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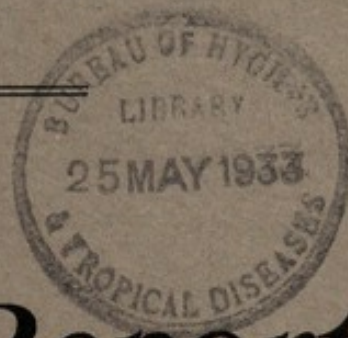


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**BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE.**



*Annual Reports*

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

for 1932.

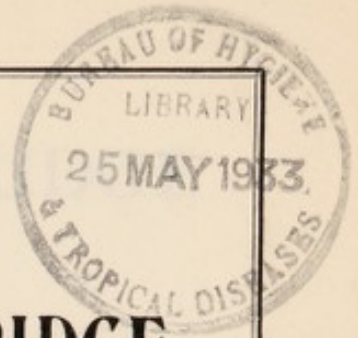
Stourbridge :

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REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE

# Annual Reports

Medical Officer of Health

Sanitary Inspector

for 1932



# BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE

*Mayor :*

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

---

*Deputy Mayor :*

ALDERMAN C. F. LEESON, J.P.

---

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR JOSEPH WRIGHT, *Chairman.*

Councillor C. Broughton, J.P.

„ Mrs. Francis

„ W. Harris

„ A. S. Leather

Councillor S. Newell

(died 14th Nov., 1932)

Councillor Mrs. Stuart

„ Miss M. E. Thomas

„ H. S. Walker

---

*Medical Officer of Health :*

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

*Sanitary Inspector also Inspector under Petroleum and Shops Acts :*

\*ARTHUR KENT, F.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.,

Cert. Meat and Food Inspector.

*Additional Sanitary Inspector :*

\*JOHN HOWARD MASSEY, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.B.,

Cert. Meat and Food Inspector.

*Clerk :*

NORMAN F. COOKSON.

\*Salary Contributions made by Exchequer Grants.

# THE ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the Vital Statistics for the Year 1932.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Report for the year 1932, being my Eighth Annual Report.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, this Report is set out and details given as suggested by the Ministry.

### Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area of the District	.....	.....	.....	1920 acres.
Population according to figures supplied after the Census in 1931	.....	.....	.....	19903
Resident Population	.....	.....	.....	19980
Population (Estimated)	.....	.....	.....	20200
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1932)	.....	.....	.....	5534
Number of families or separate occupiers (1932)	.....	.....	.....	5681 approx.
Rateable Value—unreduced	.....	.....	.....	£106,065
reduced	.....	.....	.....	£101,183
Sum represented by a penny rate	.....	.....	.....	£380
Rateable Value per person of population—unreduced	.....	.....	.....	£5 6 7
reduced	.....	.....	.....	£4 19 4

### 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 Gloves, 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 .....	152	168	320
Illegitimate .....	8	5	13
	Total	.....	333
Birth Rate .....	.....	.....	16.48
Birth Rate for England and Wales .....	.....	.....	15.3
	M.	F.	Total.
Still Births—Legitimate .....	7	10	17
Illegitimate .....	1	0	1
	Total	.....	18
Rate per 1000 total population .....	.....	.....	.89
Rate per 1000 total population for England and Wales .....	.....	.....	.66
Deaths—Males .....	.....	.....	127
Females .....	.....	.....	153
	Total	.....	280
Death Rate .....	.....	.....	13.86
Death Rate for England and Wales .....	.....	.....	12.0
No women died in consequence of childbirth;			

The Maternal Mortality rates for England and Wales are 4.24 per 1,000 live births and 4.06 to total births.

It is pleasing to note that there was no death from Puerperal Sepsis or other Puerperal causes. This is the third year in succession that there has been no death in Stourbridge from Puerperal Sepsis, and it indicates that Midwifery is being carried on in the Borough in a satisfactory manner. It will be noticed on a later page that nearly a quarter of the births took place in maternity homes or hospitals, viz: 93 out of a total of 333. The majority of these took place at



Sandfield House, Wordsley; sixteen occurred at the Mary Stevens Maternity Home, which was opened in September, 1932. It appears that the old prejudice of women entering institutions for confinements is gradually being broken down, and one hopes that this will result in a reduction of the maternal mortality rate. In 1931, 51 births occurred in institutions.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—

Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
					23
					23

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants per 1000 births	.....	.....	69.36
Legitimate infants per 1000 births	.....	.....	65.62
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate births	.....	.....	153.84

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.....	.....	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	.....	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.....	.....	5

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1928		1929		1930		1931		1932	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2 Measles .. ..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3 Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Whooping Cough .. ..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
5 Diphtheria .. ..	1	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
6 Influenza .. ..	2	2	11	6	3	..	10	7	4	3
7 Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	12	4	10	4	3	7	5	6	5	5
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	2
11 Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
12 General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

## CAUSES OF DEATH—continued.

	1928		1929		1930		1931		1932	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	12	19	14	16	23	12	10	14	13	19
14 Diabetes .. ..	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ...	6	7	7	9	5	13	5	10	7	14
16 Heart Disease .. ..	19	20	14	30	28	21	23	27	36	37
17 Aneurysm .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Other Circulatory Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	5	9
19 Bronchitis .. ..	5	5	5	11	4	1	4	2	3	7
20 Pneumonia (all forms) ..	10	3	7	6	8	5	6	6	6	7
21 Other Respiratory Diseases ..	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
22 Peptic Ulcer .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
23 Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
24 Appendicitis .. ..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	2
25 Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
27 Other Digestive Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	1
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	1	3	4	3	6	3	4	2	5	1
29 Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Other Puerperal Causes .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
31 Congenital Debility and Malformation Premature Birth ..	7	3	3	1	4	..	6	4	6	7
32 Senility .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	5	9
33 Suicide .. ..	4	1	4	2	4	..	3	1	..	1
34 Other Deaths from Violence ..	1	3	6	2	3	3	7	3	7	1
35 Other Defined Diseases ..	26	26	17	24	29	21	10	15	12	11
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
SPECIAL CAUSES (included in No. 35 above)										
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polioencephalitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	120	109	112	124	125	99	108	128	127	153

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.
1927	312	24	222
1928	281	23	229
1929	295	13	236
1930	325	11	224
1931	313	18	236
Average of five years	305	17	229
1932	333	23	280

Of the definitely defined causes of death, Heart Disease again accounts for the greatest number, viz., 73, as against 50 in 1931, this number being the highest yet recorded. Cerebral Haemorrhage accounted for 21 deaths as against 15 last year. These two figures are very striking and must serve to illustrate the strain of modern life on all classes. The increase in deaths from Cancer is again apparent—32 deaths having occurred, compared with 24 last year. Diseases of the Respiratory System accounted for 25 deaths as against 18 in the preceding year; of these 13 were due to Pneumonia. There were 10 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, this being one less than in the previous year. There was no serious Influenza epidemic during the year, and in consequence the number of deaths was considerably less, viz., 7 as against 17 in 1931. There was one death from Paratyphoid Fever, this person had in addition a severe form of heart disease.

The total number of deaths is considerably higher than in 1931, viz., 280 against 236, and is also higher than the average for the last five years, viz., 229. The death rate is higher than for England and Wales as a whole.

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

STREET	Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Total Deaths.
Albert Street	.....	.....	1
Angel Street	.....	.....	1
Bagley Street	.....	.....	4
Bank Street	.....	.....	1
Bath Road	.....	.....	1
Baylie Street	.....	.....	2
Beale Street	.....	.....	1
Beauty Bank Crescent	...	.....	.....
Beech Road	.....	.....	1
Bell Street	.....	.....	.....

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

STREET.	Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Total Deaths.
Birmingham Street	11	1	3
Bowling Green Road	1		2
Borough Crescent	2		
Bradley Road	2		1
Bridgnorth Road	8		5
Bridle Road	1		6
Bright Street			
Brook Road	3		1
Brook Street	7	1	8
Cecil Street	4		1
Charles Road			1
Cathcart Road	1		2
Chapel Street	1		
Chawnhill	2		
Cherry Street	2		2
Church Street	1		2
Church Road	2		1
Clark Street			
Cleveland Street			2
Cliff, The	1		1
Clifton Street			
Cobden Street	3		2
Corser Street	1		1
Court Street			
Coventry Street	2		1
Craufurd Street			
Cross Street			
Duke Street	1		1
Duncombe Street			3
Dunsley Road	2		
Eggington Road			1
Enville Street	11		6
Farlands Road			2
Francis Road	2		2
Field Lane	4		2
Fir Grove			1
Firmstone Street			1
Foster Street			
Forge Hill			1
Grange Road	4		
Greyhound Lane	1		
Gig Mill			
Giles Hill	1		
Gladstone Road	2		

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

STREET.	Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Total Deaths.
Glasshouse Hill			
Glebe Lane			1
Greenfield Avenue			2
Green Street	4		3
Haderoft Road	3		
Hagley Road (Stourbridge)	1		1
Hagley Road (Upper Swinford)	5		4
Hanbury Hill			
Hanbury Passage	2		
Hall Street	1		1
Ham Lane			
Harmon Road	8		
Hatfield Road	5		2
Heath Street	2		6
Heath Lane	5		4
Hemplands Road	4		
High Street (Stourbridge)	1	1	4
High Street (Wollaston)	3		4
High Park Avenue	1	1	3
Hill Street	2		2
Hungary Hill	2		
Junction Road			1
Jobs Lane			
King Street	5		2
Laburnam Street			2
Lady Grey's Walk	1		
Lawn Avenue	2		1
Lawn Street	1		
Lawrence Street	1		
Leonard Road	9	1	4
Lion Street	1		
Lion Passage			
Love Lane	3		2
Lower Swinford			
Lyttelton Road	2		2
Mamble Road	1		3
Market Street			3
Meriden Avenue	2		
Mill Street	2	1	2
Mount Street	6	1	2
Mount Road			
New Street			
New Road			2
New Wood			

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

STREET.	Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Total Deaths.
Norton Road and Norton	1		4
Oakleigh Road			1
Osmaston Road			1
Palfrey Road	4	1	2
Pargeter Street			
Parkfield Road			
Parkfield Terrace			1
Park Street			1
Pedmore Road	3		
Park Road	4		
Prescot Road			1
Pool Street	9		
Prospect Hill			
Queen's Road	1		1
Queen Street	1		2
Randle Road	1		1
Rectory Road			
Red Hill (Stourbridge)			1
Red Hill (Upper Swinford)			3
Ridge Street	1		2
Rufford Road	1		
School Street			
Scott's Road	2		
Short Street			
South Avenue	1		2
South Road	10		8
Stamber Mill			1
Stanley Road	1		1
Studley Gate	1		
Summer Street	7		1
Swan Street			1
Swinford Road			
St. Mary's Lane	2		1
The Heath			
The Crescent, Grange Road			
Theatre Road	1		
Talbot Street			
Turney Road		1	1
Union Passage	1		1
Union Street	4		
Unwin Passage	2		
Unwin Crescent			1
Valley Road			2
Vicarage Road			6

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

STREET.	Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Total Deaths.
Victoria Street			1
West Street			3
Western Road			1
Wheeler Street			3
Wheeler's Hill			
Whitmore Road	2	1	2
Witton Street	2		
Wood Street	1		4
Woodward Place			
Wollaston Road			
Worcester Street (Stourbridge)	9		2
Worcester St (Upper Swinford)			
Yardley Street	1		2
Amblecote		3	15
Birmingham		3	15
Bromsgrove Rural			12
Dudley			1
Halesowen Rural			2
Kidderminster			4
Kingswinford		6	27
Lye		1	1
Stafford			1
Worcester			1
Births outside the Borough, Parents being Residents	79		
<b>Totals</b>	333	23	280

### Births.

The number of Births, viz., 333, is higher than any year since 1925, when there were 338 births. There were 13 births of illegitimate children compared with 9 in the preceding year. The Birth Rate, however, is considerably higher than that for England and Wales as a whole, viz., 16.48 against 15.3.

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

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

Although the number of births is higher than any year since 1925, it will be seen from the table, giving the average annual number of births in each decade from 1891, that there is still a decrease.

### Infantile Deaths.

Total Deaths of Infants under one year 23 (Males 12, Females 11)

One male and one female were illegitimate children.

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births: 69.36.

The Infantile Death Rate for the past five years was 58.32.

Infantile Death Rate, England and Wales, was 65 per 1,000 births.

The causes of death were as follows:—

Cause of Death.	Total number of Deaths.	Deaths under one month.
Prematurity .....	8	6
Broncho-Pneumonia .....	4	1
Acute Gastro Enteritis .....	4	1
Congenital Heart Disease .....	1	1
Whooping Cough .....	1	
Toxaemia and Asthenia .....	1	1
Spina Bifida .....	1	1
Cardiac Failure .....	1	1
Marasmus .....	1	
Hydrocephalus .....	1	1
	23	13

It will be noted that more than half of the infantile deaths occurred during the first month of life. The actual number of deaths, viz., 23, is five more than last year; of this number 11 were due to prematurity and congenital defects.

### Zymotic Diseases.

There were 16 deaths, compared with 20 in 1931, and 7 in 1930. The deaths were Influenza 7, Diarrhoea 5, Encephalitis Lethargica 3, and Whooping Cough 1.

The Zymotic Death Rate is .79 per 1000 of the population, compared with 1 in 1931.



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

### (1) Nursing in the Home.

(a) **GENERAL.** The Stourbridge District Nursing Association, which is a voluntary organisation, employs two Nurses, 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.

### (2) 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.

### (3) Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

The amount of Out-door Relief given to persons in Stourbridge by the Public Assistance Committee during the year, was £1841 3s. 3d.

### (4) Laboratory Facilities.

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

### (5) 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 .....	1825
Stourbridge Improvement Act .....	1866
Stourbridge Improvement Commissioners Act .....	1891
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890 .....	1894
Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, 6th April, 1891, 26th Nov. 1901, and 30th Aug., 1909	
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (parts) 16th Feb., 1910	
Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890, Part III .....	Dec. 1901
Public Health Act, 1925, (except Secs. 21, 22 and 44)	
ditto	30th Aug. 1927
(Secs. 21, 22 and 44)	26th Sep. 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 and Fairs	-----	-----	-----	14th Aug. 1867.
Markets	-----	-----	-----	15th Sep. 1890.
Slaughterhouses	-----	-----	-----	15th Sep. 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.

## (6) 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	66
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. It is at present being extended, and there are now 33 beds for males, 22 for females, and 11 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, and also an orthopaedic department.

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 Hayley Green. Orthopaedic cases in children—Tuberculosis 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 p.m., and at the Guest Hospital, Dudley, on Thursdays at 2 p.m., and for the treatment of Orthopaedic conditions at the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge, on Monday, at 2-30 p.m.

#### (7) Maternity and Nursing Homes.

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

By the munificence of Mr. Ernest Stevens, J.P., of Prescot House, Stourbridge, an up-to-date Maternity Home, known as the "Mary Stevens Maternity Home," was opened on September 19th, 1932.

It is situated in the southern part of the Borough, near to the Pedmore boundary. It contains 16 beds and is fully equipped with all the latest scientific devices for the treatment of normal and abnormal cases of Midwifery. The Home is available for inhabitants of Worcestershire and the surrounding districts of Stourbridge, which are situated in Staffordshire.

May I acknowledge the debt of gratitude which everyone owes to Mr. Stevens for his foresight and wisdom in providing this Home. Not only will it provide treatment for many women who cannot receive proper attention in their homes, but it is a real practical help in attempting to solve the serious problem of Maternal Mortality, which one regrets to state is still high.

#### (8) 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.

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

There is no special provision in the Borough.

#### (10) 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.

#### (11) 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 The Corporation Depot, Birmingham Street. (Telephone No. 5482).

#### 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, but the Clinic is open every Monday at 2 p.m.

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. The 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, 160. Females 168. Still Births, 18.

Total of Live Births, 328.

Of the Births notified, 16 were at Mary Stevens Maternity Home, 58 were at Sandfield House Maternity Home, Wordsley, 2 at Corbett Hospital, Amblecote, 6 at Lucy Baldwin Maternity Hospital, Stourport, 4 at the Loveday Street Maternity Hospital, Birmingham, and 7 at other Nursing Homes.

No. of Primary Visits paid to Homes	306
Re-visits to Infants under one year of age	1565
Re-visits to children between one and five years of age	2705

Attendances at Infant Welfare Centre during the year:—

No. of Children brought for the first time (under one year)	222
No. of Children brought for the first time (over one year)	19
Total number of Children attending Centre	565

Total Attendances:—

Infants under one year of age	3210
Children between one and five years of age	1706

Ante-Natal Clinic:—

Number who attended for first time	111
Total Number Attending	120
Total number of attendances	279

Ante-natal, home visits:—

First Visits	77
Re-visits	84

Infant Life Protection Children's Act, 1908.

Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.

7 children have been under supervision during the year. 2 have now been returned to relatives.

21 reports have been sent to the County Medical Officer.

All the homes are satisfactory. The age for supervision has been raised, under the 1932 Act, to nine years.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water.

There has been no alteration in the water supply.

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 3rd November, 1932.

		(Grains per gallon)
Solids in suspension	.....	None
Solids in solution dried at 100°C.	.....	38.5
"    "    Appearance	.....	White
"    "    After ignition	.....	32.9
Behaviour of solids on ignition	.....	Slight browning
Phosphates	.....	None
Chlorine calculated as common salt	.....	7.2
Free and saline ammonia	.....	None
Albuminoid ammonia	.....	.001
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	.....	None
Nitrogen in nitrates	.....	.4
Appearance	.....	Clear
Deposit	.....	None
Smell	.....	None
Hardness: Permanent	.....	10.4° Clark
Temporary	.....	9.6°   "
		-----
Total	.....	20.0°   "
Poisonous Metals	.....	None detected

Most of the houses in the Borough have a water tap inside the house or wash-house. At about 3 per cent of the houses there are joint wash-houses with water taps inside, and, approximately, 30 houses have joint use of water taps in the common yard, with one tap for two houses. There are no stand pipes.

The supply is obtained from three boreholes: (1) Coalbournbrook, 501 feet deep, mottled sandstone and pebble beds; (2) Mill Meadow, 350 feet deep, sandstone; (3) Tack, (Wordsley), 210 feet deep, mottled sandstone and pebble beds. The latter two are standbys. Nos. 1 and 2 are in the Urban District of Amblecote and No. 3 in the Rural District of Kingswinford.

8 houses obtain water from wells at their premises and 2 from springs.

The Corporation Baths and several works pump water from their own wells. A considerable number of houses supplement the water supply by having rain water cisterns on their premises, many being underground.

### Rivers and Streams.

During the year the River Stour was cleaned out under the Bridge at the Borough boundary and Amblecote (Staffs), the work being undertaken by the County Councils of Worcestershire and Staffordshire. The remains of an old dam at Messrs. Bradley's Ironworks, were removed. These works have been effectual in minimising flooding.

### 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. Nine 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. Two houses have Pail closets. 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.

### 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.

The motor freighter has proved satisfactory. The other vehicles used are horse-drawn.

### Sanitary Inspection of the 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 during the year :—

Inspections of houses and premises .....	433
Inspections under Housing Regulations .....	109
Visits <i>re</i> Infectious Disease .....	77
Visits <i>re</i> Tuberculosis .....	15
Re-Inspections and Re-visits .....	3684
Slaughter-houses .....	1503
Cowsheds .....	85
Workshops .....	19
Vans .....	32
Bakehouses .....	47
Offensive Trade Premises .....	44
Food Stores .....	146
Houses Let in Lodgings .....	17
Common Lodging Houses .....	6
Marine Stores .....	5
Premises infested with Rats .....	19
Watercourses .....	10
Picture Houses .....	18
Smoke Nuisances .....	3
Schools .....	1
Fair grounds .....	7
Pig-killing on unlicensed premises .....	33
Pig-keeping .....	3
Preliminary Notices served .....	202
Preliminary Notices complied with .....	150
Statutory Notices served .....	201
Statutory Notices complied with .....	77

#### Smoke Abatement.

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

#### 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, Common Lodging Houses, Rag Flock Acts, etc.

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 13 persons were taken to the Mortuary.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Jan. 1	M.	19	Lye	Pneumonia.
" 3	M.	38	Lye	Pulm'ry Tuberculosis
" 8	M.	72	Stourbridge	Syncope due to thrombosis of the coronary artery.
" 24	M.	56	Stourbridge	Erysipelas Toxaemia. Heart Failure under anaesthetic.
Mar. 6	M.	67	Stourbridge	Coronary embolism.
June 2	M.	70	Stourbridge	Heart Failure as a result of Myocardial degeneration & arterio sclerosis.
Aug. 2	F.	64	Pedmore	Myocardial degeneration.
" 16	M.	32	Warley	Motor Accident.
" 22	M.	27	Langley	Motor Accident.
" 26	M.	54	Lye	Heart Failure.
Nov. 2	M.	56	Stourbridge	Fatty degeneration of Heart.
Dec. 10	M.	69	Stourbridge	Myocardial degeneration. Chronic Bronchitis.
" 12	F.	70	Stourbridge	Suicide, drowning.

### HOUSING.

During the year the Town Council erected 126 houses at Forge Hill and 60 at Enville Street. Four of these being non-parlour type with five bedrooms, the others having three bedrooms. The four houses with five bedrooms were erected to meet the requirements of families with more children than the smaller houses could accommodate.

### 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.

### Small Pox.

No cases occurred during the year.

### Undulant Fever.

One case of this disease was reported on April 1st. The patient was a man who had a febrile illness thought to be influenza. He went to Bournemouth for a change of air but did not improve: his blood was examined on his return and he was found to be suffering from this disease. He made a good recovery. He had been in the habit of drinking milk regularly. Samples of milk and cream were tested but the results were negative. I sent particulars of this case to the Ministry of Health.

In December the Medical Officer of Health of Birmingham reported that a woman who was a resident of this Borough, and who was in a Birmingham Hospital, had developed this disease. Samples of milk and cream from her suppliers were submitted for analysis, all proving negative. No evidence of the origin of the disease could be found.

This disease appears to be getting more prevalent in the country as a whole. It is due to an organism which is allied to the one which produces Malta Fever, and is usually contracted by partaking of infected milk, cream or other products from the milk of cows or goats.

### General.

Scarlet Fever was prevalent during the year but did not assume an epidemic form, there being 54 cases spread over the entire year, most being in November, when 15 were reported. 21 of the cases occurred in Council Houses and 5 at the Cottage Homes. At 2 houses there were 2 cases each, and at one house one child had Diphtheria followed by another child with Scarlet Fever within three months.

Only 6 cases of Diphtheria occurred, 4 being treated at the Isolation Hospital.

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

	1	2	3	4	5	8
	Bedroom	Bedrooms	Bedrooms	Bedrooms	Bedrooms	Bedrooms
Diphtheria:						
No. of Cases	1	1	3	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever:						
No. of Cases	1	11	34	1	2	—

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 in previous years, but no children have been immunized this year.

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

No Schools were closed on account of Infectious Disease.

Influenza was prevalent at the end of 1932.

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, 1932.

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 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	4	—
Scarlet Fever ..	—	1	1	3	3	31	9	3	2	1	—	—	—	54	41	—
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	3	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	5	—	—
Pneumonia ..	2	2	—	2	2	1	—	5	5	5	3	2	—	29	—	13
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Chicken Pox ..	7	5	6	4	10	99	15	5	6	1	—	—	—	158	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Totals ..	11	8	8	10	15	134	26	15	21	9	6	2	—	265	48	14

## 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.
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
Scarlet Fever ...	3	1	3	2	2	3	7	4	2	5	15	7	54
Enteric Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	5
Pneumonia ...	2	10	4	5	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	2	29
Erysipelas ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chickenpox ...	52	16	35	16	11	4	1	17	2	2	—	2	158
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Undulant Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	63	30	43	24	14	12	11	26	6	8	16	12	265

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

DISEASE.	1928			1929			1930			1931			1932		
	Total No. of Cases	Cases to Hospital.	Deaths	Total No. of Cases	Cases to Hospital.	Deaths	Total No. of Cases	Cases to Hospital.	Deaths	Total No. of Cases	Cases to Hospital.	Deaths	Total No. of Cases	Cases to Hospital.	Deaths
Small Pox ...	Nil.	...	...	Nil.	...	...	Nil.	...	...	2	2	...	Nil.	...	...
Diphtheria ...	58	51	5	21	14	1	37	34	1	10	10	1	6	4	...
Scarlet Fever ...	6	4	...	22	12	...	40	34	...	55	48	...	54	41	...
Enteric Fever ...	3	1	...	1	1	...	Nil.	...	...	Nil.	...	...	4	3	1
Puerperal Fever ...	Nil.	...	...	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	Nil.	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	...	...	Nil.	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	5	...	...
Pneumonia ...	23	...	13	50	...	13	29	...	13	35	...	12	29	...	13
Erysipelas ...	6	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...
Chickenpox ...	80	...	...	61	...	...	63	...	...	183	...	...	158	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	Nil.	...	...	Nil.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	...	...	7	2	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Undulant Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
TOTALS ...	179	56	18	173	33	15	185	73	16	292	60	13	265	48	18
Zymotic Disease Death Rate ...	.79			1.13			.35			1.00			.79		

## 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.

NOTIFIED.	CASES		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	TREATED.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
March ..	1	..	1	..	..	..
August .	1	..	1	..	..	..

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.				
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5 ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	
10 ..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	
15 ..	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	1	
20 ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	
25 ..	..	5	4	..	..	2	2	..	
35 ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	
45 ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	
55 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals	..	11	13	1	2	5	5	..	2

Tuberculosis Death Rate for 1932 :—

Respiratory...	...	...	.49
Non-Respiratory	...	...	.099
Total	...	...	.59

## CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1928	10	8	7	4	12	4	1	..
1929	6	7	2	3	10	4	..	..
1930	7	9	1	3	3	7	..	..
1931	6	13	3	8	4	5	1	1
1932	11	13	1	2	5	5	..	2

**SUMMARY OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER AT END OF 1932.**

	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
No. of Cases on Register, 1st January, 1932 ..	31	34	21	29
No. of Cases notified for the first time during the year under the Regulations .. ..	11	13	1	2
No. of Cases first heard of otherwise than by Notification .. ..	2	..	..	1
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	44	47	22	32
No. of Cases removed from Register during the year .. ..	7	5	2	3
No. of Cases remaining on Register at the end of the year .. ..	37	42	20	29

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEOFFREY DUDLEY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	542
(b) Number of inspections made for the purposes .....	721
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	109
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	174
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	28
(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 .....	108
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 .....	49
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
(A) Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	28
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .....	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	22
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	23
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners .....	21
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	—



## (c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	2

## (d) Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930

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

## (e) Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

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

## (f) Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

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

Other particulars of Housing Statistics will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

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) ..	2	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	54	3	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises .. ..)	10	—	—
Total .. ..	66	3	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prose- cutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. ..	3	3	—	—
Want of ventilation .. ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances .. ..	3	3	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient .. ..	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .. ..	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes .. ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- houses. (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 .. ..	6	6	—	—

\* 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 1932.

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 1932, this being my Thirty-second Annual Report.

### Complaints.

182 Complaints were received as compared with 148 in the previous year.

### Inspection of District.

6316 inspections and re-inspections were made, compared with 5673 in 1931, and were as follows:—

General inspection of houses and premises 433; Inspections under Housing Regulations 109; Re-inspections 3684; Infectious Diseases 77; Tuberculosis cases 15; Slaughterhouses 1503; Dairies and Cowsheds 85; Workshops 19; Bakehouses 47; Vans 32; Fair Grounds 7; Marine Stores 5; Offensive Trade premises 44; Food Stores 146; Houses Let in Lodgings 17; Premises infested with Rats 19; Watercourses and Pools 10; Pig-killing on Unlicensed Premises 33; Pig Keeping 3; Cinemas 18; Smoke Nuisances 3; Common Lodging Houses 6; School 1.

Sanitary defects, Nuisances and contraventions of your Byelaws numbered 3251. The number of defects remaining unattended to at the end of 1931 was 3105, making a total of 6356. During the year 3630 defects were remedied, leaving 2726 insanitary conditions unabated.

## Notices.

202 Preliminary Intimation Notices were sent during the year. The Notices relating to housing defects were letters setting out in detail the defects and suggestions as to how they may be remedied. 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 .....	70	175
Overcrowding .....	8	8
Cleansing rooms after Tuberculosis .....	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences .....	16	64
Drain Defects .....	28	70
Want of House Refuse Receptacles .....	13	36
Accumulations of Refuse, etc. ....	15	25
Defective Rain Water Spouting .....	9	9
Waste of Water .....	2	6
Vans, nuisances .....	1	16
Bakehouses, limewashing .....	3	3
Defective Ashpits .....	2	3
Defective Rainwater Cisterns .....	1	5
Pig-keeping Offences .....	3	3
Dangerous Well .....	1	2
Slaughterhouse Defects .....	1	1
Meat Regulations, Contraventions and Irregular Slaughtering .....	5	5
Defective Watercourses .....	2	2
Dirty Cowshed .....	1	1
Rat infestation .....	1	1
Verminous Houses .....	4	4
Unregistered Milk Retailers .....	6	6
House Let in Lodgings Offence .....	1	1
Contravention Sec. 5 Housing Act .....	1	3
Shops Acts Offences .....	7	7
	202	457

In addition 69 matters were referred to the Borough Surveyor and 6 to the Stourbridge Water Board.

At the end of the year 150 notices had been complied with, 22 cases relating to 82 premises were reported to the Public Health Committee for Statutory Notices. The work relating to 15 Notices and 33 premises was in progress at the end of the year and 15 Notices, 27 premises were outstanding.

The Statutory Notices served were:—

<i>Kind of Notice.</i>	<i>No. of Notices.</i>	<i>No. of Houses or Premises affected.</i>
P.H. Acts, Abatement of Nuisances .....	17	16
Housing Act, Sec. 17, Repairs to Houses	26	20
„ Sec. 18 (2) Entry of Premises to execute work	12	8
„ Sec. 18 (3) Demand for Expenses incurred .....	6	22
„ Sec. 18(5) Order declaring Expenses payable by instal.	8	6
„ Sec. 19 (1) To appear before Council .....	91	38
„ Sec. 19 (3) Demolition Orders	24	9
„ Sec. 19, 20, To appear before Council .....	2	1
„ Sec. 39 (1) Occupier to Quit .....	1	1
P.H.A. 1875, Insufficient W.C.'s. ....	4	4
„ Sec. 49 Removal of accumulations	4	13
P.H.A. 1907, Sec. 39 (3), Additional W.C.'s.	1	3
Rents Restriction etc. Act, Certificates	4	4
Inf. Dis. Prev. Act 1890, For Disinfection	1	1
	201	146

At the end of the year 77 Notices had been complied with, and the work in respect of 54 was in progress. 70 Notices were outstanding at the end of the year. 40 Notices under the Housing Act, 1930, were to owners of property to appear before the Town Council.

#### Prosecutions.

There were no legal proceedings under Public Health Acts, but 4 under the Shops Acts were taken. One for not closing a shop on the weekly half holiday, and three for employing assistants on the weekly half holiday. A fine of 5/- was inflicted in each case, with solicitors' fee £1/1/0 for the 4 cases.

#### Offensive Trades.

The trades carried on are Fish-frying 13; Tripe-boiling 6; Hide and Skin Dealer and Leather Dresser, one each. One business of Fish-frier was given up, and one new business commenced.

#### Bakehouses.

There are 16 bakehouses, 4 being factories. One old bakehouse was re-opened; one new was commenced and closed during the year; one was closed and the business transferred to new premises, and one new business was opened. Three bakehouses were treated on account of cricket infestation.

### Overcrowding.

A number of cases of overcrowding were met with, all being, with one exception, one family only. In 15 cases Council Houses were allotted, the other case, which was two families in one house, was abated by the sub-tenant securing other accommodation. To meet the requirements of families with numerous children, the Town Council erected four non-parlour type houses, each containing 5 bedrooms.

### Factory and Workshop Act.

There were 178 Workshops on the Register at the end of the year, as follows:—

Bag Making	.....	1	Horse Shoeing	.....	3
Baking	.....	16	Jewellery and Watch		
Basket Making	.....	1	Repairing	.....	7
Boot Repairing	.....	23	Joinery	.....	11
Boat Building	.....	1	Laundry	.....	1
Brewing	.....	2	Malting	.....	1
Bucket Handle Making		1	Millinery	.....	5
Cabinet Making and			Motor Repairs	.....	15
Upholstering	.....	7	Plumbing, etc.	.....	8
Carriage Building and			Picture Framing	.....	1
Wheelwrights	.....	4	Reflector Making	.....	1
Cycle Repairs	.....	2	Saddlery	.....	3
Chamois Leather			Sewing Machine Repairs		1
Dressing	.....	2	Sheet Metal Cutting		3
Dressmaking	.....	22	Smithy (General)	.....	2
Electrical Engineering			Stone Masonry	.....	2
and Wireless	.....	5	Tailoring	.....	19
Food Preparing	.....	1	Tin and Whitesmithy		3
Frost Cog Making	.....	4			

### Outworkers.

23 Lists were received containing names of 38 Outworkers, 25 of whom resided outside this district. Three names were received from other districts. 12 visits were made.

### Common Lodging Houses.

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.	
6210	477	7	—	6	6	6706

### Houses Let in Lodgings.

At the end of the year there were three on the register. Two ceased being used as houses let in lodgings and one other was registered.

The occupiers of the houses, at the end of the year, were :—

<i>Register No.</i>		<i>No. of Families.</i>		<i>No. of Persons.</i>
1	.....	3	.....	8
5	.....	2	.....	6
8	.....	3	.....	12

No. 1 was repaired during the year. No. 8 was reported in September as being unfit for human habitation. The owner interviewed the Public Health Committee in November and gave an undertaking to carry out extensive repairs within three months. At the end of the year the work had not been commenced.

### Housing.

Number of inspections under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 109.

26 Notices were served under Sec. 17, Housing Act, 1930, for repairs at 20 houses. 10 houses were being repaired by the owners, the Notices in respect of the remaining 10 houses had not expired at the end of the year.

The work at 16 houses in Mamble Road and 6 houses in Hemplands Road was completed early in the year, and demands made for payment of the expenses incurred. The total cost being £1237 5s. 3d. The amount in respect of Mamble Road property was paid forthwith. The Town Council made an Order in respect of the Hemplands Road property declaring that the expenses should be repaid by weekly instalments within a period of 15 years, with interest at the rate of £5 per centum per annum. The rents of the houses are now being collected by the Town Council.

I had instructions to carry out repairs at four houses in Bagley Street and four in Mount Street as the owners had failed to comply with Notices. At the end of the year the work at Bagley Street was nearing completion, this included the erection of a scullery and W.C. at each house in place of two washhouses and two W.C.'s. for the four houses. The work at Mount Street had not been commenced at the end of the year.

Notices under Sec. 19 (1), Housing Act, 1930, were served upon the owners of Nos. 16, 18, 20, 19, 21, 23, 25, 37, 39, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 71, 73 and 75, Birmingham Street; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 Griffiths Court, Birmingham Street; Nos. 185, 187, and 189, Hagley Road; No. 4 Lawrence Street; and Nos. 7, 8 and 9, Union Street; also under Sec. 20, Housing Act, 1930, on the owners of Chawn Hill House, Chawn Hill.

Undertakings were given by the respective owners of Nos. 49 to 61, 71, and 75, Birmingham Street; No. 4, Lawrence Street; and Chawn Hill House to carry out repairs and alterations to the satisfaction of the Town Council. At the end of the year No. 4 Lawrence Street had been repaired and re-let; Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25, 37, 39, 71, 75, Birmingham Street were vacated, and Nos. 23 and 25 demolished; the repairs at Nos. 49 to 61 were nearly completed; Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Hagley Road were demolished early in 1933. Repairs were being done at Nos. 7, 8 and 9, Union Street, when the owners interviewed the Public Health Committee in December and consideration of these houses was adjourned. Nothing had been done at Chawn Hill House at the end of the year. Interviews with the owners of the remaining houses took place in January 1933. The tenants of Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25, 37, 39 and 73, Birmingham Street; Nos. 5, 6, 9 and 10, Griffiths Court; Nos. 185, 187 and 189, Hagley Road; and No. 4 Lawrence Street went to Council houses.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25, 37, 39, Birmingham Street, and Nos. 185, 187 and 189, Hagley Road.

No. 141 Birmingham Street and No. 13, Hall Street were repaired and the Closing Orders rescinded.

At 7 houses a scullery with W.C. inside was provided at each house in place of common washhouses and W.C.'s., 5 being done by the Town Council after Notices under Sec. 17, Housing Act, 1930, and 2 after informal notice. One house, which was originally two houses, was provided with a W.C. and scullery inside.

49 houses were repaired after informal notices.

Amongst the repairs and improvements to houses, details of which are included under the General Summary, 84 bedrooms were provided with skirting or angle filletting, 7 provided with damp proof courses, 63 doors renewed, 44 handrails put in, 71 walls cemented inside, 41 windows made to open, 8 new additional windows, 26 windows enlarged, and 31 bedrooms provided with ventilating air bricks.

16 cases of overcrowding were abated. The Town Council erected four houses, with five bedrooms each, to accommodate families who were living in overcrowded conditions.

The Nuisance Abatement Sub-Committee inspected 57 houses which were dealt with, also examined all specifications for repairs under Sec. 17, Housing Act, 1930, and details of the suggested method of dealing with houses reported under Sec. 19 of this Act, which I prepared.

### **Slaughterhouses.**

There are 14 Slaughterhouses in the Town, all being subject to annual licence. Nine 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.

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

The total visits made during the year, was 1503.

Notices of slaughter received and inspections were:—

	<i>Oxen.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>
In Licensed Slaughterhouses	609	1728	3904	76
On Private Premises	—	48	—	—
Inspected	592	1664	3689	70
Percentage of Slaughtered animals examined	97.2	93.6	94.5	92.1

There were no seizures of meat during the year, but the following were condemned and voluntarily surrendered:—

Tuberculosis	1 ox and offals. 7 ox heads. 6 ox lungs. 3 ox livers. Offal of 1 ox. 1 ox spleen. 4 pigs and offals. 36 pigs heads. 11 pigs' frys. 7 pigs' mesenteries.
Swine Erysipelas	2 pigs and offals.
Inflammation	3 pigs and offals.
Distoma Hepaticum	17 ox livers. 49 sheep livers.
Cirrhosis	35 ox livers. 7 pigs' livers.
Necrosis	2 ox livers.
Abscesses	1 ox liver. 1 ox lungs.
Angiomatosis	1 ox liver.
Cyst. Tenuicollis	3 pigs' livers. 3 sheep livers.
Tumour	1 ox liver.
Echinococci	2 ox lungs.
Moribund	2 sheep carcasses.
Worried by Dogs	1 sheep's carcass and 60 lb. mutton.
Bone taint	2 hams.

Total weight of meat condemned approximately 37 cwts.

Animals affected with Tuberculosis were : oxen, 14 or 2.3 per cent ; pigs, 46 or 2.8 per cent. of those inspected.

The offences under the Meat Regulations dealt with were as follows :—one case of dirty walls of slaughterhouse ; one storing milk cans in slaughterhouse ; one hanging hams in yard in such a position as to be liable to contamination.

At three places not licensed for the purpose, slaughtering of pigs was done too frequently to be considered as "occasional slaughter." The occupiers of the premises was warned, and upon instructions of the Town Council an advertisement was inserted in the local newspaper as follows :—

#### BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE.

##### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS. MEAT REGULATIONS.

The Town Council of the Borough of Stourbridge call attention to the provisions of the Public Health Acts, which require that any animal slaughtered for sale shall be slaughtered in a Registered or Licensed Slaughterhouse ; and also to the Meat Regulations which require three hours Notice of Slaughter of any animal intended to be sold for human food to be given to the Local Authority. Such Notice should be sent to the undersigned.

The penalty for an offence in relation to slaughtering on unlicensed premises is £5, and for not giving Notice of Slaughter, £100.

By Order,

ARTHUR KENT,

*Sanitary Inspector.*

8th December, 1932.

#### Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Supply.

During the year 12 retail purveyors were registered, 3 in the Borough and 2 residing outside, as retailers of ordinary milk. 5 inside and 2 outside as retailers of sterilized milk. Two retailers changed their place of business. One retailer gave up business. One producer died and the business was given up.

There are 98 retail purveyors of milk, 5 being producers, one of whom has a Grade "A" producer's licence. 34 retailers reside in the Borough and 24 outside, there are also 35 in the Borough who sell sterilized milk and 4 outside ; one retailer sells pasteurised milk only. Three wholesale dealers of sterilized milk and one of ordinary milk reside outside the Borough. A firm of retailers in the Borough are also wholesale dealers.

In addition to the producer of Grade "A" milk (who is licensed

by the County Council) the licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order are:—

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Licences</i>		<i>Supplementary Licences to retailers from outside the Borough</i>
Certified	Retailers	3	3
Grade "A" (TT)	Bottler	1	1
Grade "A"	Retailers	3	3
Pasteurised	Retailers	1	1
		—	—
		8	8
		—	—

There are approximately 32 cows in the Borough. One cowshed was given up during the year.

85 visits were made and several dirt tests taken.

One notice was received under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, that a cow affected with tuberculosis of the udder had been destroyed.

31 samples of milk and cream were sent to the County Analyst during the year, two being informal samples under the Food and Drugs Act, and certified as follows:—(1) Fat 3.09%; non-fatty solids 8.8%; (2) Fat 3.4%; non-fatty solids 8.9 per cent; micro-organisms per C.C. 89.150.

On account of the occurrence of cases of Undulant Fever and Paratyphoid, 12 samples of milk and 7 of cream were submitted for Bacteriological examination; they all proved negative. 2 of the samples were Grade "A." The samples of cream and 5 of the milk were also tested for Tuberculosis and proved negative.

6 samples of Grade "A" (T.T.) were submitted for bacterial counts, the results being:

1.	No. of micro organisms per C.C.	3500	Bacillus Coli present	1/100 C.C.
2.	"	4580	"	1/100 C.C.
3.	"	1,075,000		
4.	"	23,540	"	1/100 C.C.
5.	"	28,733	"	1/100 C.C.
6.	"	330	" absent	1/100 C.C.

No. 3 was apparently accidental contamination of the bottle in which it was contained, as No. 4 was taken the same day and was from the same source of supply.

The other samples were ordinary milk as follows:—

1.	T.B. Negative. Micro-organisms per C.C.	54,366	Bacillus Coli present	1/10 C.C.
2.	T.B. Negative. Micro-organisms per C.C.	553,000	Bacillus Coli present	1/100 C.C.
3.	T.B. Negative. Micro organisms per C.C.	380	Bacillus Coli absent	1 C.C.
4.	Fat 3.5%; non fatty solids 9%. Micro organisms per C.C.	69,166.	Bacillus Coli present	1/10 C.C.

### Disinfection.

Rooms at 74 houses were fumigated after infectious disease, and at 18 houses for other causes. Approximately 950 articles of bedding and clothing were disinfected. At 2 houses where there had been cases of Tuberculosis the walls of the rooms occupied by the patients were stripped and sprayed.

### Extermination of Vermin, etc.

Insecticide was supplied to occupiers of 59 houses which were infested with insects, 18 being on account of bugs, 24 on account of fleas and 17 for other insects. 4 houses were sprayed with liquid insecticide.

Rat poison was supplied to the occupiers of 33 premises.

### Waterclosets.

Five slop W.C.'s were converted to W.C.'s with fresh water flushing apparatus. 24 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.	82	3 houses	.....	1 W.C.	1
3 houses	.....	2 W.C.s	59	4 houses	.....	3 W.C.'s	18
5	..	2 ..	7	5	..	3 ..	9
7	..	2 ..	2	7	..	3 ..	3
7	..	4 ..	2	9	..	4 ..	3
8	..	7 ..	1	9	..	7 ..	12
9	..	5 ..	3	14	..	12 ..	1

There are approximately 410 slop water or automatic flushing W.C.'s. including those at works, but not at schools. 77 of these are additional at houses where each house also has a fresh water W.C. 296 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	.....	1 Slop W.C.	4	3 houses	.....	2 Slop W.C.	3
4	..	2 ..	2	4	..	3 ..	3
1	..	2 ..	1	5	..	3 ..	1
8	..	4 ..	1	9	..	6 ..	1

### Ashpits.

18 ashpits were removed and ashbins substituted. There are now 497 ashpits in the Borough, many of these being used by more than one house. 61 houses were provided with ashbins in place of ashpits during the year.

### Smoke.

Three cases have been under observation. One was abated. No action was necessary in the other cases.

In 1931, I was appointed under Sec. 1 (4) of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

### 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.

<b>Dwelling Houses.</b>		Firegrates repaired or re-	
Baking Ovens removed	6	newed	35
Bedrooms, floors repaired	76	Food places repaved	3
Bedrooms, new floors	10	Hearth Ash-holes filled in	20
Bedrooms, angle filletting		Rain-water cisterns, clean-	
provided	84	sed and repaired	2
Bedrooms, new skirting		Rain-water cisterns, pumps	
boarding	5	repaired or renewed	2
Bedrooms, additional provided	1	Rain-water cisterns filled in	2
Cleansed, white washed and		Roofs repaired	57
redecorated (rooms)	306	„ renewed	26
Chimneys repaired	47	Repaired throughout	85
Chair rails and picture rails		Sculleries, new erected	8
provided	52	„ repaired	7
Ceilings, plaster renewed		„ re-paved	8
or repaired	35	Stairs, repaired	54
Ceilings relathed	16	„ treads renewed	29
Cellar lights, new gratings		„ handrails provided	44
and frames provided	19	Stairs, renewed entirely	2
Cellars, cleaned out and		Steps renewed or repaired	17
lime washed	35	Ventilating air bricks put	
Coal places, new erected	7	in bedrooms	31
Demolished	16	Washhouses, thoroughly re-	
Damp-proof courses put in	7	paired	33
Door sills, new put in	37	„ washing boiler	
Doors, repaired and rehung	101	ers provided	3
„ renewals	63	„ supplied with	
„ weather boards pro-		water taps	9
vided	7	„ washing boiler	
Floors repaved or repaired	66	ers repaired	15

Washhouses, taken down .....	5	Repaired .....	11
"    floors renewed .....	7	Obstructions removed .....	92
Walls, external rebuilt .....	7	Chamber covers renewed .....	1
"    internal rebuilt .....	5	Syphons removed .....	1
"    cemented internally .....	71	Rainwater pipes disconnected .....	1
"    matchboarding .....			
removed .....	7	<b>Ashpits.</b>	
"    internal replastered .....	156	Removed .....	18
"    pointed or cemented .....		Houses, ashbins provided .....	61
externally .....	75	Houses, ashbins renewed .....	42
Windows, made to open .....	41		
"    new additional .....		<b>Rain Water Spouting.</b>	
put in .....	8	New spouting at fronts of .....	
"    larger put in .....	26	houses .....	16
"    repaired or re- .....		"    at rears of .....	
newed .....	291	houses .....	40
"    sash cords, weights .....		Spouting repaired at fronts .....	23
weights and pul- .....		"    repaired at rears .....	34
leys provided .....	14	Downpipes lengthened or .....	
Yards, paved .....	6	reconstructed .....	29
Paving repaired or relaid .....	61	Box gutters in footpath .....	3
<b>Sinks.</b>		<b>Water Closets.</b>	
Brick sinks repaired .....	2	New, erected .....	8
Brick sinks removed .....	9	Rebuilt .....	20
New earthenware put in .....		Additional provided .....	24
sculleries or wash-houses .....	18	New basins put in .....	13
New additional earthenware .....		Flushing apparatus repair- .....	
put inside houses .....	1	ed or renewed .....	48
Sink waste pipes put in .....	37	Fresh water W.C.'s in .....	
Sink waste pipes repaired .....	3	place of slop W.C.'s .....	5
		W.C. water supply pipes re- .....	
<b>Water Supply.</b>		newed .....	11
Old wells filled up .....	1	Other Repairs .....	56
Water taps put inside .....			
houses or sculleries .....	41	<b>Other Matters.</b>	
		Offensive accumulations re- .....	
<b>Drains.</b>		moved .....	15
Relaid .....	4	Overcrowding nuisances .....	
Reconstructed .....	14	abated .....	16
New chambers put in .....	3	Smoke nuisances abated .....	1
Ventilated .....	5	Manure pits covered .....	1
New, put to houses .....	26	Other defects remedied .....	587
Additional gullies put in .....	21		

### Shops Acts.

There are 584 shops on the register. A number of shop-keepers were warned of offences. In November two contraventions of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, were reported to your General Purposes Committee but no action was taken. Proceedings were taken in February against a Shop-keeper for offences committed in

December, 1931, in respect of not closing his shop on the weekly half holiday, and three cases for employing assistants on the weekly half holiday. A fine of 5/- was imposed in each case, with solicitors fee of £1 1s. 0d. for the four cases.

### Petroleum Acts.

43 Licences were issued. 32 to store Petrol, 8 to store Petrol and Carbide of Calcium and 3 to store Carbide of Calcium only. The sum of £26 12s. 6d. was received for these licences.

The amount of Petrol licensed to be kept being 45,020 gallons compared with 41,770 in 1931. The amount of Carbide of Calcium kept being 1438 lbs.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR KENT,

*Sanitary Inspector.*







