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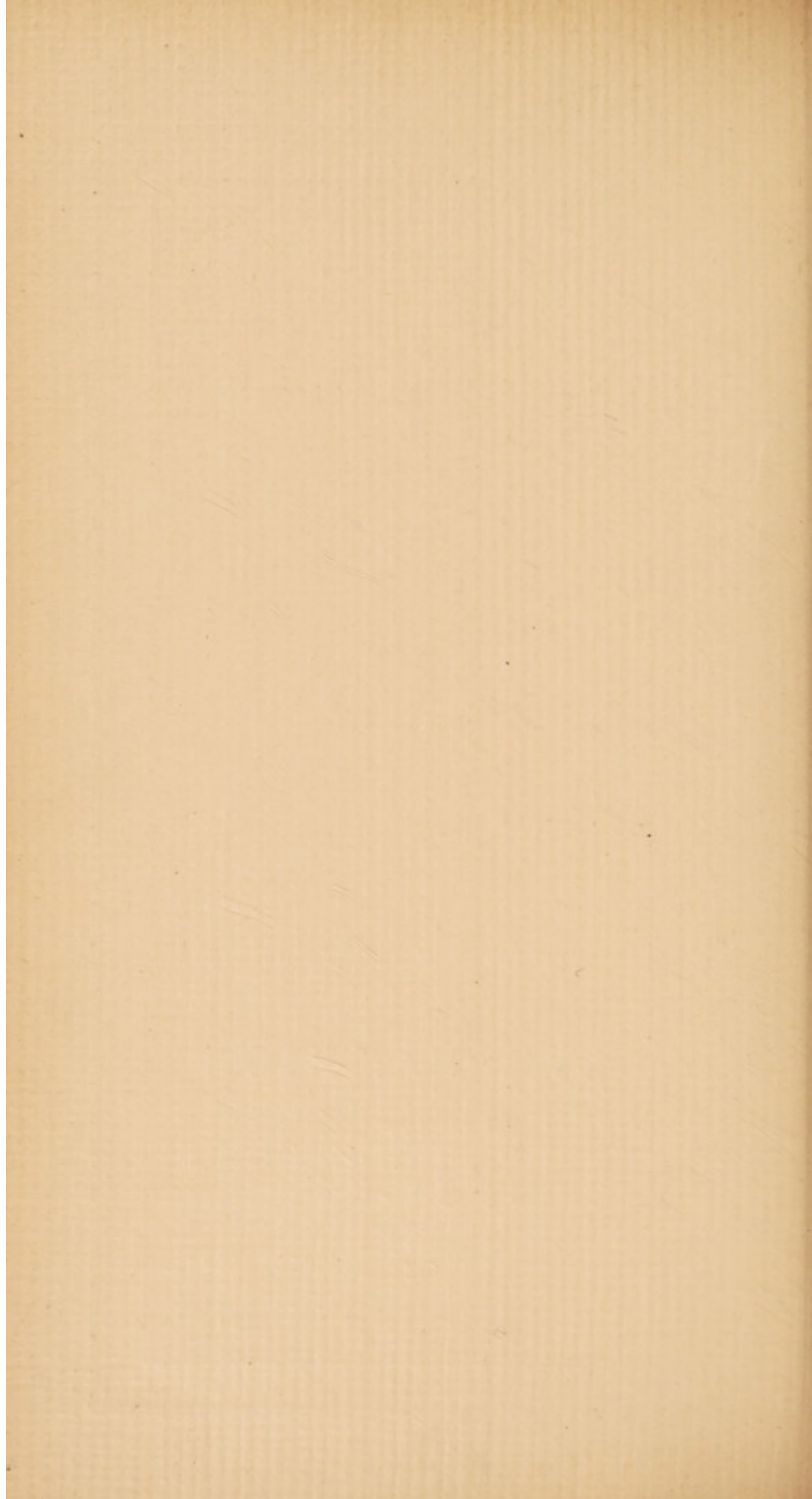


ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE
HEALTH
OF
WOLVERHAMPTON

FOR THE YEAR

1938.



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1938

BY

R. H. H. JOLLY,

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(London); Medical Officer of Health and School
Medical Officer, County Borough of Wolver-
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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

(A) MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health ...	R. H. H. JOLLY, M.D., B.S., (Lond.) D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ...	J. S. WESTWATER, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers (M. & C.W.) ...	CHRISTINA GRANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Barrister at Law. * E. W. STRANGE, M.D. * J. E. PRINGLE, M.B., B.S. * M. E. REYNOLDS, M.B., B.S.
Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon	E. A. FREEMAN, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.)
Consulting Surgeon to Borough Hospital ...	C. V. PATRICK, F.R.C.S., (Eng.) M.B., B.Ch., (Camb.)
Consulting Obstetricians ...	S. W. MASLEN-JONES, M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.) P. L. PLAYFAIR, M.B. (Camb.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.) M.C.O.G.
Public Vaccinators (and District Medical Officers) ...	* S. T. CROWTHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. * F. R. BYRNE-QUINN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.) * C. L. SPACKMAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(B) OTHERS.

Vaccination Officers ...	* J. J. MORRIS, * H. P. PENN.
Analyst ...	* F. G. D. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.
Veterinary Inspector ...	* Major F. CHAMBERS, F.R.C.V.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector ...	† H. DOWNES.
Meat Inspector ...	† A. DICKIN.
Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act ...	† G. S. REEMAN.
Factories and Workshops Inspector ...	† E. R. BROCK.
Housing Inspector ...	† F. W. DUNSTAN.
Food Inspector ...	† H. MATTHEWS.
Sanitary Inspectors ...	† G. STEED. † S. MURPHY. † G. BOUSFIELD. † J. CARTER. † R. D. THOMAS. † D. COUPS. † H. STEW. † H. E. T. LOWBRIDGE. † G. B. HALL.
Disinfecting Officer ...	G. H. LEACH.
Clerks ...	J. J. MORRIS. A. B. MATTHEWS. Miss F. I. CAVE. A. E. PRESTON. Miss L. M. WOODWARD. E. H. ROBERTS. Miss J. GOUGH. T. D. PRITCHARD. A. HUDSON. G. C. ANDERSON. T. A. JONES.
Mental Deficiency Officer ...	Miss F. M. E. JEFFERY.
Borough Infectious Hospital ...	Matron: Miss A. COTTON.
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 ...	5
Borough Hospital Nursing Staff ...	22
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.

August, 1939.

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

The more important vital statistics for 1938, which are summarised on the following page, afford evidence that the citizens of the town are reasonably healthy, and that their environment is inimical to their well being.

The birth rate is being sustained at a level considerably higher than that of the Country as a whole; the general death rate is lower than last year and appears favourable in comparison with that of the neighbouring towns and also that of England and Wales, whilst the infant mortality rate, which is often referred to as a most sensitive index of the health conditions of an area, is the lowest that has ever been recorded in Wolverhampton. When one considers that this rate was considerably higher than 200 during the last seven years of the last century one can faintly appreciate the forces and influences that must have been brought to bear during the past 40 years for the purpose of conserving infant life. An infant mortality rate of 200 means that one out of every five babies born alive did not continue their existence for even so short a period as 12 months. Compare this figure with that obtaining last year, namely, 55. Instead of one death in five, it is roughly equivalent to one death in over twenty, or a saving on present birth rate figures of 355 infant lives per annum. This is the justification for the cost of the measures referred to in the section of this report dealing with Infant Welfare.

A general programme of Slum Clearance is going steadily forward and the representation and the demolition of individual unfit houses was further speeded up in 1938 to compensate for certain delays in the confirmation of Compulsory Purchase Orders. This acceleration imposed a heavy strain on the Department and it is doubtful if it can be continued at this rate for long.

In calling attention to Section F. of this report, which deals with the prevention and control of infectious diseases, it may be mentioned that the Wolverhampton Infectious Diseases Hospital is one of the Institutions to which Lord Nuffield has promised to give an "Iron Lung." This gift will be invaluable in the treatment of that type of respiratory paralysis which occasionally follows a severe attack of diphtheria, and for many other urgent conditions, and the generous offer has been most gratefully accepted.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance I have received from Chief Officials of other Departments in the preparation of certain portions of this report.

Special mention should be made of the ability and enthusiasm displayed by my Deputy, Dr. J. S. Westwater. In particular, I would like to commend his work at the Fever Hospital and in connection with the Corporation's Scheme of diphtheria immunisation. My sincere thanks are again due to the staff of the various Departments comprising the health services for the keenness with which they have carried out their various duties during the year.

Once again, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their kindly consideration and for the sympathetic reception they have given to the proposals and schemes which I have had occasion to put before them.

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	..	..	..	..	9,113 Acres.
POPULATION (Registrar-General's estimate)	..				145,300
	(Census 1931)	..			133,212
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1938)	..				39,112
RATEABLE VALUE	..	..	.	..	£918,712
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..		£3,669
		Total	Male	Female	
LIVE } Legitimate	-	2,364	1,221	1,143	BIRTH } 16·9
BIRTHS } Illegitimate	-	87	48	39	RATE }
STILL BIRTHS	-	98	55	43	
Rate per 1,000 Total Births			..	..	38·4
DEATHS	...	1,635	870	765	DEATH } 11·3
					RATE }
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION	..				816
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)					
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	Deaths			
(a) Puerperal Sepsis		5	RATE PER	} 1·96	
(b) Other Puerperal Causes		6	1,000 BIRTHS		2·35
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER	ONE YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS	Legitimate	..	..	54
		Illegitimate	..	..	85
		Total	..	..	50
DEATH RATE from Measles (2)	..	..	..	..	0·01
"	"	Whooping Cough (9)	..	..	0·06
"	"	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (14)			
		(under 2 years per 1,000 births)	..		5·71
"	"	Cancer (206)	..	..	1·42
"	"	Respiratory Tuberculosis (97)	..		0·67
"	"	all forms of Tuberculosis (113)	..		0·78

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 1938 was 145,300. Although the population estimate of an area towards the end of an intercensal period is not always to be relied upon, there are good grounds for believing that the above figures are substantially accurate. It is known that the influx of families to Wolverhampton continues, being attracted by the development of certain new industries and the expansion of some of the old established ones.

Deaths.

				1938		1937
Gross deaths	....	....	....	2,103	....	2,125
Net deaths	....	....	....	1,636	....	1,705
Net death rate (Wolverhampton)				11.3	....	11.8
Net death rate (England and Wales)	....	....	....	11.6	....	12.4

There were no exceptional circumstances or conditions noted during the year which adversely affected the morbidity or mortality. For the past nine years the death rate has been remarkably uniform and the variations have not exceeded 0.9 per thousand population. The lowest death rates are found in the newly developing suburbs of Wolverhampton, i.e., Penn, St. Philip's and Low Hill, whilst the highest rates are in the very old parts of the town where the evil effects of bad housing have not yet been fully overcome. The following table illustrates Wolverhampton's position in comparison with that of other Midland towns after the application of the Registrar-General's comparability factor. The standardised death rate thus found affords a much fairer comparison of the death rates as it eliminates the divergencies caused by the differences in age and sex distribution.

				Crude Death Rate.	Registrar- General's Comparability Factor.	Standardised Death Rate.
Bristol	....	....	....	11.71	.... 0.98	.... 11.4
Burton-on-Trent	....	....	....	11.3	.... 0.98	.... 11.07
Coventry	....	....	....	9.8	.... 1.21	.... 11.8
Leicester	....	....	....	11.21	.... 1.02	.... 11.43
WOLVERHAMPTON	....	....	....	11.3	.... 1.08	.... 12.2
Birmingham	....	....	....	10.88	.... 1.10	.... 11.99
Smethwick	....	....	....	11.09	.... 1.14	.... 12.54
Walsall	....	....	....	10.99	.... 1.12	.... 12.30
Derby	....	....	....	11.6	.... 1.04	.... 12.1
West Bromwich	....	....	....	12.14	.... 1.14	.... 13.83
Stoke-on-Trent	....	....	....	11.3	.... 1.22	.... 14.2

Births.

				1938	1937
Gross births	....	....	....	3,001	.... 2,913
Net births	....	....	....	2,451	.... 2,444
Net birth rate (Wolverhampton)				16.9	.... 16.9
Net death rate (England and Wales)	....	....	....	15.1	.. 14.9

There were 98 stillbirths notified, or one to every 26 births. Bushbury again shows the highest birth-rate, with the figure of 24 per thousand, whilst St. Mark and Merridale ward and Park ward have birth rates of 10.6 and 11.3 respectively.

Infant Mortality.

				1938	1937
Deaths under one year	....	....	....	135	.... 165
Infant mortality (Wolverhampton)	....			55	.... 68
Infant mortality (England and Wales)				53	.... 58
Neo-natal mortality (Wolverhampton)				31	.... 33
(deaths under four weeks per thousand live births).					

This is the lowest infant mortality rate ever recorded in Wolverhampton. The previous lowest was 57 in 1934.

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.**

No change.

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

The arrangements mentioned in last year's report still obtain

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

The list is as follows:—

Name and situation	Accommodation	By whom provided
Child Welfare Centres :—		
(1) Lea Road Clinic.	3 sessions a week	Local Authority
(2) Ward Street Clinic.	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

Considerable extensions are now taking place at the Royal Hospital. When completed these will increase the total number of beds at that Institution by 84.

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

(ii) The Domiciliary Medical Service for persons or families in receipt of medical out-relief has been in operation since April 1st, 1938, and is gaining the approval of both doctors and patients. No difficulties have been experienced in the operation of this scheme.

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

The Joint Board for this area have now purchased a site of 321 acres about two miles north of Kidderminster and plans are being prepared for a Colony capable of accommodating 1,000 defectives.

3. Medical examinations under the Superannuation Scheme.

The following is a statement of the number of examinations conducted by medical officers of the Department during 1938:—

Medical examination of workmen	....	149
Medical examination of officers	....	59
		<hr/>
		208

In addition to the above, medical officers of the Public Assistance Committee and the Education Committee carried out medical examinations of 32 and 22 of their own staff respectively.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1. (a) **Midwives.**

The number of notifications received from midwives proposing to practise in the Borough during 1938 was as follows:—

Trained midwives working in institutions	13
Municipal midwives 	17
Trained midwives working independently	16
Bona-fide midwives 	1
	—
	47

During the past year there has been a reduction of 12 in the number of independent midwives notifying their intention to practise.

During 1938 one midwife voluntarily surrendered her certificate under Section 5(1) of the Midwives Act, 1936, and three other midwives were required by the Local Authority to surrender their certificates under Sub-section (2) of the same Section. No complaints were received about the work of any midwife during the year.

(b) **The Municipal Domiciliary Midwifery Service.** (Table X.).

The full scheme provided for 18 Municipal midwives, but it was found after six months' working that an under-estimate had been made of the number of independent midwives who still continued in practice and, consequently, 18 Corporation midwives were not necessary. When one of these latter resigned in October, 1937, her post was not filled and only 17 Corporation midwives were employed during 1938. Between them the Corporation midwives attended 1,225 cases, being an average of 72 cases per midwife, and booked 1,346 cases for future attendance. From the table it will be seen that the number of cases varied within fairly wide limits. Those midwives who were practising in the town before they were included in the Corporation's scheme are better known to the women in their own areas and their services are in greater demand. Those midwives whose bookings

are not so heavy are used as reliefs for the others and help them out with their nursings when necessary. In this way it is possible to spread the work with a reasonable degree of uniformity, but it has been found that the services of Municipal midwives are less in demand than was anticipated in certain parts of the town. For these areas certain adjustments of the boundary have now been made in order to obtain a better balance of work. In general it can be said that the Municipal Midwifery Scheme is developing smoothly, satisfactorily and without friction, no complaints having been received about any Corporation midwife. It is also certain that the Municipal Midwifery Service, in conjunction with the ante-natal clinics, and the scheme of ante-natal examinations by general practitioners, has resulted in a very much higher standard of ante-natal care.

(c) **Maternal Mortality.**

(i) Following on a receipt of a circular (1622) from the Ministry of Health, dealing with suggestions for reducing maternal mortality, a full report was submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in December, 1938, and subsequently approved by the Council in January, 1939. This report stated that many of the recommendations included in the memorandum from the Ministry of Health had already been, and were continuing to be, carried out in Wolverhampton. Obstetric Consultants had been appointed, adequate maternal and ante-natal bed accommodation was already in existence and a scheme of consultative ante-natal clinics had been set up. In addition to these the Corporation had recently extended the period during which expectant mothers and young children might receive free milk and had also abolished the nominal charge of 3d. To make the maternity service fully effective the Committee recommended the establishment of consultative post-natal clinics, the provision of an emergency unit, and a revision of the scheme of home helps which had been in existence for the past 18 years.

(ii) During the year there were 9 maternal deaths. Of these 3 had previously been notified as cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and 2 as cases of Puerperal Fever. The following is a summary of the cases:—

1. In this case neither midwife nor doctor had been engaged. A doctor was finally called in after the patient had been suffering from hæmorrhage for three days. Immediate removal to hospital took place but the patient died, the cause of death being Peritonitis following abortion.

2. This was a case of Pelvic Cellulitis following abortion. Neither midwife nor doctor had been engaged and the doctor, as in the previous case, was called in because of hæmorrhage. Removal to hospital took place, but in spite of treatment there the patient died.

3. Ante-natal care was undertaken in this case by a midwife and a general practitioner. The patient suffered from Chronic Bronchitis. Forceps deliveries of twins took place at the patient's home. Two days later the temperature rose and the patient was transferred to hospital. She finally died from Toxæmia and Endometritis. Non-hæmolytic streptococci were isolated from the uterine swab.

4. In this case ante-natal care was undertaken by a doctor. Labour lasted for four days and was completed by forceps. The patient complained of sore throat on the second day of labour and a swab therefrom yielded Hæmolytic Streptococci. Death took place from Puerperal Septicæmia on the fourth day after delivery.

5. Owing to her own obstinacy this patient did not have proper ante-natal care. During her pregnancy she was sent to a doctor, who, on finding albumen in the urine, gave her a letter and told her to go to hospital. It appears that she failed to go and the doctor heard no more of her until he was called in during her confinement and found her to be suffering from Eclampsia. She was transferred to hospital where she died from Uræmia, Toxæmia and Accidental Hæmorrhage.

6. This patient commenced attending the Municipal Ante-natal Clinic when she was five months pregnant. Her general condition was poor. When she was seven months pregnant she was sent into hospital because of abdominal pain and tenderness. Thereafter she was under the supervision of the hospital. The delivery was normal, but subsequently there was hæmorrhage and the placenta was retained. This was removed manually. Blood transfusions were given because of the poor general condition and anæmia, but the patient died one month after delivery from Asthenia and Septicæmia.

7. This patient attended her own doctor. She complained of vomiting and of intermittent hæmorrhage and was sent into hospital where she remained for about two weeks, leaving because of an improvement in her general condition. She remained under the care of her doctor for a further period of three weeks and was then sent to another hospital because of a recurrence of hæmorrhage. A diagnosis of Hydatidiform Mole was made and medicinal induction carried out. The resulting hæmorrhage was very profuse. Finally an anæsthetic was given and the uterus was evacuated but the patient became very shocked and died soon afterwards.

8. This patient had engaged neither doctor nor midwife. She paid one visit to the Municipal Clinic, but was referred from there to her own doctor because of Toxæmia. Her doctor sent her into hospital where she was found to be suffering from Chronic Bronchitis and Albuminuria. One week later she was delivered of a stillborn child, but developed Broncho Pneumonia and died.

9. This patient attended the Municipal Ante-natal Clinic regularly for four months. She was very well. A normal confinement took place in a nursing home, one stitch being inserted for perinæal tear. Nothing abnormal was detected during her stay in the home although she complained of vague leg pains. Two days after going home the patient called in a doctor who found slight swelling and tenderness of one leg. Rest in bed was advised and the doctor continued to attend but Phlegmasia Alba Dolens developed and the patient died from Embolism.

It will be seen that the failure of the patient to co-operate was a contributory, if not the primary, cause of death, in four of the above nine cases. In two of the cases death followed abortion.

(d) **Puerperal Infection.**

Fifty cases of puerperal sepsis were notified and 23 of these were removed to hospital for treatment. Fifteen of the cases notified had booked a doctor for the confinement and 21 were attended by a midwife, the remainder being cases occurring in Institutions or Nursing Homes. Five of the cases died as the result of puerperal sepsis. In 14 cases haemolytic streptococci were reported in a swab from the uterus.

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

A scheme of ante-natal care by general practitioners, the details of which appeared in last year's report, was introduced on January 1st, 1938. This scheme is supplementary to, and not in substitution for, the Municipal ante-natal clinics. The scheme has been well received and is extremely popular with a large number of women, but it has not resulted in any falling off in the number of expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics. In fact, the reverse has taken place. Whilst the number of women taking advantage of the free choice of a doctor for ante-natal care amounted to 932 during the year, the number of women attending the Corporation's ante-natal clinics increased by 244 over the figures for 1937, which were in themselves a record, as is shown in the following table:—

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
1938	.... 1,048	.... 4,849	.... 4.6

In March, 1938, it was found necessary to hold one extra ante-natal session at Lea Road, and one extra session at Park Lane. This increases the total number of sessions to 7 per week, i.e., 3 at Park Lane, 2 at Lea Road, 1 at Stafford Street, and 1 at Ward Street.

During 1938 the total number of deliveries notified was 3,105. Of these 2,661 are known to have had medical care, under the following heads, during pregnancy:—

Attended Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic	....	....	1,048
Examined under General Practitioners' Scheme	....		932
Attended Women's Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic	....		398
Confined in Nursing Homes (own doctor engaged)			283

Although the number who engaged a doctor for their confinement at home has not been ascertained it is probably safe to assume that the majority of the remaining 444 did so. This means that almost every pregnant woman in Wolverhampton has had medical care during her pregnancy.

As a matter of interest, an investigation was made into the number of maternal deaths among mothers who had attended the clinic during the last 7 years. It was found that 4,422 attended, of whom 7 subsequently died. This represents a mortality rate of approximately 1.6. Of these, three had old-standing heart disease and were referred to hospital, where they were under expert supervision for some time prior to their confinement there; one died from retained placenta and P.P.H., and one from retained placenta and sepsis following premature labour at the seventh month. In both these cases confinement took place in hospital. Of the remaining two cases, one died from embolism following a normal labour, and the other ceased attending at the seventh month and had medical supervision elsewhere.

Although the Maternal Mortality Rate is not the only factor to be considered in assessing the value of ante-natal clinics, Maternal Morbidity, Still-birth and Neo-Natal death rates being important, it is, nevertheless, an interesting figure for comparative purposes.

(f) **Maternity Hospitals.**

The list of Institutions and the cases confined in them during 1938 is as follows:—

New Cross Hospital	....	....	....	279
No. 1 Bath Road	....	....	....	70
Mrs. Legge Memorial Home	....	....	....	18
Cleveland House Hostel	....	....	....	29

The Maternity Home at No. 1, Bath Road, was discontinued as such from 1st August, 1938, and is now used to receive convalescent cases from the Women's Hospital (including convalescent maternity cases). Included in the admissions to New Cross Hospital are 175 women, who were recommended for admission from the various ante-natal clinics. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee were also responsible for the maintenance charges of two cases admitted for confinement to the Women's Hospital.

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

During the year the Corporation accepted responsibility for the maintenance of two local cases at the Legge Memorial Home, which is a Voluntary Institution for unmarried mothers maintained by the Lichfield Diocesan Association and situated in Wolverhampton.

3. **Health Visitors.**

A statistical summary of the work of the Health Visitors is given in Table XIV. and that of the Infant Welfare Centres in Table XI.

The Health Visitors paid a total of 24,685 visits during the year as compared with 27,522 in 1937. All the Infant Welfare Centres were busier in 1938 than in the previous year and the average attendance at each one showed a very definite increase. The total attendances registered during the year amounted to 24,287 and the number of new cases registered was 1,582.

4. **Child Life Protection.**

The Infant Life Protection Visitors had 44 children on the register during 1938 in 39 foster homes. There were 133 visits paid, two of these being to prospective foster homes. Three children were only in foster homes temporarily and soon returned to their parents. Four others are now with relatives and one child is living with the mother, who is now married; two have been

adopted by the foster mothers; two have been removed to foster mothers out of the Borough; one foster child died in New Cross when barely one month old, and a Coroner's inquest was held. On December 31st, there were 31 children on the register under 28 foster mothers.

5. **Adoption Orders.**

Reports were submitted to the Magistrates in connection with 15 infants and 14 orders were made. The remaining case was withdrawn at the applicant's request.

6. **Orthopædic Treatment.**

The attendances at the Orthopædic Clinic at Ward Street, which is under joint control of the Education Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, were as follows:—

School children seen at the clinic for the		
first time	....	118
Children under five years of age seen at		
the clinic for the first time	....	85
		<hr/>
Total	....	203
Attendances for school children	....	5,153
Attendances of children under five years		1,412
		<hr/>
Total	....	6,565

7. **Nursing Homes.**

During the year two Nursing Homes ceased to function, thus reducing the total number of Homes to 10. Of these two are purely Nursing Homes, six are purely Maternity Homes and two take maternity, medical or surgical cases. There are 35 maternity beds available, but this does not include the maternity beds available in one Home which is exempt from registration. It is found that in most cases the keepers of the various Homes co-operate well with the Health Department and do not hesitate to seek advice on any point of difficulty which may arise. In a few cases it was found necessary, during routine inspection, to point out that the registers and books were not being kept up to date. This was rectified at second inspections. The majority of the Homes had 2 routine inspections during the year; others, in which difficulties arose, being visited more often.

SECTION C.**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.****(a) Extension of Statutory Powers.**

The Factories Act, 1937, came into operation on the 1st July, 1938. This statute consolidated the many statutes relating to factories and gave certain increased and amended powers; the various phases of the Council's activities under this statute are dealt with in detail under the appropriate headings elsewhere in this Report.

(b) Meteorology (Table I.)

The total rainfall during the year was 25.83 inches, which is 1.75 inches less than the average. With the exception of January, the early months of the year were very dry, particularly April, during which only .14 inches of precipitation was recorded. A severe spell of cold weather was experienced at Easter and temperatures throughout the year were relatively low, although severe wintry weather did not set in until the middle of December. The highest temperatures of the year were recorded on June 17th and August 6th. The only month during which the four-foot thermometer registered a temperature above 56° F. was August. Northerly winds were blowing for 25 days in April.

(c) Water Supply.

No change has taken place in the sources of supply or the distribution of water in the town since my last report. The same close co-ordination is being maintained between the Public Health Department and the Water Department and consultations are held whenever an adverse sample is reported or any other circumstances render such a procedure desirable. In order to impose double safeguards on the possibilities of accidental contamination, all the water distributed in the Borough is now chlorinated, as will be noted from the Water Engineer's report. The following is a summary of the routine monthly examination of water samples from three different parts of the town (a differential bacteriological examination was undertaken in those cases in which presumptive *B. Coli* were reported present in 100 c.c. In no case was *B. Coli* of the faecal type isolated):—

Chemical Analysis.	Sample A.	Sample B.	Sample C.
Parts per 100,000.			
Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F.	34.769	36.000	34.666
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.001	0.002	0.006
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.003	0.002	0.004
Nitric Nitrogen	0.425	0.402	0.388
Chlorine as Chlorides	4.292	1.958	4.125
Free Chlorine	0.001	0.018	0.014
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.028	0.008	0.027
Hardness before boiling	19.415	24.300	19.466
Hardness after boiling	9.908	9.633	9.600
Bacteriological Examination.			
Coli Aerogenes in 100 c.c.	Absent in 13 out of 14 samples.	Absent in 11 out of 12 samples.	Absent in 11 out of 16 samples.

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

“ During 1938 progress has been made with the development of the new source of supply at Hilton, Shropshire, authorised by the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936, two supply boreholes having been sunk in the Bunter Sandstone to a depth of 700 feet.

“ The reconstruction of the existing Cosford Waterworks has also been commenced. New purification plant for the treatment of the river supply is being constructed, and new electrically driven pumping plant is being substituted for the existing steam pumping plant.

“ Service mains have been extended as required by the large amount of new house building still proceeding.

“ The supply has been satisfactory in quantity to meet the demand, but the demand is rapidly increasing and the margin of safety between supply and demand is dwindling.

“ Since May, 1938, the Cosford Supply, which until then was the only part of the Wolverhampton Corporation supply which was chlorinated (this being done at the source), has been treated with chlorine and ammonia as it enters the open service reservoirs at Tettenhall, so as to maintain a chlorine residual throughout the reservoirs.

"The water from the Tettenhall boreholes is mixed with water drawn from the reservoirs before being pumped for distribution, and a chlorine residual is maintained in the mixed water.

"Since May, 1938, also the Dimmingsdale borehole supply has been subjected to chlorine and ammonia treatment, for the sake of uniformity in treatment of the whole of the supply."

Apart from the regular routine samples of water taken in connection with the Corporation supply, six 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.
1/38	3	(i) "Unsafe for drinking purposes." (ii) No comments but result unsatisfactory.	One house demolished under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. The two remaining cottages have been reconditioned and a pipe supply of water provided from new deep well constructed at Moseley Hall.
2/38	2	(i) "Reasonably safe for use." (ii) No comments but not to required standard.	Ram reconstructed.
3/38	2	(i) "Of organically good quality and reasonably safe." (ii) Satisfactory.	Check Sample No. 2/38.
4/38	2	(i) "Good quality and safe for drinking purposes." (ii) Satisfactory.	Further Check Sample to No. 2/38.
5/38	1	(i) "Good quality and safe." (ii) No comments, but result quite satisfactory.	Further Check Sample to No. 2/38.
6/38	Factory	(i) "Good quality and safe for drinking purposes." (ii) No comments, but result satisfactory.	Sample taken from supply derived from private well within factory premises, prior to issue of Certificate under Section 41 of the Factories Act, 1937.

Subsequent to an adverse result from a sample of water taken from the shallow well which provided the only available supply to the occupants of three cottages, a new 4 inch deep well was constructed on the adjoining Estate, a piped supply being carried to the cottages by the use of a ram.

Action with regard to the provision of a separate tap inside each house in lieu of common standpipes situate in the yards has been continued, and a further 3 houses were provided with such an amenity during the year; this figure is in addition to the 53 houses reconditioned during the year under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Water mains have been extended during the year for a distance of approximately 10.25 miles.

170 cases of waste of water from defective water fittings were referred to the Water Engineer.

(d) Drainage and Sewerage.

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

A new 6 ft. Main Outfall Sewer and Reinforced Concrete Carrier is being constructed from the main Sewage Works at Barnhurst to Jones Road, to relieve the overcharging of the existing main Outfall Sewer and also to relieve the local flooding in this area.

A new 24 inch storm water sewer was laid between Penn Road and the Brook-course near Wells Road (a length of 530 yards) to deal with surface water drainage in the Manor Road and Mount Road areas.

A new 30 inch storm water sewer was laid along Oxley Moor Road from Green Lane to the Canal (a distance of 525 yards) to deal with the storm water from the Blakeley Green Estate.

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

Further housing and industrial development has necessitated fresh extensions to the Sewage Works. The Sewage Works Manager reports as follows:—

“ The increase in the amount of sewage and storm water reaching the main sewage disposal works at the Barnhurst has rendered further extensions necessary, the main items of the proposed scheme being one screen, one detritus tank and one circular primary sedimentation tank, all with mechanical cleaning equipment. A flow recorder is included in the scheme and it will also be necessary to increase the capacity of the main carrier from the screens to the primary sedimentation tanks. Throughout the year both the activated sludge plant and the biological filters have continued to produce good quality effluents.

“ Research work has been actively continued; during the year under review it has been mainly concerned with biological filtration. The first two enclosed aerated filters to be installed on a sewage works in this country have been in operation on the Barnhurst Works for the past eighteen months. Encouraging results have been obtained and have been reported in various publications, including a paper presented before the Public Health Services' Congress in November, 1938.

“ Extensions to the Merry Hill sewage works, rendered necessary by rapid housing development in the area draining to these works, are nearing completion. The works, as enlarged, will be capable of dealing with the full development of this area. The scheme includes the conversion of two covered septic tanks into open sedimentation tanks and the provision of four additional percolating filters, two humus tanks and two storm water tanks. The capacity of the detritus tanks has also been increased.

“ Considerable housing and industrial development is projected in the area draining to the Coven Heath sewage works and these works will undoubtedly have to be extended in the near future. The very small sewage works at Fordhouses is to be closed down and the sewage conveyed to the Coven Heath works.

" The sludge from all our sewage works is applied to the land as a manure, nearly all of it in the liquid state. This procedure is economical and also permits the sludge to be thoroughly incorporated in the soil. This method of sludge disposal, intelligently applied, could be much more widely used to the benefit of both the agriculturalist and the ratepayer. The effectiveness of the sludge as a fertiliser is proved by the fact that the same farmers continue to ask for it year after year."

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. During the year:—

- 172 obstructed combined drains (" Public Sewers "), involving 683 premises, were referred to the Borough Engineer, and
- 55 defective combined drains (" Public Sewers "), involving 294 premises, were referred to the Borough Engineer.

Extensions to the Council's sewers during the year enabled the Department to require the abolition of 6 cesspools, involving 8 houses, the reconstructed drainage systems being connected to the sewers; in addition, 5 cesspools which were originally used in connection with 11 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 60.

7 Pail Closets were converted to modern wash-down water closets.

The drainage systems in connection with 273 houses were tested by the smoke test and 330 by the colour test; as a result of subsequent notices the drains were reconstructed in 206 cases. Apart from the actual tests of drainage systems, the private drains in connection with 96 houses were found to be obstructed, and in 22 of these cases the necessary cleansing was carried out by the

Corporation under their default powers; 172 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 83 houses were provided with a separate sink inside the house to replace sinks originally in detached washhouses which were common to two or more houses; these washhouses which are usually situate within fifteen feet of the rear elevation of the houses are gradually being demolished and replaced by separate sculleries as a result of the Council's activities under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(e) Storage and Disposal of House Refuse.

Where practicable complete demolition of ashpits is insisted upon, and action in this direction resulted in the demolition of 35 such structures within the year.

A marked improvement has been noticed in the method of disposing of house refuse by controlled tipping. The tips present a much tidier appearance, the depth of the layers of refuse is kept within reasonable limits and the refuse is properly covered. Consistent action regarding rat destruction has greatly reduced the evidence of infestation, but efforts in this direction must not be relaxed even for comparatively short periods.

A further 33 existing houses were provided with the approved type of dust bin, and details passed to the Cleansing and Rates Departments respectively. In addition 114 cases of alleged defective dust bins were investigated and referred to the Cleansing Department for attention.

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 51 such temporary pail closets were in use at the end of the year.

(f) **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. After the offenders are traced, I notify them of the pollution and call on them to take immediate steps to obviate this.”

(g) **Sanitary 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:—

CONVERSION TO CLEAN WATER SYSTEM.		
Type of Closets Converted.	During 1938.	Total to date.
Waste Water Closets	10	8,165
Pail or Pan Closets	7	10,006
Privies or Privy-middens	—	56 (since January, 1926)
Trough Closets	33	94 (since January, 1926)
Chemical Closets	1	
Totals	51	18,321
“Wash-out” Basins replaced	5	8 (since 1st Jan., 1937)
Additional W.C.’s provided in connection with New Buildings		
during 1938 (unmetered)		2,002
Additional W.C.’s provided in connection with New Buildings		
during 1938 (metered)		104
		2,106
Additional urinals provided in connection with New Buildings		
during 1938 (unmetered)		1
Additional urinals provided in connection with New Buildings		
during 1938 (metered)		30
		31
Additional W.C.’s provided to existing premises during 1938		
(unmetered and including conversions given above)		269
Additional W.C.’s provided to existing premises during 1938		
(metered)		18
		287
Additional urinals provided to existing premises during 1938		
(unmetered)		12
Additional urinals provided to existing premises during 1938		
(metered)		8
		20
Total		2,444

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	....	....	7
Pail or Pan Closets	....	....	82
Ditto (at Race Course)	....	....	33
*Pail Closets (provided for temporary use)			53
Waste Water Closets	....	....	2
TOTAL			177

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

(h) **Public Cleansing.**

There has been no change in the system of refuse collection or disposal during the past 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 on Table XIX. on page 108 of this Report, an analysis of the Sanitary Defects that were reported is laid down in Table XX. on page 110, and the Notices Served in respect of such defects are summarised in Table XXI. on page 112; 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 113.

(b) Nuisances.

Apart from the Notices served under the various statutory clauses giving powers to require particular amenities, 1,053 premises were reported to the Committee during the year, preparatory to the service of informal notices requiring 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. Six complaints were received regarding alleged excessive noise from Factory premises, and in each case the noise was mitigated by the Firms concerned without recourse to legal proceedings. Three cases of nuisance caused by the emission of offensive fumes or dust from manufacturing were also satisfactorily dealt with by the Firms concerned.

(c) Paving of Yards and Passages.

Action under Section 56 of the Public Health Act, 1936, with respect to the paving of yards and passages, has produced the following results:—

No. of Notices Served		No. of houses concerned	Yards or Passages Paved				TOTALS	
			Private		Common			
Informal	Statutory		Yards	Passages	Yards	Passages	Yards	Passages
101	18	101	53	4	19	101	72	105

(d) Mechanical and non-Mechanical Factories, Workplaces and Outworkers.

The new Factories Act, 1937, which came into force on the 1st July, 1938, lays down more stringent requirements regarding overcrowding in Factories, and gives many increased powers regarding lighting, ventilation, cleansing, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, and heating in workrooms. Section 34 of the Act requires the Local Authority to inspect all Factories regarding the means of escape in case of fire provided, and to issue a Certificate when such provision is satisfactory. This duty was transferred from the Watch Committee to the Health Committee, and has involved a detailed inspection of all factories in the district.

At the time of transfer to the Department, 39 Firms had been issued with such Certificates under the Acts of 1901 to 1907, but such Certificates became automatically void and new Certificates were required to be issued. The following figures summarise the work during the year:—

CERTIFICATES OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE: FACTORIES, 1938.

No. of Applications received.		Applications where Certificate not necessary during 1938	No. provided with satisfactory means of escape.		No. found unsatisfactory.		No. of Certificates issued.	
During 1938	To Date		During 1938	To Date	During 1938	To Date	During 1938	Total to Date
580	580	59*	3	3	4	4	3	3

*It should be explained that the occupier of each factory was circularised and requested to complete a form of application setting out the essential details. Most of these forms were received in the closing months of the year.

The number of mechanical factories on the register of H.M. Inspector of Factories at the end of 1938 was 768, whilst the number of non-mechanical factories on the register was 644.

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 106 and 107, fully summarise the routine work in this direction.

Section 41 of the Factories Act, 1937, requires that factory premises provided with any source of water supply other than from a public Water Undertaking, must obtain a Certificate from the Local Authority that such supply is satisfactory. One firm applied for such a Certificate in respect of an artesian well sunk on the premises. Samples proved satisfactory and a Certificate was duly issued.

(e) Offices and Similar Premises.

45 Offices and similar premises which were outside the scope of both the Factories Act, 1937, and the Shops Act, 1934, were examined, 25 informal and 6 statutory notices were served and 50 miscellaneous improvements recorded; in one case the premises were so dilapidated and unfit for such use, the Firm concerned obtained other up-to-date accommodation.

(f) 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 (primary visits)	229
Number of Shops inspected (re-inspections)	340

Number of Notices served:—

(i) Informal	41	involving	34	premises.
(ii) Statutory	27	do.	22	do.
	—		—	
	68	do.	56	do.

Number of Notices complied with:—

(i) Informal	73	involving	55	premises.
(ii) Statutory	37	do.	21	do.
	—		—	
	110	do.	76	do.

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED.

	No. of Contraven- tions Found	Remedied	Remaining Outstanding
s.s. (2) Insufficient Sanitary Con- veniences	10	20	34
*Sanitary Conveniences not Separate for the Sexes	8	12	13
s.s. (4) Absence of Washing Facilities	12	21	23
s.s. (3) Insufficient M e a n s of Lighting	—	—	1
s.s. (1) (a) Insufficient Means of Ventilation	7	6	12
(b) Insufficient Means of Heating	11	12	12
(c) General Defects, i.e., Sanitary Conveniences	17	28	—
Total	65	99	95

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

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES UNDER
SECTION 10 (6).

	Applications		EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES			
			Issued		Cancelled	
	Received	Refused	During 1938	Total to Date	During 1938	Total to Date
s.s. (2) Sanitary Conveniences	4	2	2	48	—	—
s.s. (4) Washing Facilities	—	—	—	8	—	—
Totals	4	2	2	56	—	—

(g) **Overcrowding.**

In accordance with their decision on the 8th February, 1937, the 218 houses scheduled for erection to abate overcrowding during that year were duly erected, but allocated to slum clearance. Action to remedy overcrowding by direct means was therefore not possible, but many more cases of overcrowding in Council houses were actually remedied during 1938 by the transference of the families to the special large types of houses that were erected during the year.

During last year, 200 houses were erected and specifically allocated for the remedy of overcrowding, and although only some 90 of these houses were actually completed during the year, transfers of the overcrowding families thereto were expeditiously carried out.

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

42 cases by displacement under Part 1 of the Housing Act, 1936, and

29 cases by action under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, and

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

29 cases of overcrowding in privately-owned houses by allocation of Council houses, and

74 cases by removal or reduction in size of the families,

By his Order dated the 17th June, 1937, the Minister of Health fixed the "appointed day" for the purpose of Section 62 as the 1st July, 1937, and for the purpose of Sections 59 and 64 as the 1st January, 1938. All new cases of overcrowding occurring after the latter date have been dealt with by the service of notices upon the occupiers and the owners under Sections 59 and 64 of the Act respectively.

Such cases are summarised hereunder:—

CASES OF OVERCROWDING SINCE THE "APPOINTED DAY."

Number of new cases of overcrowding found	....	....	52
Number of Notices served upon occupiers (Section 66 (2))			9
Number of Notices served upon owners (Section 59 (5))			9
Number of cases abated	....	....	9
Legal proceedings instituted	....	....	Nil

Against the preceding figures showing the abatement of overcrowding, 52 new cases of overcrowding were confirmed.

During the year 46 applications from owners under Section 62 (2) of the Housing Act, 1936, requesting details of the "Permitted Number of Persons" in respect of 2,823 working class dwellings were received and dealt with; in addition 4,520 Council houses were surveyed for the same purpose. These figures, however, are by no means comprehensive, as altogether 8,185 houses were actually surveyed in accordance with the provisions of this statute. It will readily be 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 120 summarises the position to date with regard to this aspect of the Council's activities.

(h) **Smoke Abatement.**

The District Inspectors made 54 half-hour observations on 42 factory chimneys during the year and the emission of black smoke was found to be excessive on 9 occasions, the nuisance being particularly serious in 7 of these cases. Informal notices were served and the Firms were approached with offers of advice. 6 subsequent observations showed that the desired improvement had been effected.

In their Act of 1936 the Council obtained powers for dealing with nuisances caused by the emission of smoke from washhouses, greenhouses and other appurtenances to dwelling houses; five 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 104.

(i) **Canal Boats.**

The following details are those embodied in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year ending 31st December, 1938, submitted to the Ministry of Health, in compliance with Section 249 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936:—

(1) **Officers Concerned in Administration.**

The duties of inspection and examination of Canal Boats within the district of the Authority devolve upon the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Harold Downes, Town Hall, Wolverhampton), and one Assistant Inspector. No separate remuneration is allotted in connection with these duties.

(2) **Details of Boats and Occupants.**

During the year under review, 457 boats have been inspected. The occupants comprised:—

ADULTS—Males	....	483	CHILDREN—Males	....	177
Females	....	394	Females	....	189
		—			—
Total	....	877	Total	....	366
TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS		....			1,243

(3) Contravention of Statute or Regulations.

Regarding the general condition of the boats a considerable increase was noted in the number of boats where water was found to be percolating into the cabins, the figure being 12 against 4 in the previous year. In addition, 17 cases of general dilapidation of cabins were dealt with. With regard to the occupants of the boats, 6 cases of overcrowding were confirmed, and in three cases the dirty condition of the cabins was attributable to the occupants.

The undermentioned details constitute an analysis of the various infringements of the statute or regulations found:—

(a) Registration	....	....	....	....	Nil
(b) Certificates	....	....	....	....	19
(c) Marking	....	....	....	....	3
(d) Overcrowding	....	....	....	....	6
(e) Separation of the Sexes	....	....	....	....	1
(f) Cleanliness (attributed to occupants)	....	....	....	....	3
(g) Ventilation	....	....	....	....	1
(h) Painting	....	....	....	....	10
(i) Water Vessels	....	....	....	....	4
(j) Removal of Bilge Water	....	....	....	....	Nil
(k) Failure to Notify Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	Nil
(l) Admittance of Inspector	....	....	....	....	Nil
(m) Cabins not Watertight	....	....	....	....	12
(n) Dilapidations	....	....	....	....	17
TOTAL Number of Infringements					76

(4) Legal Proceedings.

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

Contravention.	Result.
(i) Overcrowding of Cabin (Owners)—	Convicted and fined £4.
(ii) Overcrowding of Cabin (Master)—	Convicted and fined 15/-.

(5) **Administrative Action with respect to Infringements.**

Compliance with the Act and Regulations in respect of the various infringements detailed under paragraph 3 above was enforced by the service of 57 Notices of Contravention, with subsequent letters in those cases where the Notices were not properly complied with. Only 6 of these Notices remained uncomplied with at the end of the year.

(6) **Occurrence of Infectious Disease.**

Five (5) cases of infectious disease in connection with the occupants of boats were notified during the year, viz.:—

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|---------|
| (i) Diphtheria | .... | .... | .... | 4 cases |
| (ii) Pulmonary Tuberculosis | .... | .... | .... | 1 case |

—
TOTAL 5 cases

In each of the 4 cases of Diphtheria the patient was removed to the Borough Hospital.

In 2 cases the families occupying the boats were treated at the Cleansing Station for Scabies.

(7) **Detention of Boats for Disinfection and/or Cleansing.**

The five (5) boats associated with the cases of infectious disease referred to in the preceding paragraph, were detained pending disinfection.

(8) **Total Number of Boats Registered and in Commission.**

1,148 boats have been registered by this Authority since 1878; of these:—

- (a) The undermentioned boats have been removed from the Register for the reasons stated:—

	TOTALS	
	During the year	since 31st Dec, 1932
(i) Owing to structural alterations (and subsequently re-registered)	1	3
(ii) Broken up	—	2
(iii) Ceased to be used for purpose of human habitation	2	6

—
TOTALS 3 11

- (b) (i) Only 290 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.
- (c) The remaining boats are untraceable, not having been heard of for some years.

(9) Details of Boats Registered During the Year.

- (a) No motor-propelled boats have been registered during the year.
- (b) Only one (1) horse-drawn boat has been registered during the year; this was a narrow boat originally registered by this Authority on the 29th October, 1928 (No. 1126). Structural alterations which had been carried out in connection with the boat necessitated re-registration, and the new Registration Number 1148 was allotted.
- (c) Change in the ownership of boats has taken place with respect to eight (8) boats; in each case the Registration Certificates were duly endorsed to that effect.

(j) 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 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.

Infestation of eight Council houses occurred on one Estate, the rats having gained access to the houses via broken air grids to the cavity walls. 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 273

properties, and in 169 of these cases defects were confirmed, whilst 55 combined drains ("public sewers"), involving some 294 houses, were found defective.

The presence of these rodents in a School was found to be due primarily to defects in the hot water heating 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	....	....	....	....	....	62
(ii) Number of verbal complaints received re rat infestation	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
TOTAL						62

(b) **Infestation Due to Defective Drainage.**

(i) Number of premises where drains were subjected to smoke tests	....	....	....	....	....	....	273
(ii) Number of premises where drains were found to be defective	....	....	....	....	....	....	169
(iii) Number of premises where combined drains (public sewers) were found to be defective	....	....	....	....	....	....	294
							—
						TOTAL	736

(c) **Services of Rat Extermination under Agreement.**

(i) Number of Agreements received re payment for services	....	....	....	....	....	28
(ii) Number of visits to such premises	....	....				117
(iii) Total amount received in respect of Agreements (154 hours at 2/6 per hour)	....					£19 5 0
(iv) Total amount received by sale of rat poisons, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	£19 14 0
TOTAL income received in respect of such services	....	....	....	....	....	£38 19 0

(d) **Summary of Work.**

(i) Total number of routine visits by Rat Exterminator	2,844
(ii) Total number of routine visits by District	
Inspectors 	349
<hr/>	
TOTAL VISITS 	3,193

(iii) Number of rodents caught and destroyed:—

	Rats.	Mice.
On rat lime 	84	106
By the use of traps 	156	424
By other means 	1,644	97
<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTALS 	1,884*	627*

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

During the special activities and operations with a view to rat destruction during the National Rat Week, 1938, 245 rats were taken alive by the Corporation Official, whilst at a conservative estimate a further 650 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 275 rats were destroyed as a result of activities in this direction.

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

Rag Flock is not manufactured upon any premises situate within the Borough, but 11 samples of the material were officially taken during the year from firms manufacturing upholstery and whose premises are within the District. In no case did the sample contain soluble chlorine in excess of the 30 parts per 100,000 permitted by the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912.

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

The Minister of Health has made an Order known as "The Wolverhampton (Moveable Dwellings and Camping Grounds) Order, 1938," which came into force on the 5th December, 1938. This Order repeals Section 56 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1928, and substitutes therefore Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the latter clause giving wider and more efficacious powers.

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
(ii) Number of Vans, etc., dealt with by Demolition Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 (1 Van, 3 Sheds)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
								—
								8

Apart from the sites used during the influx of Showmen (who are mostly members of the Showmen's Guild) during the short holiday periods, no sites are permanently used for camping purposes. During the Christmas week some 70 Showmen's vans are parked within the Borough for a period of approximately ten days.

No licences under Section 269 have been issued by the Council in respect of camping grounds.

(m) **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 the samples were satisfactory from a bacteriological viewpoint.

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

(n) **The Rent and Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920 to 1936.**

During the year 1 (one) application was received for a Certificate under Section 12 of the 1933 Act, to the effect that the dwelling house concerned was not in a "reasonable state of repair"; the application was acceded to and the necessary Certificate issued.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Applications Received.		Applications Granted.	
During 1938	Total to Date (1932 to 1938)	During 1938	Total to Date (1932 to 1938)
1	16	1	16

(o) **Schools.**

In the case of two schools under control of the Authority, five additional sanitary conveniences were provided and four insanitary trough closets were replaced by modern "wash-down" basins. At another school the urinal accommodation and drainage system were reconstructed, whilst many other repairs and sanitary improvements were carried out at the instigation of the Department in connection with other schools.

(p) **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 23 applications for registration were received and subsequently premises were actually registered.

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

	Applications, 1938.			Removed from Register during 1938.	Number on Register 31st Dec., 1938.
	Received	Granted	Notices Served		
Persons as Hair-dresser or Barber	23	66	—	—	182
Premises	23	66	6	—	183

INSPECTION OF PREMISES.

Number of premises inspected prior to Registration 78

Number of inspections of Registered Premises 168

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND AND IMPROVEMENTS RECORDED DURING 1938.

Details	Defects Found	Improvements Recorded
Washbasins not properly drained	5	11
Defective waste pipe	—	—
Waste pipe not properly trapped	—	1
No water supply to washbasin	3	9
Absence of supply of hot water for efficient sterilising	4	58
Dirty condition of walls and ceiling of saloon	5	5
Miscellaneous defects	6	4
Contraventions of Byelaws	—	—
Total	23	88

(ii) **Common Lodging Houses.** Control of these premises was transferred to the Health Committee from the Watch Committee during the year. At the end of the year there were 5 registered Common Lodging Houses in use within the Borough, and application for registration of the respective keepers were acceded to for a further period of twelve months. Four of these are within proposed Clearance Areas, and are generally below the required standard; the applicants were informed of this fact. The remaining establishment will probably be demolished within the next few years to provide proposed extensions to the Council's Live Stock Market, and the consent to continue use of the premises as a Common Lodging House was accompanied by an intimation to the effect that the premises are not up to the desired standard, a period of 12 months being allowed to carry out the necessary improvements. These five premises provide accommodation for:—

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Premises	Maximum Number of Lodgers			Total
	Male	Female	As Married Couples	
15, Charles Street ..	34	6	—	40
153, Stafford Street	16	—	—	16
154, Stafford Street	21	6	10	37
2, Herbert Street ..	5	—	—	5
34, Bilston Street ..	83	—	—	83
Totals	159	12	10	181

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.

(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.

An effective control over sub-letting of premises originally planned for occupation of one family is maintained by utilising Section 62 (2) (b) of the Public Health Act, 1936, which required the submission of plans on any material change occurring in the use of a building. Twelve (12) such premises were reported to the Borough Engineer during the year. Many of these premises have been dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, 42 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 four 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, 2 Fish Frying premises were improved during the year and provided with a separate room for preparing the fish and potatoes. Two portable saloons were discontinued and demolished subsequent to action under the Shops Act, 1934, whilst 6 were demolished under slum clearance activities.

Offensive Trades: Summary of Action Taken during 1938.

Description of Trade	Applications Received		Permits Granted		Statutorily Disestablished	On Register 31st Dec., 1938
	New Premises	Renewals	New Premises	Renewals		
Bone Boiler ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melter or Extractor ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2
Fellmonger & Hide or Skin Dealer ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2
Fish Fryer	7	22	3	21	5	57
Gut Scraper ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2
Rag, Bone and Skin Dealer ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	3
Tripe Boiler ... ..	...	5	...	4	...	5
TOTALS	7	31	3	29	5	72

3 applications to establish the trade of Fish Frying were not acceded to by the Town Planning Committee.

Legal proceedings were instituted in two cases where the trade of Fish Frying had been established without the consent of the Council. In one case a fine of forty shillings was imposed, whilst the other case was dismissed after two adjournments on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

One application for renewal of permission to carry on the trade of Fish Frying was refused by the Health Committee.

(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.

Proposed Premises.	Number Submitted	Number Disapproved by Town Planning Committee	Number Approved (after amendments)
New Block of Flats	2	1	2
Conversion of Existing Houses into Flats	9	2	8
New Licenced Premises	1	1	1
Alterations and additions to Licenced Premises	9	—	9
New Offices	17	—	17
New Fish Frying Premises with Living Accommodation	5	3	4
Separate Premises for Cleansing Fish, etc.	5	—	5
New Warehouses or Shops	41	—	41
New Factories and Workshops or extensions thereto	42	—	42
New Bakehouses	2	—	2
New Bathrooms to Dwelling Houses	23	—	23
New Sculleries to Dwelling Houses	58	—	58
New Water Closets to Dwelling Houses	75	—	75
New Water Closets to Workplaces or Licenced Houses	74	—	74
New Urinals to Shops, Workplaces, or Licenced Houses	36	—	36
New Bacon, etc., Factory	1	—	1
New Schools	1	—	1
Alterations or Additions to Schools	2	—	2
New Stables	2	—	2
New Churches, etc.	2	—	2
New Theatres or Cinemas	2	—	2
Public Conveniences	2	—	2
Magistrates' Court, Fire Station and Police Headquarters	1	—	1
Totals	412	7	410

Notices were served under these Byelaws in connection with 74 premises involving 85 contraventions.

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

	Number Discontinued	No. Improved Structurally	Otherwise Remedied
Piggeries	3	1	3
Stables	5	6	9
Fowls, etc.	6	5	12

(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 5 such cases legal proceedings were instituted during the year, and fines varying between 10/- and 40/- were imposed. Apart from these cases, 34 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.

93 new drains were examined during the year, the water test being applied on 88 occasions.

(q) **Verminous Persons.**

The new Corporation Cleansing Station at Heath Town has provided the necessary facilities for dealing with persons affected by Scabies, and similar parasite diseases. The Station was utilised during the year to the following extent:—

No. of Houses affected by cases of Scabies.		Number of Persons Treated.	
During 1938	Total to Date	During 1938	Total to Date
4	4	23	23

In every case all bedding is collected and treated by the steam disinfecter, whilst the personal clothing of each person is similarly treated whilst they are taking the bath; concurrently the whole house is fumigated. Many of these cases are dealt with in collaboration with the School Medical Service.

Many requests were received from occupiers of houses for the removal and destruction of discarded bedding; in every case the bedding is disinfected before removal by the Cleansing Department for destruction.

One exhumation was carried out under licence from the Home Office, and this was duly supervised by the Department.

Only one case of delay in the interment of remains was notified to the Department. In this case the body was embalmed and was detailed in the district for a period pending arrangements being made for shipment, daily observations became necessary to safeguard the public health.

(r) Verminous Premises and the 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 disinfestation, 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 Disinfestation 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, 1938.**

	During 1938	Total to Date
Part 2—I.U.H.'s	475	601
Part 3—Clearance Areas	335	795
Overcrowding	148	214
Public Works—Street Improvements	14	26
Tenancy Transfers by Housing Manager	84	90
New Tenancies by Housing Manager	8	13
Under Public Health Act, 1936, Section 84:—		
Council Houses	—	—
Privately Owned	—	—
Totals	1,064	1,739

In four 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, 2 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; 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 are 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 sites of the original houses.

With regard to Council houses, the Housing Manager states that 97 houses were found to be infested 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 sprayed and also 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	....	97
Number of Council houses treated primarily by spraying		
with vermicide	.... .... .... .... .... ....	97
Number of Council houses where further treatment by		
fumigation was necessary	.... .... .... ....	8

The Housing Manager also keeps a stock of small tins of insecticide, which are given to tenants complaining of infestation by cockroaches, crickets or fleas. An Inspector visits each house built under the Housing Act within one month of the house being first let; thereafter re-visits are made at least once in every two months, except in the case of obviously clean houses occupied by superior type of tenants. After spraying or fumigation has been carried out in any house, the tenant is instructed to report immediately to the Housing Manager if the treatment has not been effective.

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 again proved most valuable in providing a flow of families for new houses built originally for certain families to be displaced from Clearance Areas, and where delay in confirmation of Clearance Orders has occurred.

Thirteen 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 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, were operative; the necessary Orders were made and the premises duly rendered void and subsequently demolished.

The following details summarise the progress made by the Council under the various schemes carried out under Parts 2 and 3 of the Housing Act, 1936.

PART 3—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 the 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, 1 house was demolished during 1937, the remaining 3 houses, 2 of which were coloured "grey," being demolished during last year to complete the Scheme.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1938.

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

(a) Number of Persons Displaced:

	During 1938	Total to date
i. From houses coloured "pink"	—	2,126
ii. From houses coloured "grey"	9	20
	—	—
Totals	9	2,146

(b) Demolition Progress:

i. Number of Houses Demolished:		
Coloured "pink"	1	448
Coloured "grey"	2	7
	—	—
Totals	3	455

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

Coloured "grey" or "pink" Nil

(Scheme Completed).

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 Purchase 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 Order 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 was 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. A further 300 houses were demolished by the end of December, 1937, and 79 during last year, leaving only 5 houses remaining, 3 of which are coloured "grey," to complete clearance.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1938.

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

(a) Number of Persons Displaced:

	During 1938	Total to date
i. From houses coloured "pink"	333	1,669
ii. From houses coloured "grey"	—	2
	—	—
Totals	333	1,671

(b) Demolition Progress:

i. Number of Houses Demolished:

Coloured "pink"	79	443
Coloured "grey"	—	1
	—	—
Totals	79	444

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

Coloured "pink"	2
Coloured "grey"	3
	—
Total	5

3. 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 16 houses, all of which were coloured "pink," 7 of the houses were demolished during 1937, the remaining 9 houses being demolished during last year to complete the scheme.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1938.

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

(a) Number of Persons Displaced:

	During 1938	Total to date
i. From houses coloured "pink"	41	55
ii. From houses coloured "grey"	—	—
	—	—
Totals	41	55

(b) Demolition Progress:

i. Number of Houses Demolished:

Coloured "pink"	9	16
Coloured "grey"	—	—
	—	—
Totals	9	16

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

Coloured "pink" or "grey" Nil

(Scheme Completed).

4. Shrubby 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 1937 3 of the houses were demolished, the balance of 18 houses to complete the Scheme being demolished last year.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1938.

SHRUBBERY STREET CLEARANCE AREA
(COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER).

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

	During 1938	Total to date
i. From houses coloured "pink"	75	86
ii. From houses coloured "grey"	—	—
	—	—
Totals	75	86

(b) **Demolition Progress:**

i. Number of Houses Demolished:

Coloured "pink"	18	21
Coloured "grey"	—	—
	—	—
Totals	18	21

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

Coloured "pink" or "grey" Nil

(Scheme Completed).

5. 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, involved the demolition of 43 houses and the displacement of 170 persons. None of the houses were actually demolished during 1937, but the Area was cleared during the year now under review.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1938.

NAVIGATION STREET CLEARANCE AREA
(COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER).

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

	During 1938	Total to date
i. From houses coloured "pink"	170	170
ii. From houses coloured "grey"	—	—
	—	—
Totals	170	170

(b) Demolition Progress:

i. Number of Houses Demolished:

Coloured "pink"	43	43
Coloured "grey"	—	—
	—	—
Totals	43	43

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

Coloured "pink" or "grey" Nil

(Scheme Completed).

6. Monmore Green (No. 1) Clearance Area (Compulsory Purchase Order):

This Scheme embraces six separate Areas, in connection with four of which Compulsory Purchase Orders were applied. The Areas were formerly declared by Council on the 11th January, 1937, and subsequent to the Public Inquiry held on the 26th July, 1937, the Ministry's Confirming Orders were received in April, 1938. The activities under this Scheme are detailed under the following separately designated Areas:—

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1938.**MONMORE GREEN (No. 1) CLEARANCE AREA
(COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER).****(a) Number of Persons Displaced:**

	During 1938	Total to date
i. From houses coloured "pink"	505	505
ii. From houses coloured "grey"	2	2
	—	—
Totals	507	507

(b) Demolition Progress:

i. Number of Houses Demolished:

Coloured "pink"	119	119
Coloured "grey"	1	1
	—	—
Totals	120	120

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

Coloured "pink"	160
Coloured "grey"	14
	—

Total 174

7. Monmore Green (No. 1a) Clearance Area (Clearance Order):

(a) Number of Persons Displaced:

	During 1938	Total to date
i. From houses coloured "pink"	30	30
ii. From houses coloured "grey"	—	—
	—	—
Totals	30	30

(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" or "grey" Nil
(Scheme Completed).

8. Monmore Green (No. 2) Clearance Area (Compulsory Purchase Order):

(a) Number of Persons Displaced:

	During 1938	Total to date
i. From houses coloured "pink"	44	44
ii. From houses coloured "grey"	—	—
	—	—
Totals	44	44

(b) Demolition Progress:

i. Number of Houses Demolished:

Coloured "pink"	9	9
Coloured "grey"	—	—
	—	—
Totals	9	9

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

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

9. **Monmore Green (No. 2a) Clearance Area (Clearance Order):**

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

	During 1938	Total to date
i. From houses coloured "pink"	13	13
ii. From houses coloured "grey"	—	—
	—	—
Totals	13	13

(b) **Demolition Progress:**

i. Number of Houses Demolished:		
Coloured "pink"	3	3
Coloured "grey"	—	—
	—	—
Totals	3	3
ii. Number of Houses to be Demolished to Clear Area:		
Coloured "pink"	2	
Coloured "grey"	—	
	—	
Total	2	

10. **Monmore Green (No. 3) Clearance Area (Compulsory Purchase Order):**

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

	During 1938	Total to date
i. From houses coloured "pink"	Nil	Nil
ii. From houses coloured "grey"	Nil	Nil
	—	—
Totals	Nil	Nil

(b) **Demolition Progress:**

i. Number of Houses Demolished:		
Coloured "pink"	Nil	Nil
Coloured "grey"	Nil	Nil
	—	—
Totals	Nil	Nil
ii. Number of Houses to be Demolished to Clear Area:		
Coloured "pink"	13	
Coloured "grey"	—	
	—	
Total	13	

11. Monmore Green (No. 4) Clearance Area (Compulsory Purchase Order):

(a) Number of Persons Displaced:

	During 1938	Total to date
i. From houses coloured "pink"	Nil	Nil
ii. From houses coloured "grey"	Nil	Nil
Totals	Nil	Nil

(b) Demolition Progress:

i. Number of Houses Demolished:		
Coloured "pink"	Nil	Nil
Coloured "grey"	Nil	Nil
Totals	Nil	Nil
ii. Number of Houses to be Demolished to Clear Area:		
Coloured "pink"	28	
Coloured "grey"	—	
Total	28	

The Moseley Village Clearance Scheme.

In accordance with the Council's programme, this scheme was duly represented to Council as a Clearance Area on the 14th February, 1938, and Council decided on the 11th April, 1938, to apply Compulsory Purchase Orders to the two separate Areas involved.

The following details briefly summarise the extent of the scheme as represented to Council:—

REPRESENTATION ; MOSELEY VILLAGE (Nos 1 and 2) AREAS.

Name of Scheme	Total Acre- age	No. of houses per acre	No. of houses included			No. of Persons affected			No. of house Statu- torily Over- er'ded	Period during which Area is to be Cl'ed
			pink	grey	Total	pink	grey	Total		
Moseley Village (No. 1) Area	5.48	31.8	174	1	175	751	4	755	40	ByDec 1939
Moseley Village (No. 2) Area	0.477	12.6	6	—	6	19	—	19	Nil.	ByDec 1939
Totals ...	5.957	30.22	180	1	181	770	4	774	40	

Appeals were lodged by 25 owners in connection with 130 dwellings and these were dealt with under the Public Inquiry which commenced on the 25th July, 1938; the Ministry's Confirming Orders received in October, 1938, necessitated amendments regarding two properties originally coloured pink. In the one case a shop was coloured "grey" and the second house was excluded from the scheme owing to a right of way to licenced premises under a portion of the dwelling being established; the Council were directed to take action with respect to the latter house under Section 11 of the Act and as a result of such action the house has now been demolished.

The Orders were confirmed in the following form:—

MOSELEY VILLAGE (Nos. 1 and 2) CLEARANCE AREAS
(As Confirmed).

Name of Scheme	Clearance Order or C.P.O.	No. of houses included			No. of Persons affected.			Unfit Houses ranking for Compensation as "Well-maintained" (Section 42)
		pink	grey	Total	pink	grey	Total	
Moseley Village (No. 1) Area	C.P.O.	172	2	174	740	4	744	4
Moseley Village (No. 2) Area	C.P.O.	6	—	6	19	—	19	—
Totals		178	2	180	759	4	763	4

Council recognised the unusual situation of this Area, its site really being what the term "village" implies; it was therefore decided to defer displacement of the families from these houses pending the acquisition and levelling of the land in Willenhall Road immediately adjacent to the Area. It appears probable, therefore, that displacements in bulk will not take place from this Area until early in 1940.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1938.

12. Moseley Village (No. 1) Clearance Area (Compulsory Purchase Order):

(a) Number of Persons Displaced:	During 1938	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"	2	2
Coloured "grey"	—	—
Totals	2	2

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

Coloured "pink"	170
Coloured "grey"	2
Total	172

13. Moseley Village (No. 2) Clearance Area (Compulsory Purchase Order):**(a) Number of Persons Displaced:**

	During 1938	Total to date
i. From houses coloured "pink"	Nil	Nil
ii. From houses coloured "grey"	Nil	Nil
Totals	Nil	Nil

(b) Demolition Progress:

i. Number of Houses Demolished:

Coloured "pink"	Nil	Nil
Coloured "grey"	Nil	Nil
Totals	Nil	Nil

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

Coloured "pink"	6
Coloured "grey"	—
Total	6

14. 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, 1938.**

Year	Statute	Scheme.	No. of Houses De- molished		No. of Persons Dis- placed
			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) Clear- ance Area: Compulsory Purchase Order	20	—	94
1935	do.	do.	406	4	1,958
1936	do.	do.	20	1	73
1936	do.	Cannon Street Area: Clear- ance Order	5	—	21
1936	do.	Walsall Street (East) Com- pulsory Purchase Order	64	1	267
1937	do.	do.	300	—	1,071
1937	do.	Walsall Street (West) Clear- ance 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: Com- pulsory Purchase Order	3	—	11
1937	do.	Ward Street Area: Compul- sory Purchase Order	11	—	50
1937	do.	Navigation Street Area: Com- pulsory Purchase Order	—	—	—
1938	do.	Walsall Street (West) Area: Compulsory Purchase Order	1	2	9
1938	do.	Walsall Street (East) Area: Compulsory Purchase Order	79	—	333
1938	do.	Wood Street (No. 1) Area: Compulsory Purchase Order	9	—	41
1938	do.	Shrubbery Street Area: Com- pulsory Purchase Order	18	—	75
1938	do.	Navigation Street Area: Com- pulsory Purchase Order	43	—	170
1938	do.	Monmore Green (No. 1) Area: Compulsory Purchase Order	119	1	507
1938	do.	Monmore Green (No. 1A) Area: Clearance Order	7	—	30
1938	do.	Monmore Green (No. 2) Area Compulsory Purchase Order	9	—	44
1938	do.	Monmore Green (No. 2A) Area: Clearance Order	3	—	13
1938	do.	Moseley Village (No. 1) Area: Compulsory Purchase Order	2	—	11
Totals			1,571	22	7,098

15. Dale Street Scheme:

This scheme is next on the programme and was duly represented to the Council early in 1939. Further details regarding the same will be incorporated in the Annual Report for next year.

16. 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 for clearance under Part 3 of the Act. Apart from the Areas already mentioned the programme as amended involves the clearance of the following further houses during the years mentioned.

Name of Proposed Area.	No. of Houses provisionally included.	Increase on original No. of Houses.	Approx. date of Representation.	Approx. date of Clearance.
*Dale Street	398	238	1938	1939
*Horseley Fields (North)	116	—	1939	1940
Lower Stafford Street	147	—	1939	1940
Charles Street	137	—	1939	1940
Montrose Street	79	—	1939	1940
Herbert Street	31	—	1939	1940
Crescent Row	17	—	1939	1940
Great Western Passage	12	—	1939	1940
St. Matthew Street	217	—	1940	1941
Cobden Lane	87	—	1940	1941
Eagle Street	72	—	1940	1941
Lower Horseley Fields	60	—	1940	1941
Portland Place	50	—	1940	1941
Pond Lane	44	—	1940	1941
Derry Street	33	—	1940	1941
Bromley Street	16	—	1940	1941
Grove Street (Heath Town)	122	—	1941	1942
Pool Street	69	—	1941	1942
King Edwards Row	48	—	1941	1942
Pearson Street	41	—	1941	1942
Jeddo Street	37	—	1941	1942
Paradise Street	35	—	1941	1942
Harrow Street	23	—	1941	1942
Old Heath	21	—	1941	1942
Wolverhampton Road (Heath Town)	17	—	1941	1942
Drayton Street	11	—	1941	1942
Grove Street (Dudley Road)	99	—	1942	1943
Middle Vauxhall	82	—	1942	1943
Church Street (Heath Town)	56	—	1942	1943
Bagnall Street	51	—	1942	1943
Graisley Row	47	—	1942	1943
Wright Street	40	—	1942	1943
Melbourne Street	25	—	1942	1943
Prestwood Road	22	—	1942	1943
Clarence Street	21	—	1942	1943
Tower Street	20	—	1942	1943
Cannock Road Terrace	18	—	1939	1940
Snow Hill	9	—	1942	1943
Totals	2,430	238	—	—

*These proposed Areas were included in the original programme submitted to Ministry.

PART 2: 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 three cases the owners concerned lodged appeals to the County Court against the Demolition Orders which were made by the Council; details of these cases are appended hereunder:—

Part 2: Appeals to County Court During 1938.

	No. of Houses Affected	Subject of Appeal.	Result of Appeal.
1st Case. (10, 11 and 12 St. Mark Street)	3	Appeal against Demolition Orders	Appeals withdrawn and houses subsequently demolished.
2nd Case. (7 and 8 Cleveland Street)	2	Appeal against Demolition Orders	Appeals withdrawn and Demolition Orders subsequently carried into effect. Corporation are negotiating for purchase of site with a view to future street widening scheme.

3rd Case. (Two Cottages, Moseley Green)	2	Appeal against Demolition Orders	Appeals allowed by consent of the Cor- poration and appellant signed the necessary Statutory Undertak- ing under Section 11 to thoroughly recondi- tion the houses and provide a proper water supply by sink- ing a new deep tube well. The Undertak- ing was subsequently carried into effect.
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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 36 houses; in four 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 2: INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Analysis of Action Taken and Results Obtained by 31st December, 1938.

1. Action Taken by End of Year:

	During 1938	Total to date
(a) Number of houses represented as unfit	513	2,045
(b) Number of Demolition Orders made	616	1,706
(c) Number of Demolition Orders made on default of owners complying with Statutory Undertakings	5	41
(d) Number of Demolition Orders cancelled by County Court on Appeal	2	9
TOTAL Demolition Orders operative	619	1,738

(e) Number of Statutory Undertakings accepted by Council:—		
i. Not to again use for human habitation	21	41
ii. To recondition and render fit for human habitation	89	188
iii. To convert "back-to-back" houses into "through" and recondition	—	19
iv. To discontinue as separate dwelling and embody structure in adjoining houses	21	29
TOTALS	131	277
(f) Number of Statutory Undertakings accepted by County Court on Appeal (by consent of Council):—		
i. Not to again use for human habitation	—	—
ii. To recondition and render fit for human habitation	2	9
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 again 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		
	133	292
i. Number of Statutory Undertakings cancelled by Demolition Orders made by Council in default of compliance with Undertakings	5	41
(i) TOTAL number of Statutory Undertakings remaining effective		
	128	251
(j) TOTAL number of Closing Orders made		
	11	62
(k) Cases awaiting consideration of decision of Committee:—		
The remaining cases await the consideration and ultimate decision of the Committee.		

2. Results Obtained:

During Total
1938 to date

(a) Number of persons displaced:—

Under Section 11	1,498	5,319
Under Section 12	51	155

TOTALS	1,549	5,474
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(b) Demolition, etc., Progress:—

i. Houses demolished before Demolition

Orders could be served	—	4
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ii. Number of houses demolished pursuant to Demolition Orders

....	388	1,315
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TOTALS	388	1,319
--------	------	-----	-------

iii. Statutory Undertakings:—

Complied with and cancelled
(thoroughly reconditioned)

....	53	121
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Discontinued as separate dwellings and embodied in adjoining houses (including "back-to-back" converted)

....	31	48
------	----	----

Work in progress

....	—	35
------	---	----

Remaining operative (i.e., Not to use as a Dwelling)

....	21	41
------	----	----

Cancelled and Demolition Orders made (on default of owners' compliance with Undertaking) such Demolition Orders remaining operative

....	5	41
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TOTALS	110	287
--------	------	-----	-----

iv. Closing Orders:—

Determined (i.e., rendered fit)	2	41
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Remaining operative	—	21
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TOTALS	2	62
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v. Number of houses Voluntarily Demolished in anticipation of formal action

....	49	318
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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, 1938.

Year	Statute	No. Houses Represented	Closing Orders made	Demolition Orders made	No. Houses Closed	No. Houses Demolished	Stat. Undertakings		Closing Order, Determined	Houses Voluntarily Demolished
							Accepted	Completed with		
1925	1925 Act	16	16	—	16	—				
1926	do.	22	22	—	22	18				
1927	do.	25	25	3	25	19				
1928	do.	8	8	4	8	7				
1929	do.	19	19	6	19	8				
1930	do.	5	5	1	5	17				
1931	do.	—	—	17	—	18				
	1930 Act	32	—	32	—	2				
1932	do.	152	—	95	—	97*	1	1	—	22
1933	do.	232	26	188	26	105	4	4	5	96
1934	do.	240	20	173	20	162 ^o	3	3	20	29
1935	do.	277	1	218	1	144	74	16	6	42
1936	do.	139	2	210	2	294	32	49	8	37
1937	1936 Act	460	2	172	2	127	33	37	—	43
1938	1936 Act	513	11	619	11	388	126	105	2	49
Totals—										
Under 1925 Act ...		95	95	32	95	87	—	—	—	—
Under 1930 Act ...		1072	49	916	49	804	114	73	39	226
Under 1936 Act ...		973	13	791	13	515	159	142	2	92
Totals—										
Under 1925 1930 and 1936 Acts ...		2140	157	1739	157	1406	273	215	41	328

* 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 2: 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 834 houses were built by the Corporation and 799 by private enterprise during the year.

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

Number of Houses Built, 1920 to 1938.

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
1938	834	—	—	799	1,633
Totals	8,496	1,250	50	5,193	14,989

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, 1938.

At the end of the year one contract was in hand involving the erection of 388 houses on the Marsh Lane site; none of these houses were completed by the 31st December, 1938:—

Site.	No. of Houses Covered by Contract.	No. of Houses Completed by 31st Dec., 1938.	Balance to be Completed.
Marsh Lane	388*	Nil	388*
Totals	388	Nil	388

*Excludes 100 houses to be erected for the abatement of overcrowding.

SECTION E.**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY.****(a) Milk Supply.**

One further farm premises, previously registered for the production of milk within the Borough, has ceased to be used for such purpose during the year; the premises and land adjoining 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 the result that:—

- 3 Cowsheds have been provided with adequate light and ventilation.
- 5 Cowsheds have been provided with an impervious floor.
- 1 Cowshed has been provided with proper drainage.
- 14 Miscellaneous Improvements have been carried out to existing cowsheds.

With regard to retailers' premises, 6 purveyors of milk have been provided with 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 278 inspections of cowsheds and 1,646 inspections of dairies and milkshops were made.

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 1938.**

Class of Purveyor, etc.	Applications, 1938.			Re- moved from Register	Number on Register 31 Dec., 1938
	Received	Refused	Granted		
1. Retail Purveyors:					
(a) General ("loose" milk)	9	—	9	9	221
(b) Bottled Milk only	13	—	13	—	543
Totals	22	—	22	9	764
2. Wholesale Purveyors	—	—	—	1	19
3. Producers	—	—	—	1	29
Totals	—	—	—	2	48
4. Premises:—					
(a) Cowsheds	—	—	—	1	19
(b) Dairies	4	—	4	11	152
Totals	4	—	4	12	171

Details of the licences in force at the end of 1938 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 105.

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936,
LICENCES IN FORCE DURING 1938.**

Grade of Milk	Pasteur- ising Plant		Producers		Bottlers		Dealers		Supple- mentary Licenses		Totals
	New	Ren's	New	Ren's	New	Ren's	New	Ren's	New	Ren's	
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	3	10
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) *	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Tuberculin Tested (Certified) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accredited ...	—	—	—	4	1	5	4	19	1	9	43
Pasteurised ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	8	27	2	3	43
Totals ...	1	2	—	5	1	7	15	47	5	15	98

* "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 105.

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.

Notifications were received to the effect that 6 cows on local farms were found by the Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture to show clinical evidence of disease, and were subsequently slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, whilst as a result of the routine samples submitted for biological examination, 9 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 were notified and requested to investigate the case. Official notification was subsequently received from the Ministry of Agriculture that 2 cows had been slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Case No. 2: Sample of "Accredited" milk produced outside the Borough. The single 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. Subsequent to the usual procedure, notification was received to the effect that the affected animal had been duly isolated and slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order.

Case No. 4: Sample of ungraded milk from local producer; when followed up 3 cows were isolated and slaughtered under the Order.

Case No. 5: Sample of ungraded milk from local retailer. The milk was produced outside the Borough and after the usual administrative action, 3 cows were slaughtered under the Order.

Case No. 6: Sample of "Accredited" milk from local retailer, the milk being produced outside the District. Action led to the slaughter of 1 cow under the Order.

Case No. 7: Sample of "Tuberculin" tested milk from local retailer, the milk being produced outside the District. 1 cow was subsequently slaughtered under the Order.

Case No. 8: Sample of "Accredited" milk from local retailers, the milk being produced outside the Borough. Official notification was subsequently received to the effect that 3 cows had been isolated from this herd and duly slaughtered.

Case No. 9: Sample of "Accredited" milk from local retailer, the milk being produced outside the District. When followed up it was found that 4 cows had been removed from the herd and slaughtered, subsequent to the original sample and before the visit of the Veterinary Inspector. A further sample proved to be negative.

Subsequent to 2 cases of suspected Tubercular Meningitis, 8 samples of milk were taken from the retailers concerned and submitted for biological examination, but the same were reported to be negative.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

i. Public Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouses.

The Meat Inspector at the Abattoir reports as follows:—

"During the year there has been no alteration in the accommodation for slaughtering at the Abattoir or the Private Slaughterhouse. The inspection staff is unchanged, with one full-time Inspector and a part-time Assistant.

"One hundred and forty-three tons of diseased and unsound meat and offals were condemned, as against 161 tons in 1937. This decrease is recorded chiefly among cows (other than cattle) affected with tuberculosis (-4.39%). The number of cows slaughtered was less than last year by 166, and this, together with a perceptible improvement in the quality of beef animals submitted for inspection by the dealers in low grade animals, accounts for the decrease.

“ In April, the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, superceded the 1925 Order. Concerning meat inspection, little or no alteration was brought about by the new Order. One hundred and fifty-six bovine animals, as against 216, were slaughtered at the Abattoir and 21 carcasses were condemned on account of advanced tuberculosis. Last year 28 carcasses were wholly condemned.

“ Consideration was again given to the provisions of Section 2 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, and a demonstration of stunning sheep with a mechanically operated instrument was carried out in October. A number of sheep were stunned by the electro-lethaler method, some by the captive bolt pistol and others by the method ordinarily in use at the Abattoir. No alteration in the existing arrangements was suggested.

“ The Veterinary Officer has, during the year, ordered to be sent to the Abattoir from the sale yards a number of animals which were in such a condition as to justify action under the Tuberculosis Order. The conditions found on post-mortem inspection of the animals and action taken were notified to the Officer in each case. Localised tuberculosis and evidence of emaciation were the chief causes for condemnation.

“ The following table gives the percentage increase or decrease over 1937 in the number of animals affected with disease:—

		Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
All diseases except						
Tuberculosis	....	+0.59	-0.67	-0.43	-0.53	+0.98
Tuberculosis only	....	+0.76	-4.39	-0.24	—	+2.32

A summary of the work of the Meat Inspectors at the Public Abattoir and the single private slaughterhouse within the Borough will be found in Table XXVI. on page 121.

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 1,358 visits were paid to butchers' shops and 5,199 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:—	1 Box of Hake.
112 Bags of Onions.	2 Boxes of Fish Fillets.
59 Boats of Tomatoes.	1 Conger Eel.
22 Nets of Brussel Sprouts.	1 Salmon.
44 Trays of Grapes.	(c) Miscellaneous:—
31 Bags of Potatoes.	36 Polonies.
4 Boxes of Pears.	81 lbs. of Ham.
3 Barrels of Apples.	128 lbs. of Beef.
9 cwts. Cocoanuts.	56 lbs. of Pork.
8 lbs. of Shallotts.	9 lbs. of Bacon.
2 lbs. of Lemons.	42 lbs. of Confectionery.
(b) Fish:—	45 lbs. of Slab Cake.
49 pairs of Kippers.	2 Rabbits.
4 Tins of Dressed Crab.	2,182 Tins of Preserved Foods.

2. WEIGHT OF FOOD DESTROYED:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.
From Food Premises	10	13	83

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.

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, 1938.

Details	Applications			Removal from Register, 1938	Number on Register, 31 Dec., 1938
	Rec'd	Refused	Granted		
1. Persons:—					
(a) Butchers (Retail)	16	—	54	—	72
(b) Wholesale Dealers	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	16	—	54	—	72
2. Premises:—					
(a) Retail Shops	17	—	53	—	72
(b) Wholesale Premises	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Stalls (Market)	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	18	—	53	—	72

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 11 applications for registration were received during the year, two 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, 1938.

	Applications, 1938			Storage Premises Concerned, 1938.		Re-moved from Register, 1938	Number on Register, 31 Dec., 1938
	Rec'vd	Refused	Granted	Within Borough	Outside Borough		
Persons	11	9	2	9	2	—	3

vi. Bakehouses.

60 visits of inspection were paid to 72 bakehouses in the town and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness was maintained therein; 3 notices have been served requiring attention to cleansing of the premises or structural defects. 2 new bakehouses were erected during the year, and one bakery has been completely reconstructed and equipped on modern lines. 2 premises were closed as a result of slum clearance.

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 12 persons were granted the necessary licence, but 87 persons failed to renew their licences after the 31st December, 1937. Two applications were refused as the Corporation were not satisfied that the applicants were sufficiently experienced as to be considered "fit and proper persons."

LICENCE OF PERSONS AS SLAUGHTERMEN, 1938.

Applications.			Licences.		Number of Persons Licenced on 31st Dec., 1938.
Received	Refused	Granted	Renewed	Not Renewed	
14	2	12	61	87	73

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 24 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	1,500	Absent	Yes
2	1,000	Absent	Yes
3*	4,500,000	Present	No
4*	5,200,000	Present	No
5*	860,000	Present	No
6*	170,000	Present	No
7	1,000	Absent	Yes
8*	2,080,000	Present	No
9	67,000	Absent	Yes
10*	16,000	Present	Yes
11	1,800	Absent	Yes
12*	656,000	Present	No
13*	488,000	Present	No
14*	22,000	Present	Yes
15	2,900	Absent	Yes
16*	164,000	Present	No
17	200	Absent	Yes
18*	6,560,000	Present	No
19*	2,080,000	Present	No
20*	370,000	Absent	No
21*	1,000	Present	Yes
22*	464,000	Present	No
23*	1,446,000	Absent	No
24	1,000	Absent	Yes

*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, 21, 22, 23 and 24 were taken to follow up samples 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 respectively.

REGISTRATION OF ICE CREAM (PERSONS AND PREMISES), 1938.

Class of Purveyor, etc. or Premises.	Applications, 1938.			Removal from Register		No. on Register 31 Dec. 1938
	Rec'vd	Refused	Granted	During Year	Total to date	
1. Persons:—						
(a) Manufacturers	2	—	2	2	7	46
(b) Vendors, Merchants or Dealers	31	—	31	2	15	288
Total	33	—	33	4	22	334
2. Premises:—						
(a) For Manufacture	1	—	1	1	6	41
(b) For Sale	28	—	28	4	13	281
Total	29	—	29	5	19	322

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

During the year a further 7 premises were registered for the manufacture of this commodity.

The undermentioned table shows the position to date:—

REGISTRATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF PRESERVED, &c., MEAT AND PREMISES, 1938.

Details.	Applications, 1938.			Removal from Register		No. on Register 31 Dec. 1938
	Rec'vd	Refused	Granted	During Year	Total to date	
1. Persons (as "Manufacturers"):						
(a) Retail Shops	13	—	7	—	1	23
(b) Wholesale Premises.	—	—	1	—	1	6
Total	13	—	8	—	2	29
2. Premises:—						
(a) Retail Shops	13	—	6	—	1	22
(b) Other than Retail Shops	—	—	1	—	1	6
Total	13	—	7	—	2	28

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

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

	During 1938	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 1938	Total to date
Premises Registered under the Artificial Cream Act	Nil	1

xiii. **Provision of Hot Water Supply Apparatus in Food Premises.**

The powers conferred upon the Council under their private Act of 1936, to require the installation of apparatus necessary to secure a constant supply of hot water in connection with shops and other premises where food is handled, have been fully utilised. Such necessary facilities have been provided in connection with the undermentioned premises:—

Class of Premises	No. provided with During 1938	Hot Water Supply Total to Date
Cowsheds	1	4
Dairies	4	50
Restaurants and Cafes	4	9
Bakehouses	3	10
Ice Cream Premises	29	277
Butchers	27	72
Provision Shops	12	18
Fish Frying Premises	7	12
Hawkers' Premises	2	3
Food Manufacturing Premises (including Potted Meat, etc.)	12	26
Cooked Meat Shops	21	29
Totals	122	510

Legal Proceedings.

Table XXIII. on pages 115 to 117 gives a synopsis of the various cases in connection with which legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The total number of samples taken for analysis during the year was 402, consisting of 178 formal samples and 224 informal samples. Twenty-one samples (5.2%) consisting of 10 formal samples and 11 informal samples, were found to be non-genuine.

One hundred and ninety-five samples of milk were submitted for analysis, and only 6 (3.07%) were reported to be adulterated or below the presumptive standard of 3% fatty solids and 8.5% non-fatty solids, laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations. Five samples were found to contain added water varying in quantity from 9% to 27%. Two samples were obtained from cafés and 3 samples from producers outside the Borough. Proceedings were instituted in each case, and convictions recorded, the total amount of fines inflicted being £18 and the cost imposed £12 1s.

The mean solids of all the milk samples, including adulterated samples, submitted for analysis during the year, were:—Milk fat, 3.64%; solids, not fat, 8.74%. Excluding non-genuine samples the figures would be respectively: 3.67% and 8.79%.

Samples of blackcurrant jam and gooseberry jam taken from stock delivered to New Cross Institution in pursuance of a contract, were found on analysis to be deficient of fruit to the extent of 10% and 28% respectively. Proceedings were instituted against the contractor, and a conviction was recorded in respect of the gooseberry jam, a fine of £5 being inflicted, with costs of £10 2s. 6d.

The summons in respect of the blackcurrant jam was withdrawn.

An informal sample of candied peel contained 50 parts per million of copper. The presence of copper appears to be due to copper vessels used in the manufacture of the candied peel. Many samples, however, contain only traces of copper, and a figure of 30 parts per million has been adopted provisionally as a reasonable figure. An official sample was taken, and was found to contain only 10 parts per million of copper.

An unofficial sample of Carbolic Acid lozenges contained on an average only 0.015 gramme of Phenol. The 1932 Pharmacopolia states that each lozenge should contain approximately 0.03 gramme of Phenol. An official sample was found to be genuine, new stock having been obtained by the vendor.

No infringements 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,

Two samples of pork sausage, one informal and the other official, from the same shop, contained 544 parts and 560 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide. Sausage, even if notice of the presence of preservative is given, as was done in this case, may not contain more than 450 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide. Proceedings were instituted against the vendor and resulted in a fine of £5 and 13s. 6d. costs being imposed.

An informal sample of candied peel contained 144 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide. The amount of this preservative should not have exceeded 100 parts per million. An official sample was satisfactory.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

There are a number of Orders in force under this Act dealing with the marking on sale and exposure for sale of a variety of imported foodstuffs, among which are meat, bacon, ham, imported dead poultry and turkeys, butter, eggs, tomatoes, apples, etc.

In some cases, such as meat, bacon, eggs and poultry, the article itself bears an indication of origin, the removal of which is reasonably easy of detection. In the case of other articles, such as butter, tomatoes, etc., it is the container in which the article is imported which bears the indication of origin, and it will be appreciated that once the article is removed from the container and placed on sale its place of origin may become a matter for speculation.

Three fruiterers were proceeded against for exposing for sale imported raw tomatoes without an indication of origin. Convictions were recorded in each case, fines of 30s., 20s., and 10s. being imposed. Proceedings for false trade description were taken against a trader who sold imported tomatoes as "English." A fine of 10s. was inflicted with 7s. 6d. costs.

Four summonses were issued against a poulterer for selling and exposing for sale imported turkeys without an indication of origin, this being a case where the labels which the birds are required to bear on importation had been removed. Proceedings were successful, and fines totalling £16 imposed. Arising out of these cases proceedings were instituted against the manager of the shop for obstructing the officer in the execution of his duties, entry into certain premises having been refused. He was convicted and fined 10s.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

By J. S. WESTWATER, Senior Assistant M.O.H.

(Tables XXIX.—XL.).

In 1938 the incidence of infectious diseases was within average limits, the principal ones notified being diphtheria, scarlet fever and primary pneumonia. Diphtheria and pneumonia were the chief causes of death among the notifiable diseases. The diphtheria deaths must be considered preventable as facilities for immunisation against diphtheria are available. It is possible that the mortality from pneumonia may in future show a significant decline with the introduction into general use of the new drug "M. and B. 693," which is proving a potent remedy in pneumococcal infections.

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.
493	....	1,352	....	8	....	2,001

The practice of previous years in sending a special letter on infantile vaccination to parents has been continued. The proportion of children vaccinated was similar to the 1937 figure, as shown in the following table covering the past eight years:—

1931	....	28%.	1932	....	30%
1933	....	26.6%	1934	....	27.2%
1935	....	21.2%	1936	....	24.4%
1937	....	24.8%	1938	....	24.6%

Scarlet Fever.

Two hundred and sixty-eight cases were notified during the year, an increase of 44 compared with 1937. Deducting 4 cases in which the diagnosis was revised, the net incidence was 264, or 1.8 per 1,000 of the population. Seasonal variations were slight; 208, or 78% of the patients were admitted to hospital. No deaths occurred. "Return" cases numbered 4, or 1.9%, a low figure.

Diphtheria.

It is satisfactory to record a decrease in the number of diphtheria cases notified—122, compared with 170 in 1937. Excluding 17, in which the diagnosis was altered, the net incidence was 105, or 0.8 per 1,000 of the population. The virulent form was less frequently encountered and the case mortality was considerably less than in 1937 (see "Borough Hospital" section).

A small outbreak in the Low Hill district occurred in September and was noteworthy in being confined to neighbouring houses in one street and in affecting 4 children, all under 5 years, 3 of whom died. A house to house enquiry was made by a medical officer and 40 contacts were examined clinically and 59 swabs taken. Four "carriers" were detected and removed to Hospital for observation. Three were transient, but the fourth was suggestive of the source of the infection, being a boy of 5 years with profuse double otorrhoea, from which virulent diphtheria organisms were cultivated.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

Measles cases were few and only 2 deaths occurred. Whooping cough affected most districts over the first six months of 1938 and gave rise to 9 deaths.

Enteric Fever and Dysentery.

In the one case notified as enteric fever, the diagnosis was not confirmed after observation in hospital.

The mild dysentery prevalent in the autumn of 1937 continued to crop up in the first quarter of 1938, during which 12 cases were notified. A total of 20 cases occurred during the year with one death; 11 were treated in hospital.

Influenza.

Influenza occurred in the early months of the year, but was milder and less prevalent compared with 1937.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Four cases of anterior poliomyelitis were notified, one in September and three in November, corresponding to the seasonal prevalence in other parts of the country. All were treated in hospital and no deaths occurred. Two of the cases notified in the acute stage had preliminary isolation in the Borough Hospital.

Miscellaneous.

Fifty-one cases of erysipelas were notified, 17 of which were treated in hospital. There were no deaths. Cerebrospinal fever was notified in respect of 5 cases; all were treated in hospital. There were two deaths. Two deaths from encephalitis lethargica were recorded, neither having been notified previously.

BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

(Table XXXIII.).

The problem of staffing, common to all hospitals at the present time, is felt more acutely in the smaller unit, such as the Borough Hospital. Nevertheless, it has been possible throughout the year to maintain a nursing staff adequate for the occupied beds. Fortunately, in the absence of epidemics, the number of beds occupied has kept at a fairly level rate, subject to the usual seasonal variations, the average for the year being 44.

Five hundred and sixty-six cases were admitted in 1938, an increase of 46 over the previous year; 205 were from outside areas.

(a) Scarlet Fever.

Admissions of this disease numbered 308, a return to a more average figure following the low number of 208 in 1937. One hundred cases were from other authorities.

Happily, the prevalent form of the disease was mild. There were no deaths during the year and the more serious complications, such as septicaemia, nephritis and rheumatism, rare. Adenitis and otorrhoea occurred in 9% and 8% of cases respectively. The "return case" rate was just over 1%.

Sero- and chemo-therapy continue in routine use and, no doubt, contribute to the satisfactory results. Two cases are of particular note in this respect. One, a female adult, was admitted acutely toxic and delirious. Large doses of scarletinal anti-toxin were given both by the intravenous and intra-muscular routes, total 105 c.cms. The patient survived this toxic phase to pass on to septicaemia, for which proseptasine was given, and, after a febrile period lasting six weeks, she made a complete recovery. The other case was a girl of 8 years with a streptococcal peritonitis, normally a grave condition. Proseptasine was administered in conjunction with operative treatment. Convalescence was compli-

cated by pleurisy, but final recovery was complete after seven weeks' treatment. Such cases give one confidence that should scarlet fever ever again assume that virulence of which one has only occasional glimpses at present, modern treatment will give the patient a much better chance.

Operations.

- (a) Mastoidectomy—1 case complicated by mastoiditis on admission; recovery.
- (b) Laparotomy—1 case of streptococcal peritonitis; recovery.
- (c) Myringotomy—7 cases of otitis media. This operation is of considerable value in curtailing the duration of treatment and avoiding complications and chronicity.

(b) Diphtheria.

Two hundred and twenty cases of diphtheria were treated, a decrease of 65 from 1937, reflecting the lower incidence of the disease in the town itself. Ninety-eight were admitted from other areas, compared with 95 last year.

The virulent "gravis" form of the disease was less in evidence and, as might be expected, the mortality rate shows a significant improvement. Of the 220 admissions, the diagnosis was revised in 35 and another 28 proved to be "carriers," leaving a net total of 157. Deaths numbered 13, of which one can be excluded, the cause of death being the pre-existing disease, subacute bacterial endocarditis. The corrected figures are, therefore, 12 deaths in 157 cases, giving a case mortality of 7.6% (c.f. 1937, 12.3%). The corresponding figures for the Borough cases only were 6 deaths in 102 cases, a case mortality of 5.8% (c.f. 1937, 10.1%). Analysing the 12 deaths from diphtheria itself, it is evident that the virulent type is still with us in that 3 cases succumbed despite treatment within three days of the onset. On the other hand, the paramount importance of early treatment is demonstrated by the fact that in 75% of the fatal cases the child did not come under treatment before the fourth day. There is a growing realisation by parents of the necessity of calling in a doctor immediately a child complains of a sore throat, but, occasionally, the child does not complain particularly when the disease starts in the adenoid region, instead of the tonsils, and then the first sign may be the swelling of the neck glands, by which time the fatal diphtheria poison is being absorbed into the system.

Analysis of Deaths.

		Day of Disease on Admission.			Total
		3rd day or earlier.	4th day or later.		
1938	....	3	....	9	12
(1937)	....	(9)	....	(11)	(20)

All 12 cases succumbed to toxic myocarditis, in one instance associated with respiratory paralysis.

Laryngeal Diphtheria or "Croup."

Total number treated	....	....	....	11
Tracheotomy operation	....	....	....	5
Deaths	....	....	....	Nil.

Diphtheria Carriers.

Total number treated	....	....	....	28
Ear	....	....	....	5
Nose	....	....	....	7
Throat	....	....	....	11
Nose and Throat	....	....	....	4
Mastoid	....	....	....	1

Diagnostic Schick tests were performed on 48 occasions (21 negative; 27 positive). Virulence tests are carried out on all persistent carriers.

Mastoidectomy was performed for one ear carrier and tonsillectomy on two throat carriers; the others were treated by conservative measures.

As already noted, of the 220 admissions, the diagnosis of diphtheria was revised in 35 or 15.9 per cent. This is an index of the care being exercised by doctors to ensure that any patient with a condition at all suggestive of diphtheria is admitted to Hospital immediately. This is much the better policy than the alternative of leaving the "early" case of diphtheria to become "late," pending confirmation of the diagnosis with the attendant dangers of reducing the patient's chance of recovery and of further spread of the disease to others.

See Table XXXIV. for the incidence of diphtheria in persons previously immunized.

(c) **Other Diseases.**

Other diseases treated during the year included:—

Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	Erysipelas	.... 8	Tetanus	.... 1
Chicken Pox	.... 2	Measles	.... 1	Typhoid	.... 1
Dysentery	.... 2	Rubella	.... 1	Whooping Cough	1

Anterior Poliomyelitis. Both cases were boys of school age with paralysis affecting the legs only. In each instance transfer was made to the Royal Hospital when the infectious period was passed.

Erysipelas. In one case the arm was affected, in another the leg; the remaining six were of the common facial type. All recovered without complications.

Tetanus. The one case of tetanus is of interest owing to the unusual onset. The patient, a girl of 11 years, was admitted for observation as a suspected case of croup. The symptoms of croup proved to be due to recurrent spasms of the muscles of the glottis usually started by attempting to swallow. Later the full clinical picture developed of locked jaw and general tetanic seizures. Convulsions ceased after six days and convalescence was uneventful. The infection had been acquired through an abrasion of the leg, sustained while playing in a field adjacent to the girl's home.

There were four deaths of patients suffering from diseases other than diphtheria, comprising the following:—

- (1) Cerebral thrombosis due to septicaemia.*
- (2) Broncho-pneumonia.*
- (3) Myocarditis due to streptococcal tonsillitis.*
- (4) Staphylococcal Septicaemia due to facial cellulitis.†

*Admitted as diphtheria. †Admitted as erysipelas.

Immunisation of Staff.

Diphtheria. Members of the nursing and domestic staff are given protection against diphtheria if found to be susceptible by the preliminary Schick test. Immunity is confirmed by a Schick test three months after the course of injections. The results are summarised below:—

Preliminary Schick Test.		No. of Staff Immunised.	No. of Injections.		Confirmatory Schick Test.		Re-inoculations.
Pos.	Neg.		T.A.M.	T.A.F.	Pos.	Neg.	
11	14	9*	17	15	3	9	5

*Includes one member of the sanitary staff.

Enteric Fever. Nine members of the staff engaged in typhoid nursing were immunised with T.A.B., 18 injections being given.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The immunisation scheme begun in the Welfare Centres in 1929 was extended to the schools in 1935, and by the end of 1937 all infant and junior departments had been covered. In addition, since 1931 any child admitted to the Borough Hospital suffering from scarlet fever has had an opportunity of being immunised against diphtheria if the parents have so desired.

In 1938 all infant schools were visited and this occupied the summer term and half of the autumn term entailing three visits at intervals of a fortnight. Details are given in Table XXXV.

At the various Welfare Centres and the Borough Hospital immunisations were carried out as follows:—

Welfare Centre.	Pre-School Children.	School Children.	No. of Injections.
Lea Road	116	149	489
Moseley Village	29	10	112
Park Lane	170	221	753
Stafford Street	54	28	199
Ward Street	29	35	135
	398	443*	1688
Borough Hospital	29	72	202
Total	427	515	1890

*This group comprises children who had not completed the full course of injections at school.

In brief, a total of 2,493 school children were immunised, and 427 pre-school children. Including those children already immunised, there are 58 per cent. immune in the infant schools. This figure is good as far as it goes, but it should be improved with each annual visit. As in previous years the teachers concerned have been most helpful and zealous in their co-operation.

The number of pre-school children immunised, although an increase of over 100 on the 1937 figure, is far below what is desirable. The ideal is that every child should be immunised not later than its second year. There is still a reluctance on the part of parents to have immunisation done early enough. In many cases it is a matter of convenience, for it is easier to have

the child done when attending school rather than have the bother of attending the Clinic. It is this apathy which can only be overcome by continuous and insistent propaganda. The aim is clear enough—to banish diphtheria from the community. That it can be done has been demonstrated in Canada. It is of particular interest that in Hamilton, Ontario, a town of the same size as Wolverhampton, by the wholehearted adoption of immunisation, there have been no deaths from diphtheria since 1930, and no cases at all since 1933. Wolverhampton has the facilities to emulate this Canadian achievement. The Local Authority has the responsibility of informing parents of these facilities and of the benefit to be derived from them. Parents have the ultimate responsibility towards their children of letting them have the benefit of what is literally a life-saving measure.

As a check on the materials used as immunising agents, Schick tests are carried out six months after the course of injections (1) on children under 5 years immunised at the Welfare Centres, (2) on children immunised at the Borough Hospital, and (3) on school children who completed immunisation at a Welfare Centre. In this way a fair sampling is obtained and the results are summarised below:—

SCHICK TESTS AT WELFARE CENTRES.

Immunising Agent	Schick Test.	Pre-school Children	School Children	Total	Percentage
T.A.M. 3 x 1 c.c. at fortnightly intervals.	Negative	170	113	283	97.6
	Positive	2	5	7	2.4
A.P.T. 0.2 c.c. and 0.5 c.c. at fortnightly intervals.	Negative	8	19	27	88.9
	Positive	1	2	3	11.1

The A.P.T. group comprises those children immunised at the Borough Hospital. The period of stay in hospital does not permit a longer interval between injections which might improve the percentage of negative results. All positive cases, however, are given further injections to render them immune. The sampling of the T.A.M. group indicates satisfactory results.

Prevention of Blindness.

A report on the above has been submitted to the Committee for the care of Blind Persons and has been referred by them to the Health, Education, Public Assistance and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their observations. It is hoped that a scheme under S.176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, may shortly be agreed and presented to the Council for confirmation.

Tuberculosis. (Tables XXXVI., XXXVII. and XXXVIII.

(a) **Incidence.** The incidence of both the respiratory and non-respiratory forms of tuberculosis decreased in 1938, the sum of both groups for the year being 137 compared with 162 in 1937. Pulmonary tuberculosis in males fell from the somewhat high figure of 108 to 73, the decrease occurring principally in the 25—55 age groups. (Table XXXVI.). Sixty-four female cases were notified, an increase of 10 on the previous year. The maximum incidence in females was in the " young adult " group, 15—25, the common experience in recent years, whereas in males the incidence was fairly evenly distributed from 15 to 65 years. Twenty-nine cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified, the majority being males. The notifications of tuberculosis during the past eight 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
1938	....	73	64	137	18	8	26

Table XXXVII. indicates the degree of efficiency of the notification of tuberculosis. There were 98 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 8 had not been notified previously, while 6 were reported within the last week. In regard to the non-respiratory forms of tuberculosis, 17 deaths occurred, 9 of which had not been notified.

(b) **Mortality.** The death rates for both respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis show a slight decrease from the previous year. In the respiratory group there were 11 fewer male deaths, the improvement being evident principally in the 25-55 age period corresponding to the decreased incidence already noted. Deaths in females increased by 10, again in accordance with the incidence of the disease, most deaths occurring in the 15-25 age group. Deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis numbered 17, a decrease of 4, comprising 12 males and 5 females. The death-rates from both types of the disease for the past eight years are given below:—

Death Rate from Tuberculosis.

Year.	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Total.
1931	.... .78	.15	.93
1932	.... .69	.17	.86
1933	.... .74	.09	.83
1934	.... .81	.09	.90
1935	.... .66	.11	.77
1936	.... .71	.07	.78
1937	.... .69	.14	.83
1938	.... .67	.12	.79

The number of active cases remaining on the register on December 31st, 1938, was as follows:—

Respiratory Tuberculosis	....	792
Other Forms	....	170
		<hr/>
Total	....	962

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 XXXIX.).

The number of deaths due to cancer amounted to 199, an increase of 5 on the previous year. This increase, though small, is significant, as it is due to the fact that there were more deaths in women of the 25-45 age period, from breast cancer, and it is this form of the disease which is particularly amenable to early treatment. The number of male deaths was the same as in 1937, namely, 101, and the localisation of the disease similar, the majority having lesions in the digestive system.

Venereal Diseases.

Table XL. summarises the work done at the V.D. Treatment Centre in comparison with previous years. There were 99 new cases of syphilis treated, representing 14 more males and 10 fewer females than in 1937. The total remaining under treatment was 245, a reduction of 40 on the 1937 figure. New cases of gonorrhea treated numbered 230, males showing a decrease of 49 and females an increase of 19, the total receiving treatment being 328.

The new drug treatment of gonorrhoea is rendering the cure of this disease a much simpler process, and is greatly shortening the period during which symptoms persist.

This very fact may cause patients to discontinue treatment prematurely unless they are warned that they must not consider themselves as free from infection until the final tests for a cure have been carried out.

A propaganda campaign arranged with the British Social Hygiene Council for a week in September had to be postponed on account of the International Crisis, but it is hoped that suitable arrangements may be made in the coming year to carry out the programme originally planned.

TABLE I.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1938.

1938	Mean Pressure of Barometer, at Station Level	Sea Level	Mean Relative Humidity	Mean of Max. and Min. Tem.	Mean undergrnd. Temp.		Absolute Extremes of Temperature			Direction of Wind								Total Rain- fall. In.	
					1 ft.	4 ft.	High- est	Date	Low- est	Date	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.		N.W.
January	29.325	29.830	87	41.9	41.4	42.6	54.0	24th	32.5	22nd	4	2	—	1	5	5	12	2	2.77
Feb.	29.747	30.257	81	40.6	40.9	42.2	55.8	28th	30.0	14th	3	4	6	3	4	2	4	2	.56
March	29.733	30.218	81	45.3	45.3	42.5	66.0	20th	31.5	8th	4	—	1	—	1	7	15	3	.49
April	29.830	30.323	72	45.0	45.1	44.0	63.5	1st	26.5	18th	12	6	7	—	—	—	3	2	.14
May	29.474	29.951	72	50.2	46.5	46.0	69.2	22nd	33.0	8th	4	1	8	—	6	7	3	2	2.02
June	29.532	29.991	73	56.6	53.9	50.0	77.8	17th	42.0	2nd & 11th	7	—	—	—	3	5	13	2	1.83
July	28.992	29.450	79	57.9	57.0	53.8	75.0	18th & 22nd	44.8	2nd	3	—	2	—	5	7	12	2	3.39
August	29.520	29.973	85	59.3	58.8	56.5	77.0	6th	41.5	31st	3	2	9	—	3	1	9	4	4.34
Sept.	29.522	29.964	85	55.6	Out of order	54.8	73.0	13th	38.5	15th	7	2	—	—	10	5	5	1	1.84
Oct.	29.359	29.833	86	49.5	50.1	52.7	65.0	13th	34.5	27th	4	—	2	2	2	3	17	1	2.44
Nov.	29.284	29.765	86	47.9	48.0	49.6	68.0	5th	32.5	18th	—	—	1	1	9	8	11	—	3.24
Dec.	29.332	29.824	79	39.7	Out of order	45.0	52.5	11th	19.8	20th	3	2	4	2	9	2	6	3	2.97

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1938 AND 9 PREVIOUS YEARS

Year. 1.	Population estimated to middle of each year. 2.	BIRTHS. Net.		DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Non-Residents in the District 8.	Deaths of Residents occurring outside the District. 9.	Total Deaths registered in the District.	
		No. 3 & 4.	Rate. 5.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages				No. 6.	Rate. 7.
				No. 10.	Rate per 1,000 Births 11.	No. 12.	Rate 13.				
1929	134,300	2,529	18.8	153	60	1,747	13.0	492	83	2,155	16.0
1930	134,250	2,430	18.1	156	64	1,465	10.9	480	60	1,885	14.0
1931	134,400	2,297	17.1	159	69	1,607	11.9	422	91	1,937	14.4
1932	133,300	2,186	16.4	133	61	1,547	11.6	436	77	1,906	14.3
*1933	140,060	2,042	14.7	161	79	1,550	11.2	468	69	1,949	14.1
1934	140,300	2,258	16.1	129	57	1,582	11.3	456	98	1,940	13.8
1935	141,400	2,277	16.1	135	60	1,590	11.2	485	98	1,977	14.0
1936	142,400	2,352	16.5	145	62	1,578	11.1	531	75	2,034	14.3
1937	144,000	2,444	16.9	166	68	1,705	11.8	504	84	2,125	14.8
1938	145,300	2,451	16.9	135	55	1,636	11.3	557	90	2,103	14.5

* Borough extended on 1st April in this year. AREA OF DISTRICT IN ACRES, 9,113.
 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 1938 (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 ...	1632	133	24	25	25	52	69	92	150	283	379	400
	{ Uncertified ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Measles ...		2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough...		9	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...		7	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Influenza ...		15	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	1	4	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ...		2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...		2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...		97	...	...	...	...	20	22	17	19	15	3	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...		16	...	2	6	3	1	...	2	1	...	1	...
Syphilis ...		3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis ...		6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...		206	...	...	1	1	2	3	19	25	53	70	32
Diabetes ...		24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	14	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ...		79	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	18	29	22
Heart Disease ...		448	...	...	...	2	5	7	11	25	84	136	178
Aneurysm ...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Circulatory Diseases ...		90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	32	45
Bronchitis ...		75	6	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	6	17	37
Pneumonia (all forms) ...		104	13	9	2	4	3	8	10	21	18	8	8
Other Respiratory Diseases ...		15	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	7
Peptic Ulcer ...		15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	2	...
Diarrhœa, &c. ...		20	12	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1
Appendicitis ...		4	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...		5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...
Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ...		11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	1
Other Digestive Diseases ...		29	1	1	2	2	3	...	...	3	5	7	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...		37	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	8	10	9	6
Puerperal Sepsis ...		5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Causes ...		6	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc. ...		83	81	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility ...		31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	26
Suicide ...		27	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	7	8	2	...
Other Violence ...		39	2	1	2	2	4	6	2	4	6	4	6
Other Defined Diseases ...		120	13	4	3	3	6	6	3	12	25	25	20
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals ...		1635	134	24	25	25	52	70	92	150	283	379	401

TABLE IV.

VITAL STATISTICS IN WARDS, 1938.

WARD	Adjusted Population	Nett Births	Birth Rate	Nett Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality Rate	Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years	Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths from Phthisis	Rate	Deaths from Tuberculosis all forms	Rate	Deaths from Respiratory diseases, excluding Phthisis	Rate
St. Peter ...	4356	68	15.6	58	13.3	4	59	1	14.71	2	0.46	2	0.46	11	2.53
St. Mary ...	6053	117	19.3	77	12.7	9	77	1	8.55	5	0.83	5	0.83	13	2.14
St. James ...	5842	104	17.8	80	13.7	8	77	2	19.22	3	0.51	4	0.69	14	2.40
St. Matthew	5776	96	16.6	64	11.1	3	31	...	...	5	0.87	7	1.21	5	0.87
St. George...	12035	228	18.9	158	13.1	12	53	...	...	17	1.41	19	1.58	21	1.74
Heath Town	11340	240	21.2	169	14.9	16	67	4	16.67	11	0.97	12	1.06	25	2.20
Blakenhall & St. John ...	11641	165	14.2	119	10.2	13	79	3	18.18	10	0.86	11	0.94	17	1.46
Graiseley ...	12528	172	13.7	147	11.7	14	81	...	...	6	0.48	6	0.48	24	1.92
St. Mark & Merridale...	9020	96	10.6	116	12.8	4	42	...	...	3	0.33	6	0.66	14	1.55
Park ...	3374	95	11.3	84	10.0	...	...	...	...	3	0.36	4	0.48	11	1.31
Dunstall ...	10423	133	12.8	130	12.5	7	53	...	...	4	0.38	4	0.38	18	1.73
Penn ...	9588	174	18.1	80	8.3	6	34	...	...	4	0.42	5	0.52	6	0.63
St. Philips...	8216	106	12.9	64	7.8	3	28	1	9.43	4	0.49	4	0.49	7	0.85
Bushbury ...	13993	336	24.0	159	11.4	16	48	1	2.98	12	0.86	17	1.21	27	1.93
Low Hill ...	16115	321	19.9	131	8.1	20	60	2	6.04	9	0.56	9	0.56	29	1.80
Borough ...	145,300	2451	16.9	1636	11.3	135	55	15	6.12	98	0.67	115	0.79	242	1.67

TABLE V. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Positive.				Negative.				
	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Total
For Diphtheria Bacilli.	156	...	58	214	1186	1	716	1903	2117
For Virulence Tests ...	13	...	3	16	8	...	1	9	25
For Hæmolytic Streptococci. ...	74	...	19	93	214	1	41	256	349
For Tubercle Bacilli.	...	...	19	19	1	...	261	262	281
Sputum ...	11	...	4	15	40	...	17	57	72
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	254	...	103	357	1449	2	1036	2487	2844

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 ...	52	7	9	7	75	20	14	13	12	134
	Uncertified ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4
Diphtheria and Croup ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Convulsions ...		1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	4
Laryngitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...		...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ...		...	2	...	1	3	4	2	2	3	14
Diarrhoea ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Enteritis ...		...	...	1	...	1	3	3	4	1	12
Gastritis ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Syphilis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation (overlying)		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Injury at birth ...		5	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	7
Atelectasis ...		7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Congenital Malformations		7	2	2	1	12	5	2	...	1	20
Premature Birth ...		25	...	3	1	29	2	...	...	...	31
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		4	1	1	3	9	1	3	...	...	13
Other Causes ...		4	2	...	...	6	...	1	3	1	11
Totals ...		53	7	9	7	76	20	14	13	12	135

TABLE VII. DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Year	Deaths under 2 years	Death Rate per 1,000 Births	
		Wolverhampton	England and Wales
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
1938	15	6·12	5·50

TABLE VIII.

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.

(a) Of sending for medical assistance	...	...	939
(b) Of still births	...	...	44
(c) Of proposal to substitute artificial feeding	...	...	59
(d) Of being a source of infection	...	...	27

WORK OF THE SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES.

(a) No. of routine visits to midwives	...	...	118
(b) No. of special visits to midwives	...	...	100
(c) No. of special visits to patients	...	...	35
(d) No. of visits <i>re</i> still births	...	...	37
(e) No. of visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia cases	...	...	38
TOTAL VISITS			328

TABLE IX.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE CALLED IN BY MIDWIVES.

PREGNANCY.					
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	55
Abortion	...	...	...	...	3
Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	13
Toxæmia—Pre-eclamptic	...	...	...	...	4
Albuminuria...	...	...	...	...	22
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	...	21
Hydramnios	...	...	...	...	1
LABOUR.					
Abnormal presentation	...	...	...	...	28
Prolonged labour (a) 1st stage	...	...	...	...	14
(b) 2nd stage	...	...	...	...	25
(c) Unclassified	...	...	...	...	45
Obstructed labour	...	...	...	...	14
Uterine inertia	...	...	...	...	16
Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	...	—
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	1
Unsatisfactory general condition of Mother	...	...	...	...	9
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	...	28
					180
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	11
Retained and Adherent Membranes	...	...	...	...	15
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	167
Still-births	...	...	...	...	44
PUERPERIUM.					
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	2
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal rise of Temperature	...	...	...	...	53
Subinvolution...	...	...	...	...	—
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	...	88
Death of Mother	...	...	...	...	—
INFANT.					
Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	4
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	136
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	4
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	10
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	14
Birth Injury	...	...	...	...	—
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	2
Death of Infant	...	...	...	...	34
Unclassified (Indefinite diagnosis)	...	...	...	...	50

TABLE X.
MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES: SUMMARY OF VISITS.
Year Ending 31st December, 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					
North	45	115	48	432	496	34	648	228	36	50
"	443	1152	160	42	1612	106	1320	408	81	129
"	130	248	103	288	1515	124	1906	565	108	113
"	155	228	88	236	361	93	1153	281	72	126
"	58	90	42	213	639	78	1253	247	93	63
West	69	54	20	73	299	27	356	141	30	36
"	139	309	35	14	468	89	1409	590	93	88
"	44	120	36	25	—	37	723	195	47	35
"	26	81	16	80	249	59	886	203	54	36
"	13	118	23	85	337	54	898	230	67	39
East	187	267	37	22	77	98	1299	228	83	123
"	13	198	69	122	323	69	789	168	51	98
"	139	377	22	97	89	75	1301	282	74	79
South-East	225	304	54	143	79	93	1247	395	68	97
"	296	303	63	206	69	95	1270	362	94	112
"	36	189	13	68	18	46	757	174	48	52
"	84	88	44	182	522	48	710	165	46	70
Totals ...	2102	4241	873	2328	7153	1225	17925	4862	1145	1346

TABLE XI.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Ward Street	Lea Road	Park Lane	Stafford Street	Moseley Village	Penn Road	Totals
INFANTS							
No. of Sessions	48	121	169	122	50	48	558
New Cases under 1 year ...	151	274	504	270	50	127	1376
New Cases over 1 year ...	20	34	87	32	12	21	206
Attendances under 1 year...	1280	3331	5494	3147	673	1804	15729
Attendances over 1 year ...	643	1866	2900	1671	513	965	8558
Total Attendances ...	1923	5197	8394	4818	1186	2769	24287
Average Attendances per Session	40	43	50	39	24	58	...
EXPECTANT MOTHERS							
No. of Sessions	50	92	138	48	...	...	328
New Cases	212	259	414	163	...	...	1048
Total Attendances ...	946	1183	1896	824	...	...	4849
Average Attendances per Session	18.9	12.9	13.7	17.1	...	...	...

TABLE XII.

DENTAL CLINIC.

Sessions	Attendances	Extractions	Dentures Supplied
49	1038	2600	88

TABLE XIII.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
26	9	11 (out- patients) 6 (in- patients)	26	...	...	...

TABLE XIV. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS, 1938.

District.	First Visits.	Re-visits.	Visits to Toddlers.	Ineffective Visits.	Special Visits.	Clinics.	Total.
N.	293	573	1744	403	232	160	3405
N.W.	293	489	969	403	190	125	2469
E.	224	701	1012	391	257	179	2764
N.E.	254	622	1416	384	225	155	3056
S.E.	233	448	1295	379	245	153	2753
S.W.	251	607	1277	352	221	129	2837
S.	328	298	964	334	259	169	2352
H.T.	278	579	1184	274	367	166	2848
Pn.	220	341	852	487	105	196	2201
TOTALS	2374	4658	10713	3407	2101	1432	24,685

TABLE XV.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
BIRTHS

Births Notified				Male	Female	Sex not stated	Total
By Midwives	...	...	...	1297	1205	2	2504
„ Doctors	...	...	...	258	215	...	473
„ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							2977
STILL-BIRTHS.							
By Midwives	...	...	...	75	51	...	126
„ Doctors	...	...	...	11	5	...	16
„ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							142

TABLE XVI. INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

		WEST PARK										PUBLIC ABATTOIR												
		Metric Tons per Square Kilometre.										Metric Tons per Square Kilometre												
Month	Rainfall	Insoluble Matter		Soluble Matter		Included in Soluble Matter						Insoluble Matter		Soluble Matter		Included in Soluble Matter								
		Tar	Carbonaceous other than Tar	Ash	Loss on Ignition	Ash	Total Solids	SO ₃	Cl	NH ₃	CaO	H ₂ SO ₄	Tar	Carbonaceous other than Tar	Ash	Loss on Ignition	Ash	Total Solids	SO ₃	Cl	NH ₃	CaO	H ₂ SO ₄	
January	70	0.14	0.79	1.12	1.21	1.41	4.67	1.09	0.35	0.03	0.25	—	—	0.11	1.20	3.50	0.66	0.86	6.33	0.65	0.42	0.09	0.13	—
February	14	0.08	0.32	1.09	0.30	0.95	2.74	0.18	0.27	0.01	0.18	—	—	1.06	1.83	4.28	2.12	1.44	10.73	0.88	0.72	0.15	0.54	—
March	12	0.23	0.57	1.17	0.76	0.74	3.47	0.34	0.19	0.03	0.18	—	—	0.12	2.53	3.12	0.86	0.91	7.54	0.31	0.42	0.07	0.31	—
April	4	0.06	0.28	0.74	0.41	0.57	2.06	0.38	0.40	0.02	0.26	—	—	0.11	1.20	3.50	0.66	0.86	6.33	0.65	0.42	0.09	0.13	—
May	51	0.52	0.95	0.81	0.87	0.78	3.93	0.57	0.41	0.06	0.39	—	—	1.06	1.83	4.28	2.12	1.44	10.73	0.88	0.72	0.15	0.54	—
June	46	0.04	0.18	0.22	0.65	0.45	1.54	0.15	0.27	—	0.22	—	—	0.12	2.53	3.12	0.86	0.91	7.54	0.31	0.42	0.07	0.31	—
July	86	0.16	1.44	0.96	1.81	1.60	5.97	0.99	0.49	—	0.19	—	—	0.11	1.40	3.42	1.24	1.50	7.67	0.67	0.57	0.04	0.18	—
August	110	0.33	1.22	1.29	1.34	1.34	5.52	0.77	0.52	0.06	0.22	0.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept.	46	0.04	0.31	0.26	1.44	1.43	3.48	0.64	0.30	0.03	0.16	—	—	0.07	1.53	3.79	0.80	1.31	7.50	0.52	0.44	0.08	0.63	—
October	62	0.15	0.65	0.39	0.95	1.72	3.86	0.40	0.61	0.13	1.30	—	—	0.24	1.51	4.93	2.04	4.22	12.94	1.44	1.28	0.24	0.75	—
Nov.	82	0.62	1.70	2.15	0.98	2.42	7.87	0.70	0.78	0.05	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec.	75	0.14	1.42	1.33	2.86	2.07	7.82	0.99	0.86	—	0.45	—	—	0.78	1.17	3.12	2.19	2.19	9.45	1.13	0.98	0.22	0.71	—
Total	658	2.51	9.83	11.53	13.58	15.46	52.93	7.20	5.45	0.42	3.99	0.66	—	2.49	11.17	26.16	9.91	12.43	62.16	5.60	4.83	0.89	3.45	—

TABLE XVII.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

SAMPLES TAKEN				RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.																			
Grade (or Class) of Milk.	Number of Samples Taken				A Bacteriological Content										B Result of Special Tests		C Presence of Living Tubercle bacilli or Brucella Abortus						
	Purveyors Concerned	Bacteriological			Biological			C	D	Bacteriological count per m.l. Coliform organisms present in						Did not Satisfy	Meth. Blue Reduc. Test	Phospha- tase Test	Negative	Positive			
		Bact. Count.	Coli Bacillus	Meth. Blue	T.B.	Brucella Abortus	Phos- phatase.			Total	1,000 and under	1,001 to 5,000	5,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 100,000	Over 100,000						1 m. 1	0.1 m. 1	0.01 m. 1
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)			
i. "Graded" Milks—																							
" Tuberculin Tested "																							
(Certified)																							
" Tuberculin Tested "																							
(Pasteurised)																							
" Tuberculin Tested "																							
" Accredited "																							
" Pasteurised "																							
Totals	7	19	32	41	67	40	—	15	195	18	4	4	5	1	—	—	14	10†	—	—			
ii. Ungraded Milks—																							
Ordinary	15	17	2	46	64	56	—	—	168	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	33	24	—	—			
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Totals	15	17	2	46	64	56	—	—	168	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	33	24	—	—			

* " 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.

TABLE XVIII.—**FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.**

1.—DETAILS OF PREMISES REGISTERED, 1938.

(a) Non-mechanical Factories on Register 31st December, 1938 (Section 8(3))	Total Number
Boot and Shoe Makers or Repairers, 67; Lockmakers, 19; Tailors, 45; Dressmakers, 78; Builders, Joiners, &c., 58; Milliners, 25; Cabinet Makers, 19; Upholsterers, 21; Smiths, 19; Spectacle Frame Makers, 2; File Cutters, 5; Key Makers, 6; Various other trades, 208; Bakehouses (including 48 Mechanical Factories) 72	644
(b) Occupied Mechanical Factories within Borough on 31st December, 1938	768

2.—INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES, 1938.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with Mechanical Power (including Laundries and Bake- houses)	320	52	...
Factories without Mechanical Power (including Laundries and Bake- houses)	607	15	...
Other premises under the Act (in- cluding Works of Building and Engineering Construction, but not including Outworkers' Premises)...	49	40	...
Total	976	107	Nil

3.—DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDY OF SAME, 1938.

Classification of Defects.	Number of defects.			No. of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remed- ied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	26	14	...	...
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	3	2	2	...
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Con- veniences (S.7) {	insufficient ...	6	25	...
	unsuitable, or de- fective ...	82	82	...
	not separate for sexes ...	5	5	...
Other Offences — (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factory and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	85	83	2	...
Breach of special sanitary require- ments re Bakehouses (S's. 97 to 100)	15	23	...	...
Total	224	235	4	Nil

TABLE XVIII.—*Continued.*

4.—HOME WORK (OUTWORKERS' PREMISES), 1938.

NATURE OF WORK. (1)	LISTS OF OUTWORKERS (Sec. 110).								Number of Outworkers notified—with premises within District. (10)
	Received						Forwarded		
	From Employers			From other L.A.'s			to other L.A.'s		
	Lists (2)	Factories (3)	Outworkers' Premises (4)	Lists (5)	Factories (6)	Outworkers' Premises (7)	Lists (8)	Outworkers (9)	
Manufacturers of—									
Wearing Apparel ...	12	2	14	1	...	1	...	...	17
Bedding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locks, &c. ...	6	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
Totals ...	18	2	15	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	18

5.—OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES (Sec. 111) 1938.

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

6.—OTHER DETAILS, 1938.

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" ...	4
Other matters ...	1
TOTAL ...	5
(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 23 ii. Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... 20
(c) Underground Bakehouses (Sec. 54) :—	
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.	Fact.	Food	M & D	Jun. 1	Jun. 2	Jun. 3	D.O.	R.O.	TOTAL
Dwelling Houses—	347	1156	1783	746	1120	2426	1720	—	—	—	426	485	361	—	—	10570
Inspections Housing Acts	—	739	403	445	508	221	457	—	—	—	935	2172	1151	2123	—	9154
re Overcrowding	—	557	518	915	649	430	1047	1	—	—	403	238	100	—	—	4858
re General Defects	—	889	1166	6319	2152	1206	1269	—	—	—	210	184	32	—	—	17223
re-inspections, etc.	3796	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Houses-Let-in-Lodgings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282
Cowsheds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	379
Dairies	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bottled Milk Shops and Milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purveyors	—	2	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	1257	—	—	—	—	—	1266
Factories (Mechanical)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	320
Factories (Non-mechanical)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	607
Workplaces of Business Premises	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	607	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	49
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Outworkers' Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246
Shops (Under the Shops Act, 1934)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Section 10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	569	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	569
Licensed Houses	—	1	8	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	16
Restaurants, Eating Houses, Cafés	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	11
Places of Public Entertainment	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Schools or Colleges	—	2	11	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	18
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	—	—	27	8	31	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89
Fried Fish Shops	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	150	—	1	—	—	—	—	156
Other Offensive Trade Premises	—	—	71	13	—	—	43	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	135
Stables	—	2	14	31	—	—	12	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	62
Piggeries	—	—	—	5	3	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	13
Fowls, Pigeons, Other Animals, etc.	—	3	18	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	30
Cesspools	—	3	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Wells	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Rain-water Tanks or Cisterns	—	3	—	4	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Ice Cream Manufacturing Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Ice Cream Purveyors and Vehicles	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	268	—	—	—	—	—	—	277

TABLE XIX.—Continued.

PREMISES INSPECTED.		Hsg.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Fact.	Food	M & D	Jun. 1	Jun. 2	Jun. 3	D.O.	R.O.	TOTAL
Registered Preserved, etc., Meat																	
Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	198
Restaurants and Café Kitchens	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
Butchers' Shops or Stalls	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1157	—	—	—	—	—	—	1158
Fish, Fruit or Provision Shops	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	395
Other Premises where Food Sold, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waste Water Closets	—	—	318	334	—	364	235	190	1	2811	267	—	—	1	—	—	4521
Pan or Pail Closets	—	—	4	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Privies or Privy Middens	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Drainage	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Cellar Drainage	—	—	316	367	1055	152	77	181	134	7	18	145	47	39	—	—	2538
Water Closets, Urinals, Slop Sinks	—	—	1	45	15	23	7	5	3	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	111
Washing Accommodation	—	—	296	79	40	299	663	65	—	—	—	62	23	7	—	—	1534
Yards or Courts	—	—	295	79	40	300	662	64	—	—	—	63	22	7	—	—	1532
Accumulations	—	—	200	558	142	247	689	123	—	—	—	86	32	6	—	—	2083
Markets, Fairs, etc.	—	—	7	25	19	7	—	1	5	1	10	—	—	1	—	—	76
Public Conveniences	—	—	9	7	10	10	7	6	—	214	9	—	—	—	—	—	262
Public Buildings or Institutions	—	—	1	57	21	15	4	11	—	—	—	5	4	2	—	—	120
Rent Restrictions, etc., Acts	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Smoke Abatement	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Canal Boats	—	—	5	40	16	13	1	39	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	121
Rag Flock Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	468
Infectious Disease Enquiries made	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Interviews with Owners or Tradesmen	—	—	76	57	66	77	50	21	2	—	—	28	15	30	356	—	778
Complaints received and investigated	1250	363	405	227	194	227	25	19	644	227	767	36	29	3	—	—	4189
Drains tested by smoke or colour	—	561	564	916	658	658	446	1275	85	20	—	407	243	147	—	—	5322
Drains tested by water	—	68	110	196	98	98	21	36	1	1	—	38	28	6	—	—	603
Premises Disinfected	—	23	13	6	5	5	—	7	4	—	4	21	4	1	—	—	88
Re-inspections other than Houses	3769	423	1085	6168	2169	2169	1280	727	417	83	26	166	169	32	423	29	452
Miscellaneous Visits	1408	1708	3151	2877	2736	2736	2495	2497	1148	1314	1176	3005	1261	1110	2055	893	16514
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	—	39	43	487	51	51	17	18	3	2	—	10	5	2	—	—	28834
TOTALS	10570	8086	11061	20791	11919	11919	10994	9850	4735	7062	4197	6055	4080	3050	4957	3766	122073

TABLE XX.

ANALYSIS OF SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED.

TYPE OF DEFECTS.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Fact.	Food	M & D	Jun. 1	Jun. 2	TOTAL
(A) Dwelling Houses:—												
Insufficient ventilation	2	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Insufficient water supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absence of proper sink	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective or insanitary sinks	1	6	5	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	16
Defective waste pipes	7	5	8	9	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	44
Absence of ventilated food store	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absence of adequate washing accom- modation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective washing accommodation	17	5	17	14	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	71
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	—	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Defective W.C. fittings, etc.	21	17	20	19	11	21	—	—	—	—	—	109
Broken W.C. basins	4	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	12
Insufficient or defective drainage	20	17	73	22	13	24	—	—	—	—	—	169
Improper refuse receptacle	16	8	40	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Obstructed drains	31	19	10	13	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	91
Unpaved, etc., yard paving	10	18	50	12	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	120
Overcrowding	6	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Defective roofs	88	60	94	78	64	109	—	—	—	—	—	493
Damp exposed walls	15	27	53	13	13	23	—	—	—	—	—	144
Broken, etc., gutters or downspouts	39	29	41	51	22	61	—	—	—	—	—	243
Obstructed gutters or downspouts	3	4	39	13	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	66
Perished pointing to brickwork	7	7	45	60	7	43	—	—	—	—	—	169
Absence of efficient damp proof course....	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Leaking or insanitary rainwater tanks....	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Collapsed, etc., ceilings and walls	104	105	113	84	44	109	—	—	—	—	—	559
Damp or broken, etc., tiled floors	25	19	28	12	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	103
Decayed, etc., timber floors	26	17	11	10	14	22	—	—	—	—	—	100
Emission of smoke—defective flues	14	7	42	19	5	35	—	—	—	—	—	122
Dirty walls or ceilings of rooms, etc.	13	26	45	3	8	28	—	—	—	—	—	123
Rooms infested with vermin	17	16	4	16	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	71
Nuisance from keeping of animals, etc....	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Miscellaneous defects	130	164	380	250	155	352	—	—	—	—	—	1431
TOTALS	623	590	1125	725	409	926	—	—	—	—	—	4398

TABLE XX.—Continued.

TYPE OF DEFECTS.		S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Fact.	Food	M & D	Jun. 1	Jun. 2	TOTAL
(B) Defects upon other Premises:—													
Cowsheds	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	21
Dairies, Milkshops, etc.	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	25
Factories (Mechanical)	....	1	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	—	97
Factories (Non-mechanical)	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	24
Workplaces or Business Premises	....	—	5	—	—	1	—	63	—	—	—	—	69
Bakehouses	....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	33
Licensed Houses, Restaurants	....	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Schools or Colleges	....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	....	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	19
Fried Fish Shops	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	44
Other Offensive Trade Premises	....	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ice Cream Premises	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	51
Registered Potted etc., Meat Premises	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	43
Butchers' Shops or Stalls	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	225
Other Food Shops, etc.	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	35
Shops (Section 10, Shops Act, 1934)	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	65
Stables	....	2	—	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Piggeries	....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Canal Boats	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	67
Factories—Smoke Nuisances—The Public Health Act, 1936	....	—	4	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	9
Other Premises not classified above	....	13	5	4	2	7	3	11	—	—	—	—	45
TOTALS	....	16	23	27	2	13	7	347	430	46	—	—	911
Total Defects—All Premises	....	639	613	1152	727	422	933	347	430	46	—	—	5309

TABLE XXI.

NOTICES SERVED WITH RESPECT TO SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED
(vide Table XX.), 1938.

Form of Notice.	DISTRICT INSPECTORS						Fact.	Food	M & D	TOTALS
	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.				
A. INFORMAL:—										
i. re "Housing Defects"	180	183	191	202	152	286	—	—	—	1,194
ii. re Other Defects	33	54	20	10	16	11	188	131	21	484
TOTAL	213	237	211	212	168	297	188	131	21	1,678
B. STATUTORY:—										
i. Public Health Acts	29	46	52	38	30	86	24	10	2	317
ii. Other Statutes	47	25	14	12	13	13	33	—	—	157
TOTAL	76	71	66	50	43	99	57	10	2	474
C. TOTAL Number of "INFORMAL" Notices served=1,678, involving 1,967 premises and 5,309 defects.										
TOTAL Number of "STATUTORY" Notices served=474, involving 521 premises and 1,046 defects.										
D. DEFECTS REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.										
i. Borough Engineer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	417
ii. Water Engineer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	170
iii. Cleansing Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	114
iv. Housing Manager	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
v. Other Departments	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	722
E. NOTICES COMPLIED WITH.										
Form of Notice.	No. Complied with.		Premises Involved.		Improvements Effected.					
INFORMAL:—										
i. re "Housing Defects"	1,240		1,749		4,809					
ii. re Other Defects	473		423		898					
TOTAL	1,713		2,172		5,707					
STATUTORY:—										
i. Public Health Acts	214		216		1,000					
ii. Other Statutes, etc.	176		158		179					
TOTAL	390		374		1,179					

TABLE XXII.

PROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES.

NATURE OF IMPROVEMENT.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Wks.	Food	M & D	Total
(A) Dwelling Houses:—										
Additional windows or improved ventilation	4	12	2	4	11	—	—	—	—	33
Internal water supply provided	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Separate sinks provided	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5
Sinks replaced or repaired	4	9	5	2	3	5	—	—	—	28
Waste pipes trapped, renewed or repaired	6	6	10	11	3	4	—	—	—	40
Ventilated food store provided	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Washing accommodation provided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washing accommodation improved or repaired	16	8	16	7	11	11	—	—	—	69
Separate or sufficient W.C. provided	7	5	3	4	—	3	—	—	—	22
Repairs to existing W.C.s	14	13	15	15	13	18	—	—	—	88
New W.C. basins fitted	7	4	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	19
Proper or improved drainage provided	34	47	76	26	4	19	—	—	—	206
Dust Bins provided and receptacles for same	11	5	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	33
Obstructed drains, etc., cleansed....	37	21	16	15	11	9	—	—	—	109
Yards or passages paved	5	12	34	4	4	13	—	—	—	72
Overcrowding remedied	2	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	13
Roofs reconstructed or repaired	59	60	151	107	133	88	—	—	—	598
Walls rendered to remedy dampness	1	2	3	17	10	—	—	—	—	33
New gutters or downspouts fixed....	—	3	16	—	6	—	—	—	—	25
Downspouts or gutters cleansed or repaired	32	44	99	51	55	47	—	—	—	328
Brickwork repointed or repaired	25	23	186	80	49	37	—	—	—	400
Damp-proof course provided	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	5
Rainwater tanks cleansed, repaired or abolished	1	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	10
Ceilings and walls re-plastered or relined	123	151	142	91	119	75	—	—	—	701
Impervious floors provided or repaired	21	9	32	12	19	18	—	—	—	111
Timber floors re-laid or repaired	18	20	6	11	21	21	—	—	—	97
Chimney flues rendered efficient	5	6	13	1	7	9	—	—	—	41
Rooms, etc., cleansed and re-decorated	12	33	39	13	14	19	—	—	—	130
Houses cleared of vermin	17	8	21	23	10	2	—	—	—	81
Nuisances re animals, etc., remedied	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Miscellaneous repairs (not classified above)	149	166	381	224	351	196	—	—	—	1467
Waste water closets converted	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Pan or pail closets converted	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Privies or privy middens converted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wells closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cesspools abolished	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Accumulations removed	5	3	5	—	3	4	—	—	—	20
TOTALS	630	683	1290	731	862	613	—	—	—	4809

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	35
Dairies, Milkshops, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
Factories, Workshops and Out-workers	1	1	—	—	—	—	151	—	—	153
Workplaces and Business Premises	—	8	—	—	1	—	41	—	—	50
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	32
Licensed Houses, Restaurants, etc.	1	2	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	11
Tents, Vans or Sheds	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	53
Other Offensive Trade Premises	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ice Cream Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	29
Registered Potted, etc., Meat Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	31
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	—	179
Other Food Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	37
Shops (Under the Shops Act, 1934)	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	99
Stables	—	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Piggeries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	65
Excessive Emissions of Smoke	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Hairdressers' Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	30
Other Improvements (not otherwise classified)	8	28	3	1	4	3	8	—	—	55
Totals (other Premises) ...	10	45	18	1	7	5	396	361	55	898
Totals (all Premises)	640	728	1308	732	869	618	396	361	55	5707

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 Number of		Description of Default or Offence.	RESULT.
	Summons Issued.	Premises Concerned.		
The Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 94 to 96.	1	3	Non-compliance with Notice to abate Nuisance arising from general defects.	Work completed before hearing; summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
Ditto	1	2	Ditto	Adjourned for twenty-eight days; work finally completed and costs paid.
Ditto	1	6	Ditto	Work completed before hearing; summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
Ditto	1	2	Ditto	Ditto
Byelaws, " Drainage of Existing Buildings, 1927."	3	1	Drain laid in contravention of Byelaws.	(1) Fined 20/- and costs. (2) Fined 20/- and costs. (3) Fined 20/- and costs. Drain subsequently reconstructed.
The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 41.	1	1	Reconstructing drain without giving requisite notice of intention to do so.	Fined 40/- and costs.
The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1928, Section 56 (1) (a).	1	1	Occupation of land by caravan without consent of the Council.	Convicted and fined 10/- and costs. Van subsequently removed.

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 Housing Act, 1936, Section 11, and the Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838.	13	—	13	—	Applications for Order re vacant possession of dwelling houses whereon Demolition Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act were operative.	Orders made for possession in each case.
The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 154.	2	—	2	—	Distribution by Rag and Bone Collector of crockery and goldfish to children in exchange for rags.	Fined 40/- and costs.
The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 107.	1	—	1	—	Establishment of Offensive Trade of Fish Frying without the consent of the Council.	Convicted and fined 40/- and costs.
Ditto	1	—	1	—	Ditto	Adjudged 14 days—case dismissed, evidence being considered insufficient to warrant conviction.
The Housing Act, 1936, Sections 11 and 15.	—	—	3	—	Appeals lodged to County Court by owner against Demolition Orders made under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.	Appeals withdrawn and houses subsequently demolished.
The Housing Act, 1936, Sections 11 and 15.	—	—	2	—	Appeals lodged to County Court by Owner against Demolition Orders made under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.	Appeals 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, including the provision of a proper deep well as water supply, within a period of six months. Statutory Undertaking subsequently complied with.

TABLE XXIII.—Continued.

The Housing Act, 1936, Sections 11 and 15.	—	2	Appeal lodged to County Court by Owner against Demolition Orders made under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.	Appeal withdrawn. Demolition Orders to be carried into effect. One house purchased by the Corporation for street improvement.
The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 41.	1	1	Exposure and repair of drain without giving notice to that effect.	Pleaded guilty. Convicted and fined 10/-.
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 28 days. Convicted and fined 80/-.
Ditto	1	1	Overcrowding of Canal Boat by Master.	Convicted and fined 15/-.
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order No. 4, 1929.	3	3	Exposing imported tomatoes for sale without an indication of origin.	Fines inflicted in each case, viz.: 30/-, 20/-, and 10/- respectively.
The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.	1	1	Exposing tomatoes for sale under false trade description.	Fine of 10/- imposed and defendant ordered to pay 11/6 costs.
The Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order No. 5, 1934.	4	4	Exposing imported turkeys for sale without indication of origin.	A fine of £4 with 4/6 costs was imposed in each case.
The Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, Section 9.	1	1	Obstructing Inspector in the course of his examination of alleged English turkeys.	Convicted and fined 10/-.

WOLVERHAMPTON HOUSING CONDITIONS, 1938.

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) ...	14,745
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	27,846
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	916
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,217
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	693
(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 ...	2,488

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 ...	2,599
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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	2,488
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	1,749
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	488

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	616
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	388

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	11
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	2

TABLE XXV.

OVERCROWDING IN WORKING CLASS DWELLINGS.

	FOUND TO BE OVERCROWDED:			OVERCROWDING REMEDIED BY:—									
	As result of survey, 1936	During 1938	Total additional cases found since survey	Transfer to Council Houses				Removal to unknown addresses or abated by other means				Total remaining outstanding Dec., 1938.	
				Specially Erected	Existing Types		Totals	During 1938	To Date	During 1938	To Date	During 1938	To Date
					To 1938	To Date							
1. Council Houses	328	6	11	60	132	50	62	110	194	42	100	152	294
2. Privately Owned—													
i. For action under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936	—	32	72	29	71	—	—	29	71	2	2	31	73
ii. Other Houses	—	6	13	29	29	4	6	33	35	32	36	65	71
Totals	339	38	85	58	100	4	6	62	106	34	38	96	144
3. Within Proposed Clearance Areas	420	8†	64	36	140	—	—	36	140	—	—	36	140
Totals	1087	52	160	154	372	54	68	208	440	76	138	284	578
													669

*Four houses have been transferred from Group 1 to Group 2, owing to the houses being sold by the Corporation or for other reasons.

†Additional cases found as a result of the inspection of houses included in proposed Clearance Areas.

TABLE XXVI.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

MEAT INSPECTION.

REPORT FOR YEAR 1938.

NO. OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED,

Cattle	...	...	...	8,067
Calves	...	...	...	3,459
Cows	...	...	...	6,877
Sheep	...	...	...	53,407
Pigs	...	...	...	19,564

OFFALS DESTROYED.

HEADS—

Actinomycosis	...	31
Hydræmia	...	40
Tuberculosis	...	1623
Other Diseases	...	298

LUNGS & HEARTS—

Hydræmia	...	80
Parasitic Disease	...	362
Tuberculosis	...	2877
Other Diseases	...	1083

LIVERS—

Abscesses	...	69
Cav. Angeioma	...	150
Cirrhosis	...	590
Hydræmia	...	40
Necrosis	...	28
Parasitic Disease	...	842
Tuberculosis	...	1064
Other Diseases	...	497

STOMACHS & INTESTINES—

Hydræmia	...	80
Johnes Disease	...	138
Tuberculosis	...	1748
Other Diseases	...	597

SPLEENS—

Hydræmia	...	40
Tuberculosis	...	477
Other Diseases	...	309

KIDNEYS—

Hydræmia	...	80
Tuberculosis	...	414
Other Diseases	...	734

UDDERS—

Tuberculosis	...	296
Other Diseases	...	368

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	...	50	6	25
Other Diseases	...	20	15	6

CARCASSES AND PARTS OF CARCASSES DESTROYED.

Anæmia	...	...	19	Injury	...	...	90
Asphyxia	...	...	26	Jaundice	...	...	4
Dropsy	...	...	228	Peritonitis	...	...	25
Emaciation	...	...	22	Pneumonia	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	6	Septicæmia	...	...	12
Hydræmia	...	...	40	Swine Fever	...	...	1
Immaturity	...	...	32	Tuberculosis	...	...	595
Other Diseases	...	...	199				

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	29	11	3	16
Other Diseases	33	7	3	10

TABLE XXVII.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. Total number of samples taken during the year 1938:—

Article	Number Examined.			Number Adulterated, &c.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine ...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Aspirin ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Baking Powder ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Beef and Malt Wine ...	...	2	2	...	1	1
Brawn ...	1	7	8	...	...	...
Butter ...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Candied Peel ...	2	7	9	...	2	2
Carbolic Acid Lozenges	1	2	3	...	1	1
Cheese ...	...	14	14	...	...	...
Chocolate Cakes ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Cocoa ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cod Liver Oil ...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Coffee ...	...	8	8	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Compound Bismuth Tablets ...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Cream Cakes ...	1	5	6	...	...	...
Dried Fruit ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Dripping ...	...	7	7	...	...	...
Epsom Salts ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Flour ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Flour, self-raising ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Glace Fruits ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Glauber Salts ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ground Almonds ...	...	6	6	...	...	...
„ Cinnamon ...	1	2	3	...	...	...
„ Ginger ...	2	4	6	...	1	1
Honey ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Jam ...	3	8	11	3	3	6
Jellies ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Lard ...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Lemon Curd ...	...	9	9	...	...	...
Marmalade ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Milk ...	163	28	191	6	...	6
Milk, "Appeal to Cow" ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Mincemeat ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	21	21	...	...	...
Mustard ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Non-alcohol. Beverages	3	3	6	...	...	...
Olive Oil ...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Pearl Barley ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Pepper ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Potted Beef ...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Sausage ...	1	7	8	1	1	2
Sulphur Ointment ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Vinegar ...	...	5	5	...	...	...
White Precipitate Ointment ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	178	224	402	10	11	21

TABLE XXVIII.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Administrative action taken regarding Samples reported to be non-genuine during the year ending 31st December, 1938.

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Legal Proceedings Instituted		Observations
				Fine Inflicted	Costs Imposed	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
13	Blk. Currant Jam. Full Fruit standard	Formal	Deficient of Fruit 40% ...			Case dismissed on a plea of warranty
14	Blk. Currant Jam. Full Fruit standard	Informal	Deficient of Fruit 40% ...			
15	Beef & Malt Wine	Informal	Deficient of Beef Extract 76% ..			
28	Ground Ginger	Informal	Deficient of 23% of soluble extracts of Ginger ...			
52	Milk ..	Formal	Added water 11% ...	3 0 0	1 7 0	
54	Milk ...	Formal	Added water 14·3% Deficient of fat 19% ...	5 0 0	1 9 0	
65	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 10% ...			Vendor cautioned
68	Milk ...	Formal	Added water 15% ...		6 7 0	Dealt with under Probation of Offenders Act
148	Blk. Currant Jam. Full Fruit standard	Informal	Deficient of Black Currant Fruit 16·6% ...			
149	Gooseberry Jam. Full Fruit standard	Informal	Deficient of Gooseberry Fruit 37·0% ...			
211	Gooseberry Jam. Full Fruit standard	Formal	Deficient of at least 28% of Gooseberry Fruit ...	5 0 0	10 2 6	
212	Blk. Currant Jam. Full Fruit standard	Formal	Deficient of at least 10% of Black Currant Fruit ...			Case withdrawn
301	Pork Sausage	Informal	Contained 544 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide ...			

TABLE XXVIII.—*Continued.*

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Administrative action taken regarding Samples reported to be non-genuine during the year ending 31st December, 1938.

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Legal Proceedings Instituted		Observations
				Fine Inflicted	Costs Imposed	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
285	Pork Sausage	Formal	Contained 530 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide ...	5 0 0	13 6	
302	Milk ...	Formal	Added water 9% Deficient of fat 4% ...	5 0 0	1 9 0	
303	Milk ...	Formal	Added water 27% Deficient of fat 3% ...	5 0 0	1 9 0	
315	Carbolic Acid Lozenges	Informal	Deficient of Phenol 50% ...			
357	Candied Peel	Informal	Contained 50 parts per million of Copper ...			
362	Candied Peel	Informal	Contained 144 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide ...			
387	Compound Bismuth Tablets	Informal	Deficient of Bismuth Carbonate 10% Sodium Bicarbonate 17% and Magnesium Carbonate 17.5% ...			
297	Potted Beef	Informal	Contained about 3.9% of Starch ...			

TABLE XXIX. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1938.

Notifiable Disease	Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital	Deaths at home of cases previously notified
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	122*	119	8	—
Scarlet Fever ...	268†	210	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	1‡	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	55	36	5	—
Erysipelas ...	51	17	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	26	6	—	—
CerebroSpinal Meningitis	5	5	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	4	4	—	—
Dysentery ...	20§	11	1	—
Primary Pneumonia ...	228	148	14	6
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	10	2	1	1
Others ...	—	—	—	—

* 17 of these proved not to be Diphtheria.

† 5 " " " Scarlet Fever.

‡ 1 " " " Enteric Fever.

§ 1 " " " Dysentery.

TABLE XXX. DISINFECTION OF PREMISES AND ARTICLES.

1. Rooms Disinfected—			
Number of Rooms sprayed with Formaldehyde	356		
Number of Rooms fumigated with Formalin ...	234		
Number of other buildings &c. disinfected with Formalin, <i>i.e.</i> , 1 Shelter, 3 Canal Boats, 1 Motor Car ...	5		
Number of Rooms sprayed with Zaldecide to destroy vermin ...	4		
Number of Rooms fumigated with Sulphur Dioxide to destroy vermin ...	25		
<hr/>			
2. Articles Disinfected—	624		
i. By Steam—			
Blankets - 1274. Sheets - 221. Quilts - - -	162		
Pillow Cases 228. Rugs - - 3. Dresses and Suits	21		
Pillows - - 299. Mattresses 297. Miscellaneous - -	3491		
Total -	5,996.		
ii. By Formaldehyde—			
Blankets ...	400.		
Total ...	6,396.		
3. Library Books Fumigated—			
i. Fumigated and returned to owners ...	208		
ii. Fumigated and added to collection for use at Isolation Hospital ...	30		
Total ...	238		

TABLE XXXI. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, YEAR 1938.

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS.															Total Admitted Cases to Notified Hospital.		DEATHS.										Total Deaths.	
Age-periods.	0-4	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Up.			0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	25-45	45-65	65 & Up		
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	3	5	8	10	9	42	12	9	18	1	4	1	122	119	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
Scarlet Fever ...	1	3	9	12	18	132	51	19	21	1	1	...	268	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	38	13	...	...	55	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	10	7	20	8	51	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia ...	6	5	8	6	5	40	20	20	46	28	33	11	228	148	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	7	30	8	58
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	2	2	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	7
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	1	2	2	...	1	3	3	1	4	1	2	...	20	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	38	17	27	28	34	223	91	55	140	53	62	22	790	563	4	2	2	1	...	4	...	2	12	14	32	9	82	

TABLE XXXII.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD, YEAR 1938.

WARD	Small Pox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Primary Pneumonia	Influenzal Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis	Dysentery
St. Peter	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary	...	1	6	...	1	4	4	9	...	...	...	1	...
St. James	...	18	8	...	2	6	1	11	...	...	1	..	...
St. Matthew	...	2	8	...	2	7	...	8	1	...	...	...	...
St. George	...	29	22	...	8	2	7	22	1	...	2	...	5
Heath Town	...	7	18	...	4	8	2	32	1	...	1	...	...
Blakenhall and St. John's	...	4	29	...	6	...	1	23	1	...	1	1	1
Graiseley	...	4	28	...	2	4	1	17	...	...	...	...	1
St. Mark's and Merridale	...	4	12	1	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	1	...
Park	...	10	12	...	6	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
Dunstall	...	7	15	...	4	1	1	12	1	...	...	...	...
Penn	...	3	12	...	3	2	1	6	1	...	...	...	9
St. Philip's	...	1	15	...	1	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Bushbury	...	9	35	...	11	4	1	29	2	...	...	...	3
Low Hill	...	21	38	...	5	5	7	36	1	...	...	1	1
Borough	...	122	268	1	55	51	26	228	10	...	5	4	20

TABLE XXXIII

BOROUGH INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Cases in Hospital on January 1st, 1938	14	30	2	46
Cases admitted during the year ...	308	220	38	566
Cases admitted from outside districts	100	98	7	205
Diagnosis revised ...	16	35	6	57
Return cases ...	4	2	—	6
Complications :—				
Adenitis ...	26	9	2	37
Otorrhœa ...	22	3	2	27
Mastoiditis ...	1	—	2	3
Nephritis ...	3	—	—	3
Albuminuria ...	2	1	—	3
Rhinorrhœa ...	13	2	2	17
Septicæmia ...	1	—	1	2
Intercurrent diseases				
(e.g. Bronchitis) etc. ...	13	25	5	43
Miscellaneous ...	19	8	7	34
Relapse ...	4	—	—	4
Rheumatism ...	3	1	—	4
Cardiac ...	1	17	2	20
Minor Septic Conditions ...	20	11	1	32
Paralysis :				
Ocular ...	—	4	—	4
Pharyngeal ...	—	1	—	1
Facial ...	—	2	—	2
Palatal ...	—	23	—	23
Respiratory ...	—	2	—	2
Operations :—				
Minor Operations {	Myringotomy ...	7	—	7
	Others ...	4	—	4
Major Operations {	Tracheotomy ...	—	5	5
	Mastoid ...	1	1	2
	Tonsils & Adenoids ...	—	2	2
	Laparotomy ...	1	—	1
Number of Deaths ...	—	13	4	17
Total cases discharged during the year	303	216	37	556
Average duration of treatment ...	24 days.	35 days.	18 days.	—
Average number of beds occupied	20·3	21·9	1·9	44·0
Cases in Hospital, December 31st, 1938	19	18	3	40

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

TABLE XXXIV.

1938.

CASES PREVIOUSLY IMMUNISED ADMITTED TO BOROUGH HOSPITAL AS DIPHTHERIA.

Hospital Reg No.	Sex	Age	Interval since Im- munisation		K.L.B. Isolated		Virulence Test	Schick Test	Antitoxin Admin- istered	Final Diagnosis	Days in Hospital	Result	Remarks.
			Yrs.	Mths.	Throat	Nose							
11	F	7	-	3	Pos.	Neg.	Positive	Negative	No	Carrier	44	Recovery	Tonsillectomy performed.
99	M	10	-	4	Pos.	Neg.	—	—	Yes	Faucial diph.	25	"	Mild attack.
101	M	5	2	4	Neg.	Neg.	—	Negative	No	Streptococcal Tonsillitis	17	"	—
106	M	8	1	5	Pos.	Neg.	Positive	—	Yes	Faucial diph.	25	"	Mild attack.
107	M	10	1	5	Pos.	Neg.	Positive	Negative	No	Carrier	21	"	Complicated by strepto- coccal tonsillitis on admission.
108	M	9	1	5	Pos.	Pos.	Positive	Negative	No	Carrier	21	"	—
109	M	11	1	5	Pos.	Neg.	Positive	Negative	No	Carrier	25	"	—
145	F	8	2	-	Pos.	Neg.	Positive	—	Yes	Faucial diph.	24	"	Complicated by strepto- coccal tonsillitis on admission; mild attack.
234	M	1½	-	1	Pos.	Neg.	—	—	Yes	Faucial diph.	40	"	Moderate attack.

SUMMARY.

Diphtheria—Faucial	....	3*
Carrier	....	4
Other Diseases	....	1
Total	....	8

*Case 234 excluded as attack occurred within one month of immunisation before immunity properly developed.

TABLE XXXV.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1938.

School.	Forms issued	Acceptances	Previously immunised	Re-fusals	Not re-turned	No. immunised	% immunised
St. Jude's I. & J.	318	194	50	30	44	191	76
St. Mark's I.	130	37	45	32	16	36	62
Brickkiln Street I.	96	53	6	16	21	48	56
Woodfield Avenue I.	295	99	51	39	106	96	50
Bradmore I.	97	32	8	4	53	32	41
Dudley Road I.	178	80	9	15	74	77	48
Bingley Street I.	200	115	40	21	24	99	70
Graiseley I.	200	84	45	36	35	81	63
Old Fallings I.	300	146	51	79	24	140	64
Old Fallings J.	150	42	48	33	27	41	59
Bushbury Lane I.	200	80	62	42	16	63	63
Bushbury Hill I.	360	194	50	90	26	182	64
St. Luke's I.	270	87	144	39	—	79	83
Low Hill Temporary I.	249	98	35	32	84	86	49
Bushbury Old Council I.	144	59	26	19	40	44	49
Willenhall Road I.	181	72	19	90	—	62	45
Moseley Village I.	180	62	9	4	105	61	39
Walsall Street I.	100	19	32	39	10	18	50
Woden Road I.	200	60	105	25	10	56	81
Causeway Lake I.	60	29	13	10	8	26	65
SS. Mary & John's I.	150	82	17	21	30	73	60
Red Cross Street I.	250	96	24	18	112	87	44
All Saints I.	250	102	35	60	53	100	54
St. John's I.	50	16	2	1	31	14	32
SS. Peter & Paul's I.	80	37	13	11	19	35	60
St. Mary's R.C. I.	150	56	21	10	63	51	48
Christ Church I.	100	50	18	31	1	47	65
St. Stephen's I.	100	48	18	8	26	43	61
St. Patrick's I.	80	23	13	6	38	21	43
Holy Rosary I.	70	32	6	9	23	28	49
Monmore Green I.	80	34	3	—	43	33	45
Totals	5268	2218	1018	870	1162	2050	58

TABLE XXXVI
TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1938.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	6	1	—	—	3	5
5—15	4	2	8	1	—	—	3	—
15—25	18	24	1	—	7	13	1	—
25—35	13	15	1	3	12	10	—	—
35—45	14	15	1	1	9	9	2	—
45—55	11	8	1	1	11	8	1	—
55—65	11	—	—	1	11	4	—	—
65 & upwards	2	—	—	—	4	—	2	—
TOTALS ...	73	64	18	8	54	44	12	5

TABLE XXXVII.

TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1938.

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 ...	5	5	5	2	3	9	13	3	9	54
Pulmonary—Females...	3	1	5	3	7	6	7	1	11	44
Non-Pulmonary—Males ...	5	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	12
Non-Pulmonary—Females ...	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Totals ...	17	10	12	5	12	15	20	4	20	115

Ratio of non-notified to total deaths : Pulmonary 1:12. Non-Pulmonary 1:2. All forms 1:7.

TABLE XXXVIII. TUBERCULOSIS, 1938.

	Respiratory	Other Forms	Total
Cases notified	135	25	160
Cases re-notified	4	2	6
Changes of Address	65	13	78
Cases admitted to Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	86	—	86
Kinver Hospital	23	—	23
New Cross Hospital	46	2	48
Other Institutions	1	11	12
Cases discharged from Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	78	2	80
Kinver Hospital	15	—	15
New Cross Hospital	53	11	64
Other Institutions	1	6	7
First visits to homes by Inspectors	135	25	160
Number of Deaths	98	17	115
New Cases attending T.B. Dispensary and recommended for :	118	16	134
Dispensary Treatment	3	2	5
Domiciliary Treatment	5	—	5
Hospital Treatment	10	12	22
Sanatorium Treatment	100	2	102
Cases transferred to other districts	20	4	24
Cases removed from register "Cured," etc.	55	21	76

TABLE XXXIX.

CANCER DEATHS, 1938.

	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		
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	6	1	15	3
Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	3	6	20	16	36	21	59	43
Cancer of the Respira- tory Organs	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	1	8	1
Cancer of the Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	15
Cancer of other Female Genital Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Cancer of the Breast	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	10	...	25
Cancer of the Male Genito-Urinary Or- gans	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	9	...
Cancer of the Skin	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Cancer of other or unspecified organs	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	3	2	2	7	8		
TOTALS	1	1	1	...	8	13	35	42	56	42	101	98		
	2		1		21		77		98		199			

TABLE XL.

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%
1938	....	67	79	54	45	245	5	4.1%	7	5.6%	12	4.9%

		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	6.7%	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%
1938	....	65	33	143	87	328	10	4.8%	5	4.2%	15	4.6%

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Abattoir	73	Maternity Homes	16
Acknowledgments	5	Measles	84
Adulteration	80	Meat Inspection... ..	73
Ambulance Facilities	9	Mental Defectives	10
Ante-Natal Clinic	14, 102	Merchandise Marks Act	82
Bacteriological Examinations...	71	Meteorology	18
Births	8	Midwives	11
Blind Persons	91	Milk Supplies	70
Canal Boats	33	Municipal Midwifery Service...11, 101	
Cancer	92	Nuisances	27, 45
Caravans and similar structures	38	Nursing Homes	17
Clinics and Treatment Centres	9	Offensive Trades	43
Closet Accommodation	25	Ophthalmia of the Newly-born	102
Common Lodging Houses	41	Orthopædic Work	17
Deaths	7	Overcrowding	31
Dental Clinic	102	Population	7
Diphtheria	84	Prosecutions	115
Disinfection	125	Puerperal Pyrexia	14
Disinfestation	45	Rag Flock	38
Drainage and Sewerage	21	Rats and Mice Destruction Act	36
Enteric Fever	84	Rivers and Streams	25
Factories' Acts, 1937	28	Sanitary Work, Details of	27
Food	70	Scarlet Fever	83
Hairdressers' Premises... ..	40	Scavenging	26
Health Visitors' Work ...16, 103		Schools	40
Hospital for Infectious Diseases	85	Shops' Act	29
Hospitals	10	Slaughter Houses	42
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	42	Slum Clearance	48
Housing	48	Smoke Abatement	33
Ice Cream	78	Staff	3
Immunization	88, 130	Statistical Summary	6
Infant Consultations	102	Swimming Baths	39
Infant Life Protection	16	Tuberculosis	91
Infantile Mortality	8	Vaccination	83
Infectious and other Diseases	83	Venereal Diseases	93
Influenza	84	Vital Statistics	7
Laboratory Work	9	Water	18
Maternal Mortality	12	Whooping Cough	84

