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ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE
HEALTH
OF
WOLVERHAMPTON
FOR THE YEAR
1937.



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For the Year

1937

BY

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Assistant Medical Officers (M. & C.W.) ...	CHRISTINA GRANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. * E. W. STRANGE, M.D.
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Consulting Surgeon to Borough Hospital ...	C. V. PATRICK, F.R.C.S., (Eng.) M.B., B.Ch., (Camb.)
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Housing Inspector ...	† F. W. DUNSTAN.
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Supervisor of Midwives ...	† Miss M. CHAMBERS.
Lady Health Visitors ...	°† Miss D. E. TONKS. °† Miss I. E. HALES. † Mrs. W. M. HUTT. °† Miss K. I. RUSSELL. °† Miss L. G. SWEETMAN. °† Miss I. CHAMBERS. °† Miss M. COLE. °† Miss M. M. ADAMS. °† Miss G. I. GILHAM.
Orthopædic Nurse ...	Miss M. G. WADE, C.S.M.M.G. and M.E.
Municipal Midwives ...	17
Infant Welfare Clerks ...	4
Borough Hospital Nursing Staff ...	20
Removal and Disinfestation Staff ...	4
Rat Catcher ...	1

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

HEALTH OFFICES,

TOWN HALL,

WOLVERHAMPTON.

June, 1938.

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 Seventeenth Annual Report in this series on the state of the public health of Wolverhampton and the various health services of the town.

There has been a slight, though very definite, rise in the birth rate, which was higher in 1937 than in any previous year since 1931. The rise in the death rate (11.8 per thousand population) is regrettable, but is almost entirely accounted for by the severe climatic conditions experienced in the early months of the year and the simultaneous occurrence of influenza throughout the entire country. These factors have had an adverse effect on mortality statistics throughout the whole of England and Wales.

Two of the most important developments of the year were the introduction of a service of Municipal Midwives and an extension of the provision of ante-natal care for the expectant mother. These schemes are fully explained in the sections dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare and they should have a far-reaching influence on the lives and happiness of young mothers. Their full effect can only be determined when they have been in operation for a reasonable period of time.

The programme of Slum Clearance approved by the Council in 1936 is being steadily carried out and the representations are being made on the dates laid down in the schedule. Faulkland Street Area has gone, Brickkiln Croft Area has gone, Walsall Street Area is three-parts demolished, the Monmore Green Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Order has been confirmed and the Moseley Village Area is in process of being dealt with. The inspection of the Dale Street Area is now being carried out with a view to its representation in the autumn of this year. When all these major "black spots" have been eradicated, a cleaning-up process will be necessary in order to remove a large number of small unhealthy areas dotted over the older parts of the town, but the most spectacular part of the work will have been carried through already.

The Corporation's comprehensive Slum Clearance Programme seems to progress somewhat slowly and it is necessary to cast the mind back over a space of some 10 years in order to appreciate the change that has been wrought in that time, a change that would hardly have been considered practicable in the year 1928.

The new powers granted by the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936, have added considerably to the work of the Department, and in particular those dealing with the registration of hair-dressers' and barbers' premises, meat purveyors, preserved meat manufacturers and hawkers of meat, game and fish. Further additional work has been provided by the coming into force of the Public Health Act, 1936, and although this latter is mainly a consolidating measure it has rendered all the old forms and notices obsolete as well as amending the procedure to be adopted for certain offences.

I have pleasure in recording my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for the sympathetic reception given to recommendations made for the maintenance and development of Public Health Work in the Borough. I also wish to acknowledge the assistance I have received from the chief officials of various other Departments of the Corporation in the preparation of certain portions of this Report.

Whilst all the members of the Staff of the Health Department have worked hard in their respective spheres and have performed their numerous duties with credit to themselves, I must single out the Chief Sanitary Inspector for special commendation. Mr. Downes' ability and tact are known and appreciated not only by the members of the Health Committee but also by the property owners with whom he is in daily contact.

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)	144,000
(Census 1931)	133,212
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1937)	38,904
RATEABLE VALUE	£893,813
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£3,515
	Total Male Female
LIVE } Legitimate - 2,356 1,246 1,110 BIRTH } 16.9	
BIRTHS } Illegitimate - 88 45 43 RATE }	
Still Births - 96 54 42	
Rate per 1,000 Total Births	37.8
DEATHS ... 1,708 898 810 DEATH } 11.9	
	RATE }
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION	736
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes ... Deaths	
(a) Puerperal Sepsis 0 RATE PER } —	
(b) Other Puerperal Causes 4 1,000 BIRTHS }	1.57
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS	Legitimate .. 68
	Illegitimate .. 79
	Total .. 68
DEATH RATE from Measles (13)	0.09
" " Whooping Cough (7)	0.05
" " Diarrhoea and Enteritis (31)	
(under 2 years per 1,000 births)	12.27
" " Cancer (206)	1.43
" " Respiratory Tuberculosis (99)	0.69
" " all forms of Tuberculosis (119)	0.83

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.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of Wolverhampton as at the middle of 1937 is 144,000, and this accords very closely with the calculations that have been made locally. As the last extension to the Borough took effect in 1933 when the population was 140,060, the town has grown at the rate of 1,000 persons a year during the past 4 years and may soon hope to reach the 150,000 mark.

Borough extension provides ground for new industries, and new industries attract labour from other districts, thus creating a further demand for new houses.

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 2,125, giving a gross death rate of 14.8 per thousand population, but this has to be corrected by taking from it 504 persons not normally resident in Wolverhampton, who died in the town, and by adding to the remainder 84 deaths of Wolverhampton residents occurring outside the town. The net deaths are, therefore, 1,705, and the net death rate **11.8** per thousand population (England and Wales 12.4). The chief morbid conditions responsible for the rise in the death rate were influenza and pneumonia. It will be remembered that a widespread epidemic of influenza swept the country during the winter of 1936-37 and was responsible for a sharp temporary rise in the number of deaths.

If the populations of different areas were similarly constituted as regards the proportions of their sex and age group components their crude death rates would afford a fairly reliable measure of comparison of the mortalities in different districts. In practice, however, populations are not thus similarly constituted and their crude death rates fail as true comparative mortality indexes in that their variations are not due to mortality alone but arise also from differences in their population constitution, the two elements being combined in indistinguishable proportions. In order to isolate the mortality factor it is first necessary to identify and remove the population variable. For purposes of comparison with other areas the Registrar General has issued a comparability factor by which the crude death rate of the area should be multiplied in order to make it comparable from a mortality point of view with the crude death rate of England and Wales as a whole, or with the mortality in any other district after the latter has been similarly adjusted by its own special factor. The sub-joined table gives the chief vital statistics of County Boroughs in the Midlands for 1937 and also shows the adjusted death rates after the application of the comparability factor:—

			Registrar- General's		
			Crude Death-rate.	Comparability Factor.	Standardised Death-rate.
Bristol	....	....	11.44	0.98	11.21
Northampton	....	....	12.63	0.96	12.12
Gloucester	....	....	13.4	0.92	12.3
Burton-on-Trent	....	....	12.17	0.98	12.4
Worcester	....	....	14.08	0.89	12.53
Coventry	....	....	10.44	1.21	12.63
Leicester	....	....	12.46	1.02	12.71
WOLVERHAMPTON			11.9	1.08	12.8
Birmingham	....	....	11.7	1.10	12.9
Smethwick	....	....	11.58	1.14	13.20
Walsall	....	....	12.01	1.12	13.34
Derby	....	....	12.9	1.04	13.4
West Bromwich	....	....	12.34	1.14	14.06
Dudley	....	....	12.20	1.16	14.15
Stoke-on-Trent	....	....	13.1	1.22	16.0

Births.—The birth rate rose again last year and reached the figure of **16.9** per thousand population (England and Wales 14.9) which is the highest recorded since 1931. The net number of stillbirths notified was 88, or 1 to every 28 births. By far the highest birth rate comes from Bushbury ward, with a figure of 26.9 per thousand population. Rates significantly higher than the average were also recorded in St. James' ward (22.3) and St. Matthew's ward (21.5). As usual, St. Mark's and Merridale ward is at the foot of the list with a birth rate of only 11.3.

Deaths.—It is significant that the two wards with the highest death rates are both near the centre of the town and contain a great deal of slum property. Not only are their death rates well above the mean, but their birth rates are also high. This feature of St. James and St. Matthew's wards has been noted in several previous annual reports, as has the high mortality from respiratory disease which is constantly found in these two wards. The belief that better housing, including better spacing of houses, has an appreciable effect on mortality statistics is again supported by the death rates in St. Philip's, Low Hill, Penn and Bushbury wards, which occupy the four lowest places in the ward mortality table on page 96.

Infant Mortality.

The number of infant deaths in 1937 was 165, which is an increase of 20 over the figure for 1936. The infant mortality rate of Wolverhampton was 68 deaths under one year per thousand births, whilst that of England and Wales as a whole was 58 per thousand births. The neo-natal mortality (deaths under four weeks per thousand live births) was 33.

General Observations.

The influenza epidemic of the early months of the year, details of which are given on page 87, had an appreciable effect on the general death rate for 1937. There is some evidence that the debilitating effect of an attack of influenza predisposes to the development of pulmonary tuberculosis, particularly in persons who have only recently commenced work after a period of unemployment. The marked increase in the incidence of tuberculosis in males, which is referred to in the section dealing with that disease, was almost entirely confined to the first six months of 1937, i.e., it followed immediately after the outbreak of influenza.

Many observers have found a very definite tendency for the notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis to show a sharp rise when a wave of prosperity and a consequent decrease in unemployment follows a period of industrial depression. The following figures, for which I am indebted to the Manager of the Local Employment Exchange, indicate the fall in unemployment over the area covered by that exchange from the beginning of 1935 to the end of 1937:—

Totally unemployed.

Date.	Men.	Women.	Young Persons.	Temporary Stoppages.
7/1/35	 6,005	871	617	1,538
30/12/35	 4,970	772	526	2,613
21/12/36	 3,227	484	32	671
13/12/37	 2,799	737	99	887

It will be seen that the number of unemployed males has been more than halved during the past three years. If it is the fact that there is an increased liability to tuberculosis in persons who have succeeded in obtaining a job after a long period of unemployment, this risk will be increased by a concurrent influenza epidemic as the lowering of vitality, which is one of the after-effects of this disease, predisposes to consumption. Further evidence of the improved state of the labour market in 1937 is afforded by the following figures kindly supplied to me by the Public Assistance Officer:—

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

Year.	Cases.	Persons.
1933	1,170	2,504
1934	1,286	2,650
1935	1,372	2,718
1936	1,414	2,675
1937	1,388	2,549

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

Year.	Persons.
1933	320
1934	308
1935	322
1936	256
1937	209

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. (i) **Staff.**

(See page 3).

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

No change.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.**

The Watch Committee maintain one ambulance reserved for Police cases. The Health Committee maintain one ambulance reserved for infectious cases. The Public Assistance Committee maintain one ambulance in connection with New Cross Hospital. The Committee of Management of the Royal Hospital possess one ambulance which serves both the General Hospital and also the Women's Hospital in Park Road.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**

The arrangements made with the District Nursing Association for the home nursing of cases of measles, whooping cough, and epidemic enteritis, have now been extended to include such mild cases of puerperal pyrexia as can be nursed at home by a person other than a midwife. Similar arrangements have also been made with the Bushbury Nursing Association. The remuneration by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for this service is on the basis of the actual number of visits paid by the nurses.

The public Assistance Committee also make a contribution to the funds of the District Nursing Association, the Heath Town Nursing Association and the Bushbury Nursing Association on account of the home nursing of cases in receipt of medical out-relief.

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

A complete list of those in existence at the end of 1937 is as follows:—

Name and situation	Accommodation	By whom provided
Child Welfare Centres :—		
(1) Lea Road Clinic.	3 sessions a week	Local Authority
(2) Ward Street Clinic.	1 " "	" "
(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.	2 " "	" "
Ward Street Clinic.	1 " "	" "
Park Lane Clinic	3 " "	" "
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** ... 381 beds.
(excluding Mental Wards)

Voluntary. 1. The Royal Hospital:—

(a) General Hospital ... 229 beds.

(b) Women's Hospital ... 63 beds.

2. Eye Infirmary ... 51 beds.

Excluding fever and mental beds the total accommodation provided in Wolverhampton Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals is 724 beds, or 5 beds per thousand population, which is higher than the generally accepted standard of from 4 to 4.5 beds per thousand, but it must be remembered that the Voluntary Hospitals serve an

area very much larger than the Borough itself and that only about 42% of their beds are occupied by persons normally resident in Wolverhampton, thus reducing the effective beds for residents to 525, or 3.9 per thousand.

2. (i) The Municipal Hospital is administered by the Public Assistance Committee of the Council.

(ii) A Domiciliary Medical Service Scheme for persons or families in receipt of medical out-relief has been finally approved and will come into force on April 1st, 1938. The poorest person will now be able to select as his medical attendant any doctor whose name is on the special panel of practitioners under the Scheme. The formulary under the Insurance Acts has been adopted, but it has been thought desirable to draw up a special formulary for children in addition.

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

There is at present nothing to add to the statement furnished in my previous report under this heading.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1. (a) **Midwives.**

The number of notifications received from midwives proposing to practice in the Borough during 1937 was as follows:—

Trained midwives working in Institutions	13
Municipal Midwives 	18
Trained midwives working independently	26
Bona-fide midwives 	2
	—
Total	59

The midwives' work during the year was quite satisfactory and no cases were reported to the Local Supervising Authority or to the Central Midwives Board. Four meetings of the Local Midwives Association were held and the following subjects were dealt with:—

1. Local Defence.
2. The working of the Midwives Act, 1936.
3. The Insurance of Midwives.
4. The demonstration of gas-air apparatus for anæsthesia.

(b) **Municipal Domiciliary Midwifery Service.**

It was estimated that approximately 1,670 women were confined in their own homes each year in Wolverhampton and that about 1,500 of these were delivered by a midwife, no doctor being

engaged. The Municipal Midwifery Scheme approved by the Council and the Ministry of Health provided for 18 Corporation Midwives whose terms of service were as follows:—

Salary:—£200 per annum rising by annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £250. Initial age limit for midwives entering the new service—56 years, but subsequent vacancies to be filled by entrants between 24 and 35 years. Qualifications:—Initial qualifications for midwives entering new service to be the C.M.B. Certificate, but subsequent entrants to be required to possess a full Nursing Certificate in addition to the C.M.B. Both married and single women to be eligible for admission to the Service on its inception, provided that the former have no children dependent on them, but subsequently, married women not to be eligible, and those officers who get married whilst in the service to be required to resign forthwith. Holidays:—4 weeks' holiday a year and a week-end once a month. Allowances:—£15 per annum uniform allowance, £5 travelling allowance, the Local Authority to provide a telephone installation for each midwife and to issue to each a fitted midwifery bag and to undertake the necessary replacement of drugs, equipment, etc.

By June, 1937, the full number of midwives had been appointed and the Scheme came into operation on July 1st. Of the midwives appointed to the Corporation staff, 9 were already in private practice in the Borough. Thirteen of the 18 midwives were State Registered Nurses in addition to holding the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

One small problem which had to be settled was in relation to the Training School for Midwives attached to the Royal Hospital. For some time this Institution had conducted the District Midwifery Service in the town and surrounding districts, employing two staff midwives who were approved by the Central Midwives Board as teachers and who took out pupils attached to the Training School and gave them the prescribed course of instruction in district midwifery work. The Authorities of the Royal Hospital indicated that their main interest in the Municipal Midwifery Scheme was from the point of view of the Training School of midwives which they were conducting. As long as facilities existed in Wolverhampton for pupil midwives to receive their extern training under midwives who were approved teachers their requirements would be satisfied.

It was accordingly agreed that the Corporation should take over, with their consent, the two staff midwives attached to the Royal Hospital and employ them as Municipal Midwives, at the same time permitting them to take pupils from the Royal Hospital out with them. The Corporation also agreed that in the event of either or both of the midwives taken over from the Royal Hospital resigning their post under the Corporation, the latter would use their best endeavours to replace them by others who were approved by the Central Midwives Board as teachers.

Fees.

The following scale of fees and rebates has been fixed:—

Fee to be charged by Corporation for services of a Midwife when acting as a midwife or maternity nurse: —

	£	s.	d.
(a) First confinement	2	5	0
(b) Subsequent confinements ...	2	0	0

The following is the scale of rebates to be enforced for either class of case:—

Husband out of work and no maternity benefit	Free
Husband out of work and one maternity benefit	Free
Husband out of work and two maternity benefits	10/-

Net weekly income of family.	With one maternity benefit.	With two maternity benefits.
Under 20/- ...	Free	10/-
Under 25/- ...	5/- ...	15/-
Under 30/-	10/-	20/-
Under 35/- ...	15/- ...	25/-
Under 40/- ...	20/- ...	30/-
Under 45/- ...	25/- ...	35/-
Under 50/- ...	30/- ...	40/-
Under 55/- ...	35/- ...	Full charge.
Under 60/- ...	Full charge. ...	Full charge.

The net weekly income of the family to be ascertained by averaging the earnings of husband, wife and children under 16 for the four weeks immediately preceding the date of confinement and by deducting from such average earnings (a) net weekly rent and rates (the difference between full rent paid and any sum received from sub-letting) and (b) the sum of 7/- for one child under 16, 13/- for two children under 16, and a further 5/- for each additional child under 16.

Members of the family over 16 will be excluded from the need calculation and so will their earnings.

Cases in which the husband is in work but no maternity benefit is payable will be considered on their merits, as will cases in which the expectant mother is unmarried or a widow.

For midwifery purposes the Borough was divided into five districts, and the 18 midwives were allocated in accordance with the estimated needs of the area, namely 4 to each of 4 areas, and 5 to the 5th. As far as possible midwives were expected to work together in pairs for relief and holiday purposes. A certain amount of time elapsed before it was possible to find suitable housing accommodation for each midwife in the area to which she had been allocated and to get a telephone installed, but the new service had settled down quite satisfactorily by the end of the year. Each Corporation midwife was required to attend the Ante-Natal Clinic with her own cases whenever possible and to be present in the Doctor's consulting room when the examination was made and take notes of any recommendations. Table X. gives details of the midwives' work. It will be seen that during the first six months' working of the Scheme, 495 cases were delivered, or an average of 28 per midwife, and 605 new cases were booked. It was inevitable that some midwives should book more cases than others during the first few months of the Scheme and that some adjustment would have to be made in the various areas as time went on. Moreover, midwives entering the service who had previously been in practice in the Borough came in with a fairly extensive list of bookings and were in greater demand because they were well known to the mothers in the area.

Three midwives voluntarily surrendered their certificates when the Scheme came into operation and received compensation. Three others were subsequently informed that the Corporation proposed to retire them compulsorily by reason of age or infirmity.

(c) **Maternal Mortality.**

The total number of maternal deaths during the year was only 4, giving a very low maternal mortality rate of 1.57. The following is a summary of the cases:—

1. The patient was attended during the ante-natal period and at the confinement by a doctor. Forceps were unsuccessfully applied as a consequence of which the patient was removed to hospital. Labour was allowed to continue and later a normal child was delivered (stillborn). The placenta was retained but was expelled spontaneously in 48 hours. Six days afterwards a post partum hæmorrhage took place and the patient, after complaining of severe chest pain, collapsed and died. The cause of death was Pulmonary Embolism.

2. Ante-natal care was undertaken by a doctor. Towards the end of pregnancy the doctor ordered removal of the patient to hospital having diagnosed Pyelitis. Three days afterwards labour was induced because of toxæmia and delivery of a stillbirth took place. Nine days afterwards the patient suddenly collapsed and died, the cause of death being Uræmia.

3. A doctor attended this patient at home, because of abdominal pain, for three weeks prior to her admission to hospital. After two days' observation, it was decided to operate when a ruptured tubal pregnancy was discovered. Salpingo-oophorectomy was performed, but death took place ten days afterwards from Toxæmia.

4. Ante-natal care was undertaken by the midwife. Nothing abnormal was discovered. The confinement and puerperium were normal during the attendance of the midwife. On the fifteenth day the midwife was called in as the patient complained of chest pain. A doctor was summoned and under his treatment improvement appeared to take place, but the patient collapsed suddenly three days afterwards, the cause of death being Pulmonary Embolism.

(d) **Puerperal Infection.**

Notifications were received in respect of 13 cases of puerperal fever and 39 cases of puerperal pyrexia, but two cases of puerperal fever and 9 of puerperal pyrexia were women normally resident outside the Borough who had been admitted to Wolverhampton Institutions on account of puerperal sepsis. Of the 41 Wolverhampton cases, 20 were already in a Hospital or Institution and 16 of the remainder were subsequently admitted to Hospital. In 7 instances hæmolytic streptococci were identified in a swab from the uterus, and *B. Coli* were found in the urine in six cases. Other causes of pyrexia were influenza (2), pneumonia (2), chest conditions (2), breast abscess (2), pyelitis (1), gonorrhœa (1). There were no deaths from puerperal sepsis during the year.

(e) **Ante-Natal Care.** (Table XI.).

One of the more surprising and gratifying features of the year's work was the great increase in the number of new cases as well as the number of attendances at these clinics. This increase was most marked in the second half of the year, when the number of new cases practically doubled themselves. The following comparison with the figures for the 4 previous years is of some interest:—

Year.	New Cases.	Attendances.	Average attendances per case.
1933 ...	513	2,735	5.3
1934 ...	507	2,328	4.6
1935 ...	564	2,706	4.8
1936 ...	554	2,630	4.7
1937 ...	804	3,323	4.1

Although midwives had always been encouraged to accompany their patients to the Clinic, little had been accomplished in this direction until the introduction of the Municipal Midwifery Scheme. It is probable that the persuasive efforts of the Corporation Midwives and their offer to accompany their patients to the Clinics has had a considerable effect on the numbers attending during the second half of 1937. In consequence of the pressure on the Ante-Natal Clinic at Park Lane, one additional session has been held there on Monday mornings commencing June 5th, 1937.

At the end of July, 1937, proposals were laid before the Council for augmenting the arrangements for the Ante-Natal care of expectant mothers by the inclusion of General Practitioners into the Scheme. The Scheme offered every expectant mother who had not engaged a doctor for her confinement a choice of attending an Ante-Natal Clinic or the private medical practitioner selected by her. The doctor would make two complete examinations, one about the 16th week and one about the 34th, furnish a report to the Medical Officer of Health and give such advice as might be necessary to the patient and to her midwife. He could also recommend that the patient be referred to a consultant for further advice in cases of abnormality. The doctor selected by the patient for her ante-natal examinations would be the one called in by the midwife for any emergency under Section 3(1), (e), of the Midwives Act, 1902. The fee for each examination and report on an expectant

mother who was eligible for medical attendance under the Insurance Acts was to be 2/6, the fee for each examination and report on an uninsured woman was to be 7/6. This Scheme, and the forms to be used for the reports was prepared in consultation with the Local Division of the British Medical Association and arrangements were made for it to be put into operation on January 1st, 1938.

(f) **Maternity Hospitals.**

The list of Institutions and the cases confined in them during 1937 is as follows:—

New Cross Hospital	...	...	...	201
No. 1 Bath Road	...	...	...	137
Mrs. Legge Memorial Home	...	...	...	15
Cleveland House Hostel	...	...	...	25

The above admissions to New Cross Hospital include 123 women sent from the various Ante-Natal Clinics for whose maintenance charges the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee accepted responsibility. The demand for Institutional accommodation for maternity cases is steadily rising. Formerly it was difficult to persuade women whose homes were small, overcrowded or unsatisfactory to go into a Home or Hospital for their confinement, but now a large number of expectant mothers ask to be allotted a maternity bed, not because of the inadequacy of their homes, but because a confinement in Hospital is more convenient and produces much less domestic disturbance.

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

Selected unmarried mothers from Wolverhampton and District can be admitted to the Legge Memorial Home (a voluntary Institution) provided that they agree to remain there for a minimum of six months after their confinement. This Home always tries to place the mother in suitable employment and to find an approved foster mother for the infant.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have not yet been successful in learning of a suitable Convalescent Home for mothers who are weak and debilitated as a result of child-birth.

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

Comparing the figures in the above Table with those for the previous year it is found that in 1937 the Health Visitors paid 16 more visits to children under one year of age, but 927 less routine visits to children between the ages of one and five. This does not include 1,848 special visits paid, as against 1,776 in the previous year. The effect of the flow of population from the centre of the town to the newer residential districts of the northern and south-western outskirts is shown in the greater number of births in the latter and the additional work devolving upon the Health Visitors for those areas. Including their attendances at Clinics, the 9 Health Visitors paid 28,487 visits during the year, counting those for the purpose of investigating the financial resources of families who had applied for various forms of assistance from the Committee. Statistics of the attendances at the different Infant Welfare Centres are shown in Table XI. Although fewer sessions were held in 1937 than in the previous year, there were 272 additional new cases registered and the total attendances amounted to 20,853. The average attendance per session showed a very definite increase at all the Clinics except one.

Changes in the Health Visiting Staff during 1937 were as follows:—

Miss Thornton left in January and was succeeded by Miss Chambers.

Miss Carter left in May and was succeeded by Miss Adams.

4. **Child Life Protection.**

The Infant Life Protection Visitors have had 38 children on the register during 1937 under 25 foster mothers. The visits to these number 133—seven of these being to prospective foster homes. During the year one child reached the age of 9 and so ceased to be under supervision. Three children have been transferred to parents or near relatives, and two children to foster mothers outside the Borough. One girl was transferred to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and another child was put under the guardianship of the Public Assistance. On 31st December, 30 children were still on the register under 27 foster mothers.

5. Adoption Orders.

Reports were submitted to the Magistrates in connection with eight infants, and Orders were made in each case.

6. Orthopædic Treatment.

There is a Joint Clinic for school children and children under school age which is held each weekday at the Ward Street Clinic. The attendances during 1937 were as follows:—

School children seen at the clinic for the first time	120
Children under five years of age seen at the clinic	
for the first time	78
Total	198
Attendances of school children	5,278
Attendances of children under five years	1,252
Total	6,530

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee assisted in the provision of boots or splints to two cases.

7. Nursing Homes

There are now twelve Nursing Homes in the Borough as compared with thirteen last year. All of them are inspected at intervals of one year by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, and the register and books examined. Should any irregularity or cause for adverse comment be found at a routine inspection a further special visit is paid within the next few weeks. One keeper, whose Home was registered for two maternity beds, gave up her registration in March, 1937. The number of Homes which are now purely Maternity Homes is, therefore, seven. There still remains one Home which is purely a Nursing Home, and three which are registered for medical, surgical and maternity cases. The total number of maternity beds available is 53, and of medical and surgical beds 39. The conduct of the Homes is on the whole satisfactory, one or two suggestions for improvement having been made and carried out during the year.

2. Adaptive Control

The first step in the design of an adaptive control system is the selection of a suitable reference model. This model should represent the desired system behavior and should be chosen such that the system output can follow it closely.

3. Identification

The next step is to identify the system parameters. This is done by comparing the system output with the reference model output. The difference between the two outputs is used to estimate the system parameters. This process is repeated until the system parameters are known to a sufficient degree of accuracy.

Once the system parameters are known, the next step is to design a control law. This law should be chosen such that the system output follows the reference model output. The control law is typically designed using a method such as the method of least squares or the method of maximum likelihood.

The final step in the design of an adaptive control system is to implement the control law. This is done by using a digital computer to calculate the control signal. The control signal is then applied to the system, and the system output is monitored to ensure that it follows the reference model output.

The design of an adaptive control system is a complex task that requires a good understanding of system identification, control theory, and digital signal processing. However, the benefits of adaptive control systems are many, and they are becoming increasingly important in a wide range of applications.

The following is a brief summary of the steps involved in the design of an adaptive control system:

1. Selection of a suitable reference model.
2. Identification of the system parameters.
3. Design of a control law.
4. Implementation of the control law.

4. Adaptive Control

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SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

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

A cold and wintry spring and an early onset of wintry conditions in the autumn were the two main features of the weather in 1937. The total rainfall recorded was 26.55 inches, which is 1.02 inches below the mean. The rainfall was fairly uniformly spread over the whole year, and there was no single month in which the precipitation was excessive. February was the wettest month with 2.35 inches of rain or snow, and June was the driest with only 0.90 inches. March was the coldest month of the year and the heavy fall of snow on February 28th lay on the ground a long time and helped to depress the mean temperatures for the former month. Somewhat severe wintry conditions were again experienced round about Christmas. Eight degrees of frost were registered on March 10th and December 10th, and 8.5 degrees on November 14th. Warm dry spells occurred at the end of May, the end of July and towards the latter part of August, the maximum temperature registered being on August 3rd (81°F.). August was the only month during which the mean underground temperature at a depth of four feet rose higher than 56°F.

(b) **Water.**

Close co-operation is maintained between the Water Department and the Health Department. The water supplies of the town are at present derived from three separate localities, namely, Cosford, Tettenhall and Dimmingsdale, and routine monthly samples are taken from three different points which will best indicate the condition of the water from these three sources. Each sample is subjected to both chemical and bacteriological examinations and copies of each report are sent simultaneously to the Water Engineer and the Medical Officer of Health. In addition, special samples are taken whenever there appears to be any need for further investigation. The following is a summary of the results obtained:—

Chemical Analysis.	Sample A.	Sample B.	Sample C.
	Parts per 100,000.		
(a) Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F.	34.500	35.250	33.833
(b) Free and Saline Ammonia	0.000	0.000	0.000
(c) Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004	0.002	0.004
(d) Nitric Nitrogen	0.412	0.418	0.418
(e) Chlorine	4.042	2.017	3.817
(f) Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.034	0.005	0.030
(g) Hardness before boiling	19.283	24.500	19.233
(h) Hardness after boiling	9.917	9.933	9.700
Bacteriological Examination.	Absent in	Absent in	Absent in
Coli Aerogenes in 100 c.c.	10 out of 13 samples.	21 out of 34 samples	10 out of 12 samples.

I am indebted to the Water Engineer for the following information with regard to the sufficiency of supplies and extensions of mains:—

“ No new source of supply has been brought into use but new boreholes are being sunk at Hilton, near Bridgnorth, under the powers of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1938.

The mains have been extended as required to give supplies to new houses and also, in January, 1937, to the hamlet of Bishops Wood in the Cannock Rural District.

All demands for water have been met, and no restrictions have been imposed, but the margin of safety is diminishing and the new Works at Hilton will not be finished before they are needed.

Since June, 1937, much trouble has been experienced with algae and bacteria in the open service reservoirs at Tettenhall, presumably windborne, and it has been necessary to chlorinate the water leaving the reservoirs from time to time for lengthy periods. This has given rise to taste troubles in some parts of the distribution system.”

Apart from the regular routine samples of water taken in connection with the Corporation supply, 12 samples of water were taken from the shallow wells which provide the only available source of supply to certain houses situate chiefly in the Bushbury

district; a precis of the reports thereon of the Public Analyst and the Bacteriological Laboratory respectively, and the results of the action taken, are shown below:—

No. of Sample	No. of Houses Supplied	Report of (i) Analyst, or (ii) Bacteriologist	Result of Subsequent Action.
1/37	1	(i) "Of doubtful origin and unsafe for drinking purposes."	House demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.
2/37	1	(i) "Unsafe for drinking purposes."	House demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.
3/37	1	(i) "Not safe for drinking purposes." (ii) No comments, but not up to standard.	Drains re-constructed and filtering apparatus installed.
4/37	2	(i) "Not safe for drinking purposes."	Satisfactory supply of water for drinking.
5/37	1	(ii) No comments, but result quite satisfactory.	Check sample to No. 3/37.
6/37	2	(i) "Reasonably safe for drinking purposes." (ii) No comments, but result satisfactory.	— —
7/37	1	(i) "Reasonably safe for drinking purposes."	House demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.
8/37	4	(i) "A reasonably safe one for drinking purposes."	Houses demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.
9/37	1	(i) "Unsafe for drinking purposes."	House demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.
10/37	1	(i) "Unsafe for drinking purposes."	House demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.
11/37	2	(i) "Unsafe for drinking purposes."	House demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.
12/37	3	(i) "Unsafe for drinking purposes."	House dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. Demolition Order made, but appeal lodged. Undertaking to render fit will be accepted providing a satisfactory supply of water is obtainable from a new well which is being constructed.

A sample of water taken from the shallow well providing the only available supply to the occupants of a large country house and cottage in connection therewith, proved unsatisfactory. After the drains were tested, and subsequently reconstructed, and a filtration plant installed in connection with the supply, a further sample proved to be satisfactory.

Action with regard to the provision of a separate tap inside each house in lieu of common stand pipes situate in the yards, has been continued, and a further 5 houses were provided with such an amenity during the year; this figure is in addition to the 25 houses reconditioned during the year under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

One hundred and twenty-five cases of waste of water from defective water fittings were referred to the Water Engineer.

(c) Drainage and Sewerage.

The Borough Engineer informs me that the following works were carried out during the year:—

A 21in. storm water sewer has been laid along Green Lane, Aldersley, in order to take the storm water from new estates which are being developed in this area.

A 12in. storm water sewer has been laid along Tudor Road (part), Church Street (part) and Prestwood Road (part), to relieve the flooding in this area.

The Brookcourse from Fourth Avenue to the L.M.S. Railway, near Guy Avenue, has been diverted and piped in.

Sections of various Brookcourses have been straightened and the sides and inverts have been concreted.

The continued development of housing estates on the south-west of the town has rendered it necessary to extend the branch sewerage works at Merry Hill. In this connection the Sewage Works Manager reports as follows:—

"The construction of additional bacteria beds and humus tanks at the Barnhurst was completed during the year and the extensions were officially opened in November. The scheme provides treatment for an additional 500,000 gallons of sewage in dry weather and up to three times this quantity during storms.

The rapid residential development of the area draining to the branch works at Merry Hill continues and a scheme for extending the sewage works at a cost of £15,000 has been approved by the Council. If enlarged as projected, the works will be capable of purifying the sewage from the fully developed area; this development is expected to be complete by the end of 1941. In designing the scheme due regard has been paid to local conditions, such as the proximity of houses and public footpaths and the nature of the stream receiving the effluent."

Under Section 20 of the Public Health Act, 1936, any drain common to two or more buildings, constitutes a "Public Sewer," and under Sections 23 and 24 they are repairable by the local authority at the expense of the owner. Such cases are now referred to the Borough Engineer with a view to appropriate action under the sections cited, and it will be appreciated that this change in procedure has involved a considerable increase in the administrative work of the two Departments concerned.

During the last four months of the year:—

- 22 obstructed combined drains ("Public Sewers"), involving 73 premises, were referred to the Borough Engineer, and
- 3 defective combined drains ("Public Sewers"), involving 10 premises, were referred to the Borough Engineer.

Extensions to the Council's sewers during the year enabled the Department to require the abolition of 4 cesspools, and the connection of the drainage systems to the sewers; in addition, 6 cesspools which were originally used in connection with 13 houses demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Act, have been filled in and discontinued. The number of cesspools known to be in use at the end of the year, was 78.

In 3 instances, the conversion of privy-middens was insisted upon, but as no sewer was available, cesspools were provided.

The drainage systems in connection with 157 houses were tested by the smoke test, 41 by the colour test, and, as a result of subsequent notices, the drains were reconstructed in 170 cases. Apart from actual tests of drainage systems, the private drains in connection with 264 houses were found to be obstructed, and in 58 of these cases the necessary cleansing was carried out by the Corporation under their default powers; 20 combined drains ("Public Sewers"), were found to be obstructed, and these were cleansed by the Corporation at the cost of the owners.

Subsequent to the service of notices regarding obstructed private drains, many owners have requested the Corporation to carry out the work, in accordance with the Council's powers in this direction; this arrangement has facilitated the abatement of such nuisances.

A further 55 houses were provided with a separate sink inside the house to replace sinks originally in detached wash houses, which were common to two or more houses; these wash houses are gradually being demolished, as a result of the Council's activities under the Housing Act.

(d) **Rivers and Streams.**

The Borough Engineer reports as follows:—

"Samples are taken periodically and analysed to see if any pollution is taking place in the Brookcourses, and, if so, the nature and source of the pollution is investigated. When offenders have been traced they are at once notified of the pollution and required to take immediate steps to remedy it."

(e) **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; similarly, efforts are made to secure conversion of the more obsolete types of clean water conveniences, such as latrines, trough closets, and wash-out basins. The following figures summarise the position to date in this respect:—

CONVERSIONS TO CLEAN WATER SYSTEM.

Type of Closets Converted.	During 1937.	Total to Date.
Waste Water Closets	2	8,155
Pail or Pan Closets	5	9,999
Privies or Privy-middens	1	56 (since January, 1926)
Trough Closets	10	61 (since January, 1926)
Totals	15	18,271
"Wash-out" Basins replaced	3	3 (since 1st Jan., 1937)

Additional W.C.'s provided in connection with New Buildings during 1937 (unmetered)	1,628
Additional W.C.'s provided in connection with New Buildings during 1937 (metered)	104
	1,732
Additional urinals provided in connection with New Buildings during 1937 (unmetered)	2
Additional urinals provided in connection with New Buildings during 1937 (metered)	25
	27
Additional W.C.'s provided to existing premises during 1937 (unmetered and including conversions given above)	153
Additional W.C.'s provided to existing premises during 1937 (metered)	2
	155
Additional urinals provided to existing premises during 1937 (metered)	4
Total	1,918

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	129
*Pail Closets (provided for temporary use)	42
Chemical Closets	1
Waste Water Closets	2
	182

*During the progress of buildings or other external constructional works,

(f) **Public Cleansing.**

No changes have taken place in the system of refuse collection and disposal or cesspool cleansing during the past twelve months.

Two further ashpits were converted during the year into receptacles to accommodate dust bins, the total of such conversions to date being 694; in these two cases the ash pits formed part of the structure of the dwelling houses, and could not, therefore, be demolished without entailing fairly extensive structural amendments to the houses. Where practicable, complete demolition of such ash-pits is insisted upon, and action in this direction resulted in the demolition of 48 such structures within the year.

A further 27 existing houses were provided with the approved type of dust bin, and details passed to the Cleansing and Rates Departments respectively. In addition, 81 cases of alleged defective dust bins were investigated and referred to the Cleansing Department for attention. It is interesting to note that the powers obtained by the Council in their Act of 1928, to take over all dust bins in the borough, are now incorporated as a general power to all Authorities who undertake the collection and disposal of house refuse.

During the year, proceedings were instituted against eight persons for contravening Section 65 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936, which prohibits the sorting over or disturbance of refuse at any refuse tip used by the Corporation.

Under Section 59 of the Council's Act of 1936, the Corporation may require sanitary conveniences to be provided for the use of workmen engaged on buildings in course of erection; this has proved to be a valuable clause, and 42 such temporary pail closets were in use at the end of the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

By HAROLD DOWNES, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(a) General Routine Work.

The work involved by the continually increasing activities under the Housing Act, including the survey of houses with a view to ascertaining the " Permitted Number of Persons " in connection therewith, has curtailed, to a certain extent, the normal routine work of the Department; a study of the complete figures, however, demonstrates the fact that the number of visits, and the work generally, during the year, again shows a definite increase over the previous year.

A detailed summary of the Routine Inspection Work carried out by the District Inspectors, is given in Table XIX. on page 107 of this Report, and an analysis of the Sanitary Defects that were reported, is laid down in Table XX. on page 109, and the Notices Served in respect of such defects, are summarised in Table XXI. on page 111; a further analysis of the various improvements to property, effected by compliance with the notices issued by the Department, is given in Table XXII. on page 112.

(b) Nuisances.

Apart from the Notices served under the various statutory clauses, giving powers to require particular amenities, 1,209 premises were reported to the Committee during the year, preparatory to the service of formal notices requiring the abatement of nuisances existing thereon.

Under their Act of 1936, the Council obtained powers to deal with nuisances caused by excessive, unreasonable, or unnecessary noise, and to insist that the best practicable means shall be employed to minimise the same. Several complaints were received during the year, but in each case the noise was mitigated by the firms concerned without recourse to legal proceedings.

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

The number of factories on the register of H.M. Inspector of Factories at the end of 1937 was 744, whilst the number of workshops on his register was 310.

The six tables showing the work carried out under the Factory and Workshops Acts and associated legislation, which are given in Table XVIII. on pages 105 and 106, fully summarise the routine work in this direction,

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

The systematic inspection of all shops, has been continued during the year in accordance with the responsibilities imposed upon the authority under this statute, with reference to the provision and maintenance of suitable means of providing and maintaining satisfactory ventilation, lighting and temperature, in every workroom and shop, and the provision of sufficient sanitary accommodation and washing facilities in connection therewith.

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 301

Number of Notices served:

(i) Informal	....	122	involving	78	Premises.
(ii) Statutory	....	74	„	43	„
		196	„	121	„

Number of Notices Complied with:

(i) Informal	....	99	involving	69	Premises.
(ii) Statutory	....	7	„	7	„
		106	„	76	„

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED.

	No. of Contraven- tions Found	Remedied	Remaining Outstanding
s.s. (2) Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences	39	31	44
*Sanitary Conveniences not separate for the Sexes	22	17	17
s.s. (4) Absence of Washing Facilities	28	22	32
s.s. (3) Insufficient Means of Lighting	—	—	1
s.s. (1) (a) Insufficient Means of Ventilation	10	3	11
(b) Insufficient Means of Heating	7	3	13
General Defects, i.e., Sanitary Conveniences	24	26	10
Totals	130	102	128

*Dealt with under Section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

**APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES UNDER
SECTION 10 (6).**

	Applications Received | Refused		EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES			
			Issued During 1937	Total to Date	Cancelled During 1937	Total to Date
s.s. (2) Sanitary Conveniences	10	1	9	46	—	—
s.s. (4) Washing Facilities	3	—	3	8	—	—
Totals	13	1	12	54	—	—

(e) Overcrowding.

In accordance with their decision on the 8th February, 1937, the 218 houses scheduled for erection to abate overcrowding during the year, were duly erected and allocated to slum clearance. Action to remedy overcrowding by direct means has therefore not been possible, but many cases of overcrowding in Council houses were actually remedied during 1937, by the transference of the families to the special large types of houses that were erected during the year.

217 cases of overcrowding were actually remedied during the year. This figure comprises:—

68 cases by displacement under Part I of the Housing Act, 1936,

3 cases by action under Sections 11 or 12 of the Housing Act, 1936,

72 cases of overcrowding in Council houses, remedied by transference of the families to larger houses,

44 cases by removal or reduction in size of the families.

Against the preceding figures showing abatement of overcrowding, 57 new cases of overcrowding were confirmed.

During the year, 27 applications from owners, under Section 62 (2) of the Housing Act, 1936, requesting details of the " Permitted Number of Persons " in respect of 1,213 working class dwellings, were received and dealt with. This figure, however, is by no means a comprehensive one, as altogether 2,495 houses were actually surveyed in accordance with the provisions of this statute. It will be readily appreciated that the necessary survey of these houses has involved a very considerable increase in the administrative work of the Department, and that such work has only been carried out by curtailing the Department's activities in other directions.

Table XXV. on page 121 summarises the position to date with regard to this aspect of the Council's activities.

(f) **Smoke Abatement.**

The District Inspectors made 74 half-hour observations on 58 factory chimneys during the year, and the emission of black smoke was found to be excessive on 17 occasions, the nuisance being particularly serious in 14 of these cases. Informal notices were served, and the Firms were approached with offers of advice; in 12 cases subsequent observations showed that the desired improvement had been effected.

The undermentioned details summarise the most serious nuisances found during the year, and the results of action taken by the Department:—

- (i) One Firm installed a new modern tubular boiler to replace a similar fitting, which was of an obsolete type.
- (ii) The nuisance arose in connection with newly erected works, and was due to the Stoker not being familiar with the operation of the stoking apparatus; this was soon remedied by experience.
- (iii) A serious nuisance was caused by the burning of refuse produced as a bye-product in connection with the work carried on by a certain Firm. The Firm has ceased to burn such refuse upon the premises.
- (iv) A new boiler of the vertical type, together with a new metal tubular stack, were erected to supersede obsolete apparatus, which was being used at one Firm.
- (v) In this case the excessive emission of black smoke was due to the Firm having to utilise a temporary stack during the period that a 100-ft. brick stack was undergoing repairs.
- (vi) A nuisance was caused through the smell arising from the combustion of oil fuel; this was corrected by the rebuilding of the furnace, and providing a proper connection to a suitable stack.
- (vii) A further case arising from the burning of various scrap material produced in the course of manufacture; the Firm are now forwarding such material for destruction elsewhere.

- (viii) A very serious nuisance arose, and continued, due to the burning of bricks and tiles in kilns which were generally obsolete, and not provided with proper flues; the furnaces provided in connection with these kilns were of a very rudimentary and unsatisfactory design. This case was finally taken before the Magistrates, and an Order was made upon the Firm requiring them to carry out the works specified in the notice which had been forwarded to them. The necessary work in connection with one of the kilns has now been completed, and experience has shown that not only has the consumption of fuel been considerably reduced, but the emission of black smoke is now negligible.

In their Act of 1936, the Council obtained powers for dealing with nuisances caused by the emission of smoke from wash-houses, green-houses, and other appurtenances to dwelling houses; eight such cases were dealt with during the year.

The results of the investigation of atmospheric impurity as shown by the atmospheric pollution gauge, will be found in Table XVI. on page 103.

(g) **Canal Boats.**

The Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, were repealed by the Public Health Act, 1936, and the provisions of the two former statutes are embodied in the latter.

The following details are those embodied in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year ending 31st December, 1937, submitted to the Ministry of Health, in compliance with section 249 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936:—

(1) During the year under review, 406 boats have been inspected. The occupants comprised:—

ADULTS—Males	....	469	CHILDREN—Males	....	161
Females	....	388	Females	....	189
		—			—
Total	....	857	Total	....	350
TOTAL Number of Occupants 1,207					

Regarding the general condition of the boats, water was found to be percolating into the cabins in 4 cases, whilst 14 other dilapidations in connection with the cabins were dealt with. With regard to the occupants of the boats, 7 cases of overcrowding were confirmed, and in 2 cases the dirty condition of the cabin was attributable to the occupants.

(2) The undermentioned details constitute an analysis of the various infringements of the statute or Regulations found:—

(a) Registration	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
(b) Certificates	....	....	....	....	....	22
(c) Marking	....	....	....	....	....	2
(d) Overcrowding	....	....	....	....	....	7
(e) Separation of Sexes	....	....	....	....	....	3
(f) Cleanliness	....	....	....	....	....	4
(g) Ventilation	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
(h) Painting	....	....	....	....	....	6
(i) Water Vessels	....	....	....	....	....	5
(j) Removal of Bilge Water	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
(k) Failure to Notify Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
(l) Admittance of Inspector	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
(m) Cabins not Watertight	....	....	....	....	....	4
(n) Dilapidations	....	....	....	....	....	14
Total Number of Infringements						67

(3) Legal proceedings were instituted with respect to 2 (two) contraventions of the statute, viz.:

Contravention.

Result.

- (i) Overcrowding of Cabin (Owners) Convicted and fined £3.
- (ii) Overcrowding of Cabin (Master) Convicted and fined 7/6.

(4) Compliance with the Act and Regulations in respect of the various infringements detailed under paragraph (2) above, was enforced by the service of 58 Notices of Contravention, with subsequent letters in those cases where the Notices were not promptly complied with:

21 of these Notices remained uncomplied with at the end of the year.

(5) No case of infectious disease was notified in connection with the occupants of boats.

(6) No boats were disinfected after the removal of persons suffering from infectious disease.

(7) 1,147 boats have been registered by this Authority since 1878; of these:—

- (a) i. Only 292 horse-drawn boats are believed to be in actual use as dwellings at the present time.
- ii. Six (6) motor-propelled boats are known to be in use.

- (b) The remaining boats are untraceable, not having been heard of for some years.
- (8) (a) No motor-propelled boats have been registered during the year.
- (b) No horse-drawn boats have been registered during the year.

(h) **Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.**

The services of the Official Rat Exterminator, together with the use of apparatus and the supply of poison baits, are available free of charge to the occupiers of houses of a net rental of under 15/- per week; in the case of other premises, notices are served upon the occupiers, and the services of this Official are available at a nominal charge of 2/6 per hour, subject to an agreement to this effect being completed and forwarded to the Department by the person or Firm concerned.

Ferrets, nets, lethal gas by the medium of the Cyanogas pump, rat lime, and poison baits are employed, but in view of the requirements of the Poison and Pharmacy Act great care and discretion have to be exercised in the distribution of the latter to members of the public. A special form of poison is made up each week for the use of the Streets and Sewerage Departments respectively, for use in the Council's sewers and at the Disposal Works; this form of poison has proved to be very efficacious. Similarly, suitable poison baits are regularly supplied in bulk to other Departments of the Corporation and other premises, the baits being supplied at cost price in every case.

A high proportion of premises are found to be infested by rats owing to defective or obsolete drains, and in consequence the drainage systems of most of the premises affected are subjected to a test; tests were applied to the drains of 157 properties, and in 102 of these cases defects were confirmed, whilst 3 combined drains ("Public Sewers"), involving some 33 houses, were found defective.

The presence of these rodents in a School was found to be due primarily to defects in the drainage system; such defects were immediately remedied.

The following details summarise the complaints received during the year, and the action taken in connection with the same:—

ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND ACTION TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME.

(a) Complaints Received:

- (i) Number of written complaints received re rat infestation 57
- (ii) Number of verbal complaints received re rat infestation 142

(b) Infestation due to Defective Drainage: ——— 199

- (i) Number of premises where drains were subjected to smoke tests 157
- (ii) Number of premises where drains were found to be defective 102
- (iii) Number of premises where combined drains (Public Sewers) were found to be defective 32

(c) Services of Rat Exterminator under Agreement: ——— 291

- (i) Number of Agreements received re payment for services 32
- (ii) Number of visits to such premises 95
- (iii) Total amount received in respect of Agreements (89 hours at 2/6 per hour) £11 2 6
- (iv) Total amount received by sale of rat poisons, etc. £23 14 6

Total income received in respect of such services £34 17 0

(d) Summary of Work:

- (i) Total number of routine visits by Rat Exterminator 1,793
- (ii) Number of rodents caught and destroyed: Rats. Mice.
- On rat lime 61 87
- By the use of traps 124 256
- Taken alive 1,539 89

Total 1,724* 432*

* It is, of course, impossible to give figures regarding the numbers of rats and mice destroyed by lethal gas or poison baits.

During the special activities and operations with a view to rat destruction during National Rat Week, 1937, 255 rats were taken alive by the Corporation Official, whilst at a conservative

estimate, a further 400 or so were destroyed by the use of the Cyanogas pump apparatus and poison baits. Many local firms and occupiers of premises responded to the request for increased activity with a view to rat destruction during this period, and according to information received, some 300 rats were destroyed as a result of activities in this direction.

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

Rag Flock is not manufactured upon any premises situate within the Borough, but 14 samples of the material were officially taken during the year from firms manufacturing upholstery, and whose premises are within the District.

In two cases the samples were found to contain soluble chlorine in excess of the 30 parts per 100,000 permitted by the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912. In one case, warning letters were forwarded both to the manufacturer concerned and the wholesale firm from whom the consignment of this commodity had originally been purchased. In the second case, legal proceedings were instituted against the firm concerned for having in their possession Rag Flock not conforming to the statutory standard of cleanliness; the Firm concerned pleaded a warranty, and issued a counter-summons against the Firm from whom the consignment had been purchased. The latter Firm pleaded guilty, and were fined £5 and costs, whilst the former Firm were convicted but no fine was inflicted.

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

As a tangible result of the prompt action taken against the setting up of these structures upon sites situate within the Borough, 9 such structures were compelled to leave the District during the year. These structures were dealt with according to the circumstances, as follows:—

(i) Number of Vans, etc., removed after Notices under Section 56 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1928 (4 Vans and 3 Tents)	7
(ii) Number of Vans, etc., removed after Notices under Section 43 (2) of the Public Health Act, 1925	Nil
(iii) Number of Vans, etc., dealt with by Demolition Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 (1 Van, 1 Shed)	2

TOTAL 9

(k) **Public Swimming Baths and Pools.**

There are no privately-owned swimming baths or pools within the District, the two covered Municipal Baths situate in the centre of the town and at Heath Town respectively, being the only baths open to the public; the former is closed for swimming during the winter months, but the latter is open all the year round.

Periodical bacteriological examinations of the water from these Baths are made, and during the year four samples of water were taken and submitted for such examination; the results stated hereunder show that whilst three of the samples were satisfactory from a bacteriological viewpoint, one sample could not be considered to fall within this category. The matter was immediately referred to the Baths Superintendent, and the cause was attributed to a temporary failure of the chlorination plant, which was promptly remedied.

Sample	Sample Taken from	Total Organisms per c.c. at 37°C.	B. Coli in 100 c.c.
1	Central Baths (First Class)	Nil	Absent
2	Heath Town Baths (First Class)	8	Absent
3	Central Baths (Second Class)	Nil	Absent
4	Heath Town (Children's Bath)....	620	3

(l) **The Rent and Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1936.**

During the year 7 (seven) applications were received for Certificates under Section 12 of the 1933 Act, to the effect that the dwelling houses concerned were not in "a reasonable state of repair"; as the houses concerned were all included in proposed Clearance Areas, the applications were acceded to, and the necessary Certificates issued.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Applications Received.		Certificates Granted.	
During 1937.	Total to Date (1932 to 1937)	During 1937.	Total to Date (1932 to 1937)
7	15	7	15

(m) **Schools.**

In the case of one school under the control of the Authority, three water closet basins of the insanitary "wash-out" type were replaced by modern pedestal "wash-down" basins. At another school the drainage system was reconstructed, whilst many other repairs and sanitary improvements have been carried out at the instigation of the Department, in connection with other schools.

(n) Premises, etc., Controllable by Byelaws.

(i) **Hairdressers' Premises.** Section 87 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936, which requires the registration of all persons carrying on business as Hairdressers or Barbers, and of the premises used for the purpose of such business or trade, also empowers the Corporation to make Byelaws for the regulation of such business. Such Byelaws were duly confirmed by the Ministry of Health on the 22nd September, 1937, and these place definite responsibilities upon the person carrying on the trade, with reference to the cleanliness of the premises, furniture, fittings, and all apparatus and appliances used; hair clippings must be swept up and placed in proper receptacles, neck wool must not be used in connection with more than one person, and all shaving appliances must be sterilised immediately before use on each person.

During the year, 129 applications for registration were received, and, as will be seen by a perusal of the undermentioned figures, only 100 premises were actually registered, the remaining premises being found to be below the desired standard; appropriate notices were served in these cases, and the premises will be registered as and when the notices are complied with.

The following table summarises the action taken in connection with these premises during the period under review:—

	Applications, 1937.			Removed from Register during 1937.	Number on Register 31st Dec., 1937.
	Received	Granted	Notices Served		
Persons as Hairdresser or Barber	129	100	—	—	117
Premises	129	100	59	—	117

Inspection of Premises:

Number of Premises inspected prior to Registration 161

Number of inspections of Registered Premises 87

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND AND IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED.

Details.	Defects Found	Improvements Recorded
Washbasins not properly drained	48	49
Defective waste pipe	1	1
Waste pipe not properly trapped	15	20
No water supply to washbasin	41	37
Dirty condition of walls and ceiling of saloon	4	1
Miscellaneous defects	9	3
Total	118	111

ii. **Common Lodging Houses.** At the end of the year there were 5 registered Common Lodging Houses in use within the Borough; 4 of these are within proposed Clearance Areas, and it is probable that the remaining establishment will be demolished within the next few years to provide proposed extensions to the Council's Live Stock Market.

There is a very definite demand for one or more modern hostels within the Borough to provide accommodation for the class of person usually resorting to these premises, and the Council may have to consider the provision of a Municipal Hostel, if such premises are not provided by private enterprise during the next few years.

For the purposes of the Council's Byelaws, these premises were under the sole supervision of the Police during the year.

iii. **Houses-let-in-Lodgings.** By a clause included in the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936, the old Regulations for Lodging Houses, which were embodied in the Council's Act of 1869, were repealed. It will be necessary to make modern Byelaws at an early date for the regulation of these premises, so that they may be brought up to the necessary standard concurrently with the Council's general housing activities.

Many of these premises have been dealt with under the provision of the Housing Act, 1936, 34 houses which were occupied by two or more families having been demolished during the year now under consideration.

iv. **Slaughterhouses.** The only licence issued and renewed annually, is in respect of new premises erected within the Borough some two years ago 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 concerned and the Corporation.

v. **Offensive Trade Premises.** As a result of the very careful consideration of each application to establish an Offensive Trade, a relatively small number of such applications are acceded to. Many premises in respect of which the Council's permission was granted without time limit, and therefore not subject to annual renewal, remain below the required standard; this class of premises is gradually being improved, for example, 8 Fish Frying premises were improved during the year, and provided with a separate room for preparing the fish and potatoes.

Offensive Trades: Summary of Action Taken during 1937.

Description of Trade	Applications Received		Permits Granted		Statutorily Disestablished	On Register 31st Dec., 1937
	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	7	24	1	22	5	60
Gut Scraper	...	1	...	1	...	2
Rag, Bone and Skin Dealer	1	1	...	1	...	3
Tripe Boiler	..	7	...	5	1	6
TOTALS	8	35	1	31	6	76

Six applications to establish the trade of Fish Frying, and one application to carry on business as a Rag and Bone Dealer, were not acceded to by the Town Planning Committee.

Two Appeals to the Court of Quarter Sessions were lodged against the Council's refusal to allow the establishment of the trades. One case was in respect of the proposed establishment of Fish Frying within premises having frontage to one of the principal thoroughfares in the town; the Appeal was dismissed with costs against the Appellant. The other case concerned the refusal of the Council to permit the establishment of the trade of Dealer in Rags, Bones and Skins within extensive factory premises situate near the centre of the town; this Appeal was also dismissed with costs against the Appellant,

Two applications for renewal of permission to carry on the trade of Fish Frying were refused by the Health Committee, and 12 applications in respect of the same trade were agreed to for a further twelve months, it being understood that further renewals would not be granted, unless the premises were brought up to the desired standard.

vi. New Streets and Buildings. The Department has continued to co-operate with the Borough Engineer's Department with regard to plans of certain proposed buildings which are submitted to the Council. This arrangement tends to prevent complications arising when new buildings of a certain type become occupied, and therefore come under the control of the Health Department. This procedure was carried out with respect to certain of the undermentioned premises, with the results stated:—

Proposed Premises.	Number Submitted	Number Disapproved by Town Planning Committee	Number Approved (after amendments)
New Flats	35	—	35
Conversion of Existing Houses into Flats	6	1	5
New Licenced Premises	2	—	2
Alterations and Additions to Licenced Premises	10	—	10
New Offices	12	—	12
New Fish Frying Premises with Living Accommodation	4	2	2
Separate Premises for Cleansing Fish, etc.	3	1	2
New Warehouses or Shops	34	2	32
New Factories and Workshops or extensions thereto	56	2	54
New Bakehouses	3	—	3
New Bathrooms to Dwelling Houses	12	—	12
New Sculleries to Wash-houses	69	—	69
New Water Closets to Dwelling Houses	83	—	83
New Water Closets to Workplaces or Licenced Houses	78	—	78
New Urinals to Shops, Workplaces, or Licenced Houses	31	—	31
New Dairy Premises	1	—	1
New Schools	2	—	2
Alterations or Additions to Schools	2	—	2
Extensions to Hospitals	1	—	1
New Theatres or Cinemas	2	—	2
Public Conveniences	1	—	1
Totals	447	8	439

Notices were served under these Byelaws in connection with 68 premises, involving 80 contraventions.

vii. **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	2	5
STABLES	1	7	5
FOWLS, ETC. ..	2	2	7

viii. **Drainage of Existing Buildings.** These Byelaws are rigidly enforced, and whilst reputable tradesmen invariably co-operate with the Inspectorate to ensure that work is correctly executed, many cases are found where the work has been carried out without previous notice being tendered to the Department; in 10 such cases, legal proceedings were instituted during the year, and fines varying between 10/- and 40/- were imposed. Apart from these cases, 26 Notices of Contravention of the Byelaws were served upon the persons responsible for the work, and in each case the Notices required the new work to be exposed and carried out in accordance with the Byelaws.

196 new drains were examined during the year, the water test being applied on 79 occasions.

(o) **Vermineous Premises or Persons, and Eradication of the Bed Bug.**

In view of the fact that an alarmingly high proportion of the houses dealt with under Slum Clearance Schemes are infested with vermin, the Council decided, on the 17th June, 1935, to embark upon a scheme of disinfection, involving the use of Hydro-cyanic gas, of the furniture and effects belonging to families displaced under Slum Clearance Schemes, and the action to abate Overcrowding. This scheme actually came into operation on the 8th September, 1936, but, as the Council at their meeting in the same month, approved an augmented and accelerated programme of Slum Clearance, it was subsequently necessary to extend the Disinfection apparatus by the erection and equipment of a modern

Fumigation Chamber, and the provision of a second van of the "Luton" type; the Chamber was completed in September, 1937, and placed in commission immediately.

The undermentioned table summarises the numbers of families dealt with since the scheme came into operation:—

**REMOVAL AND DE-INFESTATION OF FURNITURE:
HOUSES DEALT WITH TO 31st DECEMBER, 1937.**

	During 1937	Total to Date
Part 2—I.U.H.'s	111	126
Part 3—Clearance Areas	319	460
Overcrowding	66	66
Public Works—Street Improvements	11	12
Tenancy Transfers by Housing Manager	6	6
New Tenancies by Housing Manager	5	5
Under Public Health Act, 1936, Section 84—		
Council Houses	—	—
Privately Owned	—	—
Totals	518	675

In two cases the houses, and the furniture therefrom, were so extensively infested that destruction of the furniture was necessary; this was carried out by burning the same in the vicinity of the houses concerned.

During the year, 10 notices were served under Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1936, upon the owners of dwelling houses found to be infested with the bed bug, but these houses were not included in the Council's Slum Clearance Programme, which comprises the majority of houses known to be infested with these parasites.

With a view to preventing the dissemination of this pest, the demolition of all houses included in Part 1 schemes and dealt with by Compulsory Purchase Orders is carried out under the direct supervision of the Borough Engineer, all bricks and rubble being tipped on specially selected sites, whilst all timber is burnt on the site of the original houses.

With regard to Council houses, the Housing Manager states that 51 houses found to be infested were treated with Cimex during the year. The procedure adopted with a view to disinfection

consists of a primary spraying with vermicide, and if this does not produce the desired result, skirtings, architraves, and picture rails are removed, and the room is again fumigated with sulphur dioxide. The following figures summarise the action taken in connection with Council Houses during the year:—

Number of Council Houses found to be infested	....	51
Number of Council Houses primarily treated by spraying with vermicide	.... .... .... ....	51
Number of Council Houses where further treatment by fumigation was necessary	.... .... .... ....	7

One family, comprising nine persons, was found to be suffering from Scabies; the house was fumigated, and each person attended the Cleansing Station at Heath Town, where baths and treatment were provided. Whilst the persons were undergoing treatment, the personal clothing and all bedding and other wearing apparel were treated in the Steam Disinfection apparatus. The family was subsequently kept under supervision.

SECTION D.

HOUSING CONDITIONS :

THE HOUSING ACTS 1925 to 1936.

It is proving an increasingly difficult problem to co-ordinate the provision of new housing accommodation and the displacement of families from houses dealt with under the Council's slum clearance programme. The new housing accommodation has to be planned, and contracts issued for the same, so far ahead, that any delay in the confirmation of the Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders, involves the new houses remaining void for varying periods. Action under Part 2 of the Act has proved valuable in providing a flow of families for new houses built originally for certain families to be displaced from Clearance Areas, where delay in confirmation of the Clearance Orders has occurred.

Two applications were made to the Court under the Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838, for Orders re vacant possession of two houses whereon Demolition Orders under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1936, were operative ; after an adjournment of fourteen days in each case the premises were duly rendered void, and subsequently demolished. Another summons was issued under Section 155 of the Housing Act, 1936, for re-letting a house upon which a Demolition Order was operative ; as the house was rendered void before the hearing of the case the summons was withdrawn on payment of costs.

The following details summarise the progress made by the Council under the various schemes carried out under Parts 1 and 3 of the Housing Acts :—

PART I.—CLEARANCE AREAS.

1. **Walsall Street (West) Clearance Area. (Compulsory Purchase Order).**

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 their general programme in response to Circular 1331 from the Minister, and to complete the clearance of this Area

by the 31st March, 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 1935 the work of clearance was accelerated to such an extent that 410 houses were demolished. A further 21 houses were demolished during 1936, but only 1 house was demolished during last year, leaving 3 houses, 2 of which are coloured "grey," to be demolished to complete the Scheme.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1937.

WALSALL STREET (WEST) AREA. (COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER).

(a) Number of Persons Displaced :

		During 1937	Total to date
i.	From Houses coloured "pink" ...	12	2,126
ii.	From Houses coloured "grey" ...	—	11
		—	—
	Totals ...	12	2,137

(b) Demolition Progress :

i. Number of Houses Demolished :

Coloured "pink" ...	1	447
Coloured "grey" ...	—	5
	—	—
Totals ...	1	452

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

Coloured "pink" ...	1
Coloured "grey" ...	2
	—
Totals ...	3

2. Walsall Street (East) Clearance Scheme. (Compulsory Purchase Order.)

This Area, together with the six subsidiary smaller Areas, comprising the remaining portions of the Walsall Street district scheduled for clearance, was represented on the 16th April, 1935, and the Council subsequently decided to apply Compulsory Pur-

chase. Orders in respect of each of the Areas ; as a result of the Public Inquiry, held in October, 1935, the Minister duly confirmed the Compulsory Purchase Orders on the 30th January, 1936. The only modification to the original scheme as submitted by the Council, was the alteration of four "pink" houses (including one licenced house), to "grey." The Scheme as confirmed, involved the displacement of 2,012 persons from 449 houses, four of the latter being coloured "grey"; according to programme this Area was to be cleared during the two years ending 31st March, 1938, but owing to the usual delay involved by the preliminary acquisition of properties it was impossible to commence actual demolition before August, 1936, and only 65 houses could be demolished during the year ending December, 1936. Much better progress was made during last year for a further 300 houses were demolished by the end of December 1937, leaving only 84 houses remaining to complete clearance.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1937.

WALSALL STREET (EAST) AREA. (COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER).

(a) Number of Persons Displaced :

		During 1937	Total to Date
i.	From Houses coloured "pink" ...	1,071	1,336
ii.	From Houses coloured "grey" ...	—	2
	Totals ...	1,071	1,338

(b) Demolition Progress :

i.	Number of Houses Demolished :					
	Coloured "pink" ...	...	...	300	364	
	Coloured "grey" ...	...	...	—	1	
	Totals ...	...	...	300	365	
ii.	Number of Houses to be Demolished to Clear Area :					
	Coloured "pink" ...	...	...	81		
	Coloured "grey" ...	...	...	3		
	Total ...	...	...	84		

3. Wood Street (No. 2) Clearance Area. (Clearance Order).

This Area, which was one of the six schemes subsidiary to the Walsall Street (East) Area, was confirmed as a Clearance Area by the Minister of Health on the 7th May, 1936; the Minister did not confirm the Compulsory Purchase Order which was submitted, as the houses concerned belonged to the Great Western Railway Company, who desired to retain the site of the same for extensions to their sidings.

The Area involved the demolition by the owners of 13 houses, and the displacement by the Corporation of 64 persons, and was completed during the year now under review.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1937.

WOOD STREET (No. 2) CLEARANCE AREA. (CLEARANCE ORDER).

(a) Number of Persons Displaced :

		During 1937	Total to Date
i.	From Houses coloured " pink " ...	64	64
ii.	From Houses coloured " grey " ...	—	—
		—	—
	Totals ...	64	64

(b) Demolition Progress :

i. Number of Houses Demolished :

Coloured " pink " ...	13	13
Coloured " grey " ...	—	—
	—	—
Totals ...	13	13

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

Coloured " pink " / " grey " ...	Nil
----------------------------------	-----

(Scheme Completed)

4. Ward Street Clearance Area. (Compulsory Purchase Order).

This Area was another of the six smaller Areas associated with the Walsall Street (East) scheme, and was confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 7th May, 1936: the demolition of 11 houses,

and the displacement of 50 persons, was duly carried out and the scheme completed during the year.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1937.

WARD STREET CLEARANCE AREA. (COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER).

(a) Number of Persons Displaced :

		During 1937	Total to Date
i.	From Houses coloured " pink "	50	50
ii.	From Houses coloured " grey "	—	—
	Totals	50	50

(b) Demolition Progress :

i. Number of Houses Demolished :

Coloured " pink "	...	...	...	11	11
Coloured " grey "	...	...	...	—	—
				—	—
			Totals	...	11

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

Coloured " pink " / " grey "	...	...	Nil
			(Scheme Completed)

5. Wood Street (No. 1) Clearance Area (Compulsory Purchase Order).

The Compulsory Purchase Order in connection with this Area, being another of the six schemes carried into effect with the Walsall Street (East) scheme, was confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 7th May, 1936 ; it involved the displacement of 64 persons and the demolition of 17 houses, all of which were coloured " pink." During the year, 14 persons were displaced, and 7 houses demolished, leaving a further 10 houses for demolition to complete the scheme.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1937.

WOOD STREET (No. 1) CLEARANCE AREA. (COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER).

(a) Number of Persons Displaced :

			During 1937	Total to Date
i.	From Houses coloured " pink "	...	14	14
ii.	From Houses coloured " grey "	...	—	—
			—	—
	Totals	...	14	14

(b) Demolition Progress :

i. Number of Houses Demolished :

Coloured " pink "	...	...	...	7	7
Coloured " grey "	...	...	...	—	—
				—	—
	Totals	...	...	7	7

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

Coloured " pink "	...	...	...	10
Coloured " grey "	...	...	...	—
				—
	Total	...	...	10

4. Shrubbery Street Clearance Area (Compulsory Purchase Order).

This is a further one of the six smaller Areas dealt with at the same time as the Walsall Street (East) scheme, the Compulsory Purchase Order being confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 7th May, 1936. During the year, 3 houses were demolished, and 11 persons displaced, thus leaving 18 houses requiring demolition to complete this Area.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1937.

SHRUBBERY STREET CLEARANCE AREA. (COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER).

(a) Number of Persons Displaced :

		During 1937	Total to Date
i.	From Houses coloured " pink "	11	11
ii.	From Houses coloured " grey "	—	—
		—	—
	Totals	11	11

(b) Demolition Progress :

i.	Number of Houses Demolished :			
	Coloured " pink "	...	...	3
	Coloured " grey "	...	...	—
		...	...	—
	Totals	...	3	3
ii.	Number of Houses to be Demolished to Clear Area :			
	Coloured " Pink "	...	...	18
	Coloured " grey "	...	...	—
	Total	...	18	

7. Navigation Street Clearance Area. (Compulsory Purchase Order).

This Area, being the next in size to the Walsall Street (East) Area, and scheduled at the same time, involves the demolition of 43 houses, and the displacement of 170 persons. None of the houses were actually demolished by the end of the year, although it is anticipated that the scheme will be completed by March, 1938.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1937.

NAVIGATION STREET CLEARANCE AREA (COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER).

(a) Demolition Progress :

i.	Number of Houses to be Demolished to Clear Area :			
	Coloured " pink "	...	...	43
	Coloured " grey "	...	...	—
		...	...	—
		...	...	43

8. Summary of Schemes Completed and where Clearance is in Progress.

The following figures summarise to date the action taken by the Council and the results that have accrued by Clearance Schemes under the various statutes :—

Clearance Schemes : Houses Demolished by December, 1937.

Year.	Statute.	Scheme.	No. of Houses Demolished		No. of Persons Displaced
			Pink	Grey	
1925/ 1930	Housing Acts, 1890 to 1919	Faulkland Street Improvement Area (Compulsory Purchase Order)	279	—	1,498
1932	Housing Act, 1930	Brickkiln Croft Clearance Area (Compulsory Purchase Order) ..	67	2	308
1933	do.	do.	82	6	400
1934	do.	do.	3	5	24
	do.	Walsall Street (West) Clearance Area : (Compulsory Purchase Order)	20	—	94
1935	do.	do.	406	4	1,958
1936	do.	do.	20	1	73
1936	do.	Cannon Street Area : (Clearance Order)	5	—	21
1936	do.	Walsall Street (East) (Compulsory Purchase Order) ..	64	1	267
1937	do.	do.	330	—	1,071
1937	do.	Walsall Street (West) Clearance Area : (Compulsory Purchase Order)	1	—	12
1937	do.	Wood Street (No. 1) Area : (Compulsory Purchase Order) ..	7	—	14
1937	do.	Wood Street (No. 2) Area : (Clearance Order)	13	—	64
1937	do.	Shrubbery Street Area : (Compulsory Purchase Order)	3	—	11
1937	do.	Ward Street Area : (Compulsory Purchase Order)	11	—	50
1937	do.	Navigation Street Area: (Compulsory Purchase Order)	—	—	—
		TOTALS ..	1,281	19	5,865

9. Future Schemes.

In pursuance of the programme of slum clearance approved by the Council, the various Areas included in the Monmore Green scheme, were represented on the 14th December, 1936, and were formally declared as Clearance Areas by Council on the 11th Jan. 1937, it being decided to apply Compulsory Purchase Orders on the 8th March 1937. Owing to difficulties in linking up the houses in this district it was originally found to be necessary for administrative purposes, to divide it into four separate Areas. The Public Inquiry commenced on the 26th July, 1937, but with the exception of one of the very small Areas, involving only 9 houses, the Ministry's confirming Orders were not received until April, 1938. The latter show the substitution of two additional and separate Clearance Orders in respect of two blocks of property, which were originally included in the application for Compulsory Purchase Orders, thus bringing the total number of separate Areas included in this scheme as confirmed, to six, instead of four as originally represented.

The Orders were confirmed in the following form :—

Monmore Green Clearance Scheme.

Name of Scheme	Clearance Order or C.P.O.	Date Order Confirmed	Total Acreage as Represented	No. of H'ses per acre as Represented	No. of Houses Included			No. of Persons Affected			Period during which Area is to be Cleared
					Pink	Grey	Total	Pink	Grey	Total	
Monmore Gn. (No. 1) Area	C.P.O.	7/4/38	5.890	49.3	279	15	294	1,151	53	1,204	By March 1939
Monmore Gn. (No. 1a) Area	Cl.O.	7/4/38			7	—	7	33	—	33	do.
Monmore Gn. (No. 2) Area	C.P.O.	12/37	0.178	50.4	9	—	9	43	—	43	do.
Monmore Gn. (No. 2a) Area	Cl.O.	7/4/38	0.398	42.7	5	—	5	15	—	15	do.
Monmore Gn. (No. 3) Area	C.P.O.	7/4/38			*13	—	*13	54		54	do.
Monmore Gn. (No. 4) Area	C.P.O.	9/4/38	0.755	42.4	28	—	28	117	—	117	do.
TOTALS			7.221	—	*341	15	*356	1,413	53	1,466	

* Includes 2 houses under one tenancy.

The undermentioned details classify the houses and types of business premises and other buildings, included in the scheme as confirmed by the Minister :—

Monmore Green Scheme : Analysis of Premises Included.

Name of Scheme	Coloured " Pink "				Coloured " Grey "			
	D.H.'s & Shops	D.H.s	Lock- up Shops	Other Bldgs.	D.H's & Shops	Lock- up Shops	Other Build- ings	
Monmore Gn. (No. 1) Area. (Compulsory Purchase Order) ..	20	259	1	—	3	12	—	Pvt. Gar. 3 Stores 3 Coal Yds. 2 Scrap Yd. 1 Mineral Wat. Fty. 1 (10)
Monmore Gn. (No. 1a) Area. (Clear. Order)	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmore Gn. (No. 2) Area. (Compulsory Purchase Order) ..	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Monmore Gn. (No. 2a) Area. (Clear. Order)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmore Gn. (No. 3) Area (Compulsory Purchase Order)	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmore Gn. (No. 4) Area. (Compulsory Purchase Order)	1	27	—	1 Store to Shop	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	22	319	2	1	3	12	—	10

10. Moseley Village Clearance Scheme.

This scheme is next on the programme, and was duly represented to the Council early in 1938. Further details regarding the same will be incorporated in the Annual Report for 1938.

11. Extension of Original Programme.

During the year 1936, the Council decided to extend their original programme of slum clearance, to the extent of adding a further 37 proposed Clearance Areas, involving 2,247 houses.

Part II—Individual Unfit Houses

The Council have continued their activities under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, with regard to isolated groups of insanitary houses, and further considerable progress can be recorded for the year under review.

In every case where Statutory Undertakings to recondition dwelling houses are accepted by the Health Committee proper plans showing the proposed alterations and additions are required to be submitted for consideration at an early stage in the administrative procedure; detailed specifications of the various works additional to those shown on such plans are then prepared by the Department and forwarded to the owner, the Undertakings thus involving the completion of the works according to the plans and specifications within fixed periods. Thorough reconditioning of the premises is insisted upon, including the provision of 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 to each house is insisted upon, whilst the provision of bathrooms has been obtained in many cases, despite the fact that no powers exist whereby such an amenity can be insisted upon. It will be appreciated that as the cost of such work varies between £80 and £150 per house, many owners are not prepared to face such an expenditure, particularly in the many cases where arrears of rent are considerable.

In two cases, the owners concerned lodged appeals to the County Court against a Demolition Order and a Closing Order which were made by the Council; details of these cases are appended hereunder :—

PART II—APPEALS TO COUNTY COURT DURING 1937.

	No. of Houses Affected	Subject of Appeal	Result of Appeal
1st Case	1	Appeal against Demolition Order.	Appeal allowed by consent of Corporation—Appellant signed the desired Statutory Undertaking under Section 11 of the Act, to thoroughly recondition the house in accordance with the original specifications prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, within a period of three months. Undertaking subsequently complied with.

2nd Case	1	Appeal against Closing Order.	Appeal withdrawn and an Order for £3 3 0 costs made against the Appellant. The Closing Order was subsequently carried into effect, and the owner ultimately rendered the premises fit for human habitation in accordance with the specifications prepared by the Corporation. The Closing Order was thereafter determined.
----------	---	-------------------------------	--

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 27 houses; in two of these cases, bathrooms were also provided, whilst in the case of several blocks of 3 or more houses of the terrace type, the central house in each 3 has been discontinued as a separate house and the accommodation embodied in the houses on either side.

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:—

PART II—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Analysis of Action Taken and Results Obtained by 31st December, 1937.

1. Action Taken by End of Year :

		During 1937	Total to Date
(a)	Number of houses represented as Unfit	460	1,532
(b)	Number of Demolition Orders made ...	172	1,090
(c)	Number of Demolition Orders made on default of owners complying with Statutory Undertakings	—	36
(d)	Number of Demolition Orders cancelled by County Court on Appeal	6	8
	TOTAL Demolition Orders operative ...	166	1,118

(e) Number of Statutory Undertakings accepted by Council :			
i.	Not to use for human habitation	...	2 20
ii.	To recondition and render fit for human habitation	... ..	25 99
iii.	To convert " back-to-back " houses into " through " and recondition	... ..	4 19
iv.	To discontinue as separate dwelling and embody structure in adjoining houses	...	1 8
		—	—
Totals		32	146
(f) Number of Statutory Undertakings accepted by County Court on Appeal (by Consent of Council) :—			
i.	Not to use for human habitation	...	— —
ii.	To recondition and render fit for human habitation	... ..	1 1
iii.	To convert " back-to-back " houses into " through " and recondition	... ..	— —
(g) Number of Statutory Undertakings re-effective after Appeal to County Court against Demolition Orders made in default :—			
i.	Not to use for human habitation	...	— —
ii.	To recondition and render fit for human habitation	... ..	— 6
(h) TOTAL number of Statutory Undertakings accepted by Council or County Court			
		...	33 153
i.	Number of Statutory Undertakings cancelled by Demolition Orders made by Council in default of compliance with Undertakings	... ..	— 36
(j) TOTAL number of Statutory Undertakings remaining effective			
		...	33 117
(k) Number of Closing Orders made			
		...	2 51
(l) Cases awaiting consideration of decision of Committee :			
The remaining cases await the consideration and ultimate decision of the Committee.			

2. Results Obtained :

(a) Number of persons displaced :—

Under Section 11	...	...	...	525	3,821
Under Section 12	...	...	...	3	104
Totals	...			528	3,925

(b) Demolition, etc., Progress :—

i. Houses demolished before Demolition Orders could be served	...	...	...	—	4
ii. Number of houses demolished pursuant to Demolition Orders	...	...	...	127	927
Totals	...			127	931

iii. Statutory Undertakings :—

Complied with and cancelled (thoroughly reconditioned)	...	23	63
Discontinued as separate dwellings and embodied in adjoining houses (including "back-to-backs" converted)	...	12	17
Work in Progress	...	—	19
Remaining operative (i.e. Not to use as a dwelling)	...	2	20
Cancelled and Demolition Orders made (on default of owners' compliance with Undertaking) such Demolition Orders remaining operative	...	—	29
Totals	...	37	153

iv. Closing Orders :—

Determined (i.e. "back-to-back" houses converted)	...	8	39
Remaining operative	...	—	12
Totals	...	8	51

v. Number of houses Voluntarily Demolished in anticipation of formal action	...	...	...	...	43	269
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----

3. Summary Of Houses Dealt With To Date Under Part II of the Housing Acts :

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, 1937.

Year	Statute	No. Houses Represented	Closing Orders made	Demolition Orders made	No. Houses Closed	No. Houses Demolished	Stat. Undertakings		Closing Orders Determined	Houses Voluntarily Demolished
							Accepted	Complied with		
1925	1925 Act	16	16	—	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*	3	3	20	29
1935	do.	277	1	218	1	144	74	16	6	42
1936	do.	139	2	210	2	294	32	49	8	37
1937	1936 Act	460	2	172	2	127	33	37	—	43
Totals—										
Under 1925 Act		95	95	32	95	87	—	—	—	—
Under 1930 Act		1072	49	916	49	804	114	73	39	226
Under 1936 Act		460	2	172	2	127	33	37	—	43
Totals—										
Under 1925 1930 and 1936 Acts		1627	146	1120	146	1018	147	110	39	269

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

4. Extension to Programme :

The original programme of slum clearance approved by the Council on the 2nd August, 1933, included 695 houses in individual blocks, situate in more or less isolated parts of the district. This figure was increased by a further 500 houses, in accordance with

the Council's decision on the 8th June, 1936. Consistently good progress has been made with respect to demolition or alternative reconditioning of these houses, and the total of 1,195 houses had been dealt with before the end of 1937; accordingly, the Council decided at their meeting on the 13th December, 1937, to increase the number of houses to be dealt with under this Part of the Act, by a further 2,000. The following figures summarise the original programme as augmented by the Council on various dates :—

Part II—Individual Unfit Houses.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME UNDER PART II of the HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Number of houses represented prior to submission of programme to the Ministry (i.e. before August, 1933) ...	309
Number of houses included in the original programme (approved by the Council on 2nd August, 1933) ...	695
Increase in number of houses to be dealt with (approved by Council on the 8th June, 1936)	500
Increase in number of houses to be dealt with (approved by Council on the 13th December, 1937)	2,000
TOTAL ...	3,504

THE HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

No applications for grant or financial assistance under the provisions of this Act, were received during the year under review.

NEW HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Erection of New Houses :

Data received from the Borough Engineer, shows that 550 houses were built by the Corporation, and 652 by private enterprise during the year; the former figure includes a first instalment of 165 houses of a larger type than usual, which were specially designed to accommodate large families which were in occupation of houses dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936, by slum clearance schemes, or to abate overcrowding.

The subjoined statement shows the number of houses built year by year since 1920 :—

Number of Houses Built, 1920 to 1937.

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
1936	388	—	—	1,120	1,508
1937	550	—	—	652	1,202
TOTALS	7,662	1,250	50	4,394	13,356

In addition to the above figures, 25 combined dwelling houses and shops have been erected by the local Authority; in the case of four of these premises, the ground floor rooms are used as lock-up business premises, whilst the upper rooms are let separately as flats.

Contracts in Hand on the 31st December, 1937 :

At the end of the year, seven contracts were in hand, involving the erection of 710 houses upon the undermentioned sites; the summary shows that 408 of these houses were completed by the 31st December, 1937 :—

Site	No. of Houses Covered by Contract	No. of Houses Completed by 31st Dec. 1937	Balance to be completed
1. The Scotlands	250	158	92
2. Three Tuns Lane	128	34	94
3. Low Hill	94	20	74
4. Walsall Street	70	66	4
5. Guy Avenue	96	40	56
6. Deans Road	98	66	32
7. Bushbury Lane	24	24	—
TOTALS ..	760	408	352

Types of Houses Erected by the Local Authority by the 31st December 1937.

Site	Statute	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"G"	"H"	"J"	"K"	"L"	"M"	Flats	Houses and Shops	TOTALS (each Statute)	TOTALS (on each site)
All Saints Road	1923 Act	—	—	—	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	108	—
	TOTALS	108	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	396
	Pre-1919 Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	50	50
Barnhurst	1919 Act	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24
Bedford Street	1930 Act	—	—	—	32	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	56
Brickfields	1930 Act	—	—	—	8	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
Elm Farm	1930 Act	—	—	—	20	10	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	36
Faulkland Street	1923 Act	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
Fordhouses	1919 Act	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—
	1923 Act	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
	TOTALS	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Green Lane	1919 Act	40	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	48
Gorsebrook Road	1923 Act	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	44
Heath Town	1919 Act	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—
	1923 Act	40	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—
	1924 Act	186	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	—
	TOTALS	226	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332
Hilton St. and Cannock Road	1930	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	38
Low Hill	1924 Act	1,276	616	366	220	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	2,648	—
	Wolverhampton Corp. Act 1925 (St. Improvements)	100	—	—	714	438	24	22	58	30	14	2	8	—	—	100	—
	1930 Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,310	—
	TOTALS	1,376	616	366	934	592	24	22	58	30	14	2	8	—	—	—	4,058

Newbridge	...	...	...	...	1923 Act ...	...	136	942	1,418	1,172	51	58	116	112	28	12	13	50	25	7,553	136	136
Oxley	...	...	...	...	1919 Act ...	58	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	56
					1924 Act ...	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					TOTALS ...	58	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156
Oxarn	...	...	...	...	1923 Act ...	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	53
					1924 Act ...	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					TOTALS ...	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
Pond Lane	...	...	...	...	1930 Act ...	—	—	—	20	16	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	44
Parkfield Road	...	...	...	...	1919 Act ...	70	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	294
					1923 Act ...	24	—	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	294	220
					1924 Act ...	2	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	24
					1930 Act ...	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					TOTALS ...	96	46	270	24	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	654
Penn	...	...	...	...	1919 Act ...	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	34
Stafford Road	...	...	...	...	1930 Act ...	—	—	—	76	64	—	—	—	18	20	—	—	—	—	—	180	180
Springfield Road	...	...	...	...	Whampton Corp. Acts 1928/1932 (St. Improvements) 1930 Act ...	—	—	—	10	20	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	32	22
					1930 Act ...	—	—	—	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					TOTALS ...	—	—	—	14	32	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Sweetman Street	...	...	...	...	1923 Act ...	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Willenhall Road	...	...	...	...	1924 Act ...	114	—	262	22	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480	18
					1930 Act ...	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					TOTALS ...	114	—	262	22	82	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	498
Walsall Street	...	...	...	...	1930 Act ...	—	—	—	12	24	2	2	6	—	16	—	2	—	—	—	66	66
Warstones Road	...	...	...	...	1930 Act ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	14	22	12	6	3	—	—	—	66	66
Deans Road	...	...	...	...	1930 Act ...	—	—	—	10	20	—	2	2	12	18	2	2	—	—	—	66	66
TOTALS...	...	...	...	...	1919 to 1936 Acts	2,074	1,432	942	1,418	1,172	51	58	116	112	28	12	13	50	25	7,553	7,553	7,553

SECTION E.**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY.**

(a) **Milk Supply.** Five farm premises previously registered for the production of milk within the Borough have ceased to be used for such purpose during the year; in two cases the premises were quite unsatisfactory for such purpose, and in the remaining three cases, the premises and land adjoining the same have changed hands with a view to building developments.

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

- 5 Cowsheds have been provided with adequate light and ventilation.
- 3 Cowsheds have been provided with an impervious floor.
- 1 Cowshed has been provided with proper drainage.
- 1 Cowshed has been provided with an adequate water supply.

With regard to retailers' premises, 9 purveyors of milk have provided proper dairy premises, subsequent to the service of notices under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Apart from the supervision of producers' premises by the Council's Veterinary Inspector, the various dairy farms and retailers' premises within the District are regularly visited by the special Inspector; during the year 239 inspections of Cowsheds and 1,536 inspections of dairies and milkshops, were made.

Legal proceedings were instituted against one producer, five summonses being issued for contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926; these cases are summarised in the special table at the end of this Report.

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 1937.**

Class of Purveyor, etc.	Applications, 1937.			Number	
	Received	Refused	Granted	Removed from Register	on Register, 31/12/37
1. Retail Purveyors:					
(a) General ("loose" milk)	31	1	30	11	221
(b) Bottled Milk only	50	—	50	35	530
Totals	81	1	80	46	751
2. Wholesale Purveyors	2	—	2	2	20
3. Producers	2	—	2	2	30
Totals	4	—	4	4	50
4. Premises:					
(a) Cowsheds	2	—	2	2	20
(b) Dairies	14	—	14	34	159
Totals	16	—	16	36	179

" Graded " Milk. By an Order in Council, which came into operation during the year, it is necessary for proper thermometers or thermographs to be fitted in connection with all licenced Pasteurising plants.

Details of the licences in force at the end of 1937 under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, are given immediately following this paragraph; a classified summary of the samples taken, and the results obtained, is given in Table XVII. on page 104.

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936,
LICENCES IN FORCE DURING 1937.**

Grade of Milk	Pasteurising Plant		Producers		Bottlers		Dealers		Supplementary Licenses		Total
	New	Ren's	New	Ren's	New	Ren's	New	Ren's	New	Ren's	
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	2	8
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculin Tested (Certified) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accredited ...	—	—	2	2	2	5	1	19	4	4	39
Pasteurised ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	10	17	—	3	32
Totals ...	—	2	2	3	3	7	13	36	5	9	80

* "Tuberculin Tested" milk produced outside the District but "pasteurised" within the Borough.

Bacteriological and Biological Examination of Samples. With a view to ensuring that the milk supply of the Borough is maintained at 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 situate within the District. Details of such samples and the results obtained, are embodied in Table XVII. on page 104.

Many of the consignments of graded milks forwarded to premises within the Borough by producers whose premises are situate outside the District were found to have been despatched in improperly sealed churns; such cases were promptly referred to the County Councils concerned, and improvements were subsequently noticed in this direction.

As a result of the routine samples submitted for biological examination, five were found to contain living tubercle bacilli; the undermentioned notes summarise these cases and give some idea of the actual administrative procedure and the results finally obtained:—

Case No. 1: Sample of "Accredited" milk retailed by a local firm; the milk was produced outside the Borough, and the Authority concerned was notified and requested to investigate the case. The latter Authority subsequently reported that the animal concerned had been isolated and slaughtered.

Case No. 2: Sample of "Accredited" milk produced within the Borough. The animal concerned was finally isolated and slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order; further samples proved to be negative.

Case No. 3: Sample of ungraded milk from local retailer, the milk being produced within the District. The affected animal was duly isolated and slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order.

Case No. 4: Sample of ungraded milk from local retailer, the milk being produced within the Borough; when followed up, all further samples proved to be negative, and it was ascertained that a suspicious animal had recently been removed from the herd and slaughtered.

Case No. 5: Sample of ungraded milk from local retailer. The milk was produced outside the Borough, and the Authority concerned was requested to take the necessary action under Tuberculosis Order.

Subsequent to a case of suspected Undulant Fever, four samples of milk were taken from the retailers concerned, and submitted for examination for the presence or absence of *Brucella Abortus*, but the same were reported to be negative.

Legal proceedings were instituted in one case for the sale of milk under the designation "Accredited," the firm concerned not holding the necessary licence; the defendants were convicted and fined 40/- and costs.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

i. Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouses.

The Meat Inspector reports as follows:—

"Meat Inspection at the Abattoir is carried out by one full time Inspector and an Assistant Inspector who attends on two days per week. Routine inspection has been carried out on lines similar to last year and no outstanding change has to be noted.

The slaughtering facilities and accommodation have been considered adequate and no serious complaint has been received of the non-compliance with the byelaws relating to the interference with or incommoding any person in the proper use of the slaughterhouses or utensils, etc.

Diseased conditions show only slight improvement, chiefly in a reduction in the number of condemnations for parasitic diseases. In 1937 there were 161 tons of diseased meat and offals condemned as against 156 tons in 1936, tubercular meat showing the greatest increase.

The number of animals slaughtered shows a decrease of about 4,000.

Low grade animals submitted for inspection are found to be decreasing in number, brought about by the fact that at the Abattoir only four butchers can now be considered to deal in this class of animals. Tuberculous Dropsy and Johnes Disease are the diseases chiefly encountered in cattle and Hydraemia and Emaciation in sheep.

Memo. 62A/Foods came into operation in the latter half of the year. No evidence of the disease mentioned in the Order (Caseous Lymphadinitis) was found either in the Abattoir or Cold Stores.

Under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, 216 bovine animals were sent to the Abattoir for slaughter from the County. Twenty-eight of these animals were wholly condemned as showing evidence of advanced tuberculosis. In the Borough one cow was slaughtered under the Order and was condemned owing to advanced tuberculosis.

The Meat Inspector acted as Deputy Grading Officer for animals submitted "dead weight" under the Livestock Industry Act, 1937. These duties were relinquished at the end of the year and were taken over by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Ante-mortem inspections were carried out at the sale yards by the Veterinary Officer and a number of animals sent in to the Abattoir for slaughter. Most of these animals were found to be affected with tuberculosis or mammitis.

The following table gives particulars required regarding inspections and condemnations:—

	Public Abattoir.					Private Slaughter house Pigs.
	Cattle ex-cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	
Number killed	8560	7003	2885	46709	21380	10602
Number inspected	8560	7003	2885	46709	21380	10602
All diseases except Tuberculosis, whole carcasses condemned	8	100	24	116	44	2
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	856	1108	4	636	224	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	10.21	17.06	0.96	1.75	1.25	0.16
Tuberculosis only, whole carcasses condemned	12	92	—	—	40	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	436	1908	12	—	1348	438
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.23	27.12	0.41	—	6.51	4.13

ii. Food Shops and Premises where Food is Manufactured or Sold.

Care is taken to ensure that articles of food exposed for sale within the various shops in the Borough are in a sound and wholesome condition; with this object in view, 1,369 visits were paid to Butchers' shops, and 5,009 visits were paid to other food shops and stalls. As a result of these inspections the undermentioned articles of food were surrendered or officially seized, and subsequently destroyed:—

Unsound Food Condemned and Destroyed.

1. At Food Premises:—

(a) Fruit and Vegetables:—	(b) Fish:—
8 Boxes of Apples	2 Boxes of Hake
8 Barrels of Apples	1 Box of Crabs
68 Trays of Tomatoes	8 pairs of Kippers
6 Boxes of Oranges	(c) Miscellaneous:—
246 Bags of Onions	57 Rabbits
56 lbs. of Brussels Sprouts	2 cwts. of Meat
28 lbs. of Pears	1 Bovine Liver
28 lbs. of Damsons	7 lbs. of Tripe
	3 Meat Pies
	28 lbs. of Confectionery
	54 Tins of Preserved Foods

2. Weight of Food Destroyed:—	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
From Food Premises	10	15	93

One case of alleged food poisoning was investigated; only one family was affected, the consumption of portions of a certain boneless pressed ham being suggested as the possible cause of the outbreak. On visiting the premises of the purveyor concerned, it was ascertained that the ham in question had been destroyed immediately after receipt of the complaint from the customer concerned.

During the year, legal proceedings were instituted against local purveyors of meat, with respect to the sale, exposure for sale, and the deposit upon their premises for the purpose of preparation for sale, of unsound meat. Five summonses were issued and fines totalling £34 were imposed. In one of these cases, a summons was issued for obstruction to the procedure of formal seizure of the meat; the maximum penalty of £5 was imposed.

Two further summonses were issued under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, regarding the deposit of meat in filthy premises.

iii. The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The various premises whereon meat and other articles of food are stored or exposed for sale within the Borough, are kept under careful supervision. Legal proceedings were instituted in two cases in connection with the storage of meat in dirty premises.

iv. Registration of Butchers and Wholesale Dealers in Meat and the Premises Concerned.

Section 67 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936, empowers the Corporation to require all persons carrying on business as Butchers, Vendors of, or Merchants or Dealers in Meat, to be registered, together with the premises used for the purpose of sale or storage of the commodity. Many applications for registration were received during the year, but the premises were not registered until the same complied with the various statutory requirements.

The undermentioned figures summarise the activities of the Department in this direction:—

REGISTRATION OF BUTCHERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MEAT AND PREMISES, 1937.

Details.	Applications			Removal from Register, 1937	Number on Register 31/12/37
	Received	Refused	Granted		
1. Persons:—					
(a) Butchers (Retail)	112	—	18	—	18
(b) Wholesale Dealers	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	112	—	18	—	18
2. Premises:—					
(a) Retail Shops	132	—	19	—	19
(b) Wholesale Premises	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Stalls (Market)	18	—	—	—	—
Totals	150	—	19	—	19

v. Registration of Hawkers or Vendors of Meat.

In their Act of 1936, the Corporation obtained powers to require the registration of all Hawkers or Vendors of Meat—other than persons occupying a shop; the premises used for storage of such food must also be registered, and the Corporation are required to issue a Certificate in connection with such registration. Applicants are not registered, however, unless and until the premises used for storage, comply with the statutory requirements governing such premises; where the premises referred to in the application are situate outside the Borough, enquiries are made through the Authorities concerned, and registration of the applicant is dependent upon such reports being satisfactory.

The following details show that only three applications for registration were received during the year, one being duly registered, the other cases being held in abeyance pending completion of certain improvements to the rooms used for storage of the foods.

REGISTRATION OF HAWKERS AND VENDORS OF MEAT, 1937.

	Applications, 1937.			Storage Premises Concerned 1937		Removed Number from on	
	Received	Refused	Granted	Within Borough	Outside Borough	Register, 1937	Register 31/12/37
Persons	3	—	1	3	—	—	1

vi. Bakehouses.

98 visits of inspection were paid to 70 bakehouses in the town, and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness was maintained therein; 8 notices have been served requiring attention to cleansing of the premises or structural defects. 3 new bakehouses were erected during the year, and one bakery has been completely reconstructed and equipped on modern lines; 3 premises were closed as unfit for use for this purpose.

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.

vii. The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Every effort is made to ensure that none but licenced slaughtermen shall carry out the process of slaughtering or stunning any animal. During the year, a further 8 persons were granted the necessary licence, but 83 persons failed to renew their licences after the 31st December, 1936; one application was refused, as the person concerned was below the minimum age of 18 years.

Legal proceedings were instituted in one case, for failure to use a mechanically operated instrument in the process of stunning or slaughtering a bovine animal; a fine of 40/- was imposed.

LICENCE OF PERSONS AS SLAUGHTERMEN, 1937.

APPLICATIONS			LICENCES		Number of Persons Licenced on 31/12/37
Received	Refused	Granted	Renewed	Not Renewed	
9	1	8	48	83	56

viii. Supervision of Ice Cream Premises.

The powers for controlling the manufacture and sale of this commodity within the Borough, re-enacted in the private Act of 1936, are utilised to the full.

The results of samples of this commodity taken during the past five years tend to prove that it is impossible to ensure a satisfactory standard of cleanliness where the commodity is sold "loose" in mixed shops. For this reason it is expedient that the registration of such persons and premises should be granted and remain operative on condition that the commodity is sold in unopened cartons, as received from the manufacturers.

During the year two persons were summoned under Section 100 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925, in respect of contamination of Ice Cream during the storage and sale. In one case a fine of 21/- was imposed, the summons being withdrawn on payment of costs in the second case, owing to the conviction being registered in the previous case.

During the year, 21 samples were taken from various Dealers, and submitted for bacteriological examination, the results being detailed hereunder:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.

Number of Sample.	Bacteria per c.c.	B. Coli in 0.1 c.c.	" Pasteurised " Standard
1	100	No	Yes
2*	300,000	No	No
3	13,100	No	Yes
4	600	No	Yes
5*	28,000	Yes	Yes
6	16,800	No	Yes
7*	386,000	No	No
8*	462,000	No	No
9*	34,000	Yes	Yes
10*	320,000	Yes	No
11*	163,000	Yes	No
12*	6,000	Yes	Yes
13*	4,160,000	Yes	No
14*	2,112,000	Yes	No
15	49,000	Yes	Yes
16*	108,000	Yes	No
17	35,200	No	Yes
18*	2,830,000	No	No
19	200	No	Yes
20	42,400	No	Yes
21*	1,030,000	No	No

*Letters were forwarded to the purveyors and manufacturers concerned, directing their attention to the low standard of the ice cream, and tendering advice on the best means of improving the commodity bacteriologically.

Samples numbered 18, 19 and 21 were taken to follow up samples 8, 7 and 16 respectively.

REGISTRATION OF ICE CREAM (PERSONS AND PREMISES), 1937.

Class of Purveyor, etc., or Premises.	Applications, 1937.			Removal from Register	Number on Register 31/12/37
	Received	Refused	Granted		
1. Persons:—					
(a) Manufacturers ...	2	—	2	5	51
(b) Vendors, Merchants or Dealers	18	5	13	13	272
Total	20	5	15	18	323
2. Premises:—					
(a) For Manufacture	2	—	2	5	45
(b) For Sale	17	5	12	9	266
Total	19	5	14	14	311

ix. Registration of Manufacturers of Preserved, etc., Meat and the Premises Concerned.

During the year, a further 9 premises were registered for the manufacture of this commodity; 2 premises which had ceased to be used for this purpose were removed from the Register.

The undermentioned table shows the position to date:—

REGISTRATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF PRESERVED, ETC., MEAT AND PREMISES, 1937.

Details	Applications, 1937.			Removal from Register	Number on Register 31/12/37
	Received	Refused	Granted		
1. Persons (as "Manufacturers")—					
(a) Retail Shops	13	—	8	1	16
(b) Wholesale Premises	1	—	1	1	5
Total	14	—	9	2	21
2. Premises:—					
(a) Retail Shops	13	—	8	1	16
(b) Other than Retail Shops	1	—	1	1	5
Total	14	—	9	2	21

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

No additional registrations under Section 8(1), were effected during the year under review, the position remaining:—

	During 1937	Total to date
Wholesale Dealers in Margarine	Nil	11
Wholesale Dealers in Milk Blended Butter	Nil	1
	—	—
	Nil	12

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

No further premises were registered for the sale of this commodity, the position remaining as hereunder:—

						During 1937	Total to date
Premises Registered under the Artificial Cream Act	....	....	....	....	....	Nil	1

Legal Proceedings.

Table XXIII. on pages 114 to 118 gives a synopsis of the various cases in connection with which legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Four hundred and one samples of food and drugs were taken during the year for analysis by the Public Analyst, consisting of 215 formal samples and 186 informal samples. Thirty-five samples (8.73%), consisting of 28 formal samples and 7 informal samples, were found to be non-genuine.

Two hundred and four milk samples were submitted for analysis, and 19 (9.3%) were reported to be adulterated or below the presumptive standard of 3% milk fat laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901. Five samples were found to contain added water in amounts varying from 6.20% to 28%. Two samples were obtained from one vendor, and two samples were obtained at refreshment rooms situated at the local railway stations. Proceedings were instituted in each case, the vendor in one instance being fined £5 and 13s. 6d. costs, and the other cases being dismissed under the Probation of Offender's Act, on payment of costs totalling £9 11s. 0d. One sample of bottled milk was found to be 13% deficient in milk fat. The vendor was convicted and fined £5 and 27s. costs.

With respect to the other non-genuine samples of milk, where the deficiency was one of milk fat in each case, samples taken at the farm proved that the deficiency was a natural one, or else the deficiency was so small as not to justify the institution of proceedings. Five "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken at farms, and three contained less than 3% of milk fat, in one instance the fat content being as low as 2.3%.

The mean solids of all the milk samples, including adulterated samples, submitted for analysis during the year, were:—

Milk fat 3.53%. Solids not fat 8.81%. Excluding non-genuine samples the figures would be 3.72% and 8.85% respectively.

One sample of dripping was found to contain an excessive amount of moisture, due to the addition of gravy. The vendor was cautioned and advised not to add gravy to an article sold as dripping.

An article sold as "Pure Lemon Syrup," with a picture of four lemons on the label, was found on analysis to be entirely devoid of the juice of the lemon, and to consist essentially of a flavoured solution of sugar, artificially coloured and preserved. Proceedings were instituted, and it was contended by the defendants that the description of the article was a true one, inasmuch as a minute quantity of essence from the peel of lemon was used in the manufacture of the article. The prosecution failed to satisfy the magistrate that lemon syrup should contain a reasonable amount of lemon juice, and the proceedings were dismissed. A similar article sold as "Extra Concentrated Lemon," with a statement on the label that it contained "A guaranteed minimum of 30% pure lemon juice," was found to contain no lemon juice whatever. Proceedings were instituted against the vendor, but were later withdrawn as it was felt that defendant would have no difficulty in proving that he purchased the article under a warranty, and owing to the lapse of time—the article had been in stock eighteen months—it would have been impossible to proceed against the manufacturers for giving a false warranty. The manufacturers withdrew the article from sale.

A sample of cod liver oil was found to have an acid value of 2%, being 66% in excess of the standard of 1.2% given in the British Pharmacopœia, 1932. The vendor was communicated with, and the article withdrawn from sale.

A strawberry jam sold as "Full Fruit Standard" was found to be deficient of 23% of strawberry fruit. Successful proceedings were instituted against the vendor, a fine of £5 and costs of £8 5s. 6d. being imposed.

A sample of ground ginger was found to be deficient of soluble extracts, indicating that it has either been prepared from gingers which had been washed to an excessive extent, or by mixing a genuine ginger with a dried "spent" ginger. Ginger is prepared for the market by washing and drying the rhizome, removing the outer covering, and again washing and drying. Excessive washing removes certain of the pungent and other principles to which ginger owes its value. "Spent" ginger is ginger which has been treated so as to remove most of its active constituents for use in the preparation of essences for the manufacture of ginger beer. Proceedings were instituted against the vendor, who successfully pleaded that he purchased the ground ginger under a warranty.

A Beef and Malt wine, claiming to possess "wonderful tonic properties" and "invaluable in cases of anaemia, insomnia, nervous debility, etc.," was found to contain less than 1% of beef and malt extracts.

No infringement of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, or of the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, were reported.

Preservatives. All samples submitted for analysis are examined for the presence of a preservative. No prohibited preservatives or colouring matters were found, and no preservative was found in any article of food to which the addition of a preservative of any description is forbidden. A number of foodstuffs were found to contain a preservative, but in every case the amount was well within the limits prescribed by the Regulations.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

A number of Orders are in force under this Act dealing with the marking on sale and exposure for sale of a variety of imported foodstuffs.

Routine inspection of the shops in the Borough and of the markets was carried out, and it can be said that generally, traders do their best to comply with the requirements of the Order. Failure to mark an article with the requisite indication of origin is frequently merely a technical offence, and one that imposes no real fraud on the public, but another type of offence practiced by the dishonest trader, and one of which evidence sufficient to satisfy a court of justice is difficult to obtain, is, where there is a difference in price, to mark an article with a false description of its origin.

Four fruiterers were proceeded against for exposing for sale imported raw tomatoes without an indication of origin. Convictions were recorded in each case, and fines of £3, £2 10s. 0d., £2, and £1 10s. 0d. inflicted.

Proceedings under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, for false trade description, were taken against a shopkeeper for exposing for sale Lithuanian butter marked as " Empire " and Latvian butter marked as " Danish." Convictions were recorded in each case, and fines totalling £20 imposed.

A number of cases of failure to mark imported butter, imported chilled salmon, and imported dead turkeys on exposure for sale were reported. These were regarded as minor infringements and in each case a cautionary letter was sent by the Town Clerk to the vendor concerned.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

(Tables XXIX.—XXXIX.).

Vaccination.

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.
501	1,310	11	2,017

For the past three years a special letter has been sent to parents advocating infantile vaccination. This advice has been followed up by the Health Visitor when making her first call at the house. It is possible that the slight improvement in primary vaccination which has taken place since 1935 is accounted for by these follow-up visits.

The following table shows the proportion of vaccinations to births for the past eight years:—

1930	....	31%	1931	....	28%
1932	....	30%	1933	....	26.6%
1934	....	27.2%	1935	....	21.2%
1936	....	24.4%	1937	....	24.8%

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

Scarlet Fever.

There was a considerable drop in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified during 1937. After deducting those cases in which the diagnosis was subsequently changed, the net number of cases was 219, or 1.5 per thousand of the population. Of the notified cases, 168, or 75% were nursed in Hospital. Four deaths from scarlet fever took place, one of which was a case treated at home. As has been observed for some years, the Wards giving the greatest number of cases are those in which the greatest housing developments are taking place. There were 11 return cases of scarlet fever, or 5.4%.

Diphtheria.

The net notifications of diphtheria amounted to 170, equivalent to an incidence of 1.2 per thousand population. Notifications were actually received in respect of 198 persons, and 189 of these were treated in Hospital.

An epidemic of diphtheria of a very severe type occurred in Heath Town Ward in February and March and this was responsible for nearly one-third the cases arising during the year. Fourteen of the patients were scholars attending Prestwood Road Senior Girls' School, 8 attending Prestwood Road Infants, and 5 were at Holy Trinity Junior School. It is believed that the epidemic began with a child who had been attending school for some days whilst suffering from a sore throat. She herself attended Prestwood Road Senior Girls, but a brother and sister went to Holy Trinity Schools. She subsequently communicated diphtheria to 4 other members of the family (3 of whom died) and probably started the infection in the school which was most badly hit by the disease. When the second notification of diphtheria was received from Prestwood Road Schools the possibilities of an epidemic were realised and a medical inspection of the throats and noses of all the scholars was carried out, suspected cases being swabbed and excluded from school. On the occurrence of further cases, 286 scholars were sick tested and immunisation was offered to all reactors as well as to any other children whose parents desired it. In all, 311 children were immunised during the course of the epidemic. In addition, a careful inspection of the school premises was made and suggestions put forward to the Education Authority re a temporary spacing of desks and chairs and the replacement of the roller towels by paper ones. In view of the importance of keeping all contacts under daily observation by doctors and nurses, it was decided not to close the school but to keep the children out in the play-ground as much as possible, the normal school curriculum being discontinued for the time being.

The first case in this epidemic was admitted to Hospital on February 5th and the last case in the two schools chiefly affected occurred on March 6th. Sporadic cases were found in six other schools or departments in the town, but these were in children whose homes were in the Heath Town district and in whom the source of infection was fairly obvious.

Prestwood Road Senior Girls had 14 cases removed to Hospital believed to be suffering from diphtheria. Three of these children died, and 3 were found not to have diphtheria. Prestwood Road Infants had 8 cases removed to Hospital with one death and one case not diphtheria. Holy Trinity Junior School had 5 cases removed to Hospital, two of which died.

During the epidemic, the Medical Officers examined 2,321 children at the schools affected, excluded 471 and swabbed 290 throats or noses. One big feature of this outbreak was the extreme severity of many of the cases and the short course of the disease. It is also somewhat unusual to find a Senior Department more affected than the corresponding Junior Department.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

Measles was prevalent in the earlier months of the year and gave rise to 13 deaths. The incidence of whooping cough was normal and 7 deaths from this disease occurred.

Enteric Fever and Dysentery.

Only one case of paratyphoid fever was notified, the patient making a satisfactory recovery. It was impossible to ascertain the source of infection as his business took him into various parts of the country.

In the last quarter of the year, a mild form of dysentery was prevalent in the Midlands as well as in London. There were 14 cases of this disease notified in Wolverhampton and 10 were removed to Hospital for treatment. No deaths occurred. The causal organisms were identified with difficulty unless an examination was made in the early course of the illness. In one group of cases agglutination tests indicated a dysenteric bacillus of the Flexner type and from another *B. Sonne Asiaticus* was isolated. It is certain that the actual notifications do not fully represent the incidence of this disease. During the prevalence of dysentery many persons suffered from a mild attack of enteritis lasting from 48 to 72 hours and then rapidly recovered. In others the course of the illness was even shorter and these cases were neither notified nor investigated serologically or bacteriologically.

Influenza.

The epidemic of influenza during the winter of 1936-37 reached Wolverhampton about three weeks later than London. Mild cases were reported during the last week in December but it was not until February that its most severe effects were experienced. Eight deaths from this disease took place in January, 18 in February and 6 in March. The highest number of influenza deaths (6) was recorded in the week ending February 20th. The total number of deaths assigned to influenza during the quarter was 32, and the very large majority of these took place among elderly people who would be particularly susceptible to the pulmonary complications of the disease.

Miscellaneous.

Notifications were received in respect of 47 cases of erysipelas, 10 of which were treated in Hospital. There were no deaths. Two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported, with one death. A second death occurred in a patient not previously notified. There were two deaths certified as due to encephalitis lethargica but neither of these had been previously notified.

BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

(Table XXXIII.).

The features of the year's working were the striking reduction in the number of scarlet fever cases, the maintenance of diphtheria admissions at a high level and for both diseases an increase in the case mortality rate. The total admissions were 520, of which 140 were from other local authorities. There were 35 deaths, 31 from diphtheria, 3 from scarlet fever and 1 from measles.

(a) Scarlet Fever.

There was a 100 per cent. reduction in the number of scarlet fever cases from the 1936 figure of 432 to 209. The usual autumnal rise in incidence was slight and towards the end of the year admissions dropped considerably. Cases on the whole continued to be of a mild character. The average duration of treatment was 25 days. It is to be noted, however, that the mortality and complication rates increased. There were 3 deaths, one of which may be excluded for statistical purposes as it was a case of "surgical"

scarlet fever which succumbed to the original injury, a compound fracture of the skull. The other two deaths were due to the acute "toxic" form of the disease. One was a boy of 17 years, the other a girl of 2 years 10 months, succumbing on the 2nd and 3rd day of disease respectively. This gives a case mortality of 0.9%. The complications were slightly increased. The operation of mastoidectomy was performed on two cases admitted late in the disease with mastoiditis already present. The "return" case rate was 5 per cent., a figure similar to previous years.

(b) Diphtheria.

Diphtheria admissions were 285, an increase of 9 compared with the previous year. There were 31 deaths, a case mortality of 12.3 per cent. Eighteen deaths occurred among the patients belonging to the Borough itself and, excluding a "carrier" which succumbed to pre-existing congenital heart disease, the "corrected" case mortality for the Borough was 10.1 per cent. These figures are higher than the previous year and it is to be noted that the cardiac complications are increased also. Undoubtedly the type of diphtheria prevalent is of a virulent type. Most of the fatal cases exhibit the features of the "gravis" form of infection—a rapid spread of the membrane with profound toxæmia leading to early heart failure despite the most intensive treatment given at an early stage when normally recovery might confidently be expected. For instance, analysing 20 deaths from heart failure, 13 occurred within a week of the onset. In 9 of the 20 cases, treatment had been given within three days of the onset of symptoms. In the circumstances, it is some satisfaction that there has been no significant increase in incidence. There were seven cases of laryngeal diphtheria. Tracheotomy was necessary in 5, of whom 3 died. Two of the fatal cases succumbed to toxæmia from associated faucial infection.

(c) Other Diseases.

Other diseases treated included dysentery, 3; erysipelas, 2; enteric fever, 1; measles, 5; whooping cough, 1; chicken pox, 2; others 12. The dysentery cases were of the mild Flexner type. Both cases of erysipelas recovered without complication. Of the five measles cases, one died from broncho-pneumonia. One case of chicken pox was admitted with a complicating mastoiditis, mastoidectomy being performed.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

By the end of 1937 all the Infants and Junior Departments of the Borough Elementary Schools had been visited and an offer of free immunisation against diphtheria made. With the medical and nursing staffs available it has thus taken rather more than two years to go round all the children between 5 and 11 years of age. Now that these age groups have been covered it is proposed to limit the Immunising in Schools Scheme to the Infant Departments and to bring into the net all children between 5 and 7 years who have attained school age since the last visit was made. In future it should be practicable to restrict the work to the summer term when the attendances are good and fewer children are liable to be passed over owing to absences.

Table XXXIV. on page 130 summarises the immunisation work carried out in the schools during the year. Either because the value of immunisation is becoming better known to parents, or because of the scare created by the epidemic last spring, the response was much better in 1937 than in 1936, being 60% as against 40%.

Other immunisation at Welfare Centres and the Fever Hospital are summarised in the sub-joined table:—

	Borough Hospital		Infant Welfare Centres	Totals
	Staff	Patients		
Numbers Immunised	22	71	298	391
Total Number of Diphtheria Prophylactic Injections	60	129	859	1048
Confirmatory Schick Test | Pos.	—	—	13	13
Six months later | Neg.	4	—	138	142

Prevention of Blindness.

No action has yet been taken by the Council under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness and the treatment of eye conditions, but the Committee for the Care of Blind Persons now have a Scheme under consideration.

Tuberculosis. (Tables XXXV., XXXVI., XXXVII.).

(a) **Incidence.** In 1937 there was a further rise in the incidence of both the pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms of this disease. In the pulmonary form this rise was entirely confined to males and was almost uniformly spread over all the age groups

between 15 and 55 years. The actual number of notifications of males rose from 62 in 1936 to 108 in 1937 and is the highest figure since 1932. There was a sharp increase in the notified cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis, but this figure is always subject to violent fluctuations and is not a very reliable guide to the incidence of this form of the disease. The notifications of tuberculosis during the past 7 years are given in the following table:—

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
1936	....	62	71	133	3	6	9
1937	....	108	54	162	16	13	29

The usual table illustrating the measure of efficiency of the notification of tuberculosis (Table XXXVI.) will be found on page 132. Of the 99 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, 12 had not been previously notified and a further two were only reported in the week preceding death. The percentage of deaths from this form of the disease which occurred more than twelve months *after* first notification was 41%. Dealing now with tuberculosis of organs and parts of the body other than the lungs, it is found that 29 cases were notified, that 21 deaths took place and that 12 of these deaths were in persons who had not been previously notified as suffering from the disease.

(b) **Mortality.** There was an increase in the mortality from respiratory tuberculosis in males, corresponding fairly closely with the increase in incidence noted in the previous paragraph, but the additional deaths occurred mainly in the age groups 35-45 and 45-55. This increase in male deaths was offset by a decrease in the deaths of females which brought the total deaths of both sexes to practically the same level as last year. Deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis reached a higher level than during the previous four years and were 0.17 per thousand population. The death rates from both types of this disease for the past seven years are summarised below:—

Death Rate from Tuberculosis.

		Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Total.
1931	....	.78	.15	.93
1932	....	.69	.17	.86
1933	....	.74	.09	.83
1934	....	.81	.09	.90
1935	....	.66	.11	.77
1936	....	.71	.07	.78
1937	....	.69	.17	.83

The number of active cases remaining on the register on December 31st, 1937, was as follows:—

Respiratory Tuberculosis	....	816
Other Forms	....	175
Total	....	991

No action became necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Cancer. (Table XXXVIII.).

The number of deaths due to cancer increased from 177 in 1936 to 194 in 1937. The whole of this increase is confined to males and the extra deaths are restricted to cancer of the mouth and digestive organs. The distribution of cancer in women as shown by the death returns exhibits no significant variation. Exactly the same number of fatal breast cancers occurred as in the previous year.

The facilities for the treatment of cancer in the area have been increased by a short-wave deep therapy set which was installed at the Royal Hospital early in 1937. The Royal Hospital also owns 280 milligrams of radium and has 200 milligrams of radium on loan from the National Radium Commission, by which body it is recognised as a Regional Radium Centre. Full details of the co-operation between the Royal Hospital and the Municipal Hospital as regards the treatment of cancer cases by radium were given in the Annual Report for last year. It would be a distinct advantage if some similar arrangements could be

made in respect of deep therapy. The apparatus is expensive to purchase and instal and it would be wasteful to duplicate it by a similar one at the Municipal Hospital. In the meantime, however, cancer patients at the latter Institution are unable to have deep therapy treatment although the radium at the Royal Hospital is being loaned to New Cross Hospital for use in cases which have been approved by the Radium Committee.

Venereal Diseases.

Complete statistical details of the work of the Wolverhampton V.D. Treatment Centre which is maintained by the Wolverhampton County Borough Council and County Councils of Staffordshire and Shropshire have been forwarded to the Ministry of Health on Form V.D. (R.). Table XXXIX. gives certain comparisons between the Wolverhampton cases treated during the past 7 years. There was a slight fall in the number of new cases of syphilis presenting themselves for treatment, most marked in the case of males; defaulters in this class number 5 males and 2 females, or 5% of the total. In contrast to the fall in the syphilis cases there was a considerable increase in new male cases of gonorrhea. The reasons for this increase are too speculative to be dealt with here, but the conclusions to be drawn are that there is need for more propaganda on this subject. Men and women need to be taught that both types of V.D. are extremely serious maladies; that prompt and prolonged treatment offers the best hope of cure; and that chastity is the only absolute safeguard against them.

TABLE I.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1937.

1937	Mean Pressure of Barometer, at Station Level	Sea Level	Mean Relative Humidity	Mean of Max. and Min. Temp.	Mean undergrnd. Temp.		Absolute Extremes of Temperature			Direction of Wind							Total Rain- fall. In.		
					1 ft.	4 ft.	High- est	Date	Low- est	Date	N.	N.E.	E.	N.E.	S.	S.W.		W.	N.W.
January	29.256	29.755	88	40.8	42.2	43.0	54.0	21st	24.2	30th	1	—	5	3	11	2	9	—	2.82
Feb.	29.064	29.570	88	41.2	40.8	41.8	55.0	14th	29.0	28th	6	—	1	3	8	2	5	3	3.49
March	29.149	29.671	80	37.4	38.9	40.3	52.8	17th	24.0	10th	4	8	3	5	4	1	2	4	2.35
April	29.345	29.826	80	48.0	45.2	43.5	60.8	7th & 7th	31.2	1st	7	4	7	3	3	1	2	3	2.51
May	29.506	29.981	79	53.1	49.8	47.6	76.5	29th	36.2	6th	3	3	6	1	8	1	8	1	2.08
June	29.545	30.011	73	56.9	53.5	51.0	77.8	11th	41.5	19th	10	—	2	1	5	2	6	4	.90
July	29.843	30.295	79	60.2	57.5	54.9	79.5	3rd	46.2	8th	4	—	1	1	6	2	10	7	2.65
August	29.610	30.054	79	62.0	58.9	56.4	81.0	3rd	47.8	19th	6	2	5	3	4	—	7	4	1.17
Sept.	29.451	29.912	82	55.8	55.3	55.3	77.0	7th	38.5	12th	6	—	2	—	9	2	9	2	2.60
Oct.	29.481	29.995	88	49.2	51.3	52.4	65.8	1st	37.0	10th & 11th	7	4	5	1	9	1	3	1	2.26
Nov.	29.542	30.043	90	41.0	45.9	48.4	54.8	2nd	23.5	14th	6	2	12	2	5	1	2	—	1.56
Dec.	29.380	29.901	91	43.1	41.0	40.4	53.0	24th	24.0	10th	5	1	6	2	6	6	2	3	2.16

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1937 AND 9 PREVIOUS YEARS

Year.	Population to middle of each year. 2.	BIRTHS. Net.		DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Residents occurring outside the District. 9.	Deaths of Non-Residents in the District 8.	Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in the District	Total Deaths registered in the District.	
		No. 3 & 4.	Rate. 5.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages						No. 6.	Rate. 7.
				No. 10.	Rate per 1,000 Births 11.	No. 12.	Rate 13.						
1928	133,900	2,644	19.7	161	61	1,439	10.7	84	360	811	360	1,715	12.8
1929	134,300	2,529	18.8	153	60	1,747	13.0	83	492	1,018	492	2,155	16.0
1930	134,250	2,430	18.1	156	64	1,465	10.9	60	480	985	480	1,885	14.0
1931	134,400	2,297	17.1	159	69	1,607	11.9	91	422	973	422	1,937	14.4
1932	133,300	2,186	16.4	133	61	1,547	11.6	77	436	971	436	1,906	14.3
*1933	140,060	2,042	14.7	161	79	1,550	11.2	69	458	982	458	1,949	14.1
1934	140,300	2,258	16.1	129	57	1,582	11.3	98	456	1,019	456	1,940	13.8
1935	141,400	2,277	16.1	135	60	1,590	11.2	98	485	1,079	485	1,977	14.0
1936	142,400	2,352	16.5	145	62	1,578	11.1	75	531	1,143	531	2,034	14.3
1937	144,000	2,444	16.9	166	68	1,705	11.8	84	504	1,240	504	2,125	14.8

* Borough extended on 1st April in this year. 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 1937 (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 ...	1707	166	27	31	54	40	70	93	158	290	390	388
{ Uncertified ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	13	3	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough...	7	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	20	2	...	4	12	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Influenza	41	...	...	1	2	3	2	4	2	11	7	9
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	99	...	...	...	2	13	19	21	20	19	5	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	20	4	1	3	5	1	2	...	2	...	2	...
Syphilis	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease	206	...	...	...	2	...	5	11	25	55	71	37
Diabetes	28	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	9	4	12
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	23	21	19
Heart Disease	433	...	...	1	3	5	12	11	30	64	148	159
Aneurysm	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Other Circulatory Diseases	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	13	25	29
Bronchitis	55	6	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	7	16	21
Pneumonia (all forms)	107	21	9	5	3	...	6	12	15	20	10	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	1
Peptic Ulcer	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
Diarrhœa, &c.	31	27	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Appendicitis	7	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
Other Digestive Diseases	31	3	1	3	2	3	...	1	4	4	4	6
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	58	...	1	...	3	2	...	3	8	14	20	7
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Causes	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	86	84	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Senility	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	53
Suicide	16	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	3	3	...
Other Violence	64	5	...	1	8	7	6	4	6	10	8	9
Other Defined Diseases	133	9	4	2	7	4	7	12	18	26	26	18
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	1708	167	27	31	54	40	70	93	158	290	390	388

TABLE IV.

VITAL STATISTICS IN WARDS, 1937.

WARD	Adjusted Population	Net Births	Birth Rate	Net Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality	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 ...	4357	57	13.1	64	14.7	3	53	1	17.54	5	1.18	5	1.18	8	1.83
St. Mary ...	5918	89	15.0	83	11.0	6	67	2	22.47	2	0.34	3	0.51	10	1.69
St. James ...	5835	130	22.3	88	15.1	8	61	3	23.08	11	1.89	12	2.06	9	1.54
St. Matthew	6058	130	21.5	111	18.3	6	46	...	...	6	0.99	6	0.99	16	2.64
St. George...	12037	198	16.4	157	13.0	14	71	3	15.15	11	0.91	12	1.00	16	1.33
Heath Town	11256	220	19.5	154	13.7	25	114	10	45.45	7	0.62	7	0.62	14	1.24
Blakenhall & St. John ...	11611	181	15.6	163	14.0	18	99	2	11.05	10	0.86	12	1.03	28	2.41
Graiseley ...	12546	169	13.5	153	12.2	7	41	2	11.83	10	0.71	12	0.96	18	1.44
St. Mark & Merridale...	9028	102	11.3	113	12.5	3	29	...	...	3	0.33	5	0.55	15	1.65
Park ...	8361	117	14.0	110	13.2	4	34	...	...	4	0.48	5	0.60	18	2.16
Dunstall ...	10423	123	11.8	122	11.7	4	33	...	...	9	0.86	10	0.96	12	1.15
Penn ...	9270	171	18.4	74	9.0	5	29	2	11.70	5	0.54	5	0.54	7	0.75
St. Philips...	8146	104	12.8	53	6.4	3	29	...	...	1	0.12	1	0.12	10	1.23
Bushbury ...	13537	365	26.9	145	10.7	37	101	4	10.96	3	0.22	9	0.67	27	1.99
Low Hill ...	15617	288	18.4	115	7.4	23	80	1	3.47	12	0.78	16	1.03	19	1.22
Borough ...	144,000	2444	16.9	1705	11.8	166	68	30	12.27	99	0.69	120	0.83	227	1.58

TABLE V. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Positive.				Negative.				
	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Total
For Diphtheria Bacilli.	145	...	113	258	1439	...	1437	2876	3134
For Virulence Tests ...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	4
For Hæmolytic Strepto- cocci. ...	55	...	13	68	292	...	53	345	413
For Tubercle Bacilli.	...	...	25	25	5	2	216	223	248
Sputum ...	5	...	4	9	25	...	27	52	61
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	207	...	155	362	1763	2	1733	3498	3860

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 ...	56	11	9	3	79	23	22	27	14	165
	Uncertified ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Scarlet Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...		...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3
Diphtheria and Croup ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Influenza ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Meningitis (not tuberculous)		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Convulsions ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ...		1	...	1	...	2	2	4	8	4	20
Diarrhoea ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Enteritis ...	...	1	2	1	4	5	7	8	5	29
	Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Syphilis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation (overlying)		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Injury at birth ...		4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atelectasis ...		8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
{	Congenital Malformations	9	3	...	1	13	2	4	1	...	20
	Premature Birth ...	30	3	6	...	39	...	...	...	...	40
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		3	2	...	...	5	3	1	...	2	11
Other Causes ...		2	2	...	...	4	4	1	2	...	11
Totals ...		57	11	9	3	80	23	22	27	14	166

TABLE VII. DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

Year	Deaths under 2 years	Death Rate per 1,000 Births	
		Wolverhampton	England and Wales
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
1936	17	7·23	5·90
1937	30	12·28	5·80

TABLE VIII.

MIDWIVES.

No. of midwives on Register	...	...	59
No. of trained midwives working independently	...	...	26
No. of trained midwives in Institutions	...	...	13
No. of untrained midwives working independently	...	...	2
No. of Municipal Midwives	...	...	18

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.

(a) Of sending for medical assistance	...	...	894
(b) Of still births	...	...	41
(c) Of proposal to substitute artificial feeding	...	...	86
(d) Of being a source of infection	...	...	26

WORK OF THE SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES.

(a) No. of routine visits to midwives	...	...	102
(b) No. of special visits to midwives	...	...	101
(c) No. of special visits to patients	...	...	6
(d) No. of visits <i>re</i> still births	...	...	52
(e) No. of visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia cases	...	...	31

TOTAL VISITS	...	292
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TABLE IX.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE CALLED IN BY MIDWIVES.

PREGNANCY.					
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	37
Abortion	...	...	...	...	7
Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	12
Toxæmia—Pre-eclamptic	...	...	...	...	2
Albuminuria...	...	...	...	...	11
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	...	17
LABOUR.					
Abnormal presentation	...	...	...	...	31
Prolonged labour (a) 1st stage	...	...	...	...	16
(b) 2nd stage	...	...	...	...	40
(c) Unclassified	...	...	...	...	49
Obstructed labour	...	...	...	...	26
Uterine inertia	...	...	...	...	15
Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	...	—
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	—
Unsatisfactory general condition of Mother	...	...	...	...	8
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	...	22
					207
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	12
Retained and Adherent Membranes	...	...	...	...	17
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	147
Still-births	...	...	...	...	41
PUERPERIUM.					
Puerperal rise of Temperature	...	...	...	...	43
Subinvolution...	...	...	...	...	—
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	...	54
Death of Mother	...	...	...	...	—
INFANT.					
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	133
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	12
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	31
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	12
Birth Injury	...	...	...	...	1
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	—
Death of Infant	...	...	...	...	49
Unclassified (Indefinite diagnosis)	...	...	...	...	47

TABLE X.
MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES: SUMMARY OF VISITS.
Six Months Ending 1st January, 1938.

District.	Ante-Natal Examinations Attended.					(f) Deliveries	(g) Nursings a.m. | p.m.	(h) Cases completed	(i) New Cases booked	
	(a) At own House	(b) At Patient's House	(c) At Doctor's Surgery	(d) At Ante- Natal Clinic	(e) Routine Visits					
1. North	9	155	2	119	378	19	415	113	17	6
2. "	187	667	4	26	813	53	683	178	49	69
3. "	37	64	9	150	274	37	595	233	33	33
4. "	152	171	—	103	174	42	572	125	39	83
5. "	47	81	3	35	254	37	482	127	36	21
*6. West	63	48	1	2	185	20	274	103	14	27
7. "	31	63	2	18	192	18	240	121	15	21
8. "	69	140	—	9	284	38	572	250	36	30
9. East	170	107	1	7	33	54	617	80	43	83
10. "	10	53	—	49	109	24	336	62	28	55
11. "	27	72	—	15	24	29	417	79	21	20
12. South-West	36	78	4	15	—	25	322	75	24	27
13. "	9	55	1	29	45	11	208	41	9	11
14. "	9	19	1	22	63	11	177	61	6	10
15. South-East	81	126	10	80	—	26	381	127	19	42
16. "	76	116	—	76	—	28	400	116	25	48
17. "	3	27	3	43	33	10	196	59	10	13
18. "	11	33	1	52	131	13	164	58	12	6
TOTALS....	1027	2075	42	850	2992	495	7082	2008	436	605

*This Midwife Resigned 31/10/37.

TABLE XI.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Ward Street	Lea Road	Park Lane	Stafford Street	Moseley Village	Penn Road	Totals
INFANTS							
No. of Sessions	57	122	172	123	49	48	571
New Cases under 1 year ...	138	314	438	237	55	128	1310
New Cases over 1 year ...	26	40	78	38	9	28	219
Attendances under 1 year...	1319	3072	4720	2506	504	1718	13839
Attendances over 1 year ...	573	1927	2044	1470	267	733	7014
Total Attendances ...	1892	4999	6764	3976	771	2451	20853
Average Attendances per Session	33	41	39	32	16	51	...
EXPECTANT MOTHERS							
No. of Sessions	51	48	79	48	...	...	226
New Cases	172	187	277	168	...	...	804
Total Attendances ...	663	819	1180	661	...	...	3323
Average Attendances per Session	13.0	17.1	14.9	13.8	...	...	...

TABLE XII.
DENTAL CLINIC.

Sessions	Attendances	Extractions	Dentures Supplied
48	566	1425	74

TABLE XIII.
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home	In Hospital				
39	13	15 (out- patients) 11 (in- patients)	39	...	...	...

TABLE XIV. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS, 1937.

District.	First Visits.	Re-visits.	Visits to Toddlers.	Ineffective Visits.	Special Visits.	Clinics.	Total.
N.	294	646	1749	357	223	154	3423
N W.	314	624	1167	493	213	149	2960
E.	233	776	1399	498	196	163	3265
N.E.	221	697	1503	452	198	148	3219
S.E.	275	566	1532	370	265	139	3147
S.W.	273	721	1462	373	217	131	3177
S.	341	315	1309	300	180	148	2593
H.T.	250	810	1475	399	278	170	3382
Pn.	237	344	1050	484	78	163	2356
TOTALS	2438	5499	12646	3726	1848	1365	27,522

TABLE XV.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
BIRTHS

Births Notified				Male	Female	Sex not stated	Total
By Midwives	...	...	...	1235	1087	...	2322
„ Doctors	...	...	...	266	234	...	500
„ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							2822
STILL-BIRTHS							
By Midwives	...	...	...	67	64	...	131
„ Doctors	...	...	...	10	15	...	25
„ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							156

TABLE XVI. INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

RESULTS OBTAINED BY DEPOSIT GAUGE IN THE CENTRE OF WOLVERHAMPTON.

Metric Tons per Square Kilometre.												
Month	Rainfall m.m.	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 (NH 3)	Lime (Ca O)	Free Acid (H2 SO4))
January	71	·06	·39	1·15	1·48	2·07	5·15	·95	·49	·02	·41	·12
February	87	·17	·32	·69	1·91	1·57	4·68	·75	·32	·01	12	·04
March	59	·22	·64	1·63	·60	1·28	4·37	·48	·38	·04	·10	·13
April	63	1·05	1·09	2·59	·75	1·50	6·98	28	·08	·05	·12	·06
May	52	·06	·78	1·25	·45	1·35	3·89	·35	·25	·06	·17	·05
June	23	·08	1·50	2·85	·35	1·21	5·99	·49	·18	·03	·22	—
July	66	·35	1·42	·70	·41	1·36	4·24	·40	·23	·13	·30	—
August	29	·08	·59	·91	·75	1·12	3·45	·70	·18	·06	·14	·03
Sept.	65	·05	·57	·94	·46	1·18	3·20	·77	·26	·02	34	—
October	57	13	·52	·94	·70	1·31	3·60	·60	·31	·02	·21	—
Nov.	39	·12	·35	1·24	·82	1·14	3·67	·60	·29	·04	·13	—
Dec.	54	·09	·21	·44	·61	·91	2·26	·50	·21	·01	·16	—
Total	666	2·46	8·38	15·33	9·29	16·00	51·48	6·87	3·18	0·49	2·42	0·43

TABLE XVII.
BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

SAMPLES TAKEN										RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.													
Number of Samples taken.										A Bacteriological Content						B Result of Special Tests		C Presence of Living Tubercle bacilli or Brucella Abortus					
Purveyors Concerned		A Bacteriological		B Biological		C		D		Bacteriological count per m.l						Coliform organisms present in		Did not satisfy		Phosphate Test	Methylene Blue Reduction Test	Negative	Positive
Producers	Retillers	Bact. Count.	Coli. Bacillus	Meth. Blue	T.B.	Brucella Abortus	Phosphate	Total		1,000 and under	1,001 to 5,000	5,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 100,000	Over 100,000	Im. l.	0.1 m. l	0.01 m. l						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)		
	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
*1	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	7		1	2	—	†1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	5	—	3	13	8	—	—	24		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2	12	1	26	48	29	1	—	105		—	—	—	1	—	1	1	†7	†1	—	8	—		
*2	3	16	—	—	4	—	17	37		2	7	2	3	†2	—	—	—	†6	†4	4	—		
5	21	21	29	62	41	1	20	174		3	9	2	5	2	1	1	7	7	4	40	—		
Totals																							
ii. Ungraded Milks—																							
Ordinary																							
Sterilised																							
Totals																							

*—"Tuberculin Tested" and ungraded milks produced outside the district, but pasteurised at premises within the Borough.

†—In the case of these samples giving unsatisfactory results, letters were forwarded to the retailers and producers concerned, and where the samples were produced outside the Borough, also to the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned.

§—One sample of "Accredited" milk was produced outside the district, and details were forwarded to the Salop County Council; a further sample under this designation was produced in the Borough, and the affected animal was subsequently slaughtered, and further samples proved to be negative. Of the three samples of ungraded milk, two were produced within the Borough; in one case the affected animal was isolated and subsequently slaughtered, and in the other case the affected animal had obviously been removed from the herd, as further samples proved to be negative. The third of these samples was produced outside the Borough, and details were forwarded to the Staffs. County Council.

TABLE XVIII.—FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—DETAILS OF PREMISES REGISTERED, 1937.

(a) Workshops on Register 31st December, 1937 (Section 131)	Total Number
Boot and Shoe Makers or Repairers, 71; Lockmakers, 18; Tailors, 45; Dressmakers, 75; Builders, Joiners, &c., 58; Milliners, 23; Cabinet Makers, 13; Upholsterers, 19; Smiths, 21; Spectacle Frame Makers, 1; File Cutters, 4; Key Makers, 7; Various other trades, 213; Bakehouses (including 37 "Factories") 70... ..	638
(b) Occupied Factories within Borough on 31st December, 1937	744

2.—INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, 1937.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries and Bakehouses)	68	23	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses) ...	845	35	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	86	45	...
Total	999	103	Nil

3.—DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDY OF SAME, 1937.

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	9	21	...	...
Want of ventilation	2	5	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage to floors ...	11	13	...	...
Other Nuisances	89	109	...	...
* Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient	21	20	...	...
{ unsuitable, or defective	71	89	...	...
{ not separate for sexes	1	2	...	...
(b) Offences under Factory and Workshops Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements of Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	13	31	...	...
† Other Offences	...	...	4	...
Total	227	290	4	Nil

* Section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1936, 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 XVIII.—*Continued.*

4.—HOME WORK (OUTWORKERS' PREMISES), 1937.

NATURE OF WORK.		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	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Manufacturers of—										
Wearing Apparel ...	22	4	14	2	...	2	...	...	22	
Bedding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Locks, &c. ...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals ...	24	4	18	2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	22	

5.—OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES (Sec. 108) 1937.

Nature of Work (1)	Instances (2)	Notices served (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Wearing Apparel :—			
Making, etc. ...	1	1	...
Cleaning and Washing ...	...	...	...
File Making ...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	Nil

6.—OTHER DETAILS, 1937.

DETAILS.	Number
(a) MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshops Act ...	...
Workshops equipped with power or becoming "Factories" ...	2
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 ... 15
(c) Underground Bakehouses (Sec. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	Nil
Premises in use at end of the year ...	Nil

TABLE XIX.

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS' ROUTINE INSPECTION WORK.

PREMISES INSPECTED.		Hsg.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Wks.	Food	M & D	Jun. 1	Jun. 2	D.O.	R.O.	TOTAL
Dwelling Houses—																
Inspections Housing Acts	184	1145	539	272	365	736	1847	—	—	—	—	1025	1005	—	—	7118
re Overcrowding	—	747	173	320	409	232	194	—	—	—	—	200	220	—	—	2495
re General Defects	13	562	524	534	443	442	336	1	—	2	—	237	190	—	—	3284
re-inspections, etc.	3584	1648	2172	5455	2731	2907	1769	—	—	—	—	92	28	—	—	20386
Houses-Let-in-Lodgings	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Cowsheds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	—	—	—	—	239
Dairies	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	667	—	—	—	—	670
Bottled Milk Shops and Milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purveyors	—	4	13	24	1	2	47	—	—	—	773	2	—	—	—	866
Factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
Workshops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	745	—	—	—	—	—	—	745
Workplaces or Business Premises	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	88
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	98	—	—	—	—	—	98
Outworkers' Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248
Shops (Under the Shops Act, 1934, Section 10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	299	2	—	—	—	—	—	301
Licensed Houses	—	2	13	1	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Restaurants, Eating Houses, Cafés	—	2	13	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Places of Public Entertainment	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Schools or Colleges	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	—	—	29	9	13	27	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
Fried Fish Shops	—	4	18	—	—	5	3	—	2	167	—	—	—	—	—	181
Other Offensive Trade Premises	—	—	39	21	—	1	27	—	4	40	10	—	—	—	—	111
Stables	—	4	—	2	3	3	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
Piggeries	—	—	—	—	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Fowls, Pigeons, Other Animals, etc.	—	3	11	7	1	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	49
Cesspools	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Wells	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Rain-water Tanks or Cisterns	—	4	21	5	5	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Ice Cream Manufacturing Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	81
Ice Cream Purveyors and Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	192
Registered Preserved, etc., Meat Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200

TABLE XIX.—continued.

PREMISES INSPECTED.	Sq.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	W.E.	E.C.	M & D	Off.	W.O.	K.O.	TOTAL
Restaurants and Café Kitchens	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	49	—	—	—	—	52
Butchers' Shops or Stalls	—	—	—	30	—	158	1	1180	—	—	—	—	1369
Fish, Fruit or Provision Shops	—	—	—	30	—	—	2	458	—	—	—	—	490
Other Premises where Food Sold, etc.	2	698	—	50	171	417	2	2708	471	—	—	—	4519
Waste Water Closets	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Pan or Pail Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Privies or Privy Middens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Drainage	20	107	179	101	15	26	196	11	13	13	17	—	725
Cellar Drainage	—	1	4	1	4	54	7	6	—	5	—	—	82
Water Closets, Urinals, Slop Sinks	—	674	140	109	189	364	21	—	2	385	535	—	2549
Washing Accommodation	—	665	139	106	187	333	—	—	—	384	534	—	2505
Yards or Courts	—	451	338	221	123	241	99	—	—	353	506	—	2332
Accumulations	—	12	38	5	5	9	—	3	17	1	—	—	90
Markets, Fairs, etc.	—	18	41	2	6	—	6	229	10	—	—	—	285
Public Conveniences	—	9	—	13	19	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	97
Public Buildings or Institutions	—	—	—	1	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Rent Restriction, etc., Acts	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	8	—	—	13
Smoke Abatement Act	—	10	6	8	24	45	—	—	—	1	—	—	94
Canal Boats Acts and Regulations	—	—	—	—	—	—	391	—	—	—	—	—	391
Rag Flock Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	32
Infectious Disease Enquiries made Interviews with Owners or Tradesmen	—	107	103	76	301	63	—	4	—	41	44	—	1041
Complaints received and investigated	337	409	292	143	122	82	771	237	671	2	14	—	3606
Drains tested by smoke or colour	—	563	512	542	448	468	66	44	—	190	191	—	3350
Drains tested by water	—	35	43	75	4	16	7	2	1	—	—	—	198
Premises Disinfected	5	2	8	1	5	—	5	2	6	—	2	—	39
Re-inspections other than Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	515
Miscellaneous Visits	333	1588	1920	1617	2043	1625	1525	1532	703	96	29	—	19607
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	—	40	26	—	19	7	—	—	—	1199	1158	—	18161
TOTALS	—	9822	9357	15258	10442	11503	8028	5203	7295	4234	4476	2605	101488

TABLE XX.

ANALYSIS OF SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED.

TYPE OF DEFECTS.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Works	Food	M & D	Jun. 1	Jun. 2	TOTAL
(A) Dwelling Houses:—												
Insufficient ventilation	21	12	3	4	17	5	—	—	—	—	—	62
Insufficient water supply	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Absence of proper sink	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective or insanitary sinks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective waste pipes	5	3	11	11	2	9	—	—	—	1	—	22
Absence of ventilated food store	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Absence of adequate washing accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective washing accommodation	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	20	11	35	11	17	23	—	—	—	1	—	119
Defective W.C. fittings, etc.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broken W.C. basins	17	6	15	5	14	30	—	—	—	—	2	89
Insufficient or defective drainage	5	1	2	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	18
Improper refuse receptacle	14	23	16	11	12	26	—	—	—	—	—	102
Obstructed drains	12	1	2	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	29
Unpaved, etc., yard paving	40	41	18	20	24	38	—	—	—	3	2	186
Overcrowding	6	8	37	6	4	28	—	—	—	—	—	89
Defective roofs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damp exposed walls	55	45	81	80	74	116	—	—	—	8	6	465
Broken, etc., gutters or downspouts	7	17	51	15	21	27	—	—	—	4	2	144
Obstructed gutters or downspouts	18	15	48	22	14	32	—	—	—	3	2	154
Perished pointing to brickwork	17	14	45	19	10	28	—	—	—	1	1	135
Absence of efficient damp proof course	16	9	68	26	24	22	—	—	—	1	—	166
Leaking or insanitary rainwater tanks	9	6	9	—	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	44
Collapsed, etc., ceilings and walls	1	9	5	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	22
Damp or broken, etc., tiled floors	161	102	119	76	137	85	—	—	—	9	9	698
Decayed, etc., timber floors	19	4	50	12	14	31	—	—	—	—	1	131
Emission of smoke—defective flues	34	20	11	7	37	19	—	—	—	2	—	130
Dirty walls or ceilings of rooms, etc.	15	7	9	6	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	57
Rooms infested with vermin	18	46	34	10	5	19	—	—	—	5	—	137
Nuisance from keeping of animals, etc.	3	23	10	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	49
Miscellaneous defects	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
	196	171	383	148	299	270	—	—	—	4	6	1477
TOTALS	709	599	1067	510	755	860	—	—	—	42	33	4575

TABLE XX.—continued.

TYPE OF DEFECTS.		S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Works	Food	M & D	Jun. 1	Jun. 2	TOTAL
(B) Defects upon other Premises:—													
Cowsheds	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	29
Dairies, Milkshops, etc.	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	30
Factories	....	1	—	—	—	—	—	64	2	—	—	—	67
Workshops	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	39
Workplaces or Business Premises	....	—	7	—	—	—	1	62	—	—	—	—	70
Bakehouses	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	38
Licensed Houses, Restaurants, etc.	....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Schools or Colleges	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	117
Fried Fish Shops	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	81
Other Offensive Trade Premises	....	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	8
Ice Cream Premises	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14
Registered Potted, etc., Meat Premises	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	38
Butchers' Shops or Stalls	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	194	—	—	—	194
Other Food Shops, etc.	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	70
Shops (Section 10, Shops Act, 1934)	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	130
Stables	....	1	9	—	—	3	3	—	—	5	—	—	21
Piggeries	....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Canal Boats	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	60
Factories—Smoke Nuisances—The Public Health Act, 1936	....	2	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7
Other Premises not classified above	....	11	9	1	5	8	5	8	1	—	—	—	48
TOTALS	....	15	27	5	5	14	12	481	443	64	—	—	1066
Total Defects—All Premises	....	724	626	1072	515	769	872	481	443	64	42	33	5641

TABLE XXI.

NOTICES SERVED WITH RESPECT TO SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED
(vide Table XX.), 1937.

Form of Notice.	DISTRICT INSPECTORS						W'k-shops	Food	M & D	Assistant Inspectors		TOTALS
	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.				1	2	
1. INFORMAL:—												
i. re "Housing Defects"	189	190	250	180	178	270	—	—	—	21	22	1,300
ii. re Other Defects	15	27	8	10	10	16	313	107	30	1	—	537
TOTAL	204	217	258	190	188	286	313	107	30	22	22	1,837
3. STATUTORY:—												
i. Public Health Acts	75	46	101	57	86	120	17	1	—	—	—	503
ii. Other Statutes	57	51	36	34	40	51	80	—	2	3	2	356
TOTAL	132	97	137	91	126	171	97	1	2	3	2	859

5. TOTAL Number of " INFORMAL " Notices served 1,837, involving 2,151 premises and 5,641 defects.

TOTAL Number of " STATUTORY " Notices served 859, involving 1,116 premises and 2,163 defects.

D. DEFECTS REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

i.	Borough Engineer	....	....	....	....	249
ii.	Water Engineer	....	....	....	....	125
iii.	Cleansing Department	....	....	....	....	81
iv.	Housing Manager	....	....	....	....	10
v.	Other Departments	....	....	....	....	—
				TOTAL	....	465

E. NOTICES COMPLIED WITH.

Form of Notice.	No. Complied with.	Premises Involved.	Improvements effected.
INFORMAL.			
i. re Housing Defects	1,595	2,307	5,610
ii. re Other Defects	488	446	877
TOTAL	2,083	2,753	6,487
STATUTORY.			
i. Public Health Acts	479	529	2,127
ii. Other Statutes, etc.	301	597	286
TOTAL	780	1,126	2,413

TABLE XXII.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES.

NATURE OF IMPROVEMENT.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Wks.	Food	M & D
(A) Dwelling Houses:—									
Additional windows or improved ventilation	25	7	1	6	16	3	—	—	—
Internal water supply provided	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Separate sinks provided	—	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
Sinks replaced or repaired	5	8	6	4	—	16	—	—	—
Waste pipes trapped, renewed or repaired	4	5	13	7	1	11	—	—	—
Ventilated food store provided	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washing accommodation provided..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Washing accommodation improved or repaired	20	11	27	21	14	29	—	—	—
Separate or sufficient W.C. provided	3	4	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Repairs to existing W.C.'s	17	9	23	12	15	34	—	—	—
New W.C. basins fitted	7	2	3	1	1	14	—	—	—
Proper or improved drainage provided	19	43	16	7	12	33	—	—	—
Dust Bins provided and receptacles for same	10	1	3	12	—	1	—	—	—
Obstructed drains, etc., cleansed	58	46	24	28	24	40	—	—	—
Yards or passages paved	9	18	24	8	7	29	—	—	—
Overcrowding remedied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roofs reconstructed or repaired	94	60	136	108	80	145	—	—	—
Walls rendered to remedy dampness	39	25	49	40	68	35	—	—	—
New gutters or downspouts fixed	1	24	28	37	2	6	—	—	—
Downspouts or gutters cleansed or repaired	55	42	89	55	23	67	—	—	—
Brickwork repointed or repaired	35	33	110	80	46	35	—	—	—
Damp-proof course provided	5	3	3	11	7	7	—	—	—
Rainwater tanks cleansed, repaired or abolished	3	12	4	2	1	1	—	—	—
Ceilings and walls re-plastered or relined	180	60	114	149	134	127	—	—	—
Impervious floors provided or repaired	23	15	13	44	20	30	—	—	—
Timber floors re-laid or repaired	34	14	7	18	42	29	—	—	—
Chimney flues rendered efficient	15	4	8	5	8	7	—	—	—
Rooms, etc., cleansed and re-decorated	29	44	53	4	7	31	—	—	—
Houses cleared of vermin	1	13	15	3	13	7	—	—	—
Nuisances re animals, etc., remedied	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Miscellaneous repairs (not classified above)	283	155	313	213	281	343	—	—	—
Waste water closets converted	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pan or pail closets converted	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Privies or privy middens converted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wells closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cesspools abolished	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accumulations removed	4	8	—	3	4	3	—	—	—
TOTALS	981	680	1132	885	835	1097	—	—	1

TABLE XXII.—continued.

NATURE OF IMPROVEMENT.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Wks.	Food	M & D	Total
(B) Other Premises (Summarised):										
Cowsheds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	43
Dairies, Milkshops, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	59
Factories, Workshops and Out-workers	1	3	—	—	—	—	107	1	—	112
Workplaces and Business Premises	3	1	—	—	—	—	96	4	—	104
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	74
Licensed Houses, Restaurants, etc.	3	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	9
Tents, Vans or Sheds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Offensive Trade Premises	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	7
Ice Cream Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Registered Potted, etc., Meat Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	42
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	37
Other Food Premises	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	24	—	25
Shops (Under the Shops Act, 1934)	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	102
Stables	4	5	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	13
Piggeries	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	67
Excessive Emissions of Smoke	2	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	8
Hairdressers' Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	110
Other Improvements (not otherwise classified)	7	9	1	15	7	7	6	1	—	53
Totals (other Premises)	20	21	3	20	8	13	492	197	102	876
Totals (all Premises)	1001	701	1135	905	843	1110	492	197	103	6487

TABLE XXIII.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED.

(Other than under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928).

Statute, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Number of		Description of Default or Offence.	RESULT.
	Summons Issued.	Premises Concerned.		
The Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 94 to 96	1	1	Non-compliance with Notice to abate Nuisance arising from general defects.	Work completed before hearing. Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
Ditto	1	8	Ditto	Adjourned for two consecutive periods of 28 days; work finally completed and costs paid.
Ditto	1	4	Ditto	Work completed before hearing. Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Ditto
The Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 96	1	1	Failure to comply with Notice requiring abatement and prevention of recurrence of nuisance arising from the excessive emission of black smoke.	Abatement Order (by consent of Defendant), made to execute works in accordance with terms of Notice within two months. Costs recovered and work proceeding.
The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, Sections 1 to 4	4	5	Commencing work of alteration of drain without giving requisite notice of such intention.	(1) Fined 20/- and costs. (2) Fined 40/- and costs. (3) Fined 30/- and costs. (4) Fined 20/- and costs.
Byelaws, "Drainage of Existing Buildings," 1927	5	7	Covering over drain without giving requisite notice of such intention.	(1) Fined 30/-, (2) Fined 10/- and costs. (3) Dismissed on payment of costs after conviction on other count. (4) Ditto. (5) Ditto.
Ditto				

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, Section 1	1	1	Failure to use a mechanically operated instrument in the process of stunning or slaughtering a bovine animal.	Convicted and fined 40/- and costs.
The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936, Section 65 (2)	8	8	Unlawfully sorting over the refuse deposited on Refuse Tip used by the Corporation.	Fines of 20/-, 10/-, 5/-, and 5/- (all with costs) imposed. Four other cases were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, on payment of costs.
The Housing Act, 1936, Section 11, and the Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838	2	2	Applications for Orders re vacant possession of dwelling houses whereon Demolition Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act, were operative.	Adjourned 14 days in each case. Houses rendered void and subsequently demolished.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 112 and 269. The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Section 51	—	1	Appeal to Quarter Sessions against refusal of Council to permit establishment of the offensive trade as Dealer in Rags, Bones and Skins.	Appeal dismissed with costs.
Ditto	—	2	Appeal to Quarter Sessions against refusal of Council to permit establishment of the offensive trade of Fish Frying.	(1) Appeal dismissed with costs. (2) Ditto.
The Public Health Act, 1925, Section 73	1	1	Distribution of toys from vehicle used for collection of Rags, etc.	Summons withdrawn owing to inability of prosecution to verify defendant's correct name and address.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 116 and 117	1	1	Unsound meat deposited for purpose of sale.	Pleaded guilty. Convicted and fined £7.

TABLE XXIII.—continued.

Statute, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Number of Summons Issued.		Number of Premises Concerned.		Description of Default or Offence.	RESULT.
The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. Article 20 (3)	1	1	1	1	Deposit of meat in room, the walls and ceiling of which were in a dirty condition.	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs, on defendant undertaking to cleanse and repair room to satisfaction of Corporation.
The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. Article 20 (4)	1	1	1	1	Deposit of meat in room wherein due cleanliness was not observed.	Ditto.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Section 118	1	1	1	1	Obstruction to procedure of formal seizure of unsound food.	Pleaded guilty. Convicted and maximum penalty of £5 imposed.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 116 and 117	1	1	1	1	Sale of food unfit for human consumption.	Pleaded guilty. Convicted and fined £2 and costs.
Ditto	1	1	1	1	Exposure for sale of food unfit for human consumption.	Pleaded guilty. Convicted and fined £5 and costs.
Ditto	1	1	1	1	Unsound food deposited for purpose of preparation for sale.	Pleaded guilty. Convicted and fined £5 and costs.
Ditto	1	1	1	1	Unsound food deposited for purpose of preparation for sale.	Pleaded guilty. Convicted and fined £15 and costs.
The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, Section 3 The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936	1	1	1	1	Sale of Milk under designation of "Accredited", without licence.	Convicted and fined 40/- and costs.

TABLE XXIII.—continued.

The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, Article 23 (ii) The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915	1	1	Failure to remove dirt from flanks and udders of cows before milking.	Pleaded guilty. Convicted and fined 50/-.
Ditto	4	4	(1) Failure to cleanse interior of cowsheds. (2) Failure to remove dirt from flanks and udders of cows before milking. (3) Failure to cleanse interiors of cowsheds. (4) Failure to keep receptacles used for containing milk in a thorough state of cleanliness.	(1) Pleaded guilty. Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of costs. (2) Ditto. (3) Ditto. (4) Ditto.
The Housing Act, 1936, Sections 11 and 15	—	1	Appeal lodged to County Court by Owner, against Demolition Order made under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.	Appeal allowed by consent of the Corporation. Appellant signed the necessary statutory Undertaking under Section 11, to thoroughly recondition the house to the specifications of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, within a period of three months. Statutory Undertaking subsequently complied with.
The Housing Act, 1936, Sections 12 and 15	—	1	Appeal lodged to County Court by Owner against Closing Order made under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	Appeal withdrawn, and order for costs of £3 3s. made against Appellant. Closing Order subsequently carried into effect.
The Housing Act, 1936, Section 155 (3)	1	1	Letting of house whereon a Demolition Order was operative under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930.	House rendered void before hearing. Summons withdrawn and costs recovered.
The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 41 (1) (b)	1	2	Carrying out emergency repairs to drain and covering in the same without giving notice to that effect.	Pleaded guilty. Convicted and fined 20/-.

TABLE XXIII.—continued.

Statute, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Number of unmonies/ Premises Isued. / Concerned	Description of Default or Offence.	RESULT.
The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925, Section 100 (1) (b)	1 | 1	Contamination of Ice Cream during storage and sale.	Pleaded guilty. Convicted and fined 21/- and costs.
Ditto	1 | 1	Ditto	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs only, owing to conviction on other count.
The Rag Flock Act, 1911, Section 1 (3) and The Rag Flock Regulations, 1912	1 | 1	Selling Rag Flock under Warranty which did not conform to the statutory standard of cleanliness.	Pleaded guilty. Convicted and fined £5 and costs.
The Rag Flock Act, 1911, Section 1 (i) and The Rag Flock Regulations, 1912	1 | 1	Having in possession Rag Flock not conforming to the statutory standard of cleanliness.	Conviction registered but no fine imposed, as Warranty pleaded, and cross-summons issued. Costs paid.
The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 250 (b) The Canal Boat Regulations Order, 1878, Article 8	1 | 1	Overcrowding of Canal Boat by Owners.	Adjourned 7 days. Convicted and fined 60/-.
Ditto	1 | 1	Overcrowding of Canal Boat by Master.	Convicted. Fined 7/6.
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 4 Order, 1929	4 | 4	Exposing imported tomatoes for sale without an indication of origin.	Fines inflicted in each case, viz., 60/-, 50/-, 40/-, 30/-.
The Merchandise Marks Act 1887	2 | 1	Exposing butter for sale under false trade description.	Fine of £10 inflicted in each case.

WOLVERHAMPTON HOUSING CONDITIONS, 1937.

TABLE XXIV.

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) ...	12,897
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	20,386
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	901
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,458
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	801
(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 ...	3,267

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 ...	3,889
---	-------

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	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 XXIV.—*Continued.*

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	2,889
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	1,126
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	141

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	172
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	127

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	2
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	...	...	...	8

TABLE XXVI.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

MEAT INSPECTION.

REPORT FOR YEAR 1937.

NO. OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

Cattle	...	...	15,563
Calves	...	...	2,885
Sheep	...	...	46,709
Pigs	...	...	21,080

OFFALS DESTROYED.

HEADS—

Actynomycosis	...	46
Hydræmia	...	21
Tuberculosis	...	1876
Other Diseases	...	344

LUNGS & HEARTS—

Hydræmia	...	42
Parasitic Disease	...	405
Tuberculosis	...	2847
Other Diseases	...	1175

LIVERS—

Abscesses	...	77
Cav. Angioma	...	137
Cirrhosis	...	856
Hydræmia	...	21
Necrosis	...	13
Parasitic Disease	...	1036
Tuberculosis	...	1220
Other Diseases	...	556

STOMACHS & INTESTINES—

Hydræmia	...	42
Johnes Disease	...	146
Tuberculosis	...	1907
Other Diseases	...	695

SPLEENS—

Hydræmia	...	21
Tuberculosis	...	571
Other Diseases	...	466

KIDNEYS—

Hydræmia	...	42
Tuberculosis	...	458
Other Diseases	...	880

UDDERS—

Tuberculosis	...	376
Other Diseases	...	324

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	...	60	14	2
Other Diseases	...	25	11	2

CARCASSES AND PARTS OF CARCASSES DESTROYED.

Anæmia	...	21	Injury...	...	94
Asphyxia	...	31	Jaundice	...	5
Dropsy	...	198	Peritonitis	...	27
Emaciation	...	30	Pneumonia	...	—
Erysipelas	...	2	Septicæmia	...	11
Hydræmia	...	21	Swine Fever	...	3
Immaturity	...	39	Tuberculosis	...	724

Other Diseases ... 236

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	...	39	7	3
Other Diseases	...	35	15	0

TABLE XXVII.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. Total number of samples taken during the year 1937:—

Article	Number Examined.			Number Adulterated, &c.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Almond Oil ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
„ „ substitute	...	1	1	...	...	...
Almonds, ground ...	1	7	8	...	...	...
Arrowroot ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Baking Powder ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Beef and Malt Wine ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Beer ...	3	3	6	...	...	...
Butter ...	1	3	4	...	...	...
Cereals ...	...	9	9	...	...	...
Cheese ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cinnamon, ground ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cocoa ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Cod Liver Oil ...	1	2	3	1	1	2
Coffee ...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory ...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Cream ...	2	1	3	...	...	...
Cream Cakes ...	1	8	9	...	...	...
Cream of Tartar ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Dried Fruit ...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Dripping ...	1	3	4	1	...	1
Epsom Salts ...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Flour ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Flour, self-raising ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Ginger, ground ...	1	3	4	1	1	2
Golden Syrup ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Honey ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Honey, prepared ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Jam and Marmalade ...	2	13	15	2	2	4
Jellies ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Lard ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Lemon Syrup ...	2	4	6	2	2	4
Margarine ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Milk ...	194	5	199	19	...	19
Milk, "Appeal to Cow" ...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Milk, F.C. condensed ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Mince-meat ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	23	23	...	...	...
Mustard ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Nerve and Digestive Tablets ...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Non-alcoholic Wines and Cordials ...	...	7	7	...	...	...
Olive Oil ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Pepper, White ...	...	8	8	...	...	...
Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sauce ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Sausage ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Sugar ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Sweets ...	2	3	5	...	...	...
Tea ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Vinegar, artificial ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Vinegar, Malt ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Vinegar, Raspberry ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
White Precipitate Ointment ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	215	186	401	28	7	35

TABLE XXVIII.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Administrative action taken regarding Samples reported not to be genuine during the year ending 31st December, 1937.

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Legal Proceedings Instituted		Observations
				Fine Inflicted	Costs Imposed	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
2	Milk	Formal	Deficient of fat 20%	...	4 0	Case withdrawn. Sample No. 9 taken from producer ...
9	Milk	Formal	Deficient of fat 13%	5 0 0	1 7 0	
13	Dripping	Formal	Excess am't of moisture 19%			Vendor cautioned
28	Milk	Formal	Added water 22%	5 0 0	13 6	
35	Nerve and Digestive Tablets	Informal	Deficient of Phenolphthalein and Potassium Iodide	...		
70	Ditto	Formal	Ditto Ditto			
72	Milk	Formal	Added water 6.20%	...	1 11 0	
76	Milk	Formal	Added water 9.40%	...	4 0	
80	Milk	Formal	Added water 7.60%	...	4 14 0	
81	Milk	Formal	Added water 28%	...	1 11 0	
87	Milk	Formal	Deficient of fat 15%	...	1 11 0	
146	Milk	Formal	Deficient of fat 6%	...		Vendor cautioned
150	Milk	Formal	Deficient of fat 13%	...		Vendor cautioned, "Appeal to Cow" sample low in milk fat ...
153	Milk	Formal	Deficient of fat 26%	...		
187	Milk	Formal	Deficient of fat 30%	...		Vendor cautioned, "Appeal to Cow" sample low in milk fat ...
188	Milk	Formal	Deficient of fat 10%	...		Vendor cautioned
211	Milk	Formal	Deficient of fat 15%	...		Vendor cautioned
212	Milk	Formal	Deficient of fat 3%	...		Vendor cautioned
236	Milk	Formal	Deficient of fat 6%	...		Vendor cautioned
247	Lemon Syrup	Informal	Did not contain more than a negligible amount of the natural juice of the lemon. Consists essentially of a flavoured solution of sugar, artificially coloured and preserved			} Case dismissed
267	Lemon Syrup	Formal				

TABLE XXVIII—*Continued.*

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Administrative action taken regarding Samples reported not to be genuine during the year ending 31st December, 1937.

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Legal Proceedings Instituted		Observations
				Fine Inflicted	Costs Imposed	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
290	Lemon Syrup...	Informal	Did not contain more than 5% of lemon juice, compared with statement on label that the syrup contained a minimum of 30% pure lemon juice			Vendor cautioned and article withdrawn from sale
315	Lemon Syrup...	Formal				
299	Cod Liver Oil ...	Informal	Excess acidity over B.P. standard 75% ...			Vendor cautioned and article withdrawn from sale
330	Cod Liver Oil ...	Formal				
305	Strawb'y Jam ... Full Fruit standard	Informal	Deficient of Strawberry fruit 33% ...	5 0 0	8 5 6	
329	Strawb'y Jam ... Full Fruit standard	Formal				
340	Ground Ginger...	Informal	Deficient of at least 9% of the soluble constituents of ground ginger ...			Case dismissed under plea of warranty
359	Ground Ginger...	Formal				
352	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 13% ...			Vendor cautioned
353	Black Currant Jam ... Full Fruit standard	Informal	Deficient of Black Currant fruit 53% ...			
385	Ditto	Formal	Ditto Ditto 11%			Vendor cautioned
389	Milk ..	Formal	Deficient of fat 3% ...			
390	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 3% ...			
400	Beef and Malt Wine	Formal	Contained not more than ½% of Beef Extract ...			

TABLE XXIX. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1937.

Notifiable Disease	Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital	Deaths at home of cases previously notified
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	198*	189	19	—
Scarlet Fever ...	224†	168	3	1
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	13	11	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	39	32	—	—
Erysipelas ...	47‡	10	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	39	11	—	—
CerebroSpinal Meningitis	2	2	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	14	10	—	—
Primary Pneumonia ...	113	55	16	7
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	29	5	1	6
Others ...	—	—	—	—

* 28 of these proved not to be Diphtheria.

† 5 " " " Scarlet Fever.

‡ 1 " " " Erysipelas.

TABLE XXX. DISINFECTION OF PREMISES AND ARTICLES.

1. Rooms Disinfected—			
Number of Rooms disinfected with Formalin			221
Number of Rooms fumigated with Formaldehyde			460
Number of other buildings disinfected with Formalin, <i>i.e.</i> , 1 Shelter, 1 Ambulance			2
Number of Rooms sprayed with Zaldecide to destroy vermin			—
Number of Rooms fumigated with Sulphur Dioxide to destroy vermin			8
			691
2. Articles Disinfected—			
i. By Steam—			
Blankets - 1191.	Sheets - 242.	Quilts - - -	123
Pillow Cases 231.	Rugs - - 6.	Dresses and Suits	27
Pillows - - 248.	Mattresses 242.	Miscellaneous - -	4106
Total		6,416.	
ii By Formaldehyde—			
Blankets		400.	
Total		6,816.	
3. Library Books Fumigated—			
i. Fumigated and returned to owners		175	
ii. Fumigated and added to collection for use at			
Isolation Hospital		25	
Total		200	

TABLE XXXI. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, YEAR 1937.

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS.													Total Admitted cases to Notified Hospital.		DEATHS.										Total Deaths.		
Age-periods.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Up.		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Up		
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	3	6	9	16	11	56	52	20	15	4	5	1	198	189	2	...	1	1	1	7	4	...	1	1	...	...	18
Scarlet Fever ...	1	9	10	11	8	76	55	23	27	3	1	...	224	168	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33	3	1	...	39	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	12	7	14	7	47	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia ...	2	1	7	4	2	10	6	7	24	21	25	4	113	55	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	6	30	3	49
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	4	9	4	29	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	9	8	26
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	46	19	28	33	23	149	118	57	132	42	56	16	719	493	2	5	3	1	1	12	4	3	8	11	39	11	100

TABLE XXXII.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD, YEAR 1937.

WARD	Small Pox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Primary Pneumonia	Influenzal Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis	Dysentery
St. Peter	...	4	3	...	1	...	4	...	4	1	...	..	..	..
St. Mary	..	9	5	...	1	1	1	3	5	...	...	..	..	..
St. James	...	3	8	...	...	1	2	2	11	1	...	..	..	..
St. Matthew	...	4	11	...	2	...	1	1	7	...	...	..	..	1
St. George	...	25	22	...	...	3	3	7	9	3	...	1	..	2
Heath Town	...	57	23	...	...	5	4	6	14	2	...	..	..	3
Blakenhall and St. John's	...	24	18	...	...	2	2	2	10	3	...	..	..	..
Graiseley	...	10	17	...	3	7	3	6	9	2	...	..	..	1
St. Mark's and Merridale	...	9	14	1	...	2	4	1	5	2	...	..	..	..
Park	...	10	11	...	3	15	4	4	4	2	...	..	..	..
Dunstall	...	6	14	...	1	...	2	...	4	1	...	..	..	1
Penn	...	2	15	...	...	...	2	2	4	8	...	1	..	..
St. Philip's	...	4	7	...	...	1	2	1	7	4	...	..	..	..
Bushbury	...	16	26	...	1	1	5	2	4	...	...	..	..	..
Low Hill	...	15	30	...	1	1	8	2	16	...	...	..	..	..
Borough...	...	198	224	1	13	39	47	39	113	29	...	2	..	14

TABLE XXXIII

BOROUGH INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Cases in Hospital on January 2nd, 1937	12	38	—	50
Cases admitted during the year ...	208	285	27	520
Cases admitted from outside districts	44	95	1	140
Diagnosis revised ...	5	32	1	38
Return cases ...	11	4	—	15
Complications :—				
Adenitis ...	18	10	1	29
Otorrhœa ...	12	10	1	23
Nephritis ...	2	1	—	3
Albuminuria ...	4	5	—	9
Rhinorrhœa ...	4	4	—	8
Intercurrent diseases				
(e.g. Bronchitis) etc. ...	10	24	4	38
Miscellaneous ...	3	5	2	10
Rheumatism ...	4	2	—	6
Cardiac ...	3	43	—	46
Paralysis :				
Ocular ...	—	7	—	7
Pharyngeal ...	—	3	—	3
Facial ...	—	—	—	—
Palatal ...	—	26	—	26
Minor Septic Conditions ...	18	15	—	33
Operations :—				
Minor Operations ...	1	—	1	2
Major " {	Tracheotomy ...	—	5	5
	Mastoid ...	2	—	3
	Tonsils & Adenoids ...	—	—	—
	Appendicectomy ...	—	1	1
Number of Deaths ...	3	31	1	35
Total cases discharged during the year	202	263	24	489
Average duration of treatment ...	25 days.	45 days.	16 days.	—
Average number of beds occupied	14·0	34·3	1·0	49·2
Cases in Hospital, January 1st, 1938 ...	14	30	2	46

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

TABLE XXXIV.

Diphtheria Immunization, 1937.

School.	Forms issued	Acceptances	Previously immunized	Refusals	Not returned	No. immunized	% immunized
Bushbury Old Council I.	130	57	13	31	29	57	49
St. Faith's I.	150	55	23	36	36	47	37
Bushbury Lane I.	200	96	15	26	63	107	58
Prestwood Road I.	140	70	10	—	60	70	54
Bushbury Lane J.	350	158	28	16	148	170	53
Bushbury Old Council J.	316	186	51	20	59	194	73
St. Stephen's I. & J.	300	165	13	1	121	179	62
Woden Road I.	180	116	44	5	15	116	85
Monmore Green I.	150	120	7	13	10	115	80
Monmore Green J.	220	171	13	31	5	174	84
Woodfield Avenue I.	280	169	28	30	53	187	75
St. Luke's I.	260	145	45	60	10	136	63
St. Luke's J.	420	208	38	156	18	203	53
Bradmore I. & J.	274	157	26	34	57	164	66
St. Mark's I.	150	68	15	39	28	69	51
St. Mark's J.	200	102	34	51	13	102	61
St. John's I. & J.	200	86	8	3	103	102	53
Walsall Street I.	100	28	10	1	61	28	31
Walsall Street J.	100	31	1	—	68	31	31
Christ Church I. & J.	310	155	33	103	19	158	57
SS. Peter & Paul I. & J.	366	218	39	53	56	211	65
St. Mary's R.C. I. & J.	310	171	36	41	62	173	63
St. Patrick's I.	100	49	—	—	51	58	58
Holy Rosary I. & J.	220	129	2	62	27	129	59
St. Bartholomew's I.	61	39	5	15	2	39	70
St. Bartholomew's J.	141	75	12	40	14	75	58
St. Andrew's I.	129	43	31	8	47	43	44
St. Andrew's J.	146	50	33	43	20	50	44
Heath Town	330	120	136	71	3	120	62
St. Faith's I.	150	37	43	26	44	37	35
TOTALS	6383	3274	792	1015	1302	3344	60

In addition there were 311 scholars immunized at Prestwood Road Senior Girls' School.

TABLE XXXV
TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1937.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0—1	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	2
1—5	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1
5—15	3	5	6	1	—	1	3	2
15—25	18	23	1	3	4	9	—	1
25—35	23	11	1	3	12	8	2	—
35—45	29	6	1	1	17	4	—	—
45—55	28	5	1	1	18	3	1	1
55—65	4	4	—	2	11	7	1	—
65 & upwards	3	—	1	—	3	2	1	1
TOTALS ...	108	54	16	13	65	34	13	8

TABLE XXXVI.

TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1937.

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 ...	8	2	10	3	7	6	5	6	18	65
Pulmonary—Females...	4	—	2	7	4	5	6	—	6	34
Non Pulmonary—Males ...	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Non-Pulmonary—Females ...	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	8
Totals ...	24	9	12	10	11	12	11	7	24	120

Ratio of non-notified to total deaths : Pulmonary 1 : 8. Non-Pulmonary 1 : 1.75. All forms 1 : 5.

TABLE XXXVII. TUBERCULOSIS, 1937.

	Respiratory	Other Forms	Total
Cases notified	163	29	192
Cases re-notified	7	4	11
Changes of Address	59	11	70
Cases admitted to Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	100	3	103
Kinver Hospital ...	7	—	7
New Cross Hospital	37	4	41
Other Institutions ...	—	9	9
Cases discharged from Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	102	4	106
Kinver Hospital ...	5	—	5
New Cross Hospital	50	13	63
Other Institutions ...	—	14	14
First visits to homes by Inspectors	163	29	192
Number of Deaths ...	95	21	116
New Cases attending T.B. Dispensary and recommended for :	147	16	163
Dispensary Treatment ...	6	4	10
Domiciliary Treatment ...	12	2	14
Hospital Treatment ...	3	4	7
Sanatorium Treatment ...	126	6	132
Cases transferred to other districts	32	5	37
Cases removed from register "Cured," etc.	47	6	53

TABLE XXXVIII.

CANCER DEATHS, 1937.

	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	1	11	...	16	2	
Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	15	16	37	28	57	46	
Cancer of the Respiratory Organs ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	...	4	1	14	2	
Cancer of the Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	4	...	15	
Cancer of other Female Genital Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	
Cancer of the Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	...	19	
Cancer of the Male Genito-Urinary Organs ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	8	...	
Cancer of the Skin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	
Cancer of other or unspecified organs ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	1	5	4	
TOTALS	2	...	...	...	7	7	34	42	58	44	101	93		
	2	...	...	14	76	102	194							

TABLE XXXIX.

WOLVERHAMPTON VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

		Syphilis.									
		On Books.		New Cases.			Defaulters.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.		F.		TOTAL
1931	....	73	96	79	77	325	13	8.6%	10	5.8%	23 7.1%
1932	....	100	102	60	53	315	25	15.6%	7	4.6%	32 10.2%
1933	....	79	85	67	64	295	9	6.2%	14	9.4%	23 7.8%
1934	....	86	78	71	71	306	3	1.9%	2	1.3%	5 1.6%
1935	....	97	88	68	59	312	8	4.8%	8	5.4%	16 5.1%
1936	....	94	91	69	52	306	3	1.8%	1	0.7%	4 1.3%
1937	....	103	87	40	55	285	5	3.5%	2	1.4%	7 2.5%

		Gonorrhoea.									
		On Books.		New Cases.			Defaulters.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.		F.		TOTAL
1931	....	77	37	177	73	360	25	9.8%	8	7.3%	33 9.2%
1932	....	75	42	151	81	349	21	9.3%	10	8.1%	31 8.9%
1933	....	41	50	150	93	334	17	8.9%	9	6.3%	26 7.8%
1934	....	40	42	169	87	338	15	7.2%	9	7.0%	24 7.1%
1935		61	48	152	85	346	12	5.6%	9	6.8%	21 6.1%
1936		67	49	126	72	314	7	3.6%	3	2.5%	10 3.2%
1937		45	30	192	68	335	15	6.3%	4	4.1%	19 5.7%

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