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BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH.

ANNUAL REPORTS

— OF —

The Medical Officer of Health

— AND —

The Sanitary Inspector

For the Year ended 31st December, 1932.

A. MATHIESON, M.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

GEO. W. SHELLEY, M.S.I.A.,
Sanitary Inspector.

TAMWORTH :

Tamworth Herald Co., Ltd., Printers, 14 Silver Street.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY
JOHN B. HENNING

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I

BOSTON

1856

WILLIAM B. HENNING

PRINTED BY



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BOROUGH OF TAWMORTH

ANNUAL REPORTS

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The Sanitary Inspector

For the Year ended 31st December, 1922.

A. J. H. H. H.

Medical Officer of Health

Sanitary Inspector

Sanitary Inspector

BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH.

A BOROUGH BY PRESCRIPTION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 3 Elizabeth, 1560.

	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Population	4,888	6,614	7,271	7,738	8,032	7,510
Inhabited Houses	1,189	1,344	1,526	1,694	1,694	1,884

1. General Statistics.

Areas in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	2,678
Population (1931 Census)	...	...	...	...	...	7,510
*Estimated Population (1932)	...	...	...	...	...	11,890
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£54,834
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£220
Average number of Houses per acre (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	6.6
Average number of Persons per acre (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	26.3
Average number of Persons per house (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	4.0

LIABILITIES ON LOANS—

(March 31st, 1932).

	£	s.	d.
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	4,951	0	0
Privy Conversions	2,084	0	0
Street Improvements	517	8	2
Pleasure Grounds	15,907	13	2
Waterworks	3,509	13	2
Allotments	1,140	0	0
Housing of the Working Classes	1,721	16	3
Housing Act, 1919 (Assisted Scheme)	70,715	16	8
Housing Act, 1923 (Subsidies)	481	3	8
Housing Act, 1923 (Loans)	3,060	0	5
Housing (Borough Park)	40,552	11	8
Housing (No. 1, Willington Road)	692	15	10
Housing (Leys)	56,887	4	9
Housing (Amington Road)	1,873	15	3
Electricity	27,578	12	3
Extension of Cemetery	481	14	0
Tamworth Corporation Act, 1931	2,830	0	0
Total	£234,985	5	3

*For purposes of calculation of vital statistics the population has been estimated at 10,820. This is necessary because of the change of boundaries during the year.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Tamworth for the year ending December 31st, 1932.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births—	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate	156	74	82	
Illegitimate	9	5	4	
				Birth-rate 15.2.
Still-Births—				
Legitimate	9	2	7	
Illegitimate	0	0	0	
				Rate per 1,000
				total births, 54.5
Deaths	104	58	46	Death-rate 9.6
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth,				
				from sepsis 3.
				from other causes Nil.
Death-rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—				
Legitimate 32, Illegitimate 111.1. Total, 36.3.				
Deaths from Measles (all ages),				0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages),				0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age),				0

Dwellings, Rooms, and Families.

The following facts and figures relating to Tamworth, extracted from the Census Report, 1931, of County of Stafford, published in 1933, are of interest, as shewing the progress in the housing condition of the town.

	Occupied Dwellings	Private Families	Average Family Occupation (Rooms)	Families per Occupied Dwelling	Average Size of Private Family (Persons)	Average Persons per Room	More than 2 per room density Population.	
							No.	per cent.
1921	1681	1784	4.55	1.06	4.41	0.97	877	11.15
1931	1806	1838	4.67	1.02	3.89	0.83	331	4.63
Increase	125 or 7.44%	54 or 3.03%	0.12					
Decrease				0.04	0.52	0.14	546	6.52

Whereas generally throughout the County the increase in the number of dwellings is 17.15 per cent., and the number of families has grown 18.89 per cent., it will be noted that in Tamworth the increase of the number of dwellings is 7.44, and the number of families 3.03. The families per occupied dwelling in Tamworth has fallen from 1.06 in 1921 to 1.02 in 1931, as compared with an increase in the County of from 1.04 to 1.06.

The average persons per room in Tamworth has fallen from 0.97 in 1921 to 0.83 in 1931, compared with a fall from 1.01 in 1921 to 0.92 in 1931 in the County.

The number of people living at a density of more than two per room, has fallen from 977 in 1921 to 331 in 1931; 4.63 per cent. of the population are living at this density as compared with 9.18 in the whole of the County.

Causes of Death in Borough of Tamworth. 1932.

Causes of Death.				M.	F.
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	—	—
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	—	1
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	5	2
10.	Other tuberculosis diseases	...	...	2	—
11.	Syphilis	...	...	—	—
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	1	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	6	4
14.	Diabetes	...	...	—	2
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	2	5
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	9	12
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	—	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	10	3
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	1	—
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	3	2
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	1	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	1	1
23.	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	1	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	—	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	—	—
28.	Acute and Chronic nephritis	...	...	2	—
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	—	3
30.	Other puerperal causes	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	3	3
32.	Senility	...	...	2	2
33.	Suicide	...	...	2	1
34.	Other violence	...	...	3	—
35.	Other defined causes	...	...	4	4
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	—	—
Totals, all causes				58	46

Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality During the Year 1932. (Provisional figures).

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only).

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.									RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS			
	Live Births.	Still-Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Para-typoid Fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales - - -	15.3	0.66	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	91.1	6.2	1.8	0.9
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	15.4	0.70	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	91.3	5.9	2.3	0.5
126 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).	15.4	0.69	10.8	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	91.9	5.8	1.3	1.0
London - - - - -	14.2	0.51	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	89.4	6.2	4.4	0.0
Tamworth Borough - - -	15.2	0.83	9.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.0	36.3				

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows:

Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
per 1,000 Live Births ...	1.61	2.63
" " Total Births ...	1.54	2.52
		4.24
		4.06

Public Health Staff.

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time Officer, half of whose salary is a contribution made by Exchequer grant. The medical inspection of school children, the work of the Health Visitor and special Nurse, are all undertaken by the County Council.

The Sanitary Inspector is a whole-time Officer, and half of his salary is a contribution made by Exchequer grant; he holds the Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute as (a) Sanitary Inspector, and (b) Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL. Under the supervision of the Tamworth District Nursing Association the duties of visiting and nursing the sick are carried out by the nurse provided by that Association.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Arrangements have been made by the Staffordshire County Council in connection with the County Nursing Association, to provide emergency nurses for the home nursing of measles and epidemic diarrhoea.

MIDWIVES. Inspection of Midwives is carried out by the Staffordshire County Council.

There are about six midwives practising, although not all residing in the Borough.

Laboratory Work.

The County Council has arranged for the carrying out of the various bacteriological and other examinations at their laboratory at Stafford, of specimens sent by Medical Practitioners.

Legislation in Force.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Public Libraries Act.

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Baths and Washhouses Acts.

The Burial Acts, 1852-1885.

The Lighting and Watching Act, 1833.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., and X.

Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II., III., and IV. (except Sections 21, 22 and 24).

Tamworth Corporation Act, 1931.

BYELAWS.

Common Lodging Houses, 1886.
 Houses Let in Lodgings, 1886.
 Public Conveniences, 1910.
 Offensive Trades, 1912.
 New Streets and Buildings, 1921 and 1928.
 Slaughterhouses, 1921.
 Recreation Grounds, 1929.

REGULATIONS.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.
 Communications with Sewers, 1902.

Hospitals.

1. The Tamworth Hospital is situated in the Borough, but is used by persons resident outside the Borough.

All general medical and surgical work is carried out by local practitioners and Consultants from Birmingham Hospitals.

There is no resident medical staff.

The number of beds available is fifty-six, which includes seven cots.

The special services provided by the Hospital include X-Rays.

All the general medical and surgical Hospitals of Birmingham, as well as the special Hospitals, are available free for those who require hospital treatment and who are members of the Birmingham Hospitals' Contributory Scheme. Surgeons also come out if necessary to do surgical work under the Contributory Scheme.

2. The Infirmary at the Tamworth Poor-Law Institution can accommodate from 70 to 80 patients.

Two beds are also available for maternity cases here.

3. The Tamworth Isolation Hospital is administered by the Tamworth Joint Hospital Board, consisting of representatives of the Rural and Urban District Councils.

Most of the diphtheria cases occurring in the area are admitted to this hospital. Scarlet-fever cases are also admitted.

4. The Tamworth Joint Hospital Board is a constituent authority of the South Staffordshire Joint Smallpox Hospital Board, and any case arising in the area may be admitted to the Smallpox Hospital of Moxley.

5. Several sanatoria are provided by the County Council for patients suffering from tuberculosis. The chief ones are Grounds-low, Prestwood Home, and Kinver.

6. There is no public maternity home provided by the authorities. There are, however, two private Maternity Homes in the Borough.

Maternity Mortality.

The County Council provides hospital treatment for cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia if the practitioner in charge of the case desires it.

Home nursing for these cases is also provided through the County Nursing Association.

A consultant is also available in difficult or doubtful ante-natal cases.

Investigations into maternal deaths are made by an officer of the County Council.

Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.

The Tamworth Poor-Law Institution in Wigginton Road undertakes the care and treatment of a specified number of mental defectives.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES. Arrangements have been made for infectious cases (diphtheria and scarlet-fever) to be removed to the Isolation Hospital by motor-ambulance, which is kept for the purpose in a garage in the Borough.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES. An ambulance can be obtained at a local garage, while the various collieries have their own in which cases can be removed to the hospital or to their respective homes.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. Two Welfare Centres under the Staffordshire County Council are held, one on Thursday in each week, and the other on alternate Tuesdays.

SCHOOL CLINICS. A School Clinic is attended by the School Medical Officer, assisted by the Health Visitor.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINICS. An orthopædic clinic is held at College Lane Schoolroom.

TUBERCULOSIS. DISPENSARIES. Patients attend for treatment at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Lichfield. Cases are also visited in their homes by the County Tuberculosis Officer and the Health Visitor.

TREATMENT CENTRES FOR VENEREAL DISEASES. Provision is made by the Staffordshire County Council for the early treatment of persons of both sexes suffering from these diseases. There is a residential Hostel at Cleveland House, where expectant mothers and others are admitted. Free treatment can be obtained at Lichfield, and at the North Stafford Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Meat and Other Foods.

Multiplicity of slaughterhouses seriously handicaps inspection. It is impossible for one inspector to supervise efficiently all the slaughterhouses.

HOUSING.

Number of houses erected during the year 1932 :—

(i) By Local Authority	...	...	132
(ii) By other Local Authorities		...	0
(iii) By other bodies and persons		...	9
		Total	<u>...</u> <u>141</u>

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)	...	...	151
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose			479
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	79
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose			243

Housing Statistics—Continued.

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	58
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	... ..	21
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	...	6
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		8
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a)	By owners	... ..	8
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners		0
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	72
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:		
(a)	By owners	... ..	72
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners		0
(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	...	7
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	0
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses permanently closed on undertaking of owners	...	14

Housing Statistics—Continued.

(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :			
(1)	Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	0
(e) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :			
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs	... ..	18
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :		
	(a) By owners	... ..	18
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	0
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations of owners of intention to close	... ..	0
(f) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :			
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative	... ..	15
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	... ..	0
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative	... ..	15
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	15

Housing Statistics—Continued.

The following figures indicate what has been done by the Council towards improving Housing conditions :—

Houses erected by the Corporation under various Housing Schemes.

1900.	Bradford Street.	H.W.C. Act, 1890.	...	12
1920.	Bradford Street (Concrete, 10)	}	...	30
1921.	Bradford Street and Lichfield Road (Brick, 20)			
1921.	Wigginton Road	}	...	50
	Ashby Road, and Borough Road (Concrete)			
1926.	Borough Road	...	...	40
1928.	Willington Road, and Steere Avenue	...	...	51
1929.	Leys	Part III. of	...	56
1930.	Leys	Housing Act, 1925	...	90
1932.	Bolehall	...	...	132
Total				<u>461</u>

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Considerable improvement in the housing conditions has been effected by the erection of 132 houses on the Bolehall Estate. Progress has also been made in closing, reconditioning and demolition of insanitary houses.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

(a) SMALLPOX. There were no cases of smallpox notified during the year 1932.

(b) SCARLET-FEVER. There were 17 cases of scarlet-fever notified during the year, compared with 25 cases for the previous year. 15 of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths.

(c) DIPHTHERIA. One case of diphtheria was notified during the year compared with 1 case for the previous year. This was removed to the Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths.

(d) PNEUMONIA. 13 cases were notified during the year. There were 5 deaths registered.

(e) ERYSIPELAS. 5 cases were notified.

(f) PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA. There were no cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia notified during the year.

(g) ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA. No case was notified during the year.

(h) CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS. Two cases were notified, one of which originated outside the Borough. One case died.

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the
year 1932.**

Disease.			Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	17	15	—
Diphtheria	...	...	1	1	—
Enteric Fever including Paratyphoid	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	13	—	5
Erysipelas	...	...	5	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	2	2	1

OPHTHALMIC NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
5	5	0	5	—	—	—

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1932.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
25	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
35	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
and upwards								
TOTALS	7	9	3	0	5	2	2	0

In addition 3 7 1 1 were transferred from Rural District when the boundaries of Borough were extended.

	Tamworth.	Urban Areas of Staffordshire.
Death rate per 1,000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0'64	0'64
„ other Tubercular Diseases ...	0'18	0'16

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

A. MATHIESON, M.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Gentlemen,

I herewith present my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1932.

A Summary, in tabular form, appears at the end of this Report, shewing sanitary work accomplished.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in dealing with houses unfit for habitation, or houses not being in all respects reasonably fit.

Previous to the extension of the boundaries of the Borough, which came into operation on April 1st, the Borough was a wholly water closet Town, having been also entirely converted to the use of dust-bins for house refuse, with a weekly collection at every house. Some parts of the added area, however, have no sewer within available distance of the premises, and the houses thus situated have either privy middens or pail closets and ashpits. The parts of the added area where a sewer was available, generally speaking, had already been converted to the water carriage system, and many also had dustbins. Progress has been made during the year to bring about the abolition of the remaining ashpits, and the provision of moveable dustbins in their place.

The number of types of closet accommodation existing at the end of the year is set out below :—

No. of houses.	No. of privies.	No. of pails.	No. of water closets.	Per cent. dry.	Per cent. water closets.
2943	31	22	2838	1.9	98.1
				100 %	

The clause in the Tamworth Corporation Act, 1931, calling for separate water supply for each house, has been made use of, and a number of houses have been so supplied, where previously the water supply was by means of a common tap in the yard. Sinks and separate house drainage have also been added in these cases.

The Clause prohibiting the placing or keeping of tents, vans, sheds or similar structures on any land within the Borough, was also brought into force and the existing tents and vans removed.

Disinfection of rooms and bedding, etc., was carried out at all premises where notifiable diseases occurred, and also after deaths from Tuberculosis.

Flood in May.

The most extensive since December 31st, 1900 (the previous one to that being on July 21st, 1875), occurred on Sunday, May 22nd. Torrential rain fell in the early hours of Saturday, May 21st, with intermittent rain all day, and followed with further heavy storms at night.

The rivers Anker and Tame overflowed, and of the 2,678 acres in the Borough, some 1,200 acres were flooded. 318 houses were flooded in the living rooms for depths varying from 2 inches to 3 feet, and in addition 141 houses were surrounded, but the water did not actually get into the rooms.

Very extensive damage was done, and some considerable time elapsed before the dampness was cleared from the houses.

Every house was visited, and advice and help rendered; disinfectants were freely distributed and instructions given as to their use.

As far as could be ascertained, very little illness resulted from the flood.

Registered Premises.

Premises in respect of which Byelaws and Regulations are in force to regulate the trades or businesses carried thereon :—

Slaughterhouses :—

Old registered	...	...	...	9
Annually licensed	...	...	...	7
Bakehouses		...	...	9
Cowsheds	...	...	...	12
Milk Purveyors (Premises in Borough)	...		...	18

Milk Purveyors (Premises outside Borough, delivered in Borough)	...	...	...	11
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	2
Offensive Trades—Fish Fryers	...	...	...	12
Gut Scraper	...	...	...	1
Dealer in Rags, etc.	...	...	...	1

Slaughterhouses.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

All Slaughterhouses are visited weekly (including Sundays and evenings when necessary), at the times of, or immediately after slaughter, all carcasses and offals being inspected.

Inspections are also made to shops, market stalls, and vehicles exposing meat and food for sale.

In a few instances it has been necessary to draw attention to infractions of the Byelaws and Regulations.

The following food was surrendered and condemned during the year :—

Beef and offals	...	...	695 lbs.
Veal and offals	...	...	204 lbs.
Mutton and offals	...	...	604 lbs.
Pork and offals	...	...	201 lbs.
Fish	...	...	84 lbs.

The diseases and other conditions rendering the meat unfit included : — Tuberculosis, Dropsy, Distomatosis, Cirrhosis, Abscesses, Cysts, Injuries, Immaturity, and Decomposition.

Two slaughterhouses were taken over in the added area, but one was struck off the register at the end of the year, its use having been discontinued.

An application for a licence to erect new premises as a slaughterhouse was refused.

Bakehouses.

There are 9 bakehouses on the Register, being 4 workshop and 5 factory bakehouses.

The bakehouses were generally maintained in a reasonable state of cleanliness, contraventions noted being remedied on request.

Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops.

Previous to the extension of the boundary, there were not any cowsheds in the Borough, but 12 came in on April 1st. These have all been visited, and generally found to be kept in conformity with the Milk and Dairies Order. It was necessary in a few instances to draw the attention of the Cowkeeper to the necessity of more thorough cleansing of the floors of cowsheds, and some improvement has resulted.

Purveyors of milk in the extended Borough now number 29 (18 residing in, and 11 residing outside the Borough) as compared with 22 at the commencement of the year; of these one is licensed for the sale of Grade "A" (T.T.) milk, and two for Grade "A" milk.

In addition to the samples taken by the County Authorities, periodical samples are taken and submitted for bacteriological examination of the Grade "A" (T.T.) milk.

Inspections of the milkshops, vehicles and vessels have been made, and it has been necessary to caution dealers as to the dirty state of their vehicles in two cases.

Common Lodging Houses.

The two old registered Common Lodging Houses still remain in the Borough, and have had to receive constant supervision.

One was inspected and reported upon for dealing with under the Housing Acts.

Offensive Trades.

FISH FRYERS.

At the commencement of the year 11 premises were registered to carry on this trade.

One was taken over from the added area, and another was registered during the year: and one was discontinued, leaving 12 premises now registered.

Four businesses changed hands.

The Byelaws relating to these businesses have been well observed, and the premises and apparatus kept clean. Most of the shops are now fitted with specially constructed modern appliances, which tend to minimise any nuisance during the process of frying.

GUT SCRAPER.

One business of this character came into the Borough with the extended area. Visits have been made at varying times, and every effort has been made to comply with the Byelaws.

RAG AND BONE DEALER.

One business was taken over from the added area; the byelaws relating thereto have been well observed, and the premises kept clean.

Factory and Workshop Act 1901.

The number of workshops on the Register at the end of the year was—

Bakehouses	...	...	4
Blacksmiths, etc.	...	...	6
Bootmakers and Repairers	...	...	9
Carpenters and Joiners	...	...	5
Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights			2
Plumbers and Painters	...	...	5
Saddlers	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	6
Dressmakers	...	...	5
Milliners	...	...	5
Others	...	...	13
			—
			62
			—

including 11 taken over from the Rural District on extension of the Borough boundary.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES,
Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of	
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	22	2
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	69	4
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	5	...
Total ...	96	6

**2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES.**

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects.	
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :		
Want of cleanliness	3	3
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...
Other nuisances	2	2
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ... ..	...
	unsuitable or defective	1
	not separate for sexes ... ..	...
Total ...	6	6

Sanitary Supervision of Places of Amusement.

In accordance with the requirements of Circular 120 of the Ministry of Health, inspections of the six places coming within the scope of the Circular have been made, both in the daytime and during evening performances, etc., and found to be kept in a cleanly and satisfactory condition.

Summary of Sanitary Work, 1932.

				Number of inspections made.	Nuisances abated after Notice.
Registered Premises.	Foul Conditions	...	..	92	43
	Structural Defects	...	...	574	237
	Overcrowding	...	...	13	4
	Slaughterhouses	...	...	931	42
	Bakehouses	...	...	27	4
	Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	34	6
	Common Lodging Houses	...	...	21	4
	Offensive Trades	...	...	19	6
	Workshops (other than Bakehouses)	...	...	64	2
	Ashpits abolished	...	...	67	31
	Dustbins provided	...	...	215	104
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	31	9
	Water Closets	...	..	34	12
	House Drainage	...	...	97	42
	Water Supply	...	...	86	42
	Pigstyes	...	...	15	6
	Animals improperly kept	...	...	11	3
	Smoke Nuisances	...	...	24	4
	Other Nuisances	...	...	69	33
Total				2424	634

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. W. SHELLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Name of the Institution	Amount of the Contribution	Date of the Contribution
The Board of Directors	100.00	January 1, 1900
The Board of Directors	100.00	January 1, 1900
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