

[Report 1930] / Medical Officer of Health, Stourbridge Borough.

Contributors

Stourbridge (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1930

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BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE.

Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

for 1930.

Stourbridge:

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BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE.

Mayor :

ALDERMAN H. E. PALFREY, J.P., C.A.

Deputy Mayor :

ALDERMAN W. R. SELLECK, J.P. (died Dec., 1930).

ALDERMAN C. F. LEESON.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(Name of Committee altered from "Sanitary," September, 1930)

COUNCILLOR JOSEPH WRIGHT, *Chairman.*

Councillor C. Broughton, J.P.

Councillor S. Newell

Councillor Mrs. Francis

„ Mrs. Stuart.

„ W. Harris

„ Miss M. E. Thomas

„ A. S. Leather

„ H. S. Walker

Medical Officer of Health :

GEOFFREY DUDLEY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Sanitary Inspector :

ARTHUR KENT, F.S.I.A., A.R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

J. H. MASSEY, M.S.I.A., CERT. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Food
Inspector.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the Vital Statistics for the year 1930.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE STOURBRIDGE
TOWN COUNCIL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Report for the year 1930,
being my Sixth Annual Report.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, this
Report is curtailed, and the details are those which the Ministry suggest
should be included.

Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area of the District	...	...	...	1920 acres.
Population according to figures supplied after the				
Census in 1921	...	...	Crude 18023 ; Corrected 18016	
Estimated Population (middle of 1930)	...			19463
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...		4251
Number of inhabited houses (1930)	...	...		5099
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)				4608 approx.
Number of families or separate occupiers (1930)				5789 approx.
Rateable Value —unreduced	...	...		£100,624
reduced	...	...		£95,290
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...		£360 net.
Rateable Value per person of population —unreduced				£5 3 4
reduced				£4 17 11

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

The Town rises from the River Stour, which is the boundary of
Worcestershire and Staffordshire, and is on the north side of the Town.
The height above sea level at the River Boundary is 216 feet rising to

326 feet at the Borough Boundary adjoining Bromsgrove Rural District at Upper Swinford. The highest point in the Borough being 406 feet above sea level.

The Subsoil, excepting portions of the district on the north and east sides, is red sand stone.

The Town is principally residential. On the south and west sides there is open country.

The principal trades carried on are Ironworks, the manufacture of Spades, Shovels, Chains, Anvils, Frost Cogs, Fire Bricks, Gas Retorts, Earthenware Baths and Sinks, Skin Rugs, Chamois Leather, and Galvanized Goods. A few domestic Nail Shops still exist.

The Borough own the Gasworks, which are situated in the Urban District of Amblecote, also, in conjunction with the Urban Districts of Amblecote, Lye and Wollescote, are owners of the Water undertaking.

No particular diseases are attributable to the occupations carried on in the district.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births—Legitimate ...	163	150	313
Illegitimate ...	8	4	12
		Total	325
Birth Rate ... ..	...	...	16.69
Birth Rate for England and Wales		...	16.3
	M.	F.	Total.
Still Births—Legitimate	7	5	12
Illegitimate	1	—	1
		Total	13
Deaths—Males ... ..	...	...	125
Females ... ..	...	...	99
		Total	224
Death Rate ... ..	...	...	11.50
Death Rate for England and Wales	...	...	11.4
One woman died in consequence of childbirth ;			

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Enteric Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1
Diphtheria	1	—	1	—	1	4	—	1	—	1
Influenza	2	2	7	16	2	2	11	6	3	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	5	6	4	12	4	10	4	3	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	10	15	10	20	12	19	14	16	23	12
Rheumatic Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Diabetes	1	1	5	—	1	2	2	1	1	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc....	11	10	7	7	6	7	7	9	5	13
Heart Disease	13	28	15	24	19	20	14	30	28	21
Arterio-Sclerosis	2	1	4	1	4	3	3	2	3	3
Bronchitis	5	7	7	7	5	5	5	11	4	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	5	6	9	2	10	3	7	6	8	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	2	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	1	3	1	1	3	4	3	6	3
Puerperal Sepsis	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation Premature Birth	8	1	7	1	7	3	3	1	4	—
Suicide	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	2	4	—
Other Deaths from Violence	4	—	3	—	1	3	6	2	3	3
Other Defined Diseases	16	27	19	18	26	26	17	24	29	21
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	98	117	112	110	120	109	112	124	125	99

Of the definitely defined causes of death, Heart Disease accounts for the greatest number, viz., 49, this number being higher than any of the preceding five years. Cancer accounted for 35 deaths, this also being higher than any of the previous 5 years. Diseases of the Respiratory System, which usually account for most of the deaths, have been less during the year, there being 29 deaths from these causes, this number being lower than any of the preceding five years; of these 13 were from Pneumonia, being the same number as the previous two years. There were 10 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, this being lower than for the previous two years. One woman died in consequence of childbirth; this was due to Haemorrhage. There was no death from Puerperal Sepsis. This gives an approximate maternal mortality rate of 3 per 1000. Influenza accounted for 3 deaths; this number is lower than in any of the previous 5 years. It will be seen from the table that the number of deaths is larger every other year; this in fact, is a truth—a severe Influenza Epidemic occurs every other year. No death occurred from motor accidents.

The total number of deaths is lower than in 1929, viz., 224 against 236, and is also lower than the average for the last five years, viz., 226. The death rate is only slightly higher than for England and Wales as a whole.

The Births, Deaths of Infants under one year, and the Total Deaths for the past five years, were as follows:—

Year.	Births.	No. of Deaths of Infants under one year.	Total Deaths.
1925 ...	338	28	230
1926 ...	305	19	215
1927 ...	312	24	222
1928 ...	281	23	229
1929 ...	295	13	236
Average of five years	306	21	226
1930 ...	325	11	224

Street List showing Number of Births, Infantile Deaths and Total Deaths.

STREET	Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Total Deaths.
Albert Street ...	...	
Angel Street ...	6		2
Bagley Street ...	3		2
Bank Street ...	...	
Bath Road ...	...	
Baylie Street ...	1		1
Beale Street ...	1		
Beech Road ...	...		3
Bell Street ...	1		
Birmingham Street ...	10	1	5
Bowling Green Road ...	...		1

**Street List showing Number of Births, Infantile Deaths and
Total Deaths.—Continued.**

STREET			Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Total Deaths.
Borough Crescent	...	...	4		1
Bridgnorth Road	...	...	9		12
Bridle Road	...	...	2		3
Bright Street	...	...			1
Brook Road	...	...	1		1
Brook Street	...	...	7		5
Cecil Street	...	...	4		1
Charles Road	...	...			1
Cathcart Road	...	...	
Chapel Street	...	...			2
Chawnhill	...	...	4		2
Cherry Street	...	...	4		
Church Street	...	...	5		2
Church Road	...	...	1		
Clark Street	...	...	2		1
Cleveland Street	...	...	
Cliff, The	...	...	1		
Clifton Street	...	...	3		4
Cobden Street	...	...	2		
Corser Street	...	...	2		5
Court Street	...	...	2		
Coventry Street	...	...	1		2
Craufurd Street	...	...	
Cross Street	...	...	1		
Duke Street	...	...	1		2
Duncombe Street	...	...	2		1
Dunsley Road	...	...	2		
Eggington Road	...	...			3
Enville Street	...	...	6		10
Farlands Road	...	...	
Francis Road	...	...	5		
Field Lane	...	...	2		4
Fir Grove	...	...	
Firmstone Street	...	...	
Foster Street	...	...	1		1
Forge Hill	...	...			1
Grange Road	...	...	5	1	1
Greyhound Lane	...	...	3		1
Gig Mill	...	...	
Giles Hill	...	...			1
Gladstone Road	...	...	2		1
Glasshouse Hill	...	...	1		
Glebe Lane	...	...	

**Street List showing Number of Births, Infantile Deaths and
Total Deaths.—Continued.**

STREET.	Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Total Deaths.
Greenfield Avenue			1
Green Street	2		1
Hadcroft Road	2		
Hagley Road (Stourbridge) ...	2		1
Hagley Road (Upper Swinford) ...	3		6
Hanbury Hill			
Hanbury Passage			
Hall Street	2		5
Ham Lane			
Harmon Road	6		1
Hatfield Road	7		1
Heath Street	2		6
Heath Lane	6		5
Hemplands Road	1		
High Street (Stourbridge) ...	6		2
High Street (Wollaston) ...	6		4
High Park Avenue	6		3
Hill Street	1		1
Hungary Hill	1		1
Junction Road			
Jobs Lane			
King Street	7	1	4
Laburnam Street	1		
Lawn Avenue	2	1	1
Lawn Street			1
Lawrence Street	1		
Leonard Road	10		
Lion Street	3		2
Lion Passage			
Love Lane	2		2
Lower Swinford			
Mamble Road	1		1
Market Street			
Meriden Avenue	2		
Mill Street	2	1	2
Mount Street	7		1
Mount Road			1
New Street	2		1
New Road	3		2
New Wood			
Norton Road and Norton ...	2	2	5
Oakleigh Road			
Osmaston Road			

Street List showing Number of Births, Infantile Deaths and
Total Deaths.—*Continued.*

STREET	Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total Deaths
Pargeter Street	1		
Parkfield Road			
Parkfield Terrace			
Park Street	2		
Pedmore Road	7	1	1
Park Road	4		2
Prescot Road	8		4
Pool Street	3		1
Prospect Hill			
Queen Street	1		1
Randle Road	1		1
Rectory Road			
Red Hill (Stourbridge)	1		
Red Hill (Upper Swinford)	2		2
Ridge Street	2		
Rufford Road	2		
School Street			
Short Street			
South Avenue	1		
South Road	13		2
Stamber Mill			
Stanley Road	2		
Summer Street	6		2
Swan Street	1		1
Swinford Road			
St. Mary's Lane	1		1
The Heath			
The Crescent, Grange Road	2		
Theatre Road			
Talbot Street			1
Union Passage			
Union Street	5		3
Unwin Passage			2
Unwin Crescent			
Valley Road	1		
Vicarage Road	6	1	2
Victoria Street			
West Street	3		1
Western Road	1		2
Wheeler Street	1		2
Wheeler's Hill			1
Witton Street			1
Wood Street			
Woodward Place	1		1

**Street List Showing Number of Births, Infantile Deaths and
Total Deaths.—Continued.**

STREET.	Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total Deaths.
Wollaston Road			
Worcester Street (Stourbridge) ...	1		4
Worcester Street (Upper Swinford)			
Yardley Street	2		
Amblecote		1	7
Birmingham		1	8
Bromsgrove			2
Chelsea			1
Halesowen			1
Kidderminster			4
Kingswinford			16
Lye			1
Usk			1
Wolverhampton			1
Births outside the Borough, Parents being Residents ...	39		
	<hr/> 325	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 224

Births.

The number of Births, viz., 325, is higher than any year since 1925, but lower than the preceding years over a considerable period. There were 13 births of illegitimate children, being more than double those of 1929. The Birth Rate, however, is higher than that for England and Wales as a whole, viz., 16.69 against 16.3.

In 1928 I called your attention to the remarkable decrease in the number of births in that year. There were 281 births, being the lowest recorded during the previous 37 years, whilst the number of illegitimate children born, viz., 13, was higher than in any year during a similar period.

The number of births in 1929, viz., 295, was, with the exception of the year 1928, lower than any recorded during the past 38 years. The number of illegitimate births fell to 6.

The following list shows the census populations and the average annual number of births in the succeeding years :—

Population.				Average Annual No. of Births.	
1891	...	14,901	...	from 1891 to 1900 =	462
1901	...	16,302	...	from 1901 to 1910 =	448
1911	...	17,312	...	from 1911 to 1920 =	379
1921	...	18,016	...	from 1921 to 1930 =	338

The falling off in the number of Births has been greater during the past four years. In 1925 there were 338, whilst in the years 1926, 1927 and 1928 the numbers were 305, 312 and 281 respectively. In 1901 when the population was 16,302 there were 469 births, in 1911 with a population of 17,312 the number of births was 450. In 1921, the population was 18,016 and the births 420, whilst in 1930, with an estimated population of 19,463 the number of births was only 325.

Infantile Deaths.

Total Deaths of Infants under one year, 11 (Males 8, Females 3). One of the males was an illegitimate child.

The number of Infantile Deaths is the lowest recorded during the past 39 years.

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births : 33.84.

The Infantile Death Rate for the past five years was 63.57.

Infantile Death Rate, England and Wales, 60 per 1,000 births.

The causes of deaths were as follows :—

Bronchitis 3 ; Marasmus 2 ; and one each from the following causes : Lobar Pneumonia, Gastro Enteritis, Congenital Heart, Whooping Cough, Prematurity, Defective Vitality.

The low Infantile Mortality Rate, viz., 33.84 as against 60 for the whole country, is extremely satisfactory, and illustrates the result of many years work in the improvement of the conditions under which people live, work and play. Housing conditions have improved, not only by the building of Corporation Houses, but also by the reconditioning of older existing property, by demolition of houses past repair, and thus opening up of crowded areas, by abolition of ashpits and substitution by covered, portable receptacles and by privy conversion. Workshops are more hygienic and better ventilated and lighted. Provision for workpeople getting to and from their work has been improved, and also for getting proper meals in many large factories. The opening up of areas for playing fields and parks is an encouragement for people to get out into the fresh air and take part in healthy exercise. The standard of life in general has improved in the last ten years, and people are beginning to take more care of their health, especially in attention to minor ailments. Health Education is of first-rate importance, and this is the special feature of the Infant Welfare Clinics, where Mothers are given useful and simple advice in the care and upbringing of their children.

Zymotic Diseases.

There were 7 deaths, compared with 22 in 1929. The deaths were Diphtheria 1 ; Influenza 3 ; Whooping Cough 1 ; Diarrhoea 1, and Encephalitis Lethargica 1.

The death from Diphtheria occurred in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and was a child 15 months old.

The death from Diarrhoea occurred in an infant 17 days old.

The Zymotic Death Rate is .35 per 1000 of the population, compared with 1.13 in 1929.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

(1) The Public Health Officers.

The Staff consists of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, a whole-time Sanitary Inspector, and an Additional Sanitary Inspector. One half of the salaries of these Officers is contributed by Exchequer grants.

The Sanitary Inspector has the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

The Additional Sanitary Inspector has the certificates of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board and as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

The Sanitary Inspector also acts as Inspector under the Petroleum Acts and Shops Acts.

There is also a lady Clerk.

(2) Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL. The Stourbridge District Nursing Association, which is a voluntary organisation, employs three Nurses, one being a Midwife, whose services are available for residents in the whole of the Borough, and of Pedmore (Bromsgrove Rural).

(b) There is no provision for Professional Nursing of cases of Infectious Diseases treated at home.

(3) Midwives.

The Midwives Act is administered by the County Council. At the end of the year there were five Midwives practising in the district.

The Borough has no separate National Health Insurance Committee; the work is carried out by the Worcestershire Insurance Committee.

(5) Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

The amount of Out-door Relief given to persons in Stourbridge by the Public Assistance Committee during the nine months, April-December, was £2,668 16s. 1½d.

(6) Laboratory Facilities.

Examination of clinical material, (Sputum, swabs, etc.), water, milk and foodstuffs is done by the Worcestershire County Analyst.

(7) Legislation in Force.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS, ETC.

The following are the Adoptive Acts, Byelaws and Local Regulations relating to Public Health, in force in the District, with the date of adoption :—

Stourbridge Improvement Act	...	...	1866
Stourbridge Improvement Commissioners Act	...	...	1891
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890	...	...	1891
Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890	...	...	26 Nov. 1901
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	...	...	April, 1910
Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890, Part III.	...	...	Dec. 1901
Public Health Act, 1925, (except Secs. 21, 22 and 44)	...	...	30 Aug. 1927
ditto (secs. 21, 22 and 44)	...	...	1 Oct. 1927

BYELAWS.

Offensive Trades	...	...	...	15th Sep. 1890.
Blood Boiler	...	...	Leather Dresser	
Blood Drier	...	...	Size Maker	
Bone Boiler	...	...	Soap Boiler	
Fat Melter or Fat Extractor	...	...	Tallow Melter	
Fellmonger	...	...	Tanner	
Glue Maker	...	...	Tripe Boiler	
Gut Scraper	...	...
Markets	...	...	...	15th Sep. 1890
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	15th Sept 1890
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	15th Sep. 1890.
W.C.'s to be supplied with Water	...	...	...	29th July 1895.
Nuisances	...	...	...	20th Oct. 1911.
Public Baths	...	...	...	13th Oct. 1916.
Libraries	...	...	...	13th Oct. 1916.
Mortuary	...	...	...	10th Jan. 1917.
Pleasure Grounds	...	...	...	10th Jan. 1917.
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	10th Jan. 1917.
Omnibuses	...	...	...	10th Jan. 1917.
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures	...	...	...	10th Jan. 1917.
Cleansing of Footpaths, etc., Earthclosets and Cesspools	...	...	...	10th Jan. 1917.
New Street and Buildings	...	...	...	7th April 1927.
Behaviour of Passengers in Vehicles	...	...	...	2nd Feb. 1927
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	2nd April 1930.
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	9th April 1930.

(8) Hospitals.

(a) Name.	Situation.	Purpose.	No. of beds.
Stourbridge and Halesowen.	Hayley Green, near Pedmore.	Infectious Diseases	60
Ditto	Ditto	Tuberculosis	14
Ditto	Ditto	Smallpox	8
Corbett	Amblecote, near Stourbridge.	General	43
Sandfield House	Wordsley	Poor Law	

At the Stourbridge and Halesowen Hospital there are three wards for Infectious Disease, with 59 beds. 29 for males, 30 for females, and one ward with one bed for Enteric Fever. The Tuberculosis Block has two wards with 14 beds, 8 for males, 6 for females. At the Smallpox Hospital there are two wards with 4 beds in each. The Hospital Management Committee consists of members of the Councils of the Borough of Stourbridge and the Urban Districts of Halesowen, and Lye and Wollescote. The patients come from the three districts mentioned, but by special contract and conditions, patients are received from the County Borough of Dudley and the Urban Districts of Rowley Regis and Tipton.

(b) The Smallpox Hospital at the Stourbridge and Halesowen Hospital has 8 beds, 4 each for males and females.

The Corbett Hospital is situated in the Urban District of Amblecote, but is used by inhabitants of this Borough. It is a General Hospital. There are 18 beds for males, 18 for females, and 7 for children. It is a voluntary hospital. The cases admitted are mainly surgical, but a few medical cases are admitted when beds are available. One male and one female bed are allotted to the Venereal Disease Treatment Centre, for use when necessary. There is a small ward of two beds into which maternity cases are admitted when it is available. The hospital has a special Eye Department and the Ophthalmologist has beds when necessary and available.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum requiring In-patient treatment are sent either to Kidderminster or to Dudley General Hospitals.

Cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia are treated at the General Hospital and the Women's Hospital, Birmingham by arrangement with the County Council.

Cases of combined Pregnancy and Venereal Disease requiring Inpatient treatment are admitted to Cleveland House, Wolverhampton.

Tuberculosis cases requiring Sanatorium treatment are sent by the County Council to Knightwick or to Hayley Green. Orthopaedic cases in children—Tuberculous or otherwise—are sent by arrangement to the "Woodlands," Northfield, Birmingham.

Ear, Nose and Throat cases are treated at one of the following:—Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge; Guest Hospital, Dudley; Queen's, General or Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Birmingham.

In addition considerable use is made by inhabitants of the Birmingham Hospitals for all purposes.

Special departments for the treatment of Ophthalmic Diseases are held at the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge, on Monday, at 2 pm., and at the Guest Hospital, Dudley on Thursdays at 2 p.m.

(9) Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The County Council is the Supervising Authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

There is one registered Home in the Borough, this being mainly a Maternity Home, but other cases are taken.

(10) Maternal Mortality.

Investigation of maternal deaths and cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever, is undertaken by the County Medical Officer. The medical practitioners are, as a rule, willing to co-operate.

(11) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.

There is no special provision in the Borough.

(12) Institutional Provision, if any, for Care of Mental Defectives.

This is undertaken by the County Council. Provision is made at Sandfield House, Wordsley for most classes of cases.

(13) Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) For Infectious Cases a motor ambulance is provided by the Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital.
- (b) For Non-Infectious Cases. A Motor Ambulance, which is kept at the Fire Station, and a Motor Ambulance provided by the British Red Cross and kept at Mr. Weaver's Garage, High Street.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre at No. 40, New Road, is under the control of a Voluntary Committee and a contribution is made by the Town Council to the funds of this Committee. The Town Council own the premises occupied by the Centre.

The Centre is open on Tuesday and Wednesday in each week from 2 till 5 p.m., and every morning from 9 till 10.

Ladies of the Committee assist at the Welfare Centre in helping to weigh the babies and giving tea to the mothers.

Milk and other foods are given in necessitous cases or supplied at a low cost.

Dr. Bulmer attends at the Centre on Tuesday afternoons.

Dental and Orthopaedic Clinics, under the auspices of the Worcestershire County Council, are also held at the Centre. Mr. Naughton Dunn, of Birmingham, attends the Orthopaedic Clinic once every month.

The Ante-natal Clinic was opened in October, 1927, and is held twice a month. Dr. Eileen Bulmer attends the Clinic on the first and third Tuesday mornings in the month.

The attendance at this Clinic is being well maintained, it is proving a great help, not only to expectant mothers, but also to local Medical Practitioners.

A Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases is held at the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge. The Centre is under the control of the Staffordshire County Council, but by arrangement with the Worcestershire County Council, cases from the latter County are treated there. The Medical Officer attends on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 p.m.—the former for women and children, and the latter for men. Intermediate Treatment for women is by arrangement. For men each evening except Sunday and Monday.

A Clinic for Immunisation of Children against Diphtheria is held by arrangement at the Infant Welfare Centre, 40, New Road, Stourbridge. This Clinic is provided by the Borough Council.

A Clinic for Investigation of Mental Diseases is held at the Corbett Hospital, Amblecote, on Fridays, at 1-45 p.m. This is under the control of the County Council and the Medical Superintendent of the Barnsley Hall Mental Hospital, Bromsgrove is in charge of it.

The School Clinic is held every Thursday afternoon in the special building attached to Enville Street School. It is under the control of the County Council and one of the Assistant County Medical Officers is in charge.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is held every Monday at 5 p.m. at the Dispensary, Greenfield Avenue, Stourbridge. It is provided by the Worcestershire County Council.

The Health Visitor (Miss E. E. Noke, State Registered Nurse, C.M.B., Cert. Royal Sanitary Inst., for Health Visitors and School Nurses, and for Maternity and Child Welfare Workers, also Diploma for Health Visitors), reports as follows :—

Notification of Births received from County Medical Officer :—

Males, 161. Females, 159. Still Births, 12.
Total of Live Births, 320.

Of the Births notified, 12 were at Sandfield House Maternity Home, Wordsley, 3 at Corbett Hospital, Amblecote, and one at Lucy Baldwin Maternity Hospital, Stourport.

No. of Primary Visits paid to homes	...	301
Re-visits to Infants under one year of age	1836	
Re-visits to children between one and five years of age	...	2459

There have been epidemics of Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken-pox during the year. One child died from Whooping Cough and Broncho-Pneumonia.

Attendances at Infant Consultation Centre during the year :—

No. of Children brought for the first time	...	...	237
Total number of Children attending Centre	...	...	502

Total Attendances :—

Infants under one year of age	...	...	2925
Children between one and five years of age	...	...	1460

Ante-Natal Clinic :—

Number who attended for first time	...	...	133
Total number attending	...	...	143

Infant Life Protection :—

There are 6 children on the list for visiting. There were 4 removals. All the homes and foster mothers are satisfactory.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

There has been no alteration in the water supply. The supply is obtained from two deep wells belonging to the Stourbridge and District Water Board, one being at Mill Meadow and the other at Coalbournbrook, both being in Amblecote Urban District.

The supply is satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity.

There is no filtration, the water being pumped direct into mains. There is, however, a Reservoir at Doctor's Hill, Stourbridge, serving to augment the pressure, the surplus water during the night going into the Reservoir.

The following is the result of an analysis of a sample from the Coalbournbrook supply, taken on 4th December, 1930.

				(Grains per gallon)
Solids in suspension	...	...	...	none
Solids in solution dried at 100°C.	...	...	...	41.3
" " Appearance	...	...	...	White
" " After ignition	...	...	...	34.3
Behaviour of solids on ignition	...	...	...	No visible change.
Phosphates	...	...	...	None
Chlorine calculated as common salt	...	...	...	7.5
Free and saline ammonia	...	...	...	.001
Albuminoid ammonia	...	...	...	.0019
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	...	...	...	.009
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	...	...	.8
Appearance	...	...	...	Clear
Deposit	...	...	...	None
Smell	...	...	...	None
Hardness : Permanent	...	...	...	10.2 Clark
Temporary	...	...	...	9.3 "
Total	...	...	...	19.5°
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	None detected.

Most of the houses in the Borough have a water tap inside the house or wash-house. There are, however, a few houses, having a common yard, where the water supply is obtained from a tap jointly used by two or more houses. The supply pipes are galvanized iron.

The Corporation Baths and several works pump water from their own wells. There are still a few houses procuring their water supply from pump wells. These wells are kept under observation. A considerable number of the houses supplement the water supply by having rain water cisterns on their premises.

Rivers and Streams.

On 2nd June, 1926, a Meeting of representatives of Local Authorities in this locality was held at Stourbridge, and was called by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the purpose of considering a report made on the pollution of the River Stour.

Many of the Local Authorities in the locality have formed a Committee, known as the Stour Water Sheds Joint Committee of which the Town Clerk is the Honorary Secretary and it is hoped that the constitution of such Committee will be legally effected in the near future.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Town was sewered in 1887. The sewage flows by gravitation to a pumping station in the Borough and is pumped to the Stourbridge Main Drainage Board's sewage farms at Whittington, in the Rural District of Seisdon (Staffs.) where it is treated on the Broad irrigation principle.

With the exception of a few houses situate on the outskirts, all the dwelling houses are provided with water closets and efficient drainage, the drains being intercepted from the sewers with intercepting traps. Six houses have cesspools. Five of these being recently erected.

Closet Accommodation.

The conversion of privies into water closets was practically completed in 1909. About seven cottages and farmhouses together with one brickworks, on the outskirts, still have privies, these houses are situate in localities where there are no sewers. One house has an earth closet. Previous to 1901 some slop water closets were put in, many of these have since been removed and W.C.'s with fresh water flushing apparatus put in. For a considerable time past the Town Council have required a separate W.C. for each new house and additional W.C.'s required at premises where there was one W.C. for two or more houses.

About 5 per cent. of the houses have slop water closets, including those houses where there is a fresh water W.C. inside the house and a slop W.C. outside. With the exception of the few privies mentioned, all the other houses are provided with fresh W.C.'s. The Sanitary Inspector's report gives details of conversions and additional W.C.'s since 1901.

Scavenging.

The Scavenging is carried out by direct labour. Since May 1925, the refuse has been deposited on tips. There are four tips in constant use, viz. : Corporation Depot, Birmingham Street ; Wollaston Hall Estate ; Hadcroft Brick Works, and Rufford's Brick Works. The refuse is spread over small areas and levelled.

The Refuse Destructor, erected in 1904, has not been used since May, 1925.

Ashpits are emptied as required, and the contents of moveable ashbins collected weekly. The few privies are cleared as required, the contents being buried.

A motor freighter has recently been purchased to facilitate refuse removal ; this is proving satisfactory. The other vehicles used are horse-drawn.

Sanitary Inspection of Area.

The Report of the Sanitary Inspector follows mine and gives a detailed account of the inspection of the district.

The Sanitary Inspector has furnished me with the following statement :

Number and nature of inspections made by him during the year :—

Inspections of houses and premises	...	...	...	747
Inspections under Housing Regulations	...	...	...	64
Visits <i>re</i> Infections Disease	...	...	...	113
Visits <i>re</i> Tuberculosis	...	...	...	21
Re-Inspections and Re-visits	...	...	...	2967
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	1619
Cowsheds	...	...	...	68
Workshops	...	...	...	35
Vans	...	...	...	162
Bakehouses	...	...	...	67
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	67
Food Stores	...	...	...	64
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	38
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	19
Marine Stores	...	...	...	42
Premises infested with Rats	...	...	...	9
Verminous Houses	...	...	...	37
Watercourses	...	...	...	5
Picture Houses	...	...	...	8
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	3
Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	175
Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	...	133
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	162
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	67

Smoke Abatement.

Byelaws were adopted in April 1930, limiting the emission of black smoke to three minutes in the half-hour.

One boiler was fitted with an appliance which has been found effectual in preventing emission of black smoke.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report gives details of action taken in respect of Houses Let in Lodgings, Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., Offensive Trades, and Common Lodging Houses.

There are no underground sleeping rooms in the Borough and no Regulations under Sec. 18 (1) of the Housing Act, 1925, have been necessary.

Other Sanitary Conditions Requiring Notice.

Burial Grounds. There are three Burial Grounds in use in the district, the Corporation Cemetery, Wollaston Churchyard and Oldswinford Churchyard. The Churchyard at Oldswinford has been enlarged. The additional portion being consecrated in May 1930.

There are also "closed" grave yards at the Congregational Church, Presbyterian Church and Friends Meeting House.

The Roman Catholic Cemetery is situated just outside the Borough Boundary.

Sunday funerals at the Corporation Cemetery are not allowed, except in cases receiving sanction of the Town Council, through me.

Mortuary.

During the year the bodies of 11 persons were taken to the Mortuary.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Feb. 10th	M.	48	Stourbridge.	Heart Failure.
Feb. 25th	F.	1 day	Lye	Heart Failure
Mar. 6th	F. 4 yrs. 10 mths.		Lye	Natural Causes
Mar. 30th	M.	4	Stourbridge	Heart Failure
June 6th	M.	68	Stourbridge	Gunshot wounds of head. Suicide.
Aug. 22nd	M.	70	Stourbridge	Drowning. Suicide.
Sep. 26th	M.	21	Birmingham	Motor Accident.
Oct. 17th	M.	76	Stourbridge	Rupture of Aortic Aneurysm.
Oct. 24th	M.	72	Lye	Heart Failure
Dec. 27th	M.	6 mths.		Heart Failure.
Dec. 29th	M.	A few secs.	Stourbridge	Asphyxiation. Drowning Inattention at birth.

Schools.

There has been no occasion to complain of the sanitary condition of the Public Elementary Schools, of which there are six, with an annex at Enville Street, opened during the year, with the exception that the water supply at Wollaston Church School is not satisfactory, owing apparently, to the furring of the supply pipes.

The two Secondary Schools, King Edward VI. Grammar School for boys, and the County High School for girls, are in excellent sanitary condition.

There are several Private Schools, one of which was disinfected upon several occasions during the year owing to outbreaks of Measles and other ailments.

The Infant Departments at Old Swinford and Hill Street Schools were disinfected.

A Certificate was issued, owing to decrease in the attendance at Old Swinford Infant Department on account of Measles.

Notices were sent to the Schools for the exclusion of scholars from those houses where cases of infectious diseases occurred.

HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b)	...	54
(1) By the Local Authority	... ..	4
(2) By other Local Authorities	... ..	—
(3) By other bodies and persons	... ..	50
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—		
(1) By the Local Authority :		
(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925	... ..	—
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925	... ..	4
(c) For other purposes	... ..	—
(2) By other bodies or persons	... ..	—

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made	... ..	811
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made	... ..	64
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	5
(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	... ..	162

2.—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	357
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

(A) Proceedings under Sec. 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	14
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :—					
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of Declarations by Owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	—

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	78
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :					
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	58
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	—

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	—

4.—Number of Houses owned by the Local Authority :—

(1) Part III. Housing Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Part II. Housing Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Other powers	...	...	...	...	—

302 Houses have been erected during the past two years at High Park Estate.

The Houses owned by the Local Authority are :—

1919 Scheme.	Heath Estate	131		
	Grange Estate ...	101		
		—	232	
1924 Scheme.	Grange Estate ...	214		
	High Park Estate	302		
		—	516	
			—	748
One House of the 1924 Scheme at the Grange Estate				
has been sold	...	...	...	1
				—
Total number of Council Houses		...	...	747

The Town Council own 36 other Houses, 25 of these were occupied at the end of 1930. Many of them were purchased for Street Improvements.

The occupied Houses are :—

117, 119, 121, 123, 125, Worcester Street, 1, 2, 3, 4, Round's					
Yard, Worcester Street	...	...	...	...	9
2, Hemplands Road	...	...	...	...	1
4, 6, Church Street	...	...	...	...	2
Infant Welfare Centre, 38-40, New Road	...	...	...	...	1
Wollaston Hall Lower Lodge	...	...	...	...	1
1, 3, Angel Street	...	...	...	...	2
6, 7, 9, Birmingham Street	...	...	...	...	3
149, High Street	...	...	...	...	1
Destructor House, Forge Hill	...	...	...	...	1
Borough Foreman's House, 67, Birmingham Street	...	...	...	...	1
Baths Superintendent's House, Bath Road	...	...	...	...	1
Grange House, Grange Estate	...	...	...	...	1
Cemetery House	...	...	...	...	1

(b) Housing Conditions.

(1) General Observations as to Housing Conditions.

The standard of houses is generally good, there are, however, some old houses which require reconditioning. Many have been repaired and re-conditions and the "life" of them extended. The Sanitary Inspector's Report, which follows this, gives particulars of repairs of houses. There are 24 back-to-back houses. Ten of them have adequate through ventilation; six of these have back doors. Ten others have partial through ventilation. Sixty houses have one bedroom only, and 1722 have two bedrooms only. The general defects of the older houses are roofs, plastering, wear and tear of floors and fittings. A number of houses have no back door, but have windows affording through ventilation. No bad conditions have been met with which could be attributed to overcrowding.

(2) Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

Most of the older type cottages, which are controlled by the Rents Restriction Acts, are let at comparatively low rents, but as they become

decontrolled, the rents are increased, often out of proportion to the amenities provided, as compared with the "Council Houses." The Town Council, at the end of 1930, had commenced on the erection of 172 additional houses at High Park Estate, about two-thirds of these are non-parlour, three bedroom type.

There has been no important change in the population during 1930, and none is anticipated in the near future.

No special difficulties present themselves at the moment in the way of providing suitable sites for houses.

(3) *Overcrowding.*

There is little actual overcrowding in the Borough on the basis of 300 cubic feet of air space per adult person. Most of the cases occurring in large families living in small houses, and on account of the rental of larger houses, there is a difficulty in dealing with them until some of the children are of school-leaving age.

At the end of 1930 there were approximately 223 houses let to "part householders," and 467 had lodgers. Difficulty in obtaining suitable houses is the cause of much of this sub-letting, as well as letting off parts of houses to assist in payment of rent. It is, however, found that many householders, who have more accommodation than they actually need, sublet simply because they have rooms which would be otherwise unoccupied.

No special action has been taken to deal with overcrowding during the year, but one case dealt with was abated.

(4) *Fitness of Houses.*

(a) The Sanitary Inspector informs me that the difficulties met with after service of Notice under the Public Health Acts and Sec. 3 of the Housing Act, are on account of cost of repairs. Owners, instead of carrying out all the work at once, do portions, with promise to do more later on.

(b) Where work has been commenced it is usual to give ample time, and if neglected or delayed for a long period, the matter is again dealt with.

(c) Upwards of 95 per cent. of the houses have a separate water tap, either inside the house or wash-house. There are a number of houses where a wash-house is jointly used by two houses, in some of these cases, each house has a sink and water tap inside, in addition to the water-tap in the wash-house.

Eight houses have private water supply from five wells.

(d) There are still a number of houses having the joint use of sanitary conveniences, details of which are included under "Water Closets" in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

A difficulty in the Borough with respect to sanitary conveniences is the system which obtained in the past of erecting houses with common yards, where wash-houses and sanitary conveniences were erected for the joint use of the houses.

(5) *Unhealthy Areas.*

A representation was made in respect of 25 houses for consideration as a "Clearance Area" The houses are badly arranged, all but two having basement sculleries difficult of approach. At the end of the year the matter was under review by the Public Health Committee.

(6) *Byelaws relating to Houses Let in Lodgings, and Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.*

The Houses Let in Lodgings Byelaws came into force on 9th April, 1930, and have been put into operation with successful results. The Sanitary Inspector's Report gives details.

The Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., Byelaws have been in existence since 10th January, 1917, and frequently Vans have been dealt with under these provisions.

(7) *General Observations on Housing.*

The Sanitary Inspector's Report deals in detail with Housing Repairs, etc.

On the whole the housing of the working classes is satisfactory. A large amount of reconditioning is continually being carried on, and many improvements have been made in old property such as the provision of wash-houses, sculleries and proper W.C. accommodation.

Regarding the Corporation Houses, many applications are received from residents outside the Borough, these houses being much appreciated, although the rents are too high for some of the poorer inhabitants. On the whole, the tenants look after the houses well, and much interest is taken by many in the gardens, prizes have been offered for the best shows of flowers, etc., in the summer months.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply.**

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

The Sanitary Inspector's Report deals with these matters.

This Borough is not an authority under the Food and Drugs Acts.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.

Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever have been prevalent throughout the year, but neither assumed an epidemic form. 37 cases of Diphtheria were notified and 34 removed to the Isolation Hospital. 40 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified and 34 removed to hospital.

The bedroom accommodation at the houses where the cases occurred, was :—

	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms.	4 Bedrooms.	5 Bedrooms.
Diphtheria :				
No. of Cases ...	12	22	3	—
Scarlet Fever :				
No. of Cases ...	12	23	3	1

One case of Scarlet Fever occurred at the Cottage Homes.

In five houses there were 2 cases of Diphtheria in each.

Two houses had 2 cases each of Scarlet Fever, and one house had five cases.

Diphtheria antitoxin is provided free to Medical Practitioners by the Borough Council. In severe cases antitoxin is given at once, before being sent to hospital; in milder cases the antitoxin is not given until the patients arrive in hospital.

Anti-scarlatinal serum is not provided free, but it is being used in severe cases with good results. In the Isolation Hospital, it is more widely used; undoubtedly it is useful in preventing or alleviating complications and in shortening the period in hospital.

Pathological and bacteriological specimens are examined by the County Analyst. All doubtful throats and nasal passages are swabbed as a routine. Immunization against Diphtheria has been practised on children of pre-school age; on the whole, the response by parents has been very poor.

Sputum from many suspicious chest cases is examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

No Smallpox occurred during the year and no vaccinations were carried out.

Influenza was not prevalent in 1930. No School was closed for this disease.

Disinfection is carried out systematically in cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever: the rooms are done with Formalin and Potassium Permanganate and the bedding and clothing are taken to the Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection. In cases of Tuberculosis, the rooms are stripped and the walls washed down. Rooms and bedding are also disinfected on request after cases of other infectious diseases, such as Measles and also after Cancer cases.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS,
DURING THE YEAR 1930.**

Disease.	Ages.												Total No. of Cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 and upwards.			
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
Diphtheria	—	1	1	—	2	18	7	4	2	1	1	—	37	34	1
Scarlet Fever	—	2	1	—	1	21	11	2	1	1	—	—	40	34	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	4	3	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	1	—	9	1	1	4	5	7	—	29	—	13
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	7	—	1
Chicken Pox	2	4	1	2	9	38	4	—	3	—	—	—	63	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ...	3	7	3	3	12	87	23	8	14	8	12	2	182	72	16

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

The following table gives details of the Notification of Infectious Diseases during the year.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Diphtheria ...	11	—	—	1	4	1	1	4	3	2	8	2	37
Scarlet Fever ...	7	1	5	2	4	2	2	2	2	4	6	3	40
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
Pneumonia ...	1	7	3	4	1	2	1	1	—	3	1	5	29
Erysipelas ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	7
Chickenpox ...	16	19	14	5	3	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	63
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
TOTALS ...	36	28	22	13	13	8	5	10	9	11	18	12	185

LIST OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, Etc., FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

DISEASE.	1926			1927			1928			1929			1930		
	Total No. of Cases	Cases to Hos-pital.	Deaths	Total No. of Cases	Cases to Hos-pital.	Deaths	Total No. of Cases	Cases to Hos-pital.	Deaths	Total No. of Cases	Cases to Hos-pital.	Deaths	Total No. of Cases	Cases to Hos-pital.	Deaths
Smallpox ...	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—
Diphtheria ...	11	9	1	5	2	1	58	51	5	21	14	1	37	34	1
Scarlet Fever ...	17	12	—	21	15	—	6	4	—	22	12	—	40	34	—
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	1	1	1	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	5	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	Nil.	—	—	4	3	—
Pneumonia ...	40	—	11	66	—	11	23	—	13	50	—	13	29	—	13
Erysipelas ...	11	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	1
Chickenpox ...	131	—	—	64	—	—	80	—	—	61	—	—	63	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	—	1	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	Nil.	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS ...	219	22	17	170	21	13	177	56	18	166	31	15	182	72	16
Zymotic Disease Death Rate	.58			1.49			.79			1.13			.35		

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

This Borough has not applied for power under Sec. 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925. There is a Voluntary Blind Institution in the Borough providing work for afflicted persons, but there is no Institution for treatment.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
NOTIFIED.	TREATED.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
June ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
October ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
November	1	—	1	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS. 1930.

Age Periods.	Cases added to Register.								Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
	New Cases.	Transfers.	New Cases.	Transfers.	New Cases.	Transfers.	New Cases.	Transfers.				
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 „	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ...	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
25—35 „	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
35—45 „	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—55 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	6	1	6	3	1	—	3	—	3	7	—	—

The Tuberculosis Death Rate for 1930 was .51.

Notification of Tuberculosis in the Borough is efficient. There was no occasion for the taking of any action or proceedings for refusal to notify.

No action was taken under Sec. 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1926	10	9	2	6	6	5	1	1
1927	14	5	4	3	6	4	2	2
1928	10	8	7	4	12	4	1	—
1929	6	7	2	3	10	4	—	—
1930	7	9	1	3	3	7	—	—

**SUMMARY OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER AT
END OF 1930.**

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
No. of Cases on Register, 1st January, 1930	31	33	20	29
No. of Notifications and Transfers during 1930 	7	9	1	3
No. of Removals during 1930 	38	42	21	32
	3	8	2	2
Total remaining on Register, 31st December, 1930 	35	34	19	30

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEOFFREY DUDLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.



ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION.

INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	15	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	87	2	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	30	—	—
Total	132	2	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	4	4	—	—
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :—</i>				
Insufficient	1	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	10	9	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1930.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE
STOURBRIDGE TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you a Report of the work done in my Department during the year 1930, being my Thirtieth Annual Report.

Complaints.

239 Complaints were received relating to various insanitary conditions as compared with 207 in the previous year.

Inspection of District.

During the year the number of inspections and re-inspections made was 6155 compared with 5317 in the previous year.

The inspections and re-inspections were :—General inspection of houses and premises, 747. Inspections under Housing Regulations, 64. Re-inspections, 2967. Infectious Diseases, 113. Tuberculosis Cases, 21. Slaughterhouses, 1619. Dairies and Cowsheds, 68. Workshops, 35. Vans, 162. Bakehouses, 67. Offensive Trade Premises, 67. Food Stores, 64. Houses Let in Lodgings, 38. Common Lodging Houses, 19. Marine Stores, 42. Premises infested with Rats, 9. Verminous Houses, 37. Watercourses, 5. Picture Houses, 8. Smoke Nuisances, 3.

Sanitary defects, Nuisances and contraventions of your Byelaws numbered 2368. The number of defects remaining unattended to at the end of 1929, was 4364, these, with the insanitary conditions met with during the year, make a total of 6732.

During the year 3398 defects were remedied, leaving 3334 insanitary conditions unabated.

Notices.

175 Preliminary intimation Notices were sent during the year, being principally letters setting out in detail particulars of the defects, with suggestions for remedying them. The Notices were as follows:—

<i>Notice.</i>	<i>No. of Notices.</i>	<i>No. of Houses or Premises affected.</i>
General defects of Houses ...	71	162
Dirty Houses ...	2	3
Overcrowding ...	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences Defects ...	9	11
Drain defects ...	25	67
Want of House Refuse receptacles ...	14	43
Accumulations of refuse, etc. ...	10	19
Defective rain-water spouting ...	12	16
Waste of water ...	4	8
Bakehouses—limewashing ...	2	2
Smoke nuisances ...	2	2
Sand-pit fencing ...	1	1
Defective sink-pipe ...	1	1
Drain connected to Storm Water Sewer ...	1	7
Cleansing rooms after Tuberculosis ...	5	5
Marine Store nuisance ...	1	1
<i>Re Vans</i> ...	1	2
Slaughterhouses defects ...	4	4
Shops Act offences ...	2	2
Meat Regulations Offences ...	2	2
Houses Let in Lodgings offences ...	3	3
Petroleum Act ...	1	1
Stagnant Water ...	1	1
Totals ...	175	364

16 matters were referred to the Borough Surveyor and to the Stourbridge Water Board.

At the end of the year, 133 Notices had been complied with, the work in respect of 29 was in progress, and 13 were outstanding.

The Statutory Notices served were:—

Abatement of Nuisances ...	49
Housing Act, 1930, Sec. 17 ...	32
Provision of Ashbins ...	26
Housing Act, 1930, Sec. 19 (1) ...	15
Housing Act, 1925, Sec. 3. ...	14
Housing Act, 1930, Secs. 19-20 ...	5
Byelaws, Houses Let in Lodgings Art : 7. ...	4
Housing Act, 1930, Sec. 19 (2) ...	4
Disinfection of Houses ...	4
Insufficient Waterclosets ...	2
Accumulations of Refuse ...	2
Housing Act, 1925, Sec. 3 (2) ...	2
Housing Act, 1925. Notice of Closing Order ...	1
Public Health Act, 1925, Sec. 46 ...	1
Byelaws. Nuisances ...	1

At the end of the year, 67 Notices were complied with, the work with respect to 63 was in progress or in hand. Nothing had been done in connection with 32 Notices.

Prosecutions.

The following legal proceedings were taken during the year :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Results.</i>
7th Feb. ...	Van at Hadcroft.	For not ceasing occupation of Van.	Adjourned to 14th Feb. On 14th Feb. Order made to cease occupation within 21 days.
11th July ...	19, Hemplands Road. 21, Hemplands Road.	For not complying with Notices to repair these houses.	Order made for work to be done within six weeks, with costs and £1 1s. Solicitor's fee in each case.
11th July ...	2, Chapel Street	For not complying with Notice to abate nuisance (dirty house)	Adjourned to 18th July. On 18th July, Order made to cleanse house.
10th Oct. ...	Marine Store, Birmingham Street.	Nuisance arising from storing green bones.	Order made to cease keeping green bones, unless kept in covered concrete pit properly drained. Fined 10/6 costs, 17/- Solicitor's fee, £1 11s. 6d.

Offensive Trades.

The trades carried on are Fish-frying, 13 ; Tripe-boiling, 5 ; Hide and Skin Dealer and Leather Dresser, one each. Two tripe-boilers gave up business. Two applications to commence business as fish-friers and one as tripe-boiler were refused.

Bakehouses.

There are 15 bakehouses, 4 being factories. Two bakehouses, one being a factory, were closed. One old bakehouse was re-opened. Two were enlarged. The defects found and remedied during the year were : drain obstructions at 2 places ; 1 defective W.C. ; 1 dirty walls ; 1 defective floor. One bakehouse was cleared of crickets by means of insecticide.

Factory and Workshop Act.

There were 164 Workshops on the Register at the end of the year, as follows :—

Bag Making	...	2	Glass Engraving	...	1
Baking	...	15	Horse Shoeing	...	2
Basket Making	...	1	Jewellery and Watch		
Boot Repairing	...	21	Repairing	...	7
Boat Building	...	1	Joinery	...	10
Brewing	...	3	Laundry	...	1
Bucket Handle Making	...	1	Malting	...	1
Cabinet Making and			Millinery	...	7
Upholstering	...	7	Motor Repairs	...	12
Carriage Building and			Plumbing, etc.	...	7
Wheelwrights	...	5	Picture Framing	...	1
Cycle Repairs	...	2	Saddlery	...	3
Chamois Leather			Sewing Machine Repairs	...	1
Dressing	...	3	Sheet Metal Cutting	...	2
Dressmaking	...	18	Smithy (General)	...	2
Electrical Engineering			Stone Masonry	...	2
and Wireless	...	3	Tailoring	...	15
Food Preparing	...	2	Tin and Whitesmithy	...	2
Frost Cog Making	...	4			

Three Notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories. These related to dirty walls at one workplace, no sanitary accommodation at another and the other one was insufficient screening of sanitary convenience. Two of the defects were remedied, but the sanitary accommodation had not been provided at the end of the year.

Outworkers.

36 Lists were received containing names of 42 Outworkers, 25 of whom resided outside this district. One name was received from another district.

Common Lodging Houses.

One was given up during the year. There are now 2 Common Lodging Houses.

The following are the returns of the number of lodgers. (The figures represent the number of times the beds were occupied).

Adult Lodgers.		Lodgers above 10 and under 21.		Lodgers under 10 years of age.		Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
7770	813	28	56	4	18	8689

The Lodging House which was given up had not been properly conducted. The keeper was warned that his annual registration would not be renewed. He, however, left the house.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are six on the Register. 38 inspections were made. Two were reported under Secs. 19-20 of the Housing Act, 1930. In one case, No. 146, High Street, an undertaking was given that the part of the house should not be used for human habitation. In another case an undertaking was given to alter the premises to my specification. All the Occupiers furnished particulars required for registration under Art: 7 of your Byelaws. At the end of the year the Occupiers of the houses were :—

(1)	...	3 families	...	11 persons
(2)	...	Closed.		
(3)	...	6 families	...	14 persons
(4)	...	3 families	...	9 persons
(5)	...	8 families	...	24 persons
(6)	...	2 families	...	4 persons

Housing.

Number of Houses inspected under Housing Consolidation Regulations,
64.

14 Notices were served under Sec. 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, and 32 under Sec. 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, for repair of houses. No. 21, Cherry Street, was repaired by the Town Council under Sec. 3 of the 1925 Act, at a cost of £36 15s. od. The rent of the house is now being collected by the Town Council to repay this amount with 5 per cent. per annum interest.

Three houses were repaired and reconditioned after Closing Orders and two Orders were rescinded. Applications for rescission of Closing Orders in respect of three houses were not granted.

A block of six houses, having use of a common yard and sanitary conveniences, were reconditioned after my preliminary Notice. I supplied specification and plan for the work. The improvements included re-roofing, additional windows, a W.C. to each house, internal walls of ground floor rooms cemented chair-back high, and new floors to all these rooms; new sculleries to two houses, additional yard paving, water tap inside each house and general internal repairs.

Four other houses were repaired and reconditioned after my preliminary Notice, and were improved by removal of common wash-house and two W.C.'s, erection of sculleries at two houses, one with W.C. inside, one additional W.C., and the position of another altered; fixed windows made to open, floors re-paved, internal walls of ground floor rooms cemented chair-back high and general internal repairs. The work being done to my specification and plan.

One house was demolished by the Owner after Closing Order. Three others were demolished by Owners, one being subject to a Notice for repairs under Sec. 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and two houses were converted into one house.

Two Closing Orders became operative. One house was thoroughly repaired, the other one is in respect of a house occupied by an elderly person, and no action was taken to enforce the Notice served to cease occupation.

At 15 houses a scullery and W.C. was provided for each, in place of common wash-houses and W.C.'s.

In May 1920 an Inquiry was held in respect of an Appeal against Closing Orders made by the Town Council relating to Nos. 13, 15 and 17, and Nos. 1 and 2, at rear of Nos. 13 and 15, Green Street. Subsequently, considerable repairs were carried out, including the provision of through ventilation. An undertaking was given by the Owner that in the event of any one of the back-to-back houses becoming vacant it should be converted into a through house with the one in front or rear as the case may be. In April 1930, No. 1, at rear of No. 13, became vacant and was re-let. This was reported to the Ministry of Health. After correspondence between the Town Clerk and the Ministry it was eventually stated by the Ministry that on account of the lapse of time it might be desirable to re-open the matter, if necessary.

The Owner carried out more repairs to the house, including the provision of a back door to yard of No. 13, and no further action has been taken.

In my Report for 1929, reference was made to the suggested purchase, by the Town Council of 16 defective houses in a cul-de-sac, for the purpose of reconstruction. This was not proceeded with because the Sanitary Committee considered that the estimated cost of purchase and repairs was too high. Notices for repairs under the Public Health Act, 1875, were ordered to be served. These Notices were served in January, 1930. On 8th April the Nuisance Abatement Sub-Committee instructed me to write to the Surviving Trustee to the effect that the question of taking legal proceedings to enforce compliance with the Notices would be considered at a meeting of the Sanitary Committee on 14th April. The Trustee saw me and it was arranged that he should attend the Sanitary Committee Meeting on 14th April. He attended the meeting and explained the position relating to the estate. On 28th April he wrote me offering to sell the property to the Town Council at a reduced price. Subsequently, after several meetings and after the matter had been considered by the Town Clerk, the Sanitary Committee, at a Special Meeting held on 28th July, reported that the Town Clerk had investigated the Title to the property and could not, at present, in view of certain circumstances, advise the Town Council to purchase. The Committee then recommended that Notices under Sec. 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, should be served, and if not complied with the Town Council should execute the necessary repairs. As the Housing Act, 1930, came into operation before the Notices could be served, a recommendation was made by the Sanitary Committee on 15th September, for the service of Notices under Sec. 17 of the 1930 Act. The Town Council adopted this recommendation on 29th September, and Notices were served on 1st October. At the Public Health Committee meeting on 13th November, 1930, it was recommended that I should be instructed to carry out the repairs; this

was adopted by the Town Council on 24th November, and in January, 1931, tenders for the work were considered by the Public Health Committee, and one was accepted.

The Nuisance Abatement Sub-Committee met on several occasions during the year to consider Housing matters. On 8th April, the report made in November 1929, relating to 25 houses suggested to be dealt with as an "Improvement Scheme," together with the Report and Valuation of the District Valuer, was considered. It was recommended that 19 of the houses should be dealt with as a first step.

On 10th December, a Special Sub-Committee, consisting of members of the Public Health and Housing Committees, met to consider action to be taken under Sec. 25 of the Housing Act, 1930. It was decided that an area comprising 93 inhabited houses, 7 void houses, 12 dwelling-houses with shops, 1 lock-up shop, 1 licensed house, 1 house with coal-yard, and 2 houses used as lodging houses, should be inspected and a report made for future consideration. It was also decided that power to negotiate for the purchase of land for the purpose of erecting houses to re-house persons from Clearance or Improvement Areas, be delegated to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairmen of the Public Health and Housing Committees, together with the Town Clerk, Borough Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, and to report to the Special Sub-Committee.

Slaughterhouses.

There are 14 Slaughterhouses in the Town, all being subject to annual licence. Six of the licences are issued on the understanding that claim for compensation will not be made in the event of the Town Council erecting a Public Abattoir and refusing renewal of the licences. One old slaughterhouse was re-opened and licensed during the year. The slaughterhouses are as follows :—

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>User.</i>
33, Worcester Street ...	Mr. P. B. Barnes
St. Mary's Lane ...	Mr. A. V. Beard
65, Envile Street ...	Mr. W. A. A. Broadway
51, Hill Street ...	Messrs. J. S. Edwards and A. Cross.
115, Bridgnorth Road ...	Mr. W. Harris
127, Bridgnorth Road ...	Mr. H. T. Harding
Rear 13, Coventry Street...	Messrs. T. W. Jones and E. A. Tottey, and Mrs. S. C. Mason.
Rear 13 Coventry Street ...	Messrs. H. and J. Parkes
104, Hagley Road ...	Messrs. H. and J. Parkes
The Heath ...	Mr. T. V. Parkes
73, Envile Street ...	Messrs. A. Realf and W. Cresswell
53, Envile Street ...	Mr. F. T. White
17, Envile Street ...	Mr. R. W. Wyatt
148, Hagley Road ...	Mr. W. Yardley

The total visits made during the year, was 1619.

Notices of slaughter received and inspections were :—

	<i>Oxen.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>
In Licensed Slaughterhouses	732 ...	1294 ...	3549 ...	93
On Private Premises	... —	... 6	... —	...
Inspected	... 711	... 1222	... 3173	... 81
Percentage of Slaughtered animals examined	... 97	... 94	... 89	... 87

The following were seized and Justices' Orders obtained :—

2 whole pigs and offals	... Nephritis
1 whole pig and offals	... Tuberculosis
3 pigs heads and offals	... Tuberculosis

The following were condemned and voluntarily surrendered.

Tuberculosis	... 2 oxen and offals. 12 ox heads. 1 ox lungs. 5 ox mesenteries. Offal of 2 oxen. 27 pigs' heads. 10 pigs' fryes. 1 pig's lungs. 25 pigs' mesenteries.
Inflammation	... 1 pig and offals. Offal of 1 ox. 2 pigs' lungs. 1 ox and offal.
Distomum Hepaticum	... 6 ox livers. 16 sheep livers.
Cirrhosis	... 26 ox livers. 4 pigs' livers.
Necrosis	... 2 ox livers.
Echinococci	... 1 ox liver. 3 ox lungs.
Cyst : Tenuicollis	... 4 sheep livers. 1 pig's liver.
Abscesses	... 2 ox livers. 1 pig's head. 1 pig's liver.
Strongylus Paradoxus	... 3 pigs' lungs.
Injuries	... 1 sheep.

Total weight of meat condemned approximately 32 cwts. The condemned meat was buried at the Corporation Refuse Tip. Animals affected with Tuberculosis : oxen 19, or 2.5 per cent. ; pigs 46, or 3.6 per cent of those inspected.

All the Butchers regularly send notices of slaughter. Only four offences under the Meat Regulations came to my notice. These were delivering meat not properly covered ; hanging bacon outside a shop, and open shop windows where bacon and meat, respectively, were exposed. The first case happened on account of a breakdown. The others ceased when attention was called. Four cases of permitting accumulations of manure near slaughterhouses were dealt with.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

During the year 5 Retail Purveyors of Milk were registered, viz. :— 2 residing in the Borough and one outside, as retailers of ordinary milk, and 2 as retailers of sterilized milk. There are 81 retail purveyors of milk in the Borough, 7 are producers, and one of whom also has a Grade "A" producer's licence. 23 retailers reside in the Borough and 23 outside. There are also 26 residing in the Borough and 2 outside, who retail sterilized milk only.

In addition to these one producer sells milk wholesale. Two firms who are wholesalers of sterilized milk and one wholesale dealer of ordinary milk reside outside the Borough. One retailer in the Borough and one residing outside are also wholesalers.

One dealer is licensed as a bottler of Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk. Supplementary licenses were issued to two dealers residing outside the Borough to retail Grade "A" Milk, and one to retail Pasteurised Milk.

There are approximately 58 cows in the Borough.

One cowshed was reconditioned, having new concrete flooring, fixed louver windows, galvanized iron stalling, sterilizing apparatus, and other appliances.

68 visits were made and several dirt tests taken, ; there were no cases of dirty milk.

Disinfection.

Rooms at 94 houses were fumigated after infectious disease, and at 14 houses for other causes. Approximately 1000 articles of bedding and clothing were disinfected. At 5 houses, the walls of rooms occupied by persons who had suffered from Tuberculosis, were stripped of wall paper, sprayed and thoroughly disinfected. Upwards of 100 gallons of disinfectant fluid was issued to householders.

Extermination of Vermin, Etc.

Insecticide was supplied to occupiers of 37 houses, which were infested with insects, 20 being infested with bugs and 4 with fleas. 18 houses were sprayed with liquid insecticide on account of bugs, with beneficial results.

Nine premises were treated for rats.

Waterclosets.

Eleven slop W.C.'s were converted to W.C.'s with fresh water flushing apparatus. 17 additional W.C.'s were provided at places where previously two or more houses had joint use of one W.C.

With the exception of 7 houses and works, having privies, and one an earthcloset, all the houses are provided with waterclosets. At a considerable number of houses there are two or more W.C.'s. W.C.'s used in connection with more than one house are :—

<i>No. of Cases.</i>				<i>No. of Cases.</i>			
2 houses	...	1 W.C.	88	3 houses	...	1 W.C.	2
3 houses	...	2 W.C.'s	61	4 houses	...	3 W.C.'s	18
5	"	2 "	8	5	"	3 "	9
7	"	2 "	2	7	"	3 "	3
7	"	4 "	3	8	"	3 "	2
8	"	7 "	1	9	"	4 "	3
9	"	5 "	3	9	"	7 "	12
12	"	7 "	1	14	"	12 "	1

There are approximately 423 slop water or automatic flushing W.C.'s, including those at works, but not at schools. 79 of these are additional at houses where each house also has a fresh water W.C. 302 houses have use of a separate slop W.C. Those used in common are :—

<i>No. of Cases.</i>					<i>No. of Cases.</i>				
2 houses	...	2 Slop W.C.	6		3 houses	...	2 Slop W.C.	3	
4	"	...	2	"	4	"	...	3	"
1	"	...	2	"	5	"	...	3	"
8	"	...	4	"	9	"	...	6	"

Ashpits.

19 ashpits were removed and ashbins substituted. There are now 548 ashpits in the Borough, many of these being used by more than one house. 51 houses were provided with ashbins in place of ashpits during the year.

Smoke.

Byelaws limiting the emission of black smoke to a period of three minutes in half-an-hour, came into operation in April. 3 cases have been under observation, but no case was reported. At one factory, improvements to the boiler furnace were made and the emission of black smoke reduced.

Rag Flock Acts. (1911 and 1928).

There are no places in the district where rag flock is manufactured.

Inspections are made at irregular intervals, of upholstery establishments where cushions and bedding are made and re-made. No unwashed flocks have been seen at these premises; the practice, when re-upholstering old furniture, is to destroy the old flocks and put in new flocks.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF OTHER SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT AND INSANITARY CONDITIONS REMEDIED.

Dwelling Houses.

Bathrooms, new provided	...	3	Cellars, cleaned out and lime washed	...	3
Baking Ovens removed	...	10	Coal places, new erected	...	1
Bedrooms, floors repaired	...	43	Demolished	...	5
Bedrooms, new floors	...	4	Damp-proof courses put in	...	2
Bedrooms, angle filletting provided	...	79	Door sills, new put in	...	31
Bedrooms, new skirting boarding	...	16	Doors, repaired and rehung	...	69
Cleansed, white washed and redecorated	...	249	" new provided	...	23
Chimneys repaired	...	52	Doors, weather boards provided	...	3
Chair rails and picture rails provided	...	8	Floors repaved or repaired	...	61
Ceilings, plaster renewed or repaired	...	47	Firegrates repaired or renewed	...	15
Ceilings relathed	...	19	Food places repaved	...	4
Ceilings boarded	...	4	Rain-water cisterns, cleansed and repaired	...	6
Cellar lights, new gratings and frames provided	...	24	Rain-water cisterns, pumps provided	...	8
			Rain-water cisterns, pumps repaired	...	12

Roofs repaired ...	70
„ renewed ...	14
Repaired throughout ...	139
Sculleries, new erected ...	18
„ repaired ...	8
„ paved ...	17
Stairs, repaired ...	43
„ treads renewed ...	16
„ handrails provided ...	46
Steps renewed or repaired ...	29
Ventilating air bricks put in bedrooms ...	10
Washhouses, thoroughly re- paired ...	36
„ washing boilers provided ...	28
„ supplied with water taps ...	25
„ washing boilers repaired ...	20
„ taken down ...	9
„ rebuilt ...	4
„ floors renewed ...	61
Walls, external rebuilt ...	14
„ internal rebuilt ...	1
„ cemented internally ...	35
„ matchboarding removed ...	5
„ internal replastered ...	74
„ tie rods and plates provided ...	3
„ pointed or cemented externally ...	46
Windows, made to open ...	65
„ new additional put in ...	22
„ larger put in ...	3
„ repaired or re- newed ...	151
„ sash cords, weights and pulleys provided ...	78
Yards, paved ...	27
Paving repaired or relaid ...	12

Sinks.

Brick sinks repaired ...	2
Brick sinks removed ...	29
New earthenware put in sculleries or wash-houses ...	51
New additional earthenware put inside houses ...	2
Sink waste pipes put in ...	35
Sink waste pipes repaired ...	2

Water Supply.

Old wells filled up ...	3
Water taps put inside houses ...	18

Drains.

Relaid ...	6
Reconstructed ...	32
New chambers put in ...	2
Ventilated ...	5
New, put to houses ...	14
Additional gullies put in ...	25
Repaired ...	7
Obstructions removed ...	76
Chamber covers renewed ...	2
New syphons put in ...	1
Old drain connected to sewer ...	1

Ashpits.

Removed ...	19
Houses, ashbins provided ...	51

Rain Water Spouting.

New spouting at fronts of houses ...	16
„ at rears of houses ...	31
Spouting repaired at fronts ...	26
„ repaired at rears ...	38
Downpipes lengthened or re- constructed ...	40
Box gutters in footpath ...	5

Water Closets.

New, erected ...	8
Rebuilt ...	15
Additional provided ...	17
New basins put in ...	24
Flushing apparatus repaired or renewed ...	20
Fresh water W.C.'s in place of slop W.C.'s ...	11
Slop W.C.'s tippers repaired ...	1
W.C. water supply pipes re- newed ...	10
Other Repairs ...	112

Other Matters.

Offensive accumulations re- moved ...	13
Overcrowding nuisances abated ...	1
Vans removed ...	6
Smoke nuisances abated ...	3
Other nuisances abated ...	13
Manure pits covered ...	2

Drain Defects.

The drains at 61 houses were tested. 32 with the smoke machine, 8 with water, 17 colour and 4 other tests.

Shops Acts.

There are 562 shops on the register. Several shopkeepers were warned of offences. Proceedings were taken early in 1931, in respect of two offences which took place in November, one being under the local Order relating to Hatters, Hosiers, Tailors and Outfitters.

Petroleum Acts.

46 Petroleum Licences were issued. 31 to store petrol only, 13 to store petrol and carbide of calcium, and 2 to store carbide of calcium only. The sum of £25 15s. od. was received for these licenses.

The amount of Petrol licensed to be kept, being 35,415 gallons compared with 35,119 in 1929. The amount of Carbide of Calcium kept is 1854 lbs.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR KENT,

Sanitary Inspector.





