of Notices Complied with:

(i) Informal	34	involving	31	Premises.
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(ii) Statutory	9	do.	6	do.
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Totals	43	do.	37	do.
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ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED.

	No. of		Remaining Outstanding
	Contra- ventions Found	Remedied	
s.s. (2) Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences	13	1	12
*Sanitary Conveniences not Separate for Sexes ...	35	12	23
s.s. (4) Absence of Washing Facilities	33	13	20
s.s. (3) Insufficient Means of Lighting	2	1	1
s.s. (1) (a) Insufficient Means of Ventilation	8	1	7
(b) Insufficient Means of Heating	13	3	10
General Defects, i.e., Sanitary Conveniences ...	28	22	6
Totals ...	132	53	79

*Dealt with under Section 22 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES UNDER SECTION 10 (6).

	Exemption Certificates.					
	Applications		During 1935	ISSUED		Total to Date
	Received	Refused		Total to Date	CANCELLED During 1935	
s.s. (2) Sanitary Conveniences	7	3	4	4	—	—
s.s. (4) Washing Facilities	1	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	8	4	4	4	—	—

(e) **Overcrowding.**

Little improvement can be claimed with regard to alleviating the overcrowded condition of the working-class dwellings; this is due primarily to the financial circumstances of a large proportion of the families concerned. Where houses erected under the Housing Act, 1930, are found to be redundant, serious cases of overcrowding where rent relief will be necessary were passed to the Housing Manager; unfortunately, however, there have been very few redundant new houses during the past few years, and it appears impossible to secure any material improvement in this direction until the Council's powers for providing new housing accommodation for overcrowded families under the Housing Act, 1935, are put into operation. Preparations for carrying out the statutory survey regarding overcrowding in working-class dwellings were complete by the end of the year, and it is expected that this survey will be completed by the 1st April, 1936,

Although no special investigation was made during the year to discover cases of overcrowding, 128 houses were nevertheless found to be overcrowded; 74 of these cases occurred in houses dealt with under Part 2 of the Housing Act. Of these cases:—

- 68 were abated by displacements from individual unfit houses.
- 17 were abated after service of informal notices.
- 13 were abated after service of statutory notices.

A further 116 cases will be remedied in due course by displacements under the proposed Walsall Street (East) Clearance Scheme.

(f) **Smoke Abatement.**

Several complaints of the excessive emission of smoke were received, but these were not always confirmed by the observations of the Inspector.

The District Inspectors made 107 half-hour observations on various factory chimneys during the year, and the emission of black smoke was found to be excessive on nine occasions, the emission being serious in five of these cases. The firms were first approached by offers of advice and informal notices were only served upon the offenders after a repetition of the excessive emission; in six cases, subsequent observations showed the desired improvement, and in one case the firm concerned has carried out alterations to their furnace and flue, whilst the proprietors of another firm have recently replaced their obsolete boiler. The remaining firm has arranged to transfer their depot to more up-to-date premises early in 1936.

The results of the investigation of atmospheric impurity, as shown by the atmospheric pollution gauge, will be found in Table XV. on page 79.

(g) **Canal Boats.**

Horse-drawn boats are gradually being superseded by boats equipped with Diesel engines for mechanical propulsion. In view of this fact, the Ministry of Health, in their Memorandum dated August, 1935, urge enforcement of the various structural clauses embodied therein. The primary object of the memo. is to prevent the exhaust gases from the engine gaining access to the living cabin,

The following details are those embodied in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year ending 31st December, 1935, submitted to the Ministry of Health in compliance with Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884:—

1. During the year under review, 476 Boats have been inspected. The occupants comprised:—

ADULTS—Males	....	601	CHILDREN—Males	....	261
Females	....	482	Females	....	200
		<u>1,083</u>			<u>461</u>
TOTAL Number of Occupants					.... 1,544

Regarding the general condition of the Boats, water was found to be percolating into the cabins in 19 cases, whilst 34 other dilapidations in connection with the cabins were dealt with. With regard to the occupants of the boats, 10 cases of overcrowding were confirmed, but in only 1 case was the dirty condition of the cabin attributable to the occupants.

Seventy-seven changes in the Mastership of Boats were noted, but in no single instance was such a change officially notified to the Authority.

2. The undermentioned details constitute an analysis of the various infringements of the statutes or Regulations found:—

(a) Registration	....	....	....	....	3
(b) Neglect to Notify Change of Master....					77
(c) Certificates	....	....	....	....	17
(d) Marking	....	....	....	....	1
(e) Overcrowding	....	....	....	....	10
(f) Separation of Sexes	....	....	....	....	2
(g) Cleanliness	....	....	....	....	1
(h) Ventilation	....	....	....	....	Nil
(i) Painting	....	....	....	....	24
(j) Water Vessels	....	....	....	....	6
(k) Removal of Bilge Water	....	....	....	....	Nil
(l) Failure to Notify Infectious Disease....					Nil
(m) Admittance of Inspector	....	....	....	....	Nil
(n) Cabins not Watertight	....	....	....	....	19
(o) Dilapidations	....	....	....	....	34
Total Number of INFRINGEMENTS					<u>194</u>

3. Legal proceedings were instituted with respect to 6 (six) contraventions of the statute, viz.:—

CONTRAVENTION.		RESULT.
i.	Using Boat as dwelling without a valid Registration Certificate (Owner's)	Maximum penalty imposed (£1) and Costs.
ii.	Do. do. do. (Master)	Conviction registered; Order made for Costs.
iii.	Overcrowding (Owner's)	Maximum penalty imposed (£1) and Costs.
iv.	do. (Master)	Do. do. do. do.
v.	do. (Owner's)	Summons withdrawn on payment of Costs (vide conviction under i. above).
vi.	do. (Master)	Do. do. do. do.

4. Compliance with the Acts and Regulations in respect of the various infringements detailed under paragraph 2 above, was enforced by the service of 86 Notices of Contravention, with subsequent letters in those cases where the Notices were not promptly complied with.

Ten of these Notices remained uncomplished with at the end of the year.

5. Three (3) cases of infectious disease were notified in connection with the occupants of boats, namely, two (2) cases of Scarlet Fever and one (1) of Puerperal Pyrexia.

In each case the patient was removed to Hospital for isolation.

6. Three (3) boats were disinfected after the removal of the patients referred to in the preceding paragraph.

7. 1,145 boats have been registered by this Authority since 1878: of these:—

- (a) i. Only 293 horse-drawn Boats are believed to be in actual use as dwellings at the present time.
- ii. Four (4) Motor-propelled boats are known to be in use; three (3) of these were registered during the year.
- (b) The remaining boats are untraceable, not having been heard of for some years.

8. (a) Three (3) Motor-propelled boats have been registered during the year; these comprise:—

- i. Two (2) new boats.
- ii. One (1) boat which was originally registered as a horse-drawn boat by this Authority under the name " Leo " and Registration Number 1125, was converted and adapted for the purpose of mechanical propulsion and allotted the new Registration Number 1144.

(b) No horse-drawn boats have been registered during the year.

9. (a) One (1) boat was removed from the Register owing to the extensive structural alterations thereto, rendering the current Registration Certificate invalid.

(h) **Rag Flock Act, 1911.**

This commodity is not manufactured upon any premises situated within the Borough but 9 samples of the material were officially taken during the year from upholstery manufacturing firms whose premises are within the district.

In one case the sample was found to contain soluble chlorine slightly in excess of the 30 parts per 100,000 permitted by the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912. An official letter warning the firm concerned of their responsibilities in this direction, was forwarded in this case.

(i) **Caravans and Similar Structures.**

As a tangible result of the prompt action against the setting up of these structures on sites within the Borough, 12 vans were compelled to leave the district during the year. These structures were dealt with according to the circumstances, as follows:—

(a) Number of Vans, etc., removed after Notices under Section 56 of the Local Act of 1928	8
(b) Number of Vans, etc., removed after Notices under Section 43 (2) of the Public Health Act, 1925	2
(c) Number of Vans, etc., dealt with by Demolition Orders under Section 19 of Housing Act, 1930	2
	—
TOTAL	12

The clause embodied under Section 80 of the Housing Act, 1935, has clarified the position regarding action under the Housing Act in connection with these structures, as they are definitely to be considered as "dwelling-houses" for the purposes of the Act, subject to certain conditions.

(j) Public Swimming Baths and Pools.

The only swimming baths or pools open to the public are the two covered Municipal Baths (a) in the centre of the town, and (b) at Heath Town. The latter is open all the year round, but the former is closed for swimming during the winter months. Periodical bacteriological examinations of the water from these baths are made. The following is a typical report. This sample was taken during the very hot weather in the middle of July.

Total count reveals 4 organisms per c.cm.

Coli-aerogenes absent from 1 tube out of 1 of 100 c.cm.

Coli-aerogenes absent from 2 tubes out of 2 of 25 c.cm.

Coli-aerogenes absent from 2 tubes out of 2 of 5 c.cm.

(k) Rent, etc., Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1933.

During the year only one (1) application was received for a Certificate under Section 12 of the 1933 Act, to the effect that the dwelling-house concerned, was not "in a reasonable state of repair"; the house concerned is included in the Walsall Street (East) Clearance Area and the application was accordingly acceded to and the Certificate issued.

(l) Schools.

During the year electric light was provided at All Saints' School in place of gas. Improvements were made to the playground of the St. Bartholomew's School. A proper changing room and washbasins for boys were installed at the Municipal Secondary School and new washbasins were also supplied in the Girls' Department. Exclusions were issued in respect of actual cases of infectious disease (measles 1,073, scarlet fever 362, diphtheria 58) and also in respect of 1,229 contacts of these cases.

(m) **Premises, etc., Controllable by Byelaws.**

i. **Common Lodging Houses.** At the end of the year, there were 5 registered common lodging-houses in use within the Borough, one premises—previously used for this purpose, was demolished during the year. For the purposes of the Byelaws, these premises are under the sole supervision of the police.

ii. **Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.** The Corporation Bill which is now before Parliament includes a clause to repeal the old Regulations for Lodging Houses in the Council's Act of 1869; immediately this clause becomes operative it is proposed to make modern byelaws for the regulation of these premises.

Several of these premises have been dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930, two having been demolished whilst a Statutory Undertaking has been accepted in connection with a further house of this description.

iii. **Slaughterhouses.** On the 9th November, 1935, the final licenses issued in respect of the 18 privately-owned slaughter-houses in the Borough, expired and—in accordance with the arrangements made with the butchers in 1930, the licenses were not renewed beyond that date, with one exception. The only license now issued is in respect of the entirely new premises erected within the Borough by one of the manufacturing pork butchers who originally owned a private slaughterhouse; this arrangement is in accordance with the agreement made between the firm and the Corporation. The remaining firm in respect of which a similar agreement was made, has erected premises outside the Borough.

Prior to the 9th November, the Inspectors paid 1,562 visits to these premises for the purpose of examining the carcasses of animals slaughtered therein; since that date, it has been necessary to detail an additional Inspector to assist during three days each week in the examination of the increased number of carcasses of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir.

iv. **Offensive Trade Premises.** As the result of the very careful consideration of each application by the Health Committee and the subsequent scrutiny of the same by the Town Planning

Committee, a relatively small number of new permissions to establish these trades became operative. The undermentioned summary of the position is self-explanatory:—

Offensive Trades: Summary of Action Taken during 1935.

Description of Trade	Application Receiveds		Permits Granted		Statutorily Disestablished	On Register 31st Dec., 1935
	New Premises	Renewals	New Premises	Renewals		
Bone Boiler ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melter or Extractor ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2
Fellmonger and Hide or Skin Dealer ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2
Fish Fryer	12	19	2*	19	1	91
Gut Scraper ... ..	...	2	...	2	...	3
Rag, Bone and Skin Dealer ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	3
Tripe Boiler ... ..	..	7	...	7	1	7
TOTALS ...	12	31	2	31	2	109

- * This figure includes one transfer from old premises which are to be demolished in accordance with one of the Council's street improvement scheme.

v. **New Streets and Buildings.** With a view to avoiding complications when certain new buildings become occupied, the Department has continued to co-operate with the Borough Engineer's Department with regard to plans of such proposed buildings submitted to the Council. The procedure was carried out with respect to the undermentioned premises with the results stated:—

Proposed Premises.	Number Submitted	Number Disapproved		Number Approved (after Amendments).
		By Public Works Committee	By Town Planning Committee	
Conversion of Existing Houses into Flats ...	6	2	1	3
Alterations and Additions to Licensed Premises	13	—	—	13
Ice Cream Manufacturing Premises ...	2	—	—	2
Fish Frying Premises with Living Accommodation	4	—	—	4
Bacon, etc., Curing Premises	2	—	—	2
Stables	2	—	—	2
Workshops, etc., or extensions thereto ...	20	—	—	20
Meat Storage and Refrigeration Premises...	7	—	—	7
New Bathrooms to Dwelling Houses ...	18	—	—	18
New Sculleries and Washhouses	41	—	—	41
New Water Closets to Dwelling Houses ...	50	—	—	50
New Water Closets to Workplaces or Licensed Houses ...	52	—	—	52
New Urinals to Workplaces or Licensed Houses	22	—	—	22
Totals ...	239	2	1	236

vi. **Nuisances.** The provisions of these valuable Byelaws have been utilised to the following effect during the year:—

	No. Discontinued	No. Improved Structurally	Otherwise Remedied.
PIGGERIES	2	5	—
STABLES	2	26	7
FOWLS, ETC. ..	20	—	15

In one case it was necessary to institute legal proceedings to enforce the provisions of the Byelaws with respect to piggeries and a fine of twenty shillings was imposed.

vii. **Drainage of Existing Buildings.** These Byelaws are rigidly enforced and tradesmen, generally, co-operate with the Inspectorate to ensure that work is correctly executed.

295 new drains were examined during the year, the water test being applied on 173 occasions.

SECTION D.**HOUSING.****THE HOUSING ACTS, 1930 and 1935.**

Further important legislation in the form of the Housing Act, 1935, came into force during the year under review, and quite apart from the provisions relating to Overcrowding embodied therein and which are referred to elsewhere in this Report, this Statute contains important amendments to the previously existing housing legislation.

The administrative work of the Department in connection with the intense activities of the Council with regard to slum clearance, has increased considerably. Existing owners, prospective purchasers, and other bodies concerned with the financial side of this class of property, are responsible for a continuous stream of inquiries to the Department regarding the position of properties with respect to the Council's proposed action under these Acts.

PART I.—CLEARANCE AREAS.**1. Walsall Street (West) Clearance Scheme:**

This scheme was confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 23rd January, 1934, and—including "grey" properties involved the displacement of 493 families representing 2,113 persons and the demolition of 455 houses together with 13 other buildings.

Under the original programme of slum clearance submitted to the Ministry of Health, it was proposed to clear this Area during the three years ending December, 1936. The Council, however, decided to accelerate the general programme in response to Circular 1331 from the Minister, and to complete the clearance of this Area by March 31st, 1936. Owing to the delay involved by the preliminary acquisition of properties, actual demolition did not commence until November, 1934, and it was only possible to demolish 20 houses by the end of 1934.

During the year now under review, the work of clearance has been accelerated to such an extent that 410 houses were demolished and on the 31st December last, only 24 houses including three coloured "grey" remained to be demolished to complete the scheme; there is little doubt therefore that this Area will be cleared according to the revised programme.

Analysis of Results obtained by 31st December, 1935:
WALSALL STREET (WEST) AREA.

(a) **Number of Persons Displaced:**

		During Year.	Total to date
i. From houses coloured "pink" ....	....	1,949	2,043
ii. From houses coloured "grey" ....	....	9	9
		—	—
Totals	....	1,958	2,052
		—	—

(b) **Demolition Progress:**

i. Number of Houses Demolished:

Coloured "pink" ....	....	....	406	426
Coloured "grey" ....	....	....	4	4
			—	—
Total	....	....	410	430
			—	—

ii. Number of Houses to be Demolished to Clear Area:

Coloured "pink" ....	....	....	21
Coloured "grey" ....	....	....	3
			—
Total	....	....	24
			—

2. **Schemes Completed and where Clearance is in Progress:**

The following figures summarise the action taken by the Council by Clearance Schemes under various statutes:—

CLEARANCE SCHEMES—HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

Year.	Statute,	Scheme,	No. of Houses Demolished.		No. of Persons Displaced.
			Pink.	Grey.	
1925-30	Housing Acts, 1890 to 1919	Falkland Street Improvement Area	279	...	1,498
1932	The Housing Act, 1930 ...	Brickkiln Croft Clearance Area	67	2	308
1933	Do.	Do.	82	6	400
1934	Do.	Do	3	5	24
		Walsall St (West) Clearance Area	20	...	94
1935	Do	Do	406	4	1,958
		TOTALS	857	17	4,282

3. Future Schemes:

In pursuance of the programme of slum clearance approved by the Council, the next portion of the Walsall Street scheme was represented on the 16th April, 1935. Owing to difficulties in linking up the houses in this district, it was found to be necessary for administrative purposes to divide it into six separate Areas and to deal with these as separate schemes. The representations were therefore submitted in the following form:—

Name of Scheme.	Total Acreage	No. Houses per acre	No. of Houses included.			No. Persons Affected	Period during which Area is to be Cleared.
			pink	grey	Total		
The Walsall St. (East) Clearance Area ...	9.17	51.9	449	—	449	2,012	During 1936 and 1937
The Navigation St. Clearance Area ...	1.11	38.5	43	—	43	170	During 1937
The Ward St. Clearance Area ...	0.177	62.0	11	—	11	48	During 1937
The Wood St. Clearance Area ...	0.623	48.2	30	—	30	114	During 1938
The Shrubbery St. Clearance Area ...	0.47	44.7	21	—	21	83	During 1938
The Cannon St. Clearance Area ...	0.093	53.5	5	—	5	26	During 1938
Totals ...	11.643	—	559	—	559	2,453	

The Council formally declared these schemes as Clearance Areas on the 13th May, 1935, and decided to apply Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of each of the Areas on the 16th June. The Public Inquiry was conducted by the representative of the Ministry of Health in October, but the formal confirming Orders were not forthcoming from the Ministry by the end of the year.

It is regrettable that space does not permit a detailed analysis of the conditions found to be existing in these Areas, being included in this Report.

PART 2.—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

The action of the Council with regard to isolated groups of insanitary houses was further intensified during the year; a further 277 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation under Part 2 of the 1930 Act making a total of 933 to date.

The more clearly defined powers conferred upon Local Authorities under the Housing Act, 1935, enabled the Council to again take action with respect to the van dwelling in connection with which the County Court on appeal quashed the Demolition Order made by the Council in 1934; a Demolition Order is now operative upon this dwelling.

The following details constitute an analysis of the action taken under this Part of the Act, together with the results obtained during the year now under consideration and to date, respectively:—

**Analysis of Action Taken and Results Obtained by
31st December, 1935.**

PART 2.—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

1. **Action Taken by End of Year:**

	During 1935.	Total to date
(a) Number of Houses Represented as Unfit	277	933
(b) Number of Demolition Orders Made (i.e. Confirmed by Council)		
	218	706
(c) Number of Statutory Undertakings Accepted:—		
i. Not to again use for human habitation	4	7
ii. To recondition and render fit for human habitation	58	62
iii. To convert "back-to-back" houses into "through" and recondition	8	9
iv. To discontinue as separate dwelling and embody structure in adjoining houses	4	4
Totals	74	82

- (d) Number of Closing Orders Made
(i.e., Confirmed by Council) 1 47
- (e) Cases Awaiting Consideration or Confirmation by Council: The remaining cases either await the consideration of the Committee and/or the subsequent confirmation by the Council.

2. Results Obtained:

(a) Number of Persons Displaced:—

Under Section 19	....	....	....	626	2,139
Under Section 20	....	....	....	6	98
				—	—
Totals	....			632	2,237
				—	—

(b) Demolition, etc., Progress:—

i. Houses Demolished before Demolition Orders could be served	....	2	4
ii. Number of Houses Demolished pursuant to Demolition Orders	....	142	506
		—	—
Totals	....	144	510
		—	—

iii. Statutory Undertakings:—

Complied with and Cancelled	....	10	12
Discontinued as separate dwellings and embodied in adjoining houses	....	2	2
Work in progress	....	58	61
Remaining Operative (i.e., Not to use as a dwelling)	....	4	7
Cancelled and Demolition Orders made (on default of owners' compliance with Undertaking)	....	—	—
		—	—
Totals	....	74	82

iv. Closing Orders:—

Determined (i.e., Back-to-Back Houses Converted)	6	31
Remaining Operative	—	16
Totals	6	47

v. Number of Houses Voluntarily
Demolished in anticipation of formal
action

....	42	189
------	----	-----

The undermentioned Table shows the increased activities of the Council since 1932, with respect to individual blocks of unfit dwelling-houses:—

Individual Unfit Houses.SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN FROM JANUARY, 1925,
TO 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Year	Statute	No. Houses Represented	Closing Orders made	Demolition Orders made	No. Houses Closed	No. Houses Demolished	Stat. Undertkgs.		Closing Orders Determined	Houses Voluntarily Demolished
							Accepted	Completed with		
1925	1925 Act	16	19	—	16	—				
1926	do.	22	22	—	22	18				
1927	do.	25	25	4	25	19				
1928	do.	8	8	4	8	7				
1929	do.	19	19	6	19	8				
1930	do	5	5	1	5	17				
1931	do	—	—	17	—	18				
	1930 Act	32	—	32	—	2				
1932	do.	152	—	95	—	97*	1	1	—	22
1933	do.	232	26	188	26	105	4	4	5	96
1934	do.	240	20	173	20	162 ^o	3	3	20	29
1935	do.	277	1	218	1	144*	74	16	6	42
Totals—										
	Under 1925 Act ...	95	95	32	95	87	—	—	—	—
	Under 1930 Act ...	933	47	706	47	510	82	24	31	189
	Under 1925 and 1930 Acts ...	1028	142	738	142	597	82	24	31	189

* The figures include 2 houses demolished before Orders could be served.

Where houses can be rendered fit for human habitation, detailed specifications of the works necessary to accomplish this and bring the houses to the modern standard in every respect, are forwarded to the owners; thorough reconditioning of the premises is insisted upon which includes a separate scullery with tap sink and copper therein, a proper pantry, and a separate sanitary

convenience; in most cases the allocation of an entirely separate yard is insisted upon, whilst the provision of bathrooms has been obtained in many cases. It will readily be seen that as the cost of such work varies between £50 and £100 per house, many owners are not prepared to face such an expenditure—particularly in the many cases where arrears of rent are considerable.

As a precautionary measure against infestation of Council houses, the practise of fumigating those houses known to be infested with vermin, has been continued; it is recognised, however, that the method adopted—which is the best practicable means available for destroying vermin in the absence of modern appliances, is not so efficacious as desired, and the Council have authorised the provision of a Cleansing Station and vehicle with a view to the Corporation collecting all furniture and effects from condemned houses and—after treating such furniture and effects by hydro-cyanic gas and the bedding to steam disinfection, to deliver the same to the new housing accommodation allotted to the families. It is anticipated that the Station will be complete by about June, 1936, and thereafter the procedure mentioned will be carried out in connection with all houses dealt with under the Act.

In anticipation of formal action under the Act, the owners concerned have voluntarily provided separate sculleries, pantries, sanitary accommodation, sink and water supply in respect of 21 houses; in 8 of these cases, bathrooms were also provided, whilst in the case of several blocks of three or more houses of the terrace type, the centre house in each three has been discontinued as a separate house and the accommodation embodied in the houses on either side.

THE HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

The Health Committee received one application for a grant under the provisions of this Act, towards the cost of reconditioning one cottage which was of a type suitable for occupation by an agricultural worker; the estimated value of the cottage after completing the proposed works was £300 and the proposed new rent for the same, 3/- plus rates. In view of the building development which is rapidly proceeding in the district, the Committee decided not to accede to the application.

NEW HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Erection of New Houses.

Data received from the Borough Engineer shows that 434 houses were built by the Corporation and 807 by private enterprise during the year. The subjoined statement shows the number of houses built year by year since 1920.

Number of Houses Built, 1920 to 1935:

Date of Erection	With State Assistance		Without State Assistance		TOTAL
	By Local Authority	By Others	By Local Authority	By Others	
Prior to 1923	798	6	50 (Flats)	79	933
1923	170	64	—	20	254
1924	490	290	—	19	799
1925	364	177	—	24	565
1926	468	239	—	17	724
1927	496	197	—	15	708
1928	516	168	—	25	709
1929	570	109	—	19	698
1930	582	—	—	115	697
1931	490	—	—	131	621
1932	398	—	—	249	647
1933	468	—	—	495	963
1934	480	—	—	607	1,087
1935	434	—	—	807	1,241
Totals	6,724	1,250	50	2,622	10,646

In addition to the above figures 25 combined dwelling-houses and shops have been erected by the Local Authority and contracts are now in hand for a further 250 houses.

The following statement received from the Housing Manager shows the number and situation of the various types of houses erected by the Corporation by the end of the year:—

**Types of Houses Erected by the Local Authority by the
31st December, 1935:**

Site.	Statute.	Type of House.								TOTAL
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
All Saints Road	1890 to 1919 Acts	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	50
	1924 Act	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	52
	1930 Act	—	—	—	104	56	6	6	4	176
	Totals ...	—	—	—	206	56	6	6	4	278
Birches Barn	1919 Act	108	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	288
	1923 Act	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	102
	Totals ...	108	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	390
Barnhurst	1919 Act	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Bedford Street	1930 Act	—	—	—	32	24	—	—	—	56
Brickfields	1930 Act	—	—	—	8	4	—	6	—	18
Elm Farm	1930 Act	—	—	—	20	10	2	2	2	36
Faulkland Street	1890 to 1919 Acts	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	30
Fordhouses	1919 Act	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
	1923 Act	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
	Totals ...	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Green Lane	1919 Act	40	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
Gorsebrook Road	1923 Act	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	44
Heath Town	1919 Act	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
	1923 Act	40	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
	1924 Act	186	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	202
	Totals ...	226	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	332
Hilton Street and Cannock Road	1930 Act	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	38
Low Hill	1924 Act	1376	616	366	220	154	—	—	—	2732
	1930 Act	—	—	—	626	350	16	20	20	1032
	Totals ...	1376	616	366	846	504	16	20	20	3764
Newbridge	1923 Act	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	136
Oxley	1919 Act	58	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
	1924 Act	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
	Totals ...	58	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	156
Oxbarn	1923 Act	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
	1924 Act	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
	Totals ...	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	102
Parkfield Road	1890 to 1919 Acts	—	—	226	—	—	—	—	—	226
	1919 Act	70	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	116
	1923 Act	24	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	68
	1924 Act	2	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	220
	1930 Act	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	24
	Totals ...	96	46	270	24	218	—	—	—	654
Penn	1919 Act	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Sweetman Street	1923 Act	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Willenhall Road	1924 Act	114	—	262	22	82	—	—	—	480
	1930 Act	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	18
	Totals ...	114	—	262	22	82	12	6	—	498
TOTALS		2074	1482	942	1196	928	36	40	26	6724

In addition, further contracts are in hand involving the erection of a further 250 houses whilst the Council have erected 25 combined dwelling-houses and shops (i.e., 3 at Oxbarn, 6 at Birches Barn and 16 at Low Hill).

The tabular summary of housing conditions appears on pages 92 and 93.

General Sanitary Improvements in District.

One notable feature of the year now under consideration is the fact that new mortuary premises of modern design incorporating the usual up-to-date plant and appurtenances, has been erected and is now in use. The old mortuary which was quite inadequate for such a growing district, has now been demolished, the site being required for the new Civic Hall.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY.

(a) **Milk Supply.** The action necessary to bring and maintain producers' premises to the prescribed standard, was continued throughout the year, with the result that:—

- 3 Cowsheds have been wholly or partially reconstructed.
- 4 Cowsheds have been provided with adequate light and ventilation.
- 5 Cowsheds have been provided with impervious floors.
- 3 Cowsheds have been provided with proper drainage.
- 1 Cowshed has been provided with an adequate water supply.

Apart from supervision of producers' premises by the Council's Veterinary Inspector, the various dairy farms and other premises within the District are regularly visited by the District Inspectors; during the year 450 inspections of cowsheds and 3,087 inspections of Dairies and Milkshops, were made.

During the year under review, two purveyors of milk were summoned for selling the commodity from a vehicle and receptacle which were not inscribed with the purveyors' names and addresses; a fine of £2 was imposed in each case. Three purveyors were summoned for selling milk whilst not being registered by the Authority as purveyors; fines of £5 and £2 respectively were imposed in two cases, whilst the summons was withdrawn in the third case, as the defendant claimed he was only an employee of the actual "purveyor."

The following summary gives details of the premises and persons registered under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926—both during the year and to date, respectively:—

REGISTRATION OF MILK PURVEYORS AND PREMISES
DURING 1935.

Class of Purveyor, etc.	Applications, 1935.			Removed Number	
	Received	Refused	Granted	from Register 31/12/35	on Register
1. Retail Purveyors:					
(a) General ("loose" milk) ...	14	1*	13	47	191
(b) Bottled Milk only ...	66	—	66	110	556
Totals ...	80	1	79	157	747
2. Wholesale Purveyors					
	1	—	1	1	28
3. Producers ...					
	—	—	—	1	35
4. Premises:					
(a) Cowsheds	—	—	—	1	28
(b) Dairies ...	6	—	6	8	178
Totals ...	6	—	6	9	206

*In this case the Council exercised their powers under Section 2 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and refused to "register" the applicant, as suitable premises were not available for use by him as a "Dairy."

" Craded " Milk. Details of the licenses in force—at the end of 1935, under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, are given immediately following this paragraph; a classified summary of the samples taken and the results obtained, is given under Table XVI. on page 80.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923,
LICENSES IN FORCE DURING 1935.

Grade of Milk	Pasteurising Plant		Producers		Bottlers		Dealers		Supplementary Licenses		Totals
	New	Ren's	New	Ren's	New	Ren's	New	Ren's	New	Ren's	
Certified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Grade "A" (T.T.)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Grade "A" (Past'd)	—	—	—	1*	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Grade "A"	—	—	2	—	—	5	3	27	3	9	49
Pasteurised ...	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	17	1	1	23
Totals ...	—	3	2	1	1	8	3	44	4	12	78

* Grade "A" milk produced outside District but "pasteurised" in the Borough.

During the year it was found necessary to take special action with regard to samples obtained from two firms. In the one case, successive samples of Grade "A" milk were found to be much

below the prescribed standard; a representative of the firm concerned was required to attend before the Committee who considered revocation of the license. The firm undertook to refrain from obtaining milk from this particular source. The second case involved a firm who were retailing Grade "A" milk within the Borough whilst not holding a license for that purpose; proceedings were instituted and the firm was convicted and fined £5.

Bacteriological and Biological Examination of Samples. With a view to ensuring that the milk supply to the Borough is of a high standard bacteriologically and free from living tubercle bacilli, samples were taken during the year from most of the producers of milk whose premises are situated within the district. Details of such samples and the results obtained are embodied in Table XVI. on page 80.

As a result of the routine samples submitted for biological examination, two were found to contain living tubercle bacilli.

A further positive result affecting a local retailer was notified by an outside Authority, making three positive results of primary samples during the year; the undermentioned notes give some idea of the actual administrative procedure and the results finally obtained:—

Case No. 1: Sample of ungraded milk notified by an outside Authority: Whilst the sample was sold by a local firm, it was ascertained that the milk was produced outside the Borough. The Authority concerned was notified and requested to investigate the case.

Case No. 2: Sample of ungraded milk from local producer. Further grouped samples—or samples from individual cows were taken and as a result, one cow found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder was slaughtered.

Case No. 3: Sample of ungraded milk from local producer. Further grouped samples taken but all the results were negative. (One animal having a suspicious history had been removed from the herd a few days after the original mixed sample had been taken and as the animal had

been slaughtered locally, it was possible to confirm the fact that the post mortem examination revealed lesions showing generalised tuberculosis).

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**

i. **Abattoir, Private Slaughterhouses and Food Shops.**

The Meat Inspector at the Public Abattoir reports as follows:—

“ There has been no outstanding prevalence of disease during the past year. Distomatosis and other parasitic diseases have shown a marked decrease, due, no doubt, to the prevailing dry summers of the previous two years, causing a break in the life cycle of the parasite. Johnes Disease is very prevalent in cattle and causes most of the poor conditions in carcasses. Tuberculosis takes its toll and does not show any sign of decrease.

“ The quality of meat submitted by the wholesale dealers has been very good, and condemnations have been rare in this class of meat. No doubt the subsidy paid to the producers has made this possible. Efforts are constantly being made to influence the dealers who buy poor quality animals to raise the standard, and whilst at times there have been improvements a falling back is often observed, necessitating greater condemnations of animals on account of dropsical and emaciated conditions. Only a slight improvement can be recorded in this category.

“ During the whole of the year I had the assistance of one of the District Inspectors on two days per week (Monday and Wednesday). By this means it was possible to give more attention during the actual slaughtering processes. An endeavour was made to give more detailed examination to carcasses of meat, not only in those cases where any slight suspicion of disease was detected or suspected, but to the carcasses of animals classed as poor, and to assist in this work a system of identification discs was instituted whereby organs and carcasses could be identified. The systems worked reasonably well up to a point, but during rush hours there was no guarantee that the slaughtermen put the corresponding discs on the right organs, and it was impossible to be constantly on the watch to see that the proper discs were affixed. Generally it was found that there was a greater desire for inspection of meat and offals on behalf of the butchers. Control

of the meat and offals belonging to the wholesalers was reasonably adequate, because their supplies were not taken away immediately after slaughter. Dealers in low quality meat were also more and more desirous of inspection to prevent proceedings being taken against them where they sold their meat, i.e. at the Markets in the surrounding districts.

“ It is not considered that appreciable strain has been placed upon the slaughtering accommodation since the closing of the private slaughterhouses. The alterations in the sheep slaughter hall have proved adequate and no complaints have been made regarding the facilities either in the beef, pork or mutton departments.

“ The total amount of meat and offals condemned—over 179 tons—is an increase of about 50 tons over the year 1934. This amount is partly due to the number of animals brought in under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, from the County. The County Veterinary Officer has used the Abattoir as a centre for the southern portion of the County and animals suspected under the Order have been slaughtered and examined here. During 1935, 145 cows were dealt with and of these the carcasses and offals were totally condemned in 34 instances. Another contributory cause has been the number of low quality animals slaughtered. It is not possible to give actual figures of what would be considered “ low quality ” animals, but approximately 80 per cent. of condemnations come in this category.

“ Efforts have been made during the year to eliminate “ screw ” cattle from the Sale Yards, and a slight improvement has been noticed. There is a possibility that the cattle still come into the vicinity of the Sale Yards and are probably disposed of privately.”

A summary of the work of the Meat Inspectors at the Public Abattoir will be found under Table XXIV. on page 94.

In addition the District Inspectors paid 1,562 routine visits prior to the 9th November, to private slaughterhouses in the town where the carcasses of 13,682 animals were examined and 2,310 visits were also paid to butchers' shops. As a result of these inspections, evidence of disease was discovered in connection with 769 animals (5.6%) and the undermentioned unsound articles of food were surrendered and destroyed:—

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

1. AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES:—

	Bovine	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Whole Carcases ...	—	6	—	6
Portion of Carcase..	1	5	—	6
Heads	2	511	—	513
Lungs	2	311	—	313
Livers	8	325	3	336
Hearts	—	309	—	309
Mesenteries ...	—	57	—	57
Stomachs	—	64	—	64
Intestines	6	64	—	70
Totals	19	1652	3	1674

2. AT OTHER FOOD PREMISES:—

(a) <i>Fruit and Vegetables</i> :—	(c) <i>Miscellaneous</i> :—
67 Boxes of Onions	4 lbs. Cooked Meat
3 cwts. Potatoes	20 Rabbits
1 Box and 12 lbs. Pears.	39 Bags Oatmeal
6 Barrels Apples	18 lbs. Sausages
1 Chip Blackberries	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Butter
10 Boxes Cranberries	1,363 Tins, etc., of Various Preserved Foods
(b) <i>Fish</i> :—	13 lbs. Dried Fruit
1 Box Kippers	10 dozen Foreign Eggs
70 Oysters	50 lbs. Pickled Beef
	20 lbs. Pickled Tongues

3. WEIGHT OF FOOD DESTROYED:—

	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
(a) From Slaughterhouses	5	2	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) From other Food Premises....	5	—	29
Total Weight	10	2	45 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. The various premises whereon meat and other articles of food are exposed for sale within the Borough, are kept under careful supervision. Four summonses were issued in connection with one firm who persisted in exposing bacon for sale under such circumstances that contamination of the food resulted. The firm were fined £2 on each of two counts, the other two summonses being dismissed on payment of costs.

ii. **Bakehouses.**

357 visits of inspection were paid to the 73 registered bakehouses in the town, and a fairly satisfactory standard of cleanliness was maintained therein; 38 notices have been served requiring attention to cleansing or structural defects.

The single underground bakehouse which was certified by the Council under Section 101 (2) of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, to be suitable for such purpose but was closed in 1934, has remained unused as a bakehouse during the year. One further bakehouse was closed during the year owing to its generally unsatisfactory structural condition.

iii. **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.**

Constant care is taken to ensure that none but licensed slaughtermen shall carry out the process of slaughtering or stunning any animal. During the year, a further 8 persons had been granted the necessary license, making a total of 131 by the end of the year. The electro-lethaler is used exclusively for stunning all pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir, and the only remaining private slaughterhouse in the district; although the Council have decided not to make compulsory the use of a mechanical instrument in the slaughter of sheep, this instrument is nevertheless used to a large extent upon sheep at the Abattoir, whilst the captive bolt pistol is used almost exclusively in the slaughter of bovine animals.

Section 3 of the Act empowers the Local Authority to grant licenses to "fit and proper persons" and this term has been interpreted to mean persons who have actually had experience in the stunning and slaughter of animals; as such an interpretation, however, would prohibit any apprentice or person gaining the necessary experience, an exception has been made in such cases when the employer has given an Undertaking to the effect that, for at least twelve months subsequent to the first license being issued, the licensee will not be permitted to slaughter any animal except under the supervision of a qualified slaughterman.

iv. **Supervision of Ice Cream Premises.**

The powers for controlling the manufacture and sale of this commodity within the Borough, embodied in the 1932 private Act, are utilised to the full.

It is regrettable that no standard—either chemically or bacteriologically, has been prescribed regarding this important food but, considering that during the more common process of manufacture, approximately 95% of the mixture is brought to boiling point, and that in all cases the material is reduced and kept below freezing point, it is reasonable to expect this food to be at least equivalent bacteriologically to Grade "A" Pasteurised milk. Manufacturers are placing upon the market in increasing quantities a special preparation designed to remove the necessity for boiling the mixture and permitting the commodity to be manufactured throughout without recourse to any heat treatment. This method has an obvious appeal to manufacturers, but the bacteriological standard of the commodity manufactured in this way is, unfortunately, very low. During the year 13 samples were taken from various dealers and submitted for bacteriological examination; the results are detailed below.

The samples numbered 4, 9 and 12 respectively, having been manufactured on the "cold-mix" principle.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.

Number of Sample.	Bacteria per c.c.	B. Coli in 0.1 c.c.	"Grade 'A' Pasteurised" Standard?
1*	1,600,000	Yes	No
2*	400,000	Yes	No
3	40,000	No	No
4*	200,000	Yes	No
5	10,800	No	Yes
6	176,000	No	Yes
7	2,400	No	Yes
8	4,900	No	Yes
9*	3,280,000	Yes	No
10*	2,176,000	No	No
11*	3,800,000	Yes	No
12*	2,400,000	Yes	No
13	80,000	No	No

*Letters were forwarded to the purveyors and manufacturers concerned in the samples marked with the asterisk, directing their attention to the low standard of the material and tendering advice on the best means of improving the commodity bacteriologically.

Samples numbered 3 and 13 were taken to follow up the very unsatisfactory samples numbered 1 and 12 respectively; the later samples show the improvement effected in the bacteriological standard of the commodity manufactured by these particular firms, as a result of representations from the Department.

By the end of the year the following registrations of persons and premises had been effected:—

REGISTRATION OF ICE CREAM PREMISES AND MANUFACTURERS, ETC.

Class of Purveyor, etc., or Premises.	Applications, 1935.			Removed from Register	No. on Register, 31/12/35
	Received	Refused	Granted		
1. Persons:—					
(a) Manufacturers ...	7	—	7	4	5
(b) Vendors, Merchants or Dealers	42	—	42	27	273
Total ...	49	—	49	31	324
2. Premises:—					
(a) For Manufacture	5	—	5	3	46
(b) For Sale ...	34	—	34	22	264
Total ...	39	—	39	25	310

v. **Registration of Potted Food, etc., Premises.**

During the year a further four premises were registered for the manufacture of Potted or Preserved Meat or other Foods; this brings the total of such premises to ten.

vi. **Premises Registered under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.**

By the end of the year the undermentioned additional registrations under Section 8(1), had been effected:—

	During 1935	Total to Date
Wholesale Dealers in Margarine	Nil	11
Wholesale Dealers in Milk Blended Butter	Nil	1
	Nil	12

vii. **Premises Registered under the Artificial Cream Act**

....	1	1
------	------	------	------	------	---	---

Legal Proceedings.—Table XXII. on pages 89, 90 and 91 gives a synopsis of the various cases in connection with which legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

(c) **Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.**

The total number of samples taken for analysis during the year was 404, consisting of 209 formal samples and 195 unofficial samples, and forty-two (10.39%) were reported to be non-genuine.

The percentage of adulteration is high but is somewhat misleading as it results from the effect of multiple sampling, i.e., where an unofficial sample is found to be adulterated, an official sample is obtained from the same source and usually this is also found to be adulterated. In the case of adulterated samples of milk several samples are frequently obtained from the same source.

Making allowance for this 25 adulterated samples were obtained from different sources which gives an adulteration figure of 6.18%.

Of the 189 milk samples submitted for analysis, 15 (7.88%) were reported as adulterated. The number of separate sources of supply represented by these samples was six, so that a truer figure of adulteration would be 3.17%. Two samples were reported as containing added water. In one instance the amount present was very small, the fatty and non-fatty solids being above the limits of 3% and 8.5% respectively. In the other case the added water present was 19.4%. Thirteen samples were reported as being deficient of milk-fat, the deficiencies varying from 3% to 20%. With one exception, samples taken at the farm revealed that in each case the deficiency was a natural one.

Proceedings were instituted with respect to two of the samples and convictions recorded in each case, the total fines inflicted being £6 and the costs imposed £4 2s. 0d. In the remaining instances cautionary letters were sent to the vendors.

Two samples of Powdered Gentian from the same source were found to consist largely of ground nut-shell, resembling the shell of almonds. The vendor was convicted and was fined £2 with 13/6 costs.

Samples of Iodine Ointment from two different shops were found to be deficient in iodine to the extent of 91% and entirely devoid of Potassium Iodide. The therapeutic value of the ointment would be practically nil. Successful proceedings were taken

against the two vendors concerned, the total fines inflicted being £5 and the costs imposed £3 9s. 6d. A solution of iodine obtained from one of these vendors, was found to be deficient of Iodine to the extent of 79%. The article was withdrawn from sale.

Proceedings were instituted against a shopkeeper for exposing margarine for sale not marked as required by Section 6(3) of the Act and also for selling margarine in an unlabelled wrapper. A conviction was recorded in each case and fines totalling £7 inflicted with payment of costs 13/6.

A sample of Beef Cube was found to contain 25% of added Starch, Ground Cinnamon contained 2.5% of Sand and a sample of Pork Dripping contained an excessive amount of moisture and free fatty acids.

In each of these cases the vendor was written to and the article concerned was withdrawn from sale.

No infringement of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations was reported.

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

Preservatives.—All samples submitted for analysis are examined for the presence of preservative. No prohibited preservatives or colouring matters were found and no preservative was found in any article of food to which the addition of preservative of any description is forbidden.

Preservative, chiefly in the form of Sulphur Dioxide, was found in various articles of food, but in only three instances was the amount in excess of that permitted by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-7. Three samples of sweets, known as Crystal Mints, the product of one manufacturer, contained an excessive amount of Sulphur Dioxide, which is used not only as a preservative but as a bleaching agent. Proceedings were instituted against the wholesale dealer and a penalty of £1 inflicted with payment of costs of £1 0s. 6d.

A sample of sausage was found to contain Sulphur Dioxide but no declaration was made at the time of purchase of the presence of preservative in the article. A cautionary letter was sent to the vendor.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.—Various orders made under this Act deal with the marking on sale of such imported products as apples, tomatoes, eggs, dried fruits, oat products, honey, frozen and chilled salmon, dead poultry, meat, bacon and ham.

Six fruiterers were proceeded against for failing to mark imported tomatoes on exposure for sale. Convictions were recorded in each case and fines totalling £13 were inflicted.

Proceedings were instituted against two shopkeepers for exposing imported butter for sale without an indication of origin. The defendants were fined £2 and £2 10s. 0d. respectively.

Five summonses were issued against market stallholders and one against a shopkeeper for failing to mark imported chilled salmon. One summons was withdrawn on payment of costs, 8/-, and in the other cases convictions were recorded and fines inflicted totalling £3 10s. 0d.

Two traders were proceeded against for exposing for sale imported dead turkeys without an indication of origin. Imported dead poultry are required to be marked on importation by means of a metal label attached to the wing, but in these cases the labels had been removed. The defendants were convicted and fines amounting to £4 inflicted.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

(Tables XXVII.—XXXVI.).

Smallpox.—No cases were reported.**Vaccination.**—There was a further drop in the number of vaccinations performed during the year.

Total No. of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccinations received during the year.	Total No. of Exemptions received during the year.	Total No. of Certificates of insusceptibility.	No. of Births returned in the Birth List Sheets during the Year.
576	1912	12	2717

The proportion of vaccinations to births for the past six years is as follows:—

1930	....	31%	1931	....	28%
1932	....	30%	1933	....	26.6%
1934	....	27.2%	1935	....	21.2%

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease continued in epidemic form throughout 1935 and, as in 1934, the wards particularly affected were Low Hill, St. George's and Heath Town. The total number of cases notified was 551 (as compared with 644 in 1934), but the diagnosis was subsequently altered in 13 of them. This gives an incidence rate of 3.9 per thousand population. Owing to the pressure on the beds of the Fever Hospital, a careful selection was made of cases suitable for removal to this Institution. There were 452 cases (82%) thus removed. Two deaths from scarlet fever occurred during the year. The number of return cases was exceptionally high, being 29 or 6.4 per cent.

Diphtheria. (Table XXX.).—There was a considerable reduction in the incidence of this disease in 1935, but the case mortality was higher. Notifications were received in respect of 111 cases of diphtheria, but the diagnosis was revised in 7 cases, leaving a net total of 104. There were 104 Borough cases removed to the Fever Hospital and of these cases 11 died. (See report on work of Borough Hospital on page 62.).

Measles and Whooping Cough.—The usual two yearly epidemic of measles broke out late in 1934 and continued during the first half of 1935, occasioning 22 deaths. In assessing the relative severity of scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles and the necessity for providing institutional accommodation and proper nursing facilities for the latter disease, it should be emphasized that in Wolverhampton in 1935 measles caused twice as many deaths as diphtheria and eleven times as many deaths as scarlet fever and that this is by no means an exceptional illustration of the relative mortality of the three diseases.

Whooping Cough was not much in evidence during the year and only 3 deaths were attributed to it.

Enteric Fever and Dysentery.—Only 1 case of enteric fever was notified and this patient made a satisfactory recovery. The source of infection was not traced. No cases of dysentery were reported.

Miscellaneous.—Notifications were received of 47 cases of erysipelas and 14 of these were treated in Hospital. No deaths occurred. One death was certified to be due to encephalitis lethargica, but this had not been notified anti-mortem.

Borough Hospital. (Table XXXIII.)—The total admissions of scarlet fever were 518, and of diphtheria were 155 in 1935, and these figures are a reduction on the previous year by 112 and 44 respectively. Neither disease showed any evidence of a slackening in severity for the complications were more numerous and the rise in the mortality rate from diphtheria was quite marked. It is evident that many cases of scarlet fever necessitate hospital treatment in view of the frequent sequelae encountered. It perhaps would be better to modify the present view regarding the hospitalization of measles at the expense of scarlet fever in accordance with the area severity and, of course, with the amount of hospital accommodation available. The total number of admissions was 711, of which, non-Borough cases numbered 122. Institutional deaths numbered 24, 2 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria and 3 from other diseases. Broncho-pneumonia determined the fatal issue in two cases of measles and one of whooping cough.

Scarlet Fever.—A marked increase in the number of return cases, in itself a partial indication of the disease severity, is to be noted. In many of these cases it was found that parents,

despite both oral and written instruction, had neglected to carry out the most elementary principles of isolation following on the patient's return to home, the recovered child frequently sharing a bed with others from the outset. It is not always possible to guarantee absolute freedom from infection (special treatment and long stay in hospital notwithstanding) if the absence of parental co-operation nullifies measures taken to this end. In the treatment of otorrhea the basic principles of frequent cleansing and free drainage proved their effectiveness in securing the cessation of discharge in the majority of cases. The severity of this complication may be judged by the fact that no fewer than 10 mastoid operations were performed during the year. Five minor operations—incisions of septic foci occurring in the course of the disease—were found necessary. The case mortality was slightly diminished, .38 per cent as against .47 per cent. in 1934. Routine immunization of convalescents against diphtheria was as usual pursued in all cases where consent was obtained to this procedure, alum precipitated toxoid being the medium employed.

Diphtheria.—The decrease in the number of cases admitted was unfortunately not accompanied by a decrease in virulence. The case mortality rose considerably, the corrected figure (due to diagnostic revision in one case) being 11.6 per cent., a rise of 4.1 per cent. on the previous year. Seven of the 18 deaths, however, were cases from outside districts, the figure of 7.0 per cent. representing the Borough fatality rate. All of the cases excepting 4 had reached the fourth day or more of disease prior to admission. Parental delay in seeking medical aid, contributed to by the insidious onset of the disease, was in many cases the cause of late and consequently only partially effective treatment. There were 6 cases of laryngeal diphtheria with 3 deaths, tracheotomy being performed in one instance. Non-clinical diphtheria cases numbered 5. There were 3 nasal carriers, two of which had their tonsils and adenoids removed as a part of the treatment directed towards freeing them from infection. Twenty-seven cases notified as diphtheria were altered in diagnosis, the majority being tonsillitis of a dubious type. Details of complications affecting the heart, nervous tissues and cervical glands, together with all relevant hospital statistics, will be found in the appropriate table. As a result of visits being paid to the homes of several discharged cases whose disease had been of a serious nature, it was found in

many cases that full restoration of function was delayed by the failure of parents (despite previous instruction) to appreciate the value of care in these circumstances. For example, the wearing of hard footwear insisted on in hospital during convalescence as a means of preventing a tendency to flat-foot so often experienced after a prolonged stay in bed, was not carried out and the nourishment and hours of sleep left much to be desired. Efforts were as far as possible directed to the correction or at least amelioration of these conditions, the seeking of medical advice coupled with clinic attendance where relevant, being advised in many instances.

Other Diseases.—During the measles epidemic in March and April there were 17 severe cases admitted to Hospital, mostly from poor homes. Amongst these there occurred 7 instances of broncho-pneumonia with 2 deaths. There were 9 cases of erysipelas, some of which were of a severe type, but recovery was effected in every instance, appropriate serum treatment again proving its worth. Other cases included whooping cough, post-scarlatinal mastoid infection, tonsillitis and influenza.

Immunization against Diphtheria.—Active immunization is now carried out in the schools and at the Infant Welfare Centres. In addition all children admitted to the Fever Hospital suffering from scarlet fever are immunized against diphtheria unless their parents object.

The immunization of children in the Junior and Infant Departments of Wolverhampton schools commenced in April, 1935, and is still in progress. The work is carried out by a Medical Officer of the Health Department during school hours, the Board of Education having authorized this procedure.

The method adopted is as follows: The Director of Education sends a letter to the Head Teacher of the school concerned. This is followed by a personal visit of the Medical Officer of Health to the school, explanatory circulars with attached consent forms are forwarded to the Head Teacher for issue to parents and these are summarized on their return. A suitable date is then arranged for the actual beginning of protection, which consists of three injections under the skin of the arm at intervals of a fortnight.

During the period under review, seven schools were visited, the detailed results being found in the corresponding table. A percentage of 53 immunized must be accounted very satisfactory for an initial venture. There were more refusals in the Infant

Departments, many parents stating that their children were "too young" for protection. As the younger the child, the greater the disease-liability, this wholly incorrect attitude is to be regretted and propaganda is being directed in an effort to correct this mistaken outlook. Very few children seemed to be disturbed by the injection, the great majority seeming rather to enjoy it as a break in school routine. The other two schools (Intermediate and Woodfield Avenue Junior School) did not come into the routine as the work was confined to classes affected by a few closely connected diphtheria cases.

A certain amount of subsequent Schick testing has been carried out, 25 per cent. of the numbers immunized being reckoned as a guide to the efficacy or otherwise of the preceding immunization course. A table is appended showing the result which may be considered as good in view of the fact that statistics go to show that approximately 50 per cent of non-immunized junior children and 80 per cent. of infants are Schick positive. The cases found still to be susceptible were given a further course of injections and will be re-tested in due time.

Acknowledgment must be made of the very hearty and kindly co-operation of the Head Teachers who went to much trouble to ensure the success of the scheme.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION IN SCHOOLS.

	Forms issued	Acceptances	Previously immunised	Re-fusals	Not returned	No. immunised	% immunised
Bingley Street Juniors	346	151	24	94	77	143	44
Bingley Street Infants	213	115	21	19	58	109	57
Woden Road Juniors...	490	214	27	11	238	241	49
Woden Road Infants...	200	126	17	33	24	143	72
Red Cross St. Juniors..	370	225	34	98	13	259	70
Red Cross St. Infants..	230	97	21	65	47	118	51
Graiseley Juniors and Infants ...	330	136	18	168	8	129	41
Willenhall Road Juniors	425	206	44	163	12	291	50
Willenhall Road Infants	220	101	24	82	13		
Old Fallings Lane Juniors ...	500	236	24	218	22	332	48
Old Fallings Lane Infants ...	250	107	29	82	32		
Bushbury Hill Juniors	460	224	21	191	24	319	49
Bushbury Hill Infants	230	108	24	77	21		
Totals ...	4264	2046	328	1301	589	2084	53
Intermediate School ...	80	62	4	1	13	60	79
Woodfield Ave. Juniors	50	27	—	2	21	25	50

SCHICK TESTING

	Nos. Tested	Position	Negative	Percentage immune
Woden Road Junior ...	48	1	47	98
Woden Road Infants ...	26	1	25	97
Bingley Street Junior...	45	2	43	96
Bingley Street Infants...	30	1	2	97
Red Cross Street Junior	48	1	47	98
Red Cross Street Infants	15	—	15	100

The following table summarises the immunization work carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres and at the Fever Hospital. At five Infant Welfare Centres propaganda and inoculation were actively pursued at weekly session during the year under review. The Borough Hospital figures refer to the protection of staff and of convalescent scarlet fever cases.

	Borough Hospital		Infant Welfare Centres	Totals	
	Staff	Patients			
Numbers Immunized	2	333	213	548	
Total Number of Diphtheria Prophylactic Injections ...	6	333	598	937	
Confirmatory Schick Test	Pos.	2	7	8	17
Six months later ...	Neg.	13	9	154	176

Blind Persons.—The total number of registered blind persons is as follows:—

TABLE A.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
0—5	...	40—50	24
5—16	6	50—60	36
16—21	4	60—70	36
21—30	13	70 & upwards	35
30—40	13		
		Total	167

TABLE B.

Blind Persons 16 years and upwards:—

(1) Employed:				
(a) Workshops	....	....	...	24
(b) Home Workers	....	....	....	4
(c) Others	....	....	....	15
(2) Undergoing industrial training	....			5
(3) Unemployable	....	....	....	113
				—
			Total	161

TABLE C.

Blind Persons who are physically or mentally defective:—

(1) Mentally defective	....	....	....	13
(2) Physically defective	....	....	....	36
(3) Deaf	....	....	....	18
(4) Combination of above disabilities	....			8
				—
			Total	75

The welfare of unemployable blind persons in the district and the supervision of those able to work is carried out by the Wolverhampton Society for the Blind.

Details of cases of ophthalmia of the newborn notified during the year will be found in Table XII.

Tuberculosis. Tables XXXIV., XXXV. and XXXVI.

(a) **Incidence.** There was a further fall in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the year 1935, total notifications numbering 113 as compared with 128 in 1934. This fall in incidence affects particularly the age groups over 35 years. Last year a reduction was noted in the incidence in younger persons. The same fall is not present in the non-respiratory types of the disease which actually show an increase, being 10 cases in excess of last year's figures. The following table shows the steady decrease in the notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis from 1931 to 1935, as compared with that of non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the same period:—

Notifications.

	Respiratory Tuberculosis.			Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1931	116	93	209	18	8	26
1932	112	80	192	24	23	47
1933	76	80	156	21	18	39
1934	77	51	128	8	8	16
1935	67	46	113	12	14	26

As in former reports the efficiency or otherwise of notification is shown in tabular form on page 103. Sixteen of the deaths had not previously been notified and the interval elapsing between notification and death was under three months in 25 cases. Speaking generally, phthisis cases are notified fairly promptly, but this rule does not obtain with non-pulmonary cases.

(b) **Mortality.** During 1935 there were 108 persons certified as dying from tuberculosis, of whom 15 died from the non-pulmonary form of the disease. As compared with last year this is a drop of 20 deaths for the pulmonary form and an increase of 2 for the non-pulmonary form. The chief reduction has taken place in the deaths at the age groups 25 to 45 years. A summary of the death rates for the past five years is as follows:—

Death Rate from Tuberculosis.

Year.	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Total.
1931 ....	.78	.15	.93
1932 ....	.69	.17	.86
1933 ....	.74	.09	.83
1934 ....	.81	.09	.90
1935 ....	.66	.11	.77

The number of active cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register at the end of 1935 was as follows:—

Respiratory Tuberculosis	....	838
Other Forms	....	178
Total	....	1,016

No action became necessary under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, or under the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.

Cancer. (Table XXXVIII).—In the last Report a word of warning was given against any undue satisfaction at the fall in the deaths from cancer in the year 1934, as this rate would probably increase again. This has actually been the case. The total deaths from cancer was 194 in 1933, 145 in 1934, and 198 in 1935. Comparing the figures given in Table XXXVIII, there is little variation of any moment with the exception of the startling increase in the deaths of females from cancer of the breast. As this is one of the most accessible situations for the surgeon, this increase would seem to imply that many women have put off consulting a doctor on account of a lump in their breast until the cancerous growth has become disseminated. Once more it must be emphasized that at least 80 per cent. of all breast cancers can be cured by operation if they are dealt with in the early stages.

Venereal Diseases. (Table XXXIX).—The V.D. scheme includes a special clinic at the Royal Hospital, open every day; in-patient treatment at the Royal Hospital as required, and a hostel for infected women at Cleveland House. The figures in Table XXXIX, indicate that there has been a further slight fall in the number of cases presenting themselves for treatment, but that the total attendance of these cases is well above the average.

The number of persons who default before completion of treatment remains far too high, and it is to be noted that the percentage of women defaulters is considerably greater than the males. If the figures of those who cease to attend before completion of treatment is calculated as a percentage of the new cases of those diseases dealt with during the year, it is found that the defaulters suffering from syphilis were: males, 16 per cent.; females, 26 per cent.; gonorrhœa, males, 9 per cent.; females, 22 per cent. The last figure is all the more regrettable when the serious consequences of this disease in the female are taken into account.

TABLE I.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1935.

1935	Mean Pressure of Barometer, at Station Level	Sea Level	Mean Relative Humidity	Mean of Max. and Min. Temp.	Mean undergrnd. Temp.		Absolute Extremes of Temperature			Direction of Wind								Total Rain-fall. In.	
					1 ft.	4 ft.	Hig. est.	Date	Low. est.	Date	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.		N.W.
January	29.729	30.234	91	39.8	43.9	40.6	58.8	14th	26.8	28th	12	5	...	...	1	2	5	6	.84
Feb.	29.919	30.422	88	42.0	40.9	41.7	55.5	16th	27.0	26th	6	2	2	...	4	4	9	1	2.38
March	29.298	29.595	87	44.0	41.5	41.9	65.0	20th	27.0	9th	3	1	8	...	3	3	6	7	.61
April	29.309	29.800	81	47.1	45.2	46.8	63.8	30th	31.2	3rd	5	4	2	...	5	1	8	5	3.75
May	29.642	30.128	79	49.0	48.4	48.2	75.5	6th	30.0	17th	4	4	15	6	...	1	...	1	1.24
June	29.412	29.865	83	59.1	55.5	52.8	85.0	23rd	41.0	12th	1	...	3	3	7	9	6	1	4.12
July	29.706	30.243	74	63.9	62.2	59.3	92.0	13th	45.5	30th	12	1	2	1	3	3	5	4	.51
August	29.587	30.030	72	62.7	61.2	59.6	86.5	8th	42.0	28th	10	...	2	1	4	...	11	3	1.87
Sept.	29.356	29.815	82	55.9	56.3	56.4	70.5	2nd	39.5	26th	3	...	1	1	7	3	7	8	3.34
Oct.	29.320	29.803	88	48.6	50.4	51.5	62.0	16th	29.2	21st	5	...	1	4	3	6	9	3	3.73
Nov.	29.154	29.651	92	43.4	46.1	47.5	60.2	3rd	27.2	24th	2	...	6	5	6	6	4	1	5.59
Dec.	29.122	29.638	93	36.8	40.1	43.0	50.0	31st	21.2	24th	3	5	2	5	3	5	4	4	2.77

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1935 AND 9 PREVIOUS YEARS

Year.	Population to middle of each year.	BIRTHS. Net.		DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Non-Residents in the District.	Deaths of Residents occurring outside the District.	Total Deaths registered in the District.		
		No.	Rate.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages				Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	No.	Rate.
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births	No.	Rate					
1.	2.	3 & 4.	5.	10.	11.	12.	13.	6.	7.			
1926	110,000	2,079	18.9	148	71	1,245	11.3	340	279	1,310	11.9	
*1927	135,200	2,367	18.2	215	91	1,524	11.7	378	121	1,845	14.2	
1928	133,900	2,644	19.7	161	61	1,439	10.7	360	84	1,715	12.8	
1929	134,300	2,529	18.8	153	60	1,747	13.0	492	83	2,155	16.0	
1930	134,250	2,430	18.1	156	64	1,465	10.9	480	60	1,885	14.0	
1931	134,400	2,297	17.1	159	69	1,607	11.9	422	91	1,937	14.4	
1932	133,300	2,186	16.4	133	61	1,547	11.6	436	77	1,906	14.3	
*1933	140,060	2,042	14.7	161	79	1,550	11.2	458	69	1,949	14.1	
1934	140,300	2,258	16.1	129	57	1,582	11.3	456	98	1,940	13.8	
1935	141,400	2,277	16.1	135	60	1,590	11.2	485	98	1,977	14.0	

* Borough extended on 1st April in these years. AREA OF DISTRICT IN ACRES, 9,116.

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 1935 (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 ...	1586	137	32	36	40	61	63	93	154	252	356	362
	Uncertified ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	22	1	9	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough... ..	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	11	...	...	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	14	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	3	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	93	...	...	...	1	17	21	14	22	11	5	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	15	1	2	3	1	2	4	...	2	...	...	...
Syphilis	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	1
Cancer, malignant disease	201	...	...	...	...	2	2	18	29	58	60	32
Diabetes	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	9	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	20	21	23
Heart Disease	401	1	...	...	6	9	7	9	21	71	128	149
Aneurysm	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	12	30	36
Bronchitis	67	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	3	5	18	31
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	105	23	10	5	1	3	6	11	10	9	14	13	
Other Respiratory Diseases	13	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	4	2
Peptic Ulcer	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	4	1	1
Diarrhœa, &c.	26	12	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	
Appendicitis	11	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	3	3	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Liver, etc ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
Other Digestive Diseases ...	16	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	32	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	7	9	8
Puerperal Sepsis	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Causes	7	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc. ...	77	76	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	23
Suicide	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	4	2	...
Other Violence	48	2	2	2	9	6	3	5	2	2	3	12	
Other Defined Diseases	149	12	1	8	4	12	9	13	17	22	31	20	
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	1588	137	32	36	40	61	63	93	154	252	357	363	

TABLE IV.

VITAL STATISTICS IN WARDS, 1935.

WARD	Adjusted Population	Net Births	Birth Rate	Net Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality Rate	Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years	Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths from Phthisis	Rate	Deaths from Tuberculosis all forms	Rate	Deaths from Respiratory diseases, excluding Phthisis	Rate
St. Peter ...	5145	55	10.7	70	13.6	6	109	...	...	7	1.36	7	1.36	11	2.14
St. Mary ...	6800	111	16.3	86	12.6	7	63	...	...	6	0.88	6	0.88	6	0.88
St. James ...	8509	171	20.1	95	11.2	11	64	2	11.69	5	0.59	6	0.71	10	1.18
St. Matthew	8908	141	15.8	104	11.7	9	64	1	7.09	7	0.79	9	1.01	14	1.58
St. George...	13229	220	16.6	154	11.6	11	50	...	...	10	0.76	12	0.91	16	1.21
Heath Town	12767	195	15.3	157	12.4	16	82	2	10.30	10	0.79	11	0.87	15	1.18
Blakenhall & St. John ...	12591	163	12.9	141	11.2	10	61	1	6.13	8	0.64	9	0.71	18	1.43
Graiseley ...	12944	193	14.9	135	10.4	5	26	...	...	11	0.85	12	0.93	16	1.23
St. Mark & Merridale...	9620	117	13.0	112	12.4	6	51	...	...	3	0.33	4	0.44	15	1.56
Park ...	8077	89	11.0	104	12.9	3	34	...	...	4	0.49	4	0.49	3	0.37
Dunstall ...	9903	129	13.0	112	11.3	6	47	1	7.75	5	0.50	6	0.60	14	1.41
Penn ...	5136	105	20.4	49	9.5	1	10	...	...	2	0.39	2	0.39	2	0.39
St. Philips...	6728	88	13.1	69	10.3	5	57	...	...	2	0.30	3	0.44	3	0.44
Bushbury ...	10940	227	20.7	106	9.7	16	70	2	8.81	7	0.64	8	0.73	12	1.10
Low Hill ...	10763	273	25.3	96	8.9	23	85	5	18.31	7	0.65	10	0.93	13	1.21
Borough ...	141,400	2277	16.1	1590	11.2	135	60	14	6.15	93	0.66	108	0.77	168	1.19

TABLE V. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Positive.				Negative.				
	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Total
For Diphtheria Bacilli.	25	...	54	79	643	...	658	1301	1380
For Virulence Tests ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Hæmolytic Streptococci. ...	18	2	2	22	187	...	33	220	242
For Tubercle Bacilli.	...	...	31	31	1	...	183	184	215
Sputum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	43	2	87	132	831	...	874	1705	1837

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 ...	53	9	8	6	76	18	17	14	10	135
{ Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions ...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	4
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1	...	1	2	4	4	4	4	2	18
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	3	14
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ricketts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation (overlying)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atelectasis ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations	...	3	2	1	6	2	...	3	...	11
Premature Birth ...	36	3	4	1	44	3	2	...	...	49
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	4	3	...	1	8	1	1	...	...	10
Other Causes ...	4	...	...	...	4	2	1	2	3	12
Totals ...	53	9	8	6	76	18	17	14	10	135

TABLE VII. DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

Year.	Deaths under 2 years.	Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	
		Wolverhampton.	England and Wales.
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
1933	24	11·75	7·10
1934	14	6·20	5·50
1935	14	6·15	5·70

TABLE VIII.

MIDWIVES.

No. of midwives on Register	...	...	55
No. of trained midwives working independently	...	...	37
No. of trained midwives in Institutions	...	...	16
No. of untrained midwives working independently	...	...	2

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.

(a) Of sending for medical assistance	...	...	803
(b) Of still births	...	...	39
(c) Of proposal to substitute artificial feeding	...	...	42
(d) Of being a source of infection	...	...	14

WORK OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MIDWIVES.

(a) No. of routine visits to midwives	...	...	224
(b) No. of special visits to midwives	...	...	90
(c) No. of special visits to patients	...	...	35
(d) No. of visits <i>re</i> still births	...	...	48
(e) No. of visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia cases	...	...	19
TOTAL VISITS			416

TABLE IX.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE CALLED IN BY MIDWIVES

PREGNANCY.				
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	35
Abortion	...	...	...	4
Miscarriage	...	...	...	15
Toxæmias (a) Unclassified	...	...	14	} 15
(b) Eclampsia	...	...	1	
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	35
LABOUR.				
Abnormal presentation	...	...	...	34
Prolonged 1st stage	...	...	...	24
Prolonged 2nd stage	...	...	...	29
Obstructed labour	...	...	...	47
Uterine inertia	...	...	...	9
Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	5
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	1
Unsatisfactory general condition of Mother	...	...	...	9
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	20
				178
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	21
Retained and Adherent Membranes	...	...	...	21
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	136
Still-births	...	...	...	39
PUERPERIUM.				
Puerperal rise of Temperature	...	...	...	27
Subinvolution...	...	...	...	—
Indefinite Diagnosis	...	...	...	22
Death of Mother	...	...	...	3
INFANT.				
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	141
Convulsions	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	...	...	...	13
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	14
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	18
Birth Injury	...	...	...	1
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	3
Pemphigus	...	...	...	1
Death of Infant	...	...	...	33
Unclassified (Indefinite Diagnosis)	...	...	...	26

TABLE X.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Ward Street	Lea Road	Park Lane	Stafford Street	Moseley Village	Penn Road	Totals
INFANTS							
No. of Sessions	110	120	133	123	47	48	581
New Cases under 1 year ...	193	301	326	219	32	80	1151
New Cases over 1 year ...	29	43	44	27	...	13	156
Attendances under 1 year...	2140	3864	4060	2374	494	1180	14122
Attendances over 1 year ...	1262	1560	1959	1435	559	816	7591
Total Attendances	3402	5424	6019	4013	1053	2002	21713
Average Attendances per Session	37	45	45	33	22	42	...
EXPECTANT MOTHERS							
No. of Sessions	50	49	50	48	...	...	197
New Cases	101	179	186	98	...	...	564
Total Attendances	514	855	855	482	...	...	2706
Average Attendances per Session	10.3	17.5	17.1	10.0	...	...	...

TABLE XI.

DENTAL CLINIC.

Sessions	Attendances	Extractions	Dentures Supplied
46	568	1379	73

TABLE XII.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision un-impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
47	26	18 (out-patients) 3 (in-patients)	45	1	...	1

TABLE XIII. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS, 1935.

District.	First Visits.	Re-visits.	Visits to Toddlers.	Ineffective Visits.	Special Visits.	Clinics.	Total.
N.	326	525	1753	322	127	155	3208
N W.	227	573	1352	532	199	153	3036
E.	208	832	1490	363	202	164	3259
N.E.	227	596	1735	389	220	149	3316
S.E.	337	682	1529	346	249	143	3286
S.W.	327	620	1228	308	215	154	2852
S.	255	603	1226	385	160	177	2806
H.T.	252	657	1660	370	258	151	3348
Pn.	99	233	657	296	40	74	1399
TOTALS	2258	5321	12630	3311	1670	1320	26,510

TABLE XIV.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
BIRTHS

Births Notified				Male	Female	Sex not stated	Total
By Midwives	...	...	...	1177	1064	5	2246
„ Doctors	...	...	...	252	217	1	470
„ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							2716
STILL-BIRTHS							
By Midwives	...	...	...	56	42	...	98
„ Doctors	...	...	...	19	11	...	30
„ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							128

TABLE XV. INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Month	Rainfall m.m.	Metric Tons per Square Kilometre.										
		Insoluble Matter.			Soluble Matter		Total Solids	Included in Soluble Matter				
		Tar	Carbon- aceous other than Tar	Ash	Loss on Ignition	Ash		Sulphates (SO 3)	Chlorine (Cl)	Ammonia (NN 3)	Lime (Ca O)	Free Acid (H ₂ SO ₄)
January	21	.07	.66	1.21	.86	1.37	4.17	.41	.30	.04	.09	.06
February	59	.07	.32	1.16	.77	.95	3.28	.19	.10	.02	.58	.18
March	15	.08	.12	1.03	.99	1.24	3.34	.32	.27	.03	.23	.22
April	94	.04	.93	1.25	2.51	1.20	5.94	.99	.55	.05	.93	.16
May	31	.06	1.00	1.95	.64	1.08	5.33	.53	.26	.02	.27	—
June	10	.11	1.44	1.07	1.05	2.62	6.28	.76	.14	.04	.47	.15
July	13	.24	.46	1.17	.52	1.43	3.82	1.07	.26	.01	.39	—
August	47	.05	.57	1.27	.91	2.08	4.89	1.04	.26	.02	.94	.04
Sept.	83	.06	.85	.91	.74	1.65	4.41	.75	.38	.01	.22	.08
October	93	.09	.95	.74	.91	1.64	4.33	.59	.17	—	.26	.08
Nov.	140	1.0	.2	.5	1.44	2.62	5.75	1.22	.60	.37	.12	.31
Dec.	69	.79	.08	1.56	1.09	1.72	5.24	.61	.53	.08	.21	.23

TABLE XVI.
BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Grade (or Class) of Milk.	SAMPLES TAKEN				RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.										B Presence of Living Tubercle Bacilli.	
	Purveyors Concerned.		Number of Samples Taken.		A. Bacteriological Content.											
	Pro- ducers (1)	Retailers (2)	A. Bac- terio- logical (3)	B. Bio- logi- cal (4)	C. Total (5)	500 and under (6)	501 to 1,000 (7)	1,001 to 5,000 (8)	5,001 to 10,000 (9)	10,001 to 100,000 (10)	Over 100,000 (11)	1 cc. (12)	0.1 cc. (13)	0.01 cc. (14)	Nega- tive (15)	Posi- tive (16)
A. "Graded" Milks—																
Certified	1	—	4	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Grade "A" (T.T.)	1	2	13	4	17	6	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Grade "A" (Pasteurised)	1	—	3	2	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Grade "A"	4	6	30	6	36	6	7	10	2	4	1	15	4	2	6	—
Pasteurised	4	—	18	3	21	2	3	4	5	1	2	10	6	2	3	—
Total	11	8	68	16	84	20	10	19	9	6	3	30	12	4	16	—
B. Ungraded Milks—																
Ordinary	16	2	11	16	27	1	—	2	—	7	1	10	7	6	14	2
Sterilized	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16	2	11	16	27	1	—	2	—	7	1	10	7	6	14	2

The retailers and producers—(or the Authority concerned, where the premises were outside the Borough) of the samples included in columns 10 to 14 inclusive, were notified of the unsatisfactory result of the sample and—where the producers' premises were situated within the district, advice was given with a view to improving the quality of the milk. In each one of these cases, the sample was followed up by taking further samples until the results showed the desired improvement.

TABLE XVII.—FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

I.—DETAILS OF PREMISES REGISTERED, 1935.

(a) Workshops on Register 31st December, 1935 (Section 131)	Total Number
Boot and Shoe Makers or Repairers, 73; Lockmakers, 18; Tailors, 49; Dressmakers, 72; Builders, Joiners, &c., 60; Milliners, 26; Cabinet Makers, 15; Upholsterers, 15; Smiths, 21; Spectacle Frame Makers, 3; File Cutters, 5; Key Makers, 1; Various other trades, 214; Bakehouses (including 39 "Factories") 73... ..	645
(b) Occupied Factories within Borough on 31st December, 1935	632

2.—INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, 1935.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries and Bakehouses)	310	47	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses)	2183	70	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	355	60	...
Total	2848	177	Nil

3.—DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDY OF SAME, 1935.

Classification of Defects.	Number of defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(a) NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of cleanliness	48	53	...	...
Want of ventilation	3	6	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage to floors ... ..	...	1	...	...
Other Nuisances	88	125	...	...
* Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient	6	10	...	...
{ unsuitable, or defective	51	34	...	...
{ not separate for sexes	9	3	...	...
(b) Offences under Factory and Workshops Acts :—				
Breach of special sanitary requirements <i>re</i> Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	52	38	...	...
(c) † Other Offences	4	1	13	...
Total	261	271	13	Nil

* Section 22 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, is in force, and the standard aimed at is that laid down in the special Order dated February, 1903.

† Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.

TABLE XVII.—Continued.

4.—HOME WORK (OUTWORKERS' PREMISES), 1935.

NATURE OF WORK. (1)	LISTS OF OUTWORKERS (SEC. 107).								Number of Outworkers notified with premises within District.
	Received						Forwarded		
	From Employers			From other L.A.'s			to other L.A.'s		
	Lists	Factory or Workshops	Outworkers' Premises	Lists	Factory or Workshops	Outworkers' Premises	Lists	Outworkers	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Manufacturers of—									
Wearing Apparel ...	15	6	26	1	...	...	1	1	26
Bedding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locks, &c. ...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals ...	17	6	29	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	27

5.—OTHER DETAILS, 1935.

DETAILS.	Number
(a) MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshops Act ...	11
Workshops equipped with power or becoming "Factories" ...	1
Other matters ...	2
(b) Matters notified to L.A. by H.M. Inspector :—	
Action taken with respect to matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts ...	
i. Notified by H.M. Insp'ct'r	10
ii. Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	9
(c) Underground Bakehouses (Sect. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	Nil
Premises in use at end of the year ...	Nil

TABLE XVIII.
SUMMARY OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS' ROUTINE INSPECTION WORK, 1935.

PREMISES INSPECTED	DISTRICTS.							Work-shops	Assistant Inspectors		TOTAL
	Hs'g	s.w.	w.	n.w.	n.e.	e.	s.e.		1	2	
Dwelling Houses—											
Inspns. Housing Acts ...	757	221	174	229	370	1150	1640	2	860	4335	9738
re General Defects ...	46	518	671	1624	1551	1067	1425	1	321	543	7767
re-Inspections, etc. ...	3564	1330	794	6094	1432	2161	1437	2	14	371	17199
Houses-Let-in-Lodgings ...	—	—	3	2	10	6	—	—	—	—	21
Cowsheds ...	9	56	—	249	98	25	—	—	—	13	450
Dairies ...	3	75	41	401	55	19	35	—	6	4	639
Bottled Milk Shops and Milk Purveyors ...	—	6	59	1170	257	46	83	—	27	—	1648
Factories ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	126	—	—	130
Workshops ...	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1999	—	—	2003
Workplaces or Business Premises ...	—	—	1	—	—	43	1	306	—	4	355
Bakehouses ...	—	25	75	152	37	15	51	—	—	2	357
Outworkers' Premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	75
Shops (Under the Shops Act, 1934, Section 10) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	293	—	—	293
Licensed Houses ...	—	2	2	22	1	12	—	1	—	—	40
Restaurants, Eating Houses, Cafes ...	—	1	2	22	—	10	—	—	1	—	36
Places of Public Entertainment ...	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Schools or Colleges ...	—	1	2	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	8
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. ...	—	20	26	11	—	17	1	—	—	2	77
Slaughterhouses ...	38	142	20	13	332	432	581	—	—	1	1562
Fried Fish Shops ...	—	10	43	173	42	51	88	—	4	4	415
Other Offensive Trade Premises ...	—	13	49	60	2	29	15	13	3	—	184
Stables ...	—	—	16	253	18	32	11	12	—	3	345
Piggeries ...	—	—	1	170	36	13	7	—	—	—	227
Fowls, Pigeons, Other Animals, etc. ...	—	—	5	258	3	67	46	—	1	—	380
Cesspools ...	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	14
Wells ...	—	—	—	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	28
Rain-water Tanks or Cisterns ...	—	2	3	6	2	—	1	—	—	3	17
Ice - Cream Manufacturing Premises ...	—	9	78	21	25	7	11	—	—	—	151
Ice - Cream Purveyors and Vehicles ...	—	19	139	46	78	12	94	—	7	6	401
Registered Preserved, etc., Meat Premises ...	—	8	79	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	99
Restaurants and Cafe Kitchens ...	—	—	49	2	—	10	3	—	—	1	65
Butchers' Shops or Stalls ...	5	37	235	1296	198	466	61	—	—	12	2310
Fish, Fruit or Provision Shops ...	—	20	52	1444	—	69	31	—	—	1	1617
Other Premises where Food Sold, etc. ...	—	6	28	24	27	12	8	2	—	—	107
Waste Water Closets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pan or Pail Closets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privies or Privy Middens ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Drainage ...	315	51	281	82	105	111	58	57	34	4	1098
Cellar Drainage ...	—	2	10	8	—	1	18	9	6	6	60
Water Closets, Urinals, Slop Sinks ...	—	4	8	840	269	1014	205	—	613	285	3238
Washing Accommodation ...	—	4	7	842	268	1010	204	—	612	283	3230

TABLE XVIII—Continued.

PREMISES INSPECTED	DISTRICTS.							Work-shops.	Assistant Inspectors		TOTAL
	Hs'g	s.w.	w.	n.w.	n.e.	e.	s.e.		1	2	
Yards or Courts	—	1	5	457	108	545	402	2	396	283	2199
Accumulations	—	7	16	8	26	16	16	4	—	2	95
Markets, Fairs, etc.	—	374	2335	714	515	362	131	—	—	184	4615
Public Conveniences	—	9	22	44	1	49	6	—	—	4	135
Public Buildings or Institutions	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	8
Rent Restriction, etc., Acts ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Smoke Abatement Act	—	20	13	53	5	10	16	6	—	—	123
Canal Boats Acts and Regu- lations	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	439	—	—	441
Rag Flock Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26	—	—	27
Infectious Disease Enquiries made	—	131	99	159	247	74	152	—	64	87	1013
Interviews with Owners or Tradesmen	764	48	164	636	1318	151	152	482	10	44	3769
Complaints Received and Investigated	8	176	361	850	430	589	698	55	167	275	3609
Drains Tested by Smoke or Colour	2	5	17	8	8	31	17	3	3	—	94
Do. do. do. Water	5	6	21	12	27	13	—	—	—	—	84
Premises Disinfected	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	872	881
Re-inspections other than Houses	3414	130	35	4036	48	1481	299	405	256	42	10146
Miscellaneous Visits	2	3159	1904	1181	3047	3898	3498	2000	1610	2004	22643
TOTALS	9276	6648	7951	23698	11015	15136	11526	6320	5025	9680	106275

TABLE XIX.
ANALYSIS OF SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED, 1935.

TYPE OF DEFECTS.	DISTRICTS						Work-shops	Assistant Inspectors		TOTAL
	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		1	2	
(A) Dwelling Houses:—*										
Insufficient ventilation	3	8	35	31	2	11	—	—	1	91
Do. water supply	—	3	2	17	8	1	—	1	—	32
Absence of proper sink	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Defective or insanitary sinks	6	20	55	7	2	5	—	—	—	95
Defective waste-pipes	3	21	29	7	5	6	—	—	1	72
Absence of ventilated food-store... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Absence of adequate washing accommodation	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	4
Defective washing accommodation	10	22	39	25	18	20	—	—	3	137
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	3	1	1	16	1	—	—	—	—	22
Defective W.C. fittings, etc.	14	28	23	19	30	17	—	1	3	135
Broken W.C. basins	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Insufficient or defective drainage	7	30	28	20	26	12	—	4	4	131
Improper refuse receptacle	8	7	6	6	10	4	—	—	8	49
Obstructed drains	33	16	21	28	52	25	—	21	18	214
Unpaved, etc., yard paving	7	28	222	31	16	30	—	3	7	344
Overcrowding	12	—	21	5	9	5	—	1	1	54
Defective roofs	84	109	596	166	82	155	—	18	17	1227
Damp exposed walls	22	12	17	23	18	13	—	2	8	115
Broken, etc., gutters or downspouts	9	60	151	34	36	15	—	3	5	313
Obstructed gutters or downspouts	24	48	96	61	16	12	—	3	8	268
Perished pointing to brickwork	37	50	444	233	38	73	—	6	4	885
Absence of efficient damp-proof course	—	5	7	34	5	—	—	—	—	51
Leaking or insanitary rain-water tanks	2	6	22	3	—	—	—	1	3	37
Collapsed, etc., ceilings	21	4	2	68	33	4	—	—	2	134
Damp or broken, etc., tiled floors... ..	25	24	237	172	11	66	—	6	5	546
Decayed, etc., timber floors	17	16	55	62	19	12	—	1	3	185
Emission of smoke—defective flues	5	6	5	6	2	6	—	—	—	30
Dirty walls or ceilings or rooms, etc.	47	144	102	42	25	74	—	2	5	441
Rooms infested with vermin	26	1	21	17	1	2	—	1	—	69
Nuisance from keeping animals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous defects	263	277	1018	823	157	328	—	29	51	2946
TOTALS	688	949	3258	1958	624	897	—	104	157	8635
(B) Defects upon Other Premises—										
Cowsheds	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	8
Dairies, Milkshops, etc.	—	—	4	4	—	10	—	—	—	18
Factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	64
Workshops	—	—	—	—	1	—	69	—	—	70
Workplaces or Business Premises... ..	—	11	1	—	4	—	58	—	1	75
Bakehouses	10	2	3	5	1	24	7	—	—	52
Licensed Houses, Restaurants, etc.	—	2	1	1	4	3	1	—	—	12
Schools or Colleges	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fried Fish Shops	—	6	—	2	1	39	—	—	—	48
Other Offensive Trade premises	—	5	3	—	—	3	—	1	—	12
Ice Cream premises	—	4	—	—	6	15	—	—	—	25
Registered Potted, etc., Meat premises	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Butchers' Shops or Stalls	—	11	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	17
Other Food Shops, etc.	—	10	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	13
Shops—(Section 10, Shops Act, 1934)	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	—	—	132
Stables	—	6	5	—	2	7	—	—	—	20
Piggeries	—	—	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	9
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	100
Nuisances under Smoke Abatement Act	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	7
Other Premises—not classified above	1	12	—	4	7	34	—	—	—	58
TOTALS	17	71	20	28	36	138	431	1	1	743
Total Defects (all Premises)	705	1020	3278	1986	660	1035	431	105	158	9378

*The figures in this Table do not include the defects discovered in dwelling-houses examined preparatory to action under Parts 1 and 2 of the Housing Act, 1930, or those referred to other Departments.

TABLE XX.

NOTICES SERVED WITH RESPECT TO SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED
(vide Table XVIII.), 1935.

Form of Notice.	DISTRICT INSPECTORS.						Work-shop In.	Assistant Inspectors		TOTALS
	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		1	2	
A. INFORMAL:—										
i. re "Housing Defects" ...	176	185	458	299	246	296	—	54	59	1773
ii. re Other Defects ...	29	47	47	33	38	154	298	6	4	656
TOTAL ...	205	232	505	332	284	450	298	60	63	2429
B. STATUTORY:—										
i. Public Health Acts ...	70	37	176	156	99	123	9	—	—	670
ii. Other Statutes, etc. ...	49	23	46	51	79	44	53	16	21	382
TOTAL ...	119	60	222	207	178	167	62	16	21	1052
C. TOTAL Number "INFORMAL" Notices served=2,429, involving 3,658 premises and 9,378 defects.										
TOTAL Number "STATUTORY" Notices served=1,052, involving 1,677 premises and 4,040 defects.										
D. DEFECTS REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.										
i. Borough Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	...	...
ii. Water Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...
iii. Cleansing Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
iv. Housing Manager ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
v. Other Departments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	...	...
E. NOTICES COMPLIED WITH.										
Form of Notice.	No. Complied with.		Premises involved.		Improvements effected.					
INFORMAL:—										
i. re Housing Defects ...	1758		3239		8620					
ii. re Other Defects ...	584		638		758					
TOTAL ...	2342		3877		9378					
STATUTORY:—										
i. Public Health Acts ...	544		810		2854					
ii. Other Statutes, etc. ...	342		652		396					
TOTAL ...	886		1462		3250					

TABLE XXI.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES, 1935.

NATURE OF IMPROVEMENT.	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops	Assistant Inspectors		TOTAL
	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		1	2	
(A) Dwelling Houses:—										
Additional windows or improved ventilation	9	15	22	16	1	2	—	—	—	65
Internal water supply provided	—	5	4	5	48	—	—	—	—	62
Separate sinks provided	—	1	2	—	71	—	—	—	—	74
Sinks replaced or repaired	5	25	55	3	4	2	—	—	—	94
Waste-pipes trapped, renewed or repaired	1	18	32	3	3	10	—	—	—	67
Ventilated food-store provided	—	—	—	4	31	1	—	—	—	36
Washing Accommodation provided	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	42
Washing Accommodation improved or repaired	7	21	34	16	14	19	—	—	—	111
Separate or sufficient W.C. provided	9	1	1	2	—	31	—	—	—	44
Repairs to existing W.C.'s	18	23	34	14	38	22	—	—	—	149
New W.C. basins fitted	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	6
Proper or improved drainage provided	9	33	21	9	33	10	—	—	—	115
Dust-bins provided and receptacles for same	3	7	5	9	11	15	—	—	—	50
Obstructed drains, etc., cleansed	47	31	28	40	59	52	—	—	—	257
Yards or passages paved	4	34	192	214	11	3	—	—	—	458
Overcrowding remedied	5	2	17	5	1	—	—	—	—	30
Roofs reconstructed or repaired	79	94	546	136	130	146	—	—	—	1131
Walls rendered to remedy dampness	11	13	25	17	15	30	—	—	—	111
New gutters or downspouts fixed... ..	8	79	125	59	48	19	—	—	—	338
Downspouts or gutters cleansed or repaired	17	43	136	37	35	18	—	—	—	286
Brickwork re-pointed or repaired	35	74	485	241	62	89	—	—	—	986
Damp-proof-courses provided	—	8	14	28	8	2	—	—	—	60
Rain water tanks cleansed, repaired or abolished	2	15	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	30
Ceilings re-plastered or re-lined	6	2	8	45	38	1	—	—	—	100
Impervious floors provided or repaired	29	33	246	139	19	67	—	—	—	533
Timber floors re-laid or repaired	8	20	50	56	11	12	—	—	—	157
Chimney flues rendered efficient	4	10	12	4	4	3	—	—	—	37
Rooms, etc., cleansed and re-decorated	52	158	91	38	31	90	—	—	—	460
Houses cleared of vermin	20	1	20	25	6	5	—	—	—	77
Nuisances re Animals, etc., remedied	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous repairs (not classified above)	228	237	1052	636	228	407	—	—	—	2788
Waste-water closets converted	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pan or pail closets converted	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Privies or privy-middens converted	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Wells closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cesspools abolished	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Accumulations removed	3	15	5	9	9	7	—	—	—	48
TOTALS	625	1021	3282	1812	1016	1064	—	—	—	8820

TABLE XXI.—Continued.

NATURE OF IMPROVEMENT.	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops.	Assistant Inspectors		TOTAL
	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		1	2	
(B) Other Premises (Summarised)—										
Cowsheds	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	15	
Dairies, Milkshops, etc.	—	1	2	5	4	8	—	—	20	
Factories, Workshops and Out-workers	—	—	1	—	2	—	128	—	131	
Workplaces and Business premises	—	37	2	—	11	—	52	—	102	
Bakehouses	2	4	—	4	—	28	—	—	38	
Licensed houses, Restaurants, etc.	—	29	4	1	3	4	—	—	41	
Tents, Vans or Sheds	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	
Slaughterhouses	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	6	
Fried Fish Shops	—	4	—	6	—	43	—	—	53	
Other Offensive Trade Premises ...	—	4	3	—	—	3	—	—	10	
Ice Cream Premises, etc.	—	7	—	—	8	16	—	—	31	
Registered Potted, etc., Meat Premises	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
Butchers' Shops or Stalls	—	18	—	—	—	3	1	—	22	
Other Food Premises	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	
Shops (Under the Shops Act, 1934)	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	53	
Stables	—	5	3	—	4	16	7	—	35	
Piggeries	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	7	
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	—	101	
Excessive Emissions of Smoke, etc.	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	
Other Improvements (not otherwise classified)	1	22	1	—	1	35	1	—	61	
Totals (other Premises) ...	5	155	17	38	40	160	343	—	758	
Totals (all Premises) ...	630	1176	3299	1850	1056	1224	343	—	9578	

TABLE XXII.
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED.
(Other than under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928).

Statute, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Number of Summons issued.	Number of Premises Concerned.	Description of Default or Offence.	RESULT.
Byelaws: "Public Slaughterhouses."	1	1	Removal of diseased carcase of Calf from Abattoir.	Convicted: Fined £2 10s. 0d. and ordered to pay costs.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 94 and 96.	1	2	Non-compliance with Notice to abate nuisance arising from general defects.	Work commenced prior to hearing: Case adjourned 14 days and subsequently a further 7 days. Work completed and costs recovered.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Work commenced prior to hearing: Case adjourned 14 days: Work completed and costs recovered.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Section 102.	1	1	Application for Order of Entry into dwelling-house re alleged nuisance.	Order obtained and nuisance confirmed. Costs recovered.
The Housing Act, 1930, Section 39 (3).	1	1	Letting house whereon a Demolition Order under Section 19 of Housing Act, 1930, was operative.	House rendered void prior to hearing. Summons withdrawn under Probation of Offenders Act. Costs recovered.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Convicted: Fined £5 and ordered to pay costs. House subsequently rendered void.
The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925, Section 120 (1).	1	1	Application for Order on Certificate of Medical Officer of Health, re removal of person in a foul or filthy condition for the purpose of cleansing.	Order made for removal to New Cross Institution and for detention therein for 7 days. Removal effected and person cleansed.
The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925, Section 123 (1).	1	1	Application for Order to Quit dwelling-house habitually maintained in a filthy condition, after Representation by owner of premises.	Order made for possession of house forthwith. Costs recovered.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 94 and 96.	1	1	Non-compliance with Notice to abate nuisance arising from general defects.	Work commenced prior to hearing: Case adjourned 14 days and subsequently a further 7 days. Work completed and costs recovered.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Ditto.

TABLE XXII.--Continued.

Statute, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Number of Summonses issued.	Number of Premises Concerned.	Description of Default or Offence.	RESULT.
The Canal Boats Act, 1877, Sections 1 & 2 The Canal Boats Act, 1884, Section 2 ...	1	1	Overcrowding of Canal Boat.	Convicted: Fined £1 and ordered to pay costs.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Ditto.
The Canal Boats Acts, 1877 (Section 1) and 1884 (Section 1).	1	1	Using Canal Boat as a Dwelling without a valid Registration Certificate.	Convicted: Fined £1 and ordered to pay costs.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Conviction registered: Fine not imposed but ordered to pay costs.
The Canal Boats Act, 1877, Sections 1 & 2 The Canal Boats Act, 1884, Section 1.	1	1	Overcrowding of Canal Boat.	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs owing to conviction on count of using boat without valid Registration Certificate.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Ditto.
The Housing Act, 1930, Section 42.	1	1	Non-compliance with Notice to furnish details of Ownership of house.	Requisite information forwarded before hearing: Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 94 and 96.	1	4	Non-compliance with Notice to abate nuisance arising from general defects.	Work commenced and completed prior to hearing. Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, Section 6.	1	1	Sale of Milk from (a) Vehicle and (b) Receptacle, not inscribed with purveyor's name and address.	Convicted: Fined £2 and ordered to pay costs.
The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, Section 1 (3). The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.	1	1	Sale of Milk by Unregistered Purveyor.	Summons withdrawn.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 94 and 96.	1	8	Non-compliance with Notices to abate nuisances arising from general defects.	Work commenced prior to hearing. Adjourned 28 days. Work completed and costs recovered.
Ditto	1	3	Ditto	Work completed prior to hearing: Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.

The Public Health Act, 1875, Section 47 (1).	1	1	Swine kept so as to be a nuisance.	Convicted: Fined £1 and ordered to pay costs.
The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, Section 3 (1). The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, Article 7 (2).	1	1	Sale of Milk under designation of "Grade A" whilst not holding the necessary license.	Convicted: Fined £5 and ordered to pay costs.
The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, Section 1 (3). The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, Article 6 (3).	1	1	Carrying on the trade of "Dairyman" whilst not being registered.	Convicted: Fined £2 and ordered to pay costs.
The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, Article 20 (5) (a).	1	1	Exposure for sale of Bacon without taking precautions to prevent contamination.	Convicted: Fined £2 and ordered to pay costs.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Dismissed on payment of costs.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Convicted: Fined £2 and ordered to pay costs.
The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, Section 1 (3). The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, Article 6 (3).	1	1	Carrying on the trade "Dairyman" whilst not being registered.	Convicted: Fined £5 and ordered to pay costs.
The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, Section 6.	1	1	Sale of Milk from Receptacle not inscribed with Purveyor's name and address.	Convicted: Fined £2 and ordered to pay costs.
The Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838.	3	3	Application for Order re vacant possession of dwelling-houses upon which Demolition Orders under Section 19 of Housing Act, 1930, were operative.	Orders made in each case for possession within 14 days.

WOLVERHAMPTON HOUSING CONDITIONS, 1935.

TABLE XXIII.

I.—INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	5678
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	17199
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	932
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1402
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	838
(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 ...	4358
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 ...	3877
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 XXIII.—*Continued.*

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3658
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	1647
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	30

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	218
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	144

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	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	6

MEAT INSPECTION.

REPORT FOR YEAR 1935.

NO. OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

Cattle	...	...	15,269
Calves	...	...	3,346
Sheep	...	...	47,944
Pigs	...	...	21,619

OFFALS DESTROYED.

HEADS—

Actynomycosis	...	31
Hydræmia	...	33
Tuberculosis	...	1986
Other Diseases	...	1224

LUNGS & HEARTS—

Hydræmia	...	64
Parasitic Disease	...	277
Tuberculosis	...	3225
Other Diseases	...	1292

LIVERS—

Abscesses	...	102
Cav. Angeioma	...	140
Cirrhosis	...	1353
Hydræmia	...	33
Necrosis	...	7
Parasitic Disease	...	1465
Tuberculosis	...	1541
Other Diseases	...	612

STOMACHS & INTESTINES—

Hydræmia	...	52
Johnes Disease	...	46
Tuberculosis	...	2471
Other Diseases	...	506

SPLEENS—

Hydræmia	...	33
Tuberculosis	...	776
Other Diseases	...	344

KIDNEYS—

Hydræmia	...	66
Tuberculosis	...	580
Other Diseases	...	696

UDDERS—

Tuberculosis	...	416
Other Diseases	...	268

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
Tuberculosis	...	64	2	0	25
Other Diseases	...	26	5	0	14

CARCASSES AND PARTS OF CARCASSES DESTROYED.

Anæmia	...	12	Injury	...	69
Asphyxia	...	22	Jaundice	...	11
Dropsy	...	268	Peritonitis	...	45
Emaciation	...	19	Pneumonia	...	1
Erysipelas	...	6	Septicæmia	...	12
Hydræmia	...	33	Tuberculosis	...	832
Immaturity	...	26	Swine Fever	...	—

Other Diseases ... 259

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
Tuberculosis	...	50	4	2	19
Other Diseases	...	33	18	0	14

TABLE XXV.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. Total number of samples taken during the year 1935:—

Article	Number Examined.			Number Adulterated, &c.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Aspirin ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Beef Cubes	1	1	2	1	1	2
Butter	5	9	14	...	...	...
Butter Cream Toffee ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	1
Calamine Ointment ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Calomel Ointment ... ..	...	2	2	...	2	2
Cinnamon, ground	1	2	3	1	1	2
Cocoa ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Coffee ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cream ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Cream Cakes	1	4	5	...	...	...
Cream of Tartar ... ..	...	4	4	...	...	...
Crystal Mints	2	2	4	2	1	3
Dried and Cured Fruits ... ..	...	33	33	...	...	...
Dripping	1	3	4	1	1	2
Epsom Salts ... ..	...	4	4	...	...	...
Flowers of Sulphur ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Gentian, powdered	2	3	5	2	2	4
Ginger, ground ... ..	...	4	4	...	...	...
Glycerin ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Halibut Liver Oil ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Honey ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Iodine, Ointment	3	4	7	2	2	4
Iodine, Tincture of ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Iodine, Solution of	2	...	2	1	...	1
Jam ... ..	...	2	2	..	...	...
Lard	2	10	12	...	...	...
Margarine	1	5	6	...	1	1
Marmalade ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Milk	181	8	189	15	...	15
Milk, "Appeal to Cow" ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Milk, Sweetened Cond. ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	42	42	...	...	...
Olive Oil ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Pepper, White ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Sausage	1	3	4	1	...	1
Self-raising Flour ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Shredded Beef Suet ... ..	...	2	2	...	1	1
Sweets ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Vinegar, artificial ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Vinegar, Malt ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Vinegar, Table	1	1	2	...	1	1
Wine, alcoholic ... ..	...	4	4	...	...	...
Wine, non-alcoholic	4	...	4	1	...	1
White Precipitate Ointment	1	3	4	...	1	1
TOTALS	209	195	404	27	15	42

TABLE XXVI.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Administrative action taken regarding Samples reported not to be genuine during the year ending 31st December, 1935.

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Legal Proceedings Instituted		Observations					
				Fine Inflicted	Costs Imposed						
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
22	Beef Cubes	Informal	Added Starch 25% ...								See Sample 96
23	Table Vinegar	Informal	Artificial Vinegar 90% ...								
28	Calomel Ointment	Informal	Deficient of Calomel 5.5% ...								
39	Iodine Ointment	Informal	Deficient of Iodine 91% ...								See Sample 51
40	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 9% ..								Vendor cautioned
49	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 9% ...								Vendor cautioned
51	Iodine Ointment	Formal	Deficient of Iodine 91% Potassium Iodide entirely absent	4	0	0	2	16	0		
58	Powdered Gentian	Informal	Deficient of water soluble extractive 16%								See Sample 82
59	Powdered Gentian	Informal	Powdered Nut-shells, Husks, &c. 87%								See Sample 68
64	Milk ...	Formal	Fat 3.04%, S.N.F. 8.58%, added water 3%								Vendor cautioned
68	Powdered Gentian	Formal	Powdered Nut-shells, Husks, &c. 87%	2	0	0	0	13	6		
69	Crystal Mints	Informal	Excess Sulphur Dioxide 20%								} See Sample 83
70	Crystal Mints	Formal	Excess Sulphur Dioxide 20%								
79	Ground Cinnamon	Informal	Sandy matter 2.5% ...								See Sample 117
82	Powdered Gentian	Formal	Deficient in water soluble extractives								Vendor cautioned
83	Crystal Mints	Formal	Excess Sulphur Dioxide 80%	1	0	0	1	0	6		
96	Beef Cube	Formal	Added Starch 30% ...								Vendor cautioned
117	Ground Cinnamon	Formal	41% of sandy matter in excess of B.P. limit of 2%								Vendor cautioned
119	Iodine Ointment	Formal	Deficient of Iodine 91.5% ...	1	0	0	0	13	6		
120	Solution of Iodine	Formal	Deficient of Iodine 79% Deficient of Potassium Iodide 71%								
132	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 13% ...								Vendor cautioned
133	White Precipitate Ointment	Informal	Deficient of Ammoniated Mercury 57%								
141	Iodine Ointment	Informal	Deficient of Iodine 43% containing 30% excess of Potassium Iodide								
155	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 16% ...								Vendor cautioned

TABLE XXVI.—Continued.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Administrative action taken regarding Samples reported not to be genuine during the year ending 31st December, 1935.

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Legal Proceedings Instituted		Observations
				Fine Inflicted	Costs Imposed	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
156	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 10% ...			Vendor cautioned
25c/q	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 6% ...			} Vendor cautioned
26c/q	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 3% ...			
175	Pork Dripping	Informal	Excess moisture 19% Excess free fatty acids 2·10%			Vendor cautioned Article withdrawn
182	Pork Dripping	Formal	Excess moisture 6·0% Excess free fatty acids 2·0%			
187	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 12·6% ...	3 0 0	2 5 0	
188	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 18% ...			Vendor cautioned
192	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 20% ...			Vendor cautioned
34c/q	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 6% ...			} Vendor cautioned
35c/q	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 3% ...			
201	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 8% ...			Vendor cautioned
270	Shredded Beef Suet	Informal	Added Starch 5% ...			
297	Milk ...	Formal	Added water 19·40% ...	3 0 0	1 17 0	
328	Sausage	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide 224 parts per million			See Sample 361
345	Calomel Ointment	Informal	White Precipitate Ointment sold			
361	Sausage	Formal	Sulphur Dioxide 260 parts per million			Vendor cautioned
371	Cherry Wine	Informal	Consists of an artificially coloured flavoured and preserved solution of sugar			
380	Butter Cream Toffee	Informal	Deficient of Butter 70% ...			

TABLE XXVII. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1935.

Notifiable Disease.	Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths at home of cases previously notified
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	111*	104	11	...
Scarlet Fever	551†	452	2	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	10	10	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	23	19	1	...
Erysipelas	47	14	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	47	3	...	1
CerebroSpinal Meningitis	1	1	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia	134	78	9	4
Influenzal Pneumonia	4	1	...	...
Others ... ..	...	...	...	...

* 7 of these proved not to be Diphtheria.

† 13 ,, ,, ,, Scarlet Fever.

TABLE XXVIII. DISINFECTION OF PREMISES AND ARTICLES.

1. Rooms Disinfected—

Number of Rooms fumigated with Formaldehyde	190
Number of Rooms disinfected with Formalin ...	954
Number of other buildings disinfected with Formalin, <i>i.e.</i> , 3 Wards and 5 Shelters ...	8
Number of Rooms fumigated with Sulphur Dioxide to destroy vermin	37

2. Articles Disinfected—

1189

i. By Steam—

Blankets - 1404.	Sheets - 580.	Quilts - - - -	449
Pillow Cases 782.	Rugs - - - 17.	Dresses and Suits	127
Pillows - - 139.	Mattresses 109.	Miscellaneous - -	4719

Total - 8,326.

ii By Formaldehyde—

Blankets 400.

Total 8,726.

3. Library Books Fumigated—

i. Fumigated and returned to owners	221
ii. Fumigated and added to collection for use at Isolation Hospital	22

Total 243

TABLE XXX.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD, YEAR 1935.

WARD	Small Pox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Primary Pneumonia	Influenza Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis	Dysentery
St. Peter	11	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary	...	6	39	...	...	2	4	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
St. James	...	5	16	...	...	1	4	7	13	...	...	...	...	...
St. Matthew	...	1	10	...	...	1	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
St. George	...	16	70	...	...	1	...	4	15	...	...	...	...	...
Heath Town	...	17	44	...	...	...	5	4	15	3	...	...	...	...
Blakenhall and St. John's	...	8	36	...	...	2	2	4	10	...	...	...	...	...
Graiseley	...	17	38	...	...	2	7	12	14	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mark's and Merridale	...	7	30	1	...	...	4	2	10	...	...	...	...	...
Park	...	3	18	...	2	6	3	1	9	...	...	...	...	...
Dunstall	...	3	39	...	1	1	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	...
Penn	...	7	38	...	1	...	1	5	7	...	...	...	...	...
St. Philip's	...	1	21	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
Bushbury	...	5	34	...	2	1	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Low Hill	...	15	107	...	2	4	2	2	9	...	...	...	...	...
Borough...	...	111	551	1	10	23	47	47	134	4	...	1	...	...

TABLE XXXI. DIPHTHERIA.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Case Mortality	Death Rate per 1,000 population	
				WOLVERHAMPTON	England & Wales
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
1933	133	4	3·0%	0·03	0·06
1934	170	12	7·1%	0·09	0·10
1935	111	11	9·9%	0·08	0·08

TABLE XXXII WHOOPING COUGH

Year.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 population.	
		WOLVERHAMPTON.	England and Wales.
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
1933	19	0·14	0·05
1934	8	0·06	0·05
1935	3	0·02	0·04

TABLE XXXIII.

BOROUGH INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Cases in Hospital on December 29th 1934	42	27	5	74
Cases admitted during year	518	155	38	711
Cases admitted from outside districts	64	53	5	122
Diagnosis revised	17	27	—	44
Return cases	29	—	—	29
Complications : —				
Adenitis	41	10	—	51
Otorrhœa	25	4	—	29
Nephritis	5	—	—	5
Albuminuria	8	12	—	20
Rhinorrhœa	44	5	—	49
Intercurrent diseases				
(e.g. Bronchitis) etc.	10	7	—	17
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Scarlatinal Rheumatism	4	—	—	4
Cardiac	1	22	—	23
Paralysis :				
Ocular	—	1	—	1
Pharyngeal	—	1	—	1
Facial	—	2	—	2
Palatal	—	14	—	14
Minor Septic Conditions	—	7	—	7
Operations : —				
Minor Operations	4	—	—	4
Major ,, { Tracheotomy	—	2	—	2
{ Mastoid	8	—	—	8
{ Tonsils & Adenoids	2	—	—	2
Number of Deaths	2	19	3	24
Total cases discharged during the year	498	144	35	677
Average duration of treatment	28 days.	41 days.	22 days.	—
Average number of beds occupied	36.6	16.6	4.0	57.2
Cases in Hospital, December 28th, 1935	60	19	5	84

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

TABLE XXXIV.
TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1935.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0—1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1—5	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	...
5—15	2	4	3	6	...	1	...	1
15—25	13	14	2	1	11	7	1	1
25—35	16	8	2	5	11	10	1	3
35—45	14	7	1	1	10	4	...	...
45—55	13	6	1	1	11	10	1	2
55—65	7	4	...	...	8	3	...	...
65 & upwards	2	3	...	...	3	3	...	...
TOTALS ...	67	46	12	14	54	39	8	7

TABLE XXXV.

TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1935.

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 ...	3	4	5	4	5	9	7	4	13	54
Pulmonary—Females...	6	...	4	2	5	7	7	1	7	39
Non-Pulmonary—Males ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
Non-Pulmonary—Females ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
Totals ...	16	7	12	6	10	16	15	6	20	108

TABLE XXXVI. TUBERCULOSIS, 1935.

	Respiratory	Other Forms	Total
Cases notified	113	26	139
Cases re-notified	9	2	11
Changes of Address ..	94	6	100
Cases admitted to Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	100	...	100
Kinver Hospital ...	9	...	9
New Cross Hospital	28	6	34
Other Institutions ...	...	..	...
Cases discharged from Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	78	4	82
Kinver Hospital ...	10	...	10
New Cross Hospital	49	6	55
Other Institutions ...	...	1	1
First visits to homes by Inspectors	113	26	139
Number of Deaths ...	93	15	108
New Cases attending T.B. Dispensary and recommended for :	93	8	101
Dispensary Treatment ...	7	2	9
Domiciliary Treatment ...	6	...	6
Hospital Treatment ...	...	4	4
Sanatorium Treatment ...	80	2	82
Cases transferred to other districts	7	...	7
Cases removed from register "Cured," etc.	65	6	71

TABLE XXXVII. ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

New Cases	Attendances.	Splints, etc., supplied.
56	972	5

TABLE XXXVIII.

CANCER DEATHS, 1935.

	AGE PERIODS										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	Male	Fe- male
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	1	...	5	...	4	1	10	1	...	...
Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	6	1	21	20	30	25	57	46	...	...
Cancer of the Respiratory Organs	3	4	3	3	1	7	7	...	...
Cancer of the Uterus	3	...	5	...	2	...	10	...	...
Cancer of other Female Genital Organs	2	...	3	...	5	...	...
Cancer of the Breast	2	...	14	...	14	...	30	...	...
Cancer of the Male Genito-Urinary Organs	3	...	4	...	7	...	...	...
Cancer of the Skin	2	...	1	1	3	1	...	...
Cancer of other or unspecified organs	...	1	...	2	6	1	2	1	9	5	...	...
TOTALS	...	1	7	11	41	45	44	48	93	105	...	...
	...	2	18	86	92	198	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXXIX.

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, 1935.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa		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	97	88	2	...	61	48	8	6	168	142	310
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	12	9	...	...	5	6	...	...	17	15	32
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	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
,, secondary	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
,, latent in 1st year of infection	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
,, all later stages	24	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	39
,, congenital	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	20
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	120	41	...	...	120	41	161
,, later ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	8	1	9
Conditions other than Venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	80	130	80	210
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...	7	17	...	...	19	37	...	...	26	54	80
TOTALS of ITEMS 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	165	147	2	...	213	133	138	86	518	366	884
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	32	29	1	...	96	52	134	76	263	157	420
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from—											
Syphilis, primary	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
,, secondary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
,, latent 1st year of infection... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, all later stages	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
,, congenital	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	11	7	18
,, 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)	4	1	...	...	9	5	...	...	13	6	19
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	27	18	...	...	29	18	...	...	56	36	92
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	94	91	1	...	67	49	4	10	166	150	316
TOTALS of ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ...	165	147	2	...	213	133	138	86	518	366	884

TABLE XXXIX — *Continued.*

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" latent in 1st year of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" all later stages	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
" congenital	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
11. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the Medical Officers	2216	2178	30	29	1932	1457	267	574	4445	4238	8683
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation dressing	17	...	32	...	5997	6668	25	157	6071	6825	12896
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	2233	2178	62	29	7929	8125	292	731	10516	11063	21579
12. In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	5	1	...	...	4	2	1	1	10	4	14
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	112	43	...	...	161	44	9	75	282	162	444
	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	...	...	...	3	3	6	7	10	10	20

TABLE XXXIX.—*Continued.*

	Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds.	Mercury.	Bismuth.
Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis —			
(a) Names of preparations ...	N.A.B. Sulphostab	Perchloride of Mercury Mercury Ointment	Bismostab
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	1229	Hyd.C.Crete	1674
Are the tests recommended in Memo. V ²¹ as amended by Memo. V ^{21A} followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhœa.	As before, with the following fuller particulars regarding Tertiary cases ;—		
If not, in what way are they modified ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Superficial gummata, as in previous reports. 2. Intirstitial Keratitis, until oculist considers the condition quiescent—usually two years or over. 3. Neuro-syphilis, for a variable and lengthy period. 4. Conceptional and latent Syphilis in women. Treated during each successive pregnancy. 		

Examination of Pathological Material.

	Microscopical.		Serum Tests.		
	For spirochetes	For Gonococci	Wassermann	Others for Syphilis	For Gonorrhœa
PATHOLOGICAL WORK :—					
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the Medical Officer of the treatment centre ...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...	29	2367	1031	886	454

* M.O. is approved Pathologist.

No. of examinations in Laboratories, 7,537, which includes 2,094 Kahn Tests.

TABLE XXXIX.—*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.	Bristol.	Other Authorities.	TOTAL
A. Number of cases in items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—									
Syphilis	49	42	3	1	4	...	5	2	106
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa	111	73	10	1	14	2	5	10	226
Conditions other than venereal	92	74	6	1	21	4	1	11	210
TOTAL	252	189	19	3	39	6	11	23	542
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	8915	6813	935	127	3098	256	502	933	21,577
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	228	181	35	...	...	...	...	...	444
D. Number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given in the Out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	433	582	42	31	73	10	50	8	1229

(Signed),

GEORGE MITCHELL, M.D.,

Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre

January 30th, 1936.

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