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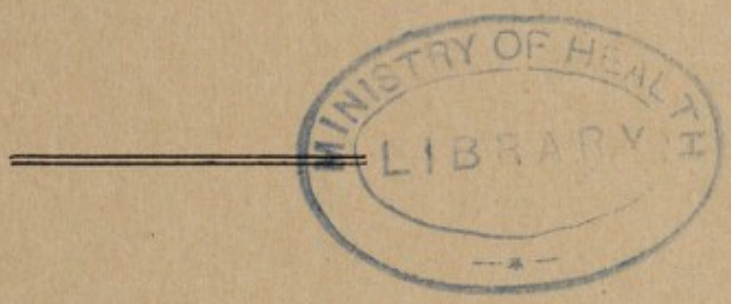


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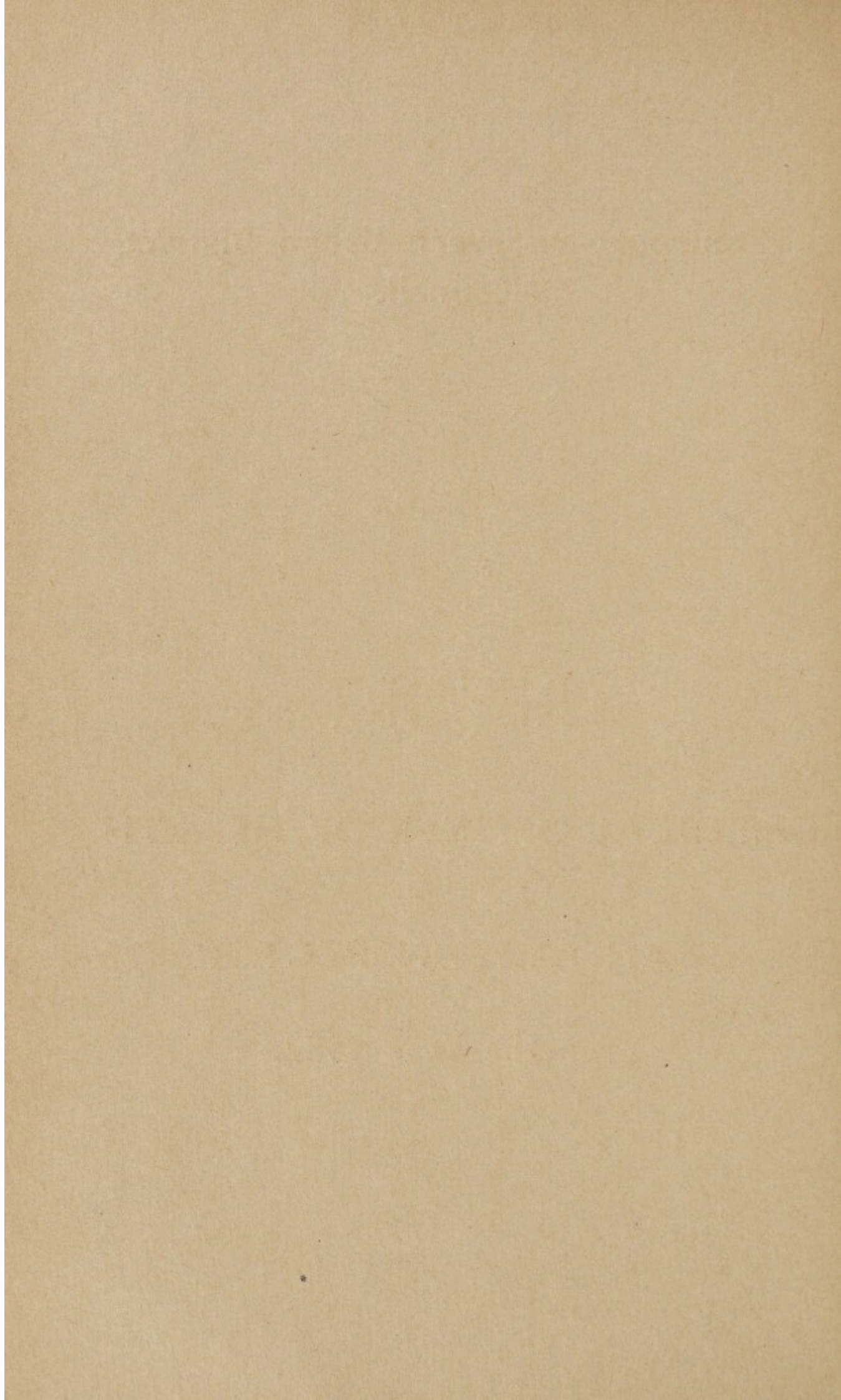
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**Stourport-on-Severn Urban District  
Council.**



**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
AND THE  
**SANITARY INSPECTOR**  
**For the Year 1952.**





**Stourport-on-Severn Urban District  
Council.**

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**STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

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*Chairman :*

P. G. HOPCROFT, Esq., J.P.

*Vice-Chairman :*

MRS. ANNIE PRATT.

*Members of the Council :*

MR. R. F. ABBOTTS.

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MR. H. E. ROSE.

MR. W. ROWBOTHAM.

MR. A. J. SEABRIGHT.

MR. A. WALDRON.

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**Public Health Officers of the Council :**

*Medical Officer of Health :*

DR. R. W. MARKHAM, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

*Sanitary Inspector :*

MR. H. MADDOCK, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

*Public Health Clerk :*

MISS E. PAYNE.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Stourport-on-Severn Urban  
District Council.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1952.

The Report is divided into the following sections :—

- “ A ” Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.
- “ B ” General Provision of Health Services for the Area.
- “ C ” Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.
- “ D ” Housing.
- “ E ” Inspection and Supervision of Food.
- “ F ” Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

**Main Occupations of the Area.**

The principal Industries comprise the manufacture of carpets, ceramic insulators, blackplate and bright strip, cast iron hinges and holloware, chains for many purposes, wire cables, fans, forges, furnaces, woodwork, valves and valve accessories, an old-established vinegar works, and several firms engaged in the storage and distribution of petrol and oil. In addition there is one of the largest power stations in the Midlands.

**SECTION "A."**

Area (in acres) ... ..	3,204
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1952)	
according to Rate Books ... ..	3,058
Rateable Value ... ..	£52,684
Sum represented by one Penny Rate ...	£205
Registrar General's Estimate of resident population (mid-1952) ... ..	10,400

**LIVE BIRTHS.**

	Totals.			
	Male	Female	1952	1951
Legitimate ...	94	96	190	179
Illegitimate ...	3	6	9	11
	97	102	199	190

The Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population for the Urban District was ... ..	19.2	19.0
The Birth Rate for England and Wales for the same period was ... ..	15.3	15.5

**STILL BIRTHS.**

	Male	Female	1952	1951
Legitimate ...	1	1	2	3
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	—
	1	1	2	3

The Still Birth rate per 1000 civilian population was ...	.19	.29
The Still Birth rate per 1000 civilian population for England and Wales for the same period was	.35	.36

**DEATHS.**

	Male	Female	1952	1951
	57	55	112	121
The Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population was			10.77	11.9
The Death Rate for the whole of England and Wales per 1000 population was ... ..			11.3	12.5
Maternity Mortality Rate for the year per 1000 births (Live and Still) was			Nil	Nil
Maternity Mortality Rate for England and Wales for the same period was			.72	.79



## Deaths of Infants under 1 year :

	Male	Female	1952	1951
Legitimate ...	2	2	4	4
Illegitimate ...	—	1	1	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2	3	5	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
The Infant Mortality Rate for the year was...			25.1	21.04
The Infant Mortality Rate for the same period for England and Wales was ... ..			27.6	29.6
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...			21	20
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...			—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough ...			—	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			—	—

**Causes of Death** (including Transferable Deaths).

<i>Ref. No.</i>				Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	3	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	2	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	1	—
11.	Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus	...	...	1	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	2
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	8	6
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	5	9
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	7	5
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	—	1
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	9	10
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	2	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	3	3
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	—	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	5	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	2	2
31.	Congenital malformations			1	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	5	9
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	2	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				57	55
				<hr/>	<hr/>

## SECTION " B. "

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### Laboratory Services.

Producer samples of milk and water are examined by the County Laboratory, Worcester, together with food for chemical analysis. The major part of the bacteriological and pathological work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester Royal Infirmary.

#### Ambulance Service.

This service is administered by the County Council as Local Health Authority, and based in Kidderminster. An ambulance for infectious cases is stationed at Hayley Green Isolation Hospital (under the control of the Regional Hospital Board).

#### Hospitals.

All hospitals are administered by the Midland Regional Hospital Board, through their Management Committee. The Kidderminster General Hospital receives the majority of hospital patients from this district. The Lucy Baldwin Maternity Hospital provides the district and surrounding areas with maternity beds.

Cases admitted during the year	...	...	...	399
Women delivered	...	...	...	300
Infants born alive	...	...	...	296
Infant deaths	...	...	...	6
Infants stillborn	...	...	...	4
Maternal deaths	...	...	...	Nil
Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	10
Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	Nil

#### Infectious Diseases.

Beds for Infectious Diseases are provided at the Hayley Green Isolation Hospital, Halesowen. Four cases from Stourport Urban District were admitted during the year, details of which are as follows :

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suspected Diphtheria (was found to be glandular fever)	...	...	...	...	...	1

#### Tuberculosis.

Outpatient treatment is provided at the Kidderminster Hospital Dispensary where Dr. Cronin attends on Tuesday evenings and Thursday afternoons. In-patients' treatment is arranged at Knightwick Sanatorium, and at St. Wulstan's Sanatorium, Malvern. Prevention and after-care remain the responsibility of the Local Health Authority, and the service is administered locally by the After-care Sub-Committee of the Divisional Area Health Committee.



### **Venereal Diseases.**

Treatment and "follow-up" are carried out at the following:—

- Kidderminster and District General Hospital.
- Worcester Royal Infirmary.
- Other neighbouring Hospitals as required.

### **Nursing in the Home.**

This service is administered by the Local Health Authority.

There are:—

- (i) Two Nurses and one part-time relief who deal principally with Midwifery and General Nursing. A car is provided.
- (ii) A whole-time Health Visitor and School Nurse who attends school medical inspections, treats minor ailments at the school clinic, and visits cases of mental defect. She visits infants and children in the home and is responsible for their welfare from 14 days until they attend school at 5 years when she continues to supervise under the school scheme. She attends all Infant Welfare Clinics in this district.

In November of this year a whole-time Health Visitor/School Nurse from Bewdley took over the upper part of Burlish Estate and the County Modern School and also attends the Infant Welfare Centre Clinic at the Lucy Baldwin Maternity Hospital.

- (iii) A whole-time Health Visitor who visits cases of Tuberculosis.

### **Clinics.**

Ante-Natal Clinics are held every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at the Lucy Baldwin Maternity Hospital, in charge of Doctors MacArthur, C. Mackie, Winter, Black, W. T. Mackie, and Matron respectively. A Clinic is also held by the District Midwives on the second and fourth Monday in each month.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held on the first and third Fridays in each month at the Lucy Baldwin Clinic, and the third Wednesday at the Wilden Village Hall.

### **Areley Kings.**

An Infant Welfare Centre, in charge of Dr. Winter, is held in the Parish Hall, Areley Kings, on the second and fourth Thursday afternoon. Children under five are immunised at these Clinics and Vaccination is carried out as required.

## **SECTION "C."**

### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

#### **Water Supply.**

The majority of dwelling houses in the area are supplied with water from the Council's mains. The source of this supply is Mount Pleasant, Bewdley.

No further mains extensions were carried out during the year, but the supply to Burlish No. 2 estate which had hitherto proved insufficient during certain periods of the day was made completely satisfactory



in July by bringing into operation the large service tank situated on the highest point of this estate.

Samples taken regularly in conjunction with the Borough of Bewdley for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination have given satisfactory results. The water was found to be satisfactory, both in quality and quantity, and there is no plumbo-solvent action.

There are 2,988 dwelling houses connected to the town water mains affording a supply for some 10,100 persons. In addition approximately 70 dwelling houses obtain their supply from wells catering for about 300 persons.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

Disposal of sewage at the Oldington Disposal Works, used jointly with the Boroughs of Kidderminster and Bewdley, has continued satisfactorily. No main sewer extensions were carried out during the year.

The Council has had under consideration the extension of a sewer to the Tilton district which is zoned for industrial development, but no decision has been reached. It would appear that until adequate services are available it is unlikely that any such development will occur.

Three houses at Areley Kings were converted to the water carriage system of drainage and connected to the sewer.

## **SECTION " D. "**

### **Housing.**

22 Houses were completed by the Council during the year and 16 by private enterprise.

Owing to the considerable enforced changes in Housing standards and therefore the necessity for the production of entirely new house plans, the Council's progress has been retarded. In addition the Architectural work is now being carried out by the Surveyor's Department and this change has involved administrative re-arrangements.

The smaller number of houses completed is most disappointing, but it is hoped that better progress during the coming year will more than compensate for this.

The Housing Manager gives the following figures for the end of the year 1952 :—

Number of Council houses in Urban District ...	726
Number of houses requisitioned by the Council	2
Number of Applicants for Council houses ...	397
Number of above Applicants who are living in lodgings ... ..	253
Approximate total number of persons represented by Application List ... ..	1180

With regard to houses considered unfit for human habitation in the district, one demolition Order was made and one undertaking not to re-let accepted. Families from two previously condemned houses were re-housed by the Council during the year.



### **Burlish Estate.**

Ninety-four bungalow conversions (temporary) were completed during the year. Despite exhaustive experiments it has not been found possible to prevent dampness in many of these bungalows. It does appear that the worst buildings will not be suitable for human habitation. The future of these buildings and the estate as a whole is under discussion by the Council. The local flooding which occurred following heavy rain has been much reduced by the preventative measures taken, though under extreme conditions water still gains entrance into some of the buildings.

### **Titton and Walshes Farm Shack Areas.**

This area is still under discussion by the special committee of the County Council and there is little concrete progress to report.

### **Houseboats.**

During the past year no complaint has arisen from the use of Houseboats for permanent habitation in the Canal Basins.

## **SECTION " E."**

### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

#### **Ice Cream Manufacture.**

The number of manufacturers of Ice Cream on the Register is 6 and the number of Retailers of Ice Cream 27. Regular samples are being taken from all the Manufacturers and these have proved satisfactory.

#### **Adulteration of Foods.**

Mr. Spencer, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Worcestershire County Council, reports that 94 samples of Milk, 15 samples of other foods and 16 samples of drugs were taken for analysis during the year. Of these one milk sample, two samples of other food, and three drug samples were found to be unsatisfactory.

#### **Food Poisoning.**

No outbreaks occurred during the year.

## **SECTION " F."**

### **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

#### **Diphtheria Immunisation.**

The number of children immunised for the first time during the year, either at Clinics, Schools, or by the General Practitioners, was as follows:—

1. Pre-School Children	...	...	...	...	186
2. School Children	...	...	...	...	23
3. Reinforcing doses	...	...	...	...	92
					<hr/>
					301
					<hr/>

At the end of 1952 the percentage figure of immunised children estimated in the two age groups of 0 — 5 and 5 — 14 years were 70.3% and 99.6% (based on the Registrar General's estimate of the child population at mid-1951).

### **Poliomyelitis.**

No cases of this disease occurred during 1952.

### **Paratyphoid Fever.**

During April two cases of Paratyphoid "B" Fever were notified in children of three years of age. The two families resided in different areas west of the river. In one case the remaining four members of the family were found to be carriers. Despite intensive investigation at the time and sewer swab examinations over a period of six months, no evidence could be found of either source of infection or factor common to the two families. When sewer swab technique is employed, specially prepared sterile swabs are suspended in the sewer at varying intervals and removed after six days, placed in special jars of media and transported to the Laboratory without delay. By choosing strategic points in the system it is hoped to track down to the source the organism causing the infection.

No further cases occurred.

### **General.**

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year are shown in the following table:—

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
Measles ... ..	116	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	12	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	11	2	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	12	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	3	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ... ..	8	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ... ..	2	—	—
Undulant Fever ...	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	2	—	—

The incidence of Measles, Whooping Cough, and Scarlet Fever has been smaller during the past year.



### Tuberculosis.

The following table gives particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from the disease in the area during the year :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5— ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15— ... ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25— ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
35— ... ..	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
45— ... ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55— ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and Over ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	6	2	2	—	4	2	1	—

### Conclusion.

The provision of new houses of adequate standard and at a rent which the average wage earner can afford, still remains the chief problem before the Council. It is hoped that the temporary difficulties encountered during the past year will be rapidly overcome, and that good progress will be made during the coming year. The problem of essential repairs to rent controlled properties remains as intractable as ever, and is causing the Council much concern. New legislation is essential to enable remedial action to be taken.

The sanitary services provided by the Council in the District have proved satisfactory during the year.

I should like to thank the Chairman, all Members of the Council, and the Council's Staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. W. MARKHAM.



**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE  
YEAR 1952.**

**To the Chairman and Members  
of the  
Stourport-on-Severn Urban District Council.**

LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my first Annual Report for the year 1952.

**Refuse Collection and Disposal.**

Every endeavour was made during the year to make a weekly collection of Refuse throughout the whole of the district. The expansion of Burlish and Walshes Estate placed further burdens on this service as in both cases bins have to be carried relatively long distances to the vehicles. It was found necessary to employ an additional man to maintain a weekly collection which is so desirable particularly in the summer months. The introduction of a Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipping vehicle in June helped to offset some of the difficulties already referred to, due to much greater storage capacity and simple method of packing. This vehicle has proved very popular with the Refuse Collectors and has definite advantages over the traditional side loading vehicle.

Disposal of refuse is carried out by controlled tipping as far as possible in accordance with the recommendations of the Minister of Health. During the summer months fire broke out in the tip and great difficulty was experienced in extinguishing this, mainly due to lack of suitable covering material.

The responsibility as between Owners and Occupiers for the provision of dust bins for the storage of house refuse has still not been decided and the varying decisions given by Courts to which Appeals have been made during the year, appear only to have added to the confusion in this district. Many different types of receptacles such as old gas boilers, wash-tubs, wooden boxes, and even hip baths, are used for storing refuse where the owner has refused to provide a bin, and there is no doubt that the use of such containers delays collections and adds considerably to the difficulties of the men whose job cannot be considered a very pleasing one at the best of times. Many Authorities have now decided to provide bins out of the general rate fund as part of the refuse collection service, and it would appear that this is the best solution under present legislation.

**Collection and Disposal of Salvaged Materials.**

*Waste Paper.*

During the first few months of the year every effort was made to collect as much waste paper as possible, a weekly collection being made at shops and factories. In addition refuse collectors segregated paper from the refuse at the time of collection. However, in May we received a communication from the Waste Paper Recovery Association stating that the Paper Mills were over-stocked and that it was essential that all local authorities should curtail their waste paper



collections until conditions improved. A further letter from the merchant in July again stressed the need for reduced collection to prevent a complete collapse, and consequently we were forced to curtail collection in domestic premises. The price paid for mixed waste paper also fell rapidly from £16 10s. 0d. per ton to £6 10s. 0d. per ton, which is the price ruling at the present time. The Waste Paper Recovery Association intimated in a letter dated December that a more hopeful picture revealed itself by a rising rate of consumption during September and October, but at the time of writing this report the position had not changed.

#### *Scrap Metal and Textiles.*

Scrap Metal of all types is still in great demand and textiles also still command a fairly good price. These valuable materials are sorted from the refuse at its disposal point. The following are details of salvage collected and disposed of during the year 1952 :—

	<i>Weights.</i>			<i>Amount Realised.</i>		
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ... ..	57	1	3	663	16	9
Scrap Metal ... ..	46	6	3	124	16	7
Rags ... ..	2	5	3	40	14	4
Bottles ... ..	—	—	—	5	0	1
				<hr/>		
			Total	£834	7	9
				<hr/>		

#### **Smoke Abatement.**

Sixteen observations have been made during the year and it was found necessary to take informal action in three cases where excessive amounts of smoke were emitted. The problem of atmospheric pollution appears to be receiving a lot more attention throughout the whole country at the present time, attention which, in my opinion, is long overdue. However, the emphasis appears to be on the elimination of black smoke and little is said about the large quantities of sulphur dioxide which pass into the atmosphere continually, particularly from such places as electric power stations where vast quantities of coal are consumed annually.

#### **Rodent Control.**

The survey and treatment of infested premises has been efficiently carried out during the year by the Council's Rodent Operative. Treatments were carried out at all types of premises, the main difficulty being the treatment of the canal banks from the York Street Bridge to the boundary of the district at Oldington. A great deal of time was spent treating infestations at houses where hens or pigs are, or were, kept in rear gardens. The structure used for the purpose is usually composed of any odd materials which can be obtained, and the result is often a very poor henhouse and a very good breeding ground for rats. One of the most surprising features to me is the large number of people who still believe the fallacy that if you keep hens you are bound to have rats, with the result that little notice is taken if an odd rat is seen and by the time the Rodent Operative is called in, a widespread infestation exists.



### Summary of Work Carried Out in 1952.

<i>Type of Premises.</i>	<i>No. of Treatments.</i>
Local Authority's Property ... ..	19
Business Premises ... ..	34
Dwelling Houses ... ..	385
Land ... ..	24

### Housing.

The repair of rent controlled houses still remains one of the most serious and difficult problems with which Sanitary Inspectors are called upon to deal. Reference is often made to the problem in the House of Commons, but nothing is done to solve it. In the meantime the position gradually worsens and whatever may be the reason for the present position, it is a fact that many owners cannot even afford the most essential repairs and would rather the Authority take proceedings for demolition than enforce repairs. There does seem a strong case for the revision of the Rent Restrictions Act with suitable safeguards.

The following is a summary of work carried out following informal action by this Council:—

<i>Works carried out.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>
Structural repairs ... ..	2
Roof Repairs ... ..	7
Eaves gutters repaired and renewed ... ..	3
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	2
Windows and doors repaired ... ..	3
Dampness remedied ... ..	4
Floors repaired ... ..	1
Firegrates and ranges repaired ... ..	4
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired ... ..	2
W.C. Pans renewed ... ..	1
W.C. Fittings repaired or renewed ... ..	2
W.C. Structures repaired ... ..	3
Infestations cleared ... ..	3
New Dust Bins provided ... ..	11
Water Supply improved ... ..	6
Accumulations removed ... ..	2
New Sinks provided ... ..	6

### Canal Boats.

The canal and basins in Stourport are no longer used for commercial traffic and no inspection of canal boats was made during the year.

### Milk and Dairies.

Milk supplied to the town is provided by 12 purveyors, only two of which retail undesignated milk. Eight of the purveyors are registered with this Authority and the remainder retail milk from farm premises and are, therefore, under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Milk Production Officer. Eight samples of undesignated milk were submitted for biological examination during the year, all of which gave a negative result.



### Food Inspection.

The slaughtering of cattle, sheep and pigs for this area is carried out at the Ministry of Food Slaughter House at Kidderminster, all the meat being examined by Sanitary Inspectors of the Borough of Kidderminster.

The following articles of food were examined, surrendered and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

Canned Meat	...	...	114 tins.	Cheese	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Canned Soup	...	...	3 tins.	Golden Spread	...	...	...	5 tins.
Canned Fruit	...	...	137 tins.	Patum Peperum (Gents				
Canned Vegetables	...	...	115 tins.	Relish)	...	...	...	1 jar.
Canned Milk	...	...	22 tins.	Bacon	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Canned Fish	...	...	13 tins.	Beef	...	...	...	44 lbs.

### Food Premises.

During the year 125 visits were made to premises in the district at which food is manufactured, sold or prepared for sale. It was noticeable that the majority of persons connected with the food trade are becoming increasingly conscious of their duty to protect their products from contamination and to maintain a high standard of cleanliness in their premises. Three shops in the town were completely modernised and brought up to the standard which we hope will be the rule rather than the exception in the not too distant future.

It was, however, necessary to give verbal notice in a few cases, and the following is a survey of the work carried out in consequence of this action :—

Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premises redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Structure repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sanitary Conveniences repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	2

### Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

There are six premises in the district registered for the manufacture of ice cream. In one case a complete cold mix is used, while in the remaining five cases the hot mix method is employed. By far the greater proportion of ice cream sold by registered dealers is pre-packed by the manufacturers and stored in electric refrigerators.

In addition to the registered dealers there are three itinerant vendors using motor vehicles, all of which were found to be satisfactory for the purpose.

The following are details of the results of samples of ice cream submitted for bacteriological examination during the year and the number of registered Dealers and Manufacturers :—

<i>No. of Samples examined.</i>	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade
	I.	II.	III.	IV
24	20	3	1	Nil.
Total No. of Registered Dealers	...	...	...	27
Total No. of Registered Manufacturers	...	...	...	6



## Factories Act, 1937.

The total number of factories on the register is 59. Of these 52 are mechanised and 7 non-mechanised.

The following is a summary of inspections made during the year, with details of defects found and remedied :—

Total number of Inspections ... .. 31

---

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Defects Found.</i>	<i>Defects Remedied.</i>
Sanitary Conveniences :—		
(a) Unsuitable or defective	... 2	2
(b) Not separate for sexes	... —	—
(c) Insufficient	... .. —	—
(d) Other offences	... .. 2	2

## Water Supply.

Eleven existing houses were provided with a piped water supply in lieu of well water, the water supply at one house being provided following service of a notice on the owner after a sample from the well submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis had been found to be polluted by sewage.

## Sewage and Sewerage Disposal.

Water closets were substituted for pail closets at three houses in Areley Kings, but there still remains 101 pail closets which have to be emptied weekly from houses occupied for permanent human habitation. The majority of these are in the Lower Heath area and, before they can be connected to the water carriage system of drainage, a new system of sewers, a sewage pumping station and pumping main will have to be provided. In the other districts of the town, new sewer extensions must be provided before any more conversions can be carried out, the cost of which would be high when one considers the relatively few houses which would derive benefit.

## Infectious Diseases.

Enquiries were made into all cases of notifiable disease and where necessary terminal disinfection was carried out.

## Offensive Trades.

No offensive trades were established during the year, but the town was frequented quite regularly by Rag and Bone Dealers from other areas offering such articles as sweets, balloons, and goldfish, in exchange for rags. However, the Police authorities keep a close watch on such persons and in a number of cases successful proceedings were taken against dealers trading with children, in contravention of the Public Health Act, 1936.

**Notices Served.***Preliminary Notices :*

Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	25
Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	17

*Statutory Notices :*

Housing Act, 1936, Section 9	...	...	...	5
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	...	...	...	1

**SCHEDULE OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS,  
YEAR 1952.**

Public Health Act—on complaint	...	...	...	101
Public Health Act—Routine	...	...	...	268
General Complaints	...	...	...	7
Infections Disease Enquiries	...	...	...	50
Works in Progress	...	...	...	70
Re-visits	...	...	...	123
Food Premises	...	...	...	125
Ice Cream Dealers	...	...	...	10
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	9
Factories	...	...	...	31
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	4
Piggeries	...	...	...	11
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	48
Dairies	...	...	...	3
Milk Distributors	...	...	...	11
Shops (Shops Act)	..	..	..	3
Caravan Sites	...	...	...	3
Controlled Tip	...	...	...	117
Surveys for Rodent Infestations	...	...	...	101
Itinerant Vendors	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	...	425
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	2
Smoke observations	...	...	...	16
Workplaces	...	...	...	3
Pet Shops	...	...	...	4
				1549

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HERBERT MADDOCK,  
*Sanitary Inspector.*



