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BOROUGH OF TIPTON



Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

INCLUDING THAT OF THE

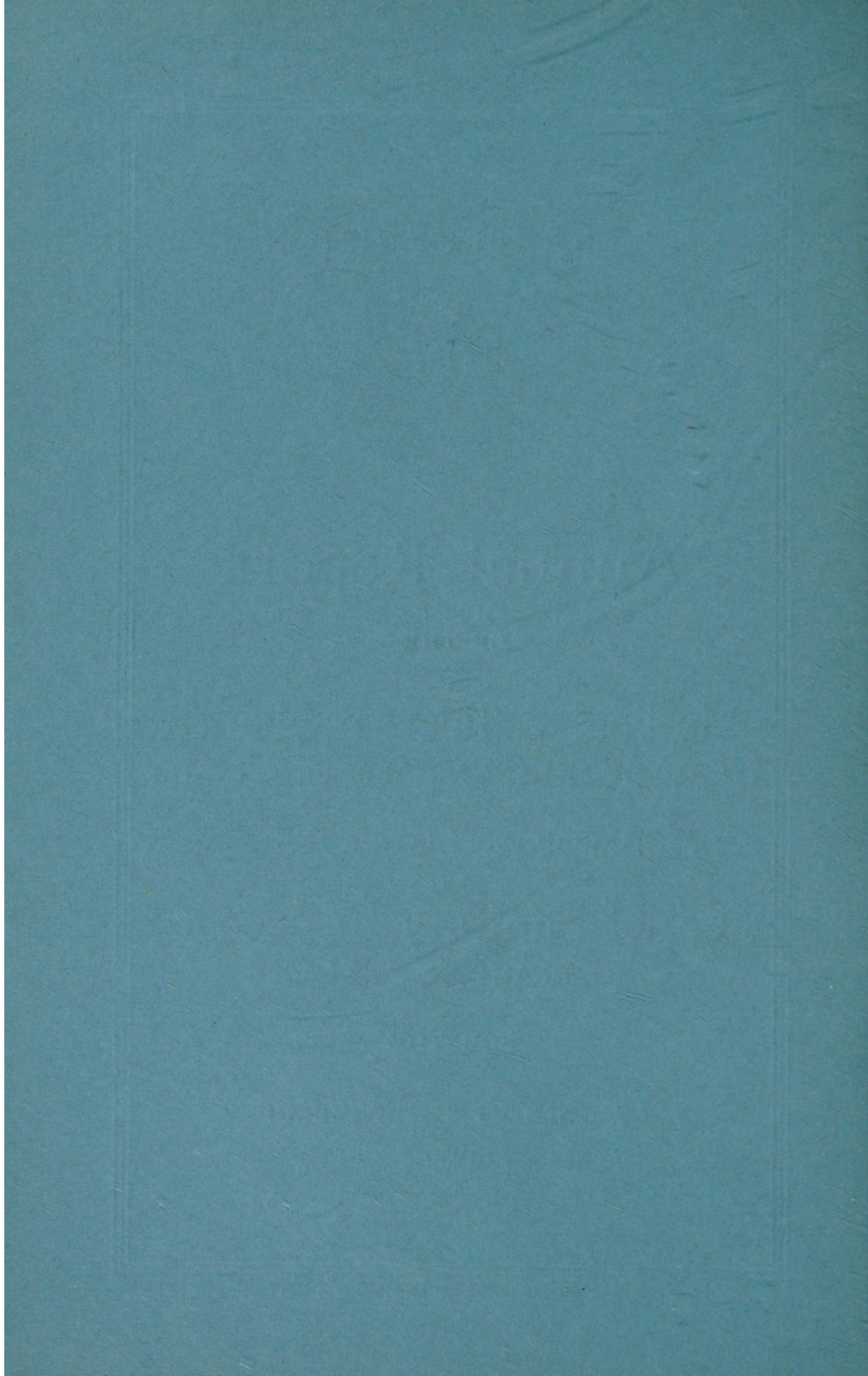
Chief Sanitary Inspector

(G. H. ACTON, M.S.I.A.)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,

1950



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Chairman: Alderman A. JONES

Vice-Chairman: Alderman MRS. H. G. COX

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(at 31st December, 1950)

Chairman : Alderman A. JONES

Vice-Chairman : Alderman MRS. H. G. COX

Aldermen W. E. Hampton, W. A. Whitehouse, Councillors
W. E. Drew, J. Gill, A. V. Mills, Mrs. O. Gutteridge, A. E.
Newey, J. E. Salter, G. A. T. Hedge, W. H. Hiron and
J. W. Walters

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

* G. H. ACTON, M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors :

* W. J. HEMMINGS, M.S.I.A.

* E. K. PHIPPS, M.S.I.A.

Clerks :

MRS. J. TRANTER
(Resigned April, 1950)

MRS. J. SLIM

MISS J. HAYES

* Qualified Meat Inspector.

August, 1951.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1950.

The statistics for 1950 supplied by the Registrar-General were received in the department on 28th June, 1951 and the intervening time has been spent in the compilation of the report.

The population, according to the estimate of the Registrar-General has increased from 38,910 in 1949 to 39,280, and this latter is the figure on which birth and death rates are calculated. However, just before going to press the preliminary report of the Registrar-General on the 1951 Census has been issued and the total population of Tipton Borough given therein is 39,382 composed of 19,373 males and 20,009 females. This census figure shows an increase of 3,568 on the 1931 census figure, an increase of 10.0 per cent.

The birth rate has decreased to 17.82 per 1000 of the estimated population, the lowest since the war years. The infant mortality rate shows a considerable improvement compared with last year, the rate for 1950 being 34.28 compared with 43 last year although it is still above the rate (29.4) of the smaller towns with populations between 25,000 and 50,000.

Only one case of diphtheria occurred but unfortunately this child died of the disease. It had not been immunised. Acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) visited this borough as well as other Staffordshire districts and 20 cases were notified, of whom 4 died.

The problem of rehousing those families most in need of accommodation is one of the major problems confronting health authorities at the present time, and the assessment of the need for a house is often a very difficult task. The number of new houses built has decreased from 207 in 1949 to 153 in 1950. With approximately 1,200 houses in the borough which are unfit for human habitation it is reasonable to assume that some of these each year are going to become structurally unsafe and fit only for demolition, and allowance must be made for this percentage in any rehousing programme.

Action has been taken under Section 11 of the Housing Act and official representations and demolition orders made in respect of 34 houses.

It is satisfactory to note that in 19 instances, families have been rehoused in which a case of tuberculosis occurred either in

the family or in the house in which they were living. In all cases, overcrowding was relieved and a separate room assured for the tubercular patient.

Meat inspection continues to occupy a considerable portion of the time of the Sanitary Inspectors, chiefly at the Central Abattoir. With a population approaching 40,000 and in view of the additional work imposed on the inspectorial staff under the Meat Regulations, it is important that the Council should give early consideration to the appointment of another Sanitary Inspector.

I am indebted to the Chairmen and members of Committees for their sustained interest in the work of the Health Department and for the consideration shown to suggestions made. The members of the staff of the department have given unsparingly of their best at all times.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

W. A. McLENNAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I. — STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	2,167
Population (1931 census)	35,814
Population 1950 (Registrar General's estimate) ...	39,280
No. of inhabited houses, 31st December, 1950 ...	10,190
No. of separate families	11,550
Rateable Value (31st March, 1950)	£147,297
Sum represented by a penny rate (31st March, 1950) ...	£580

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Live Births.	Male.	Female.	Total
Legitimate	329	346	675
Illegitimate	12	13	25
	341	359	700

The Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population for 1950 is 17.82. The rate for 1949 was 19.56 and the provisional rate for England and Wales for 1950 is 15.8. The following table gives the birth rates since 1942.

Live Births (Table 1)

Year	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Legitimate	746	796	798	722	790	839	786	735	675
Illegitimate	10	23	27	23	18	26	20	26	25
Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population	21.22	23.00	22.88	20.72	21.57	22.65	20.87	19.56	17.82

Stillbirths.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	12	11	23

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths 31.81

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 estimated population for 1950 is 0.59, the provisional figure for England and Wales being 0.37.

Stillbirths (Table 2)

Year	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live & stillbirths	21.97	23.97	17.86	26.14	30.01	22.59	24.21	20.59	31.81

Deaths	Male.	Female.	Total.
	245	175	420

The crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population is therefore 10.69. In order that comparison can be made with England and Wales as a whole, and with other areas of different types, the Registrar General has again issued a comparability factor. In the case of Tipton this factor is 1.31, since Tipton is an industrial area and has a larger proportion of people of middle age at which time of life, death rates are lowest. The crude death rate of 10.69 adjusted by the comparability factor is termed the standardised death rate, which is therefore 14.00 per 1,000 estimated population.

Maternal death.

One death was attributed to Pregnancy or Childbirth and was certified as due to obstetric shock.

Deaths of Infants under one year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	15	9	24

This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 34.28 per 1,000 live births and a rate of 33.19 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. This shows a decided improvement on last year when the rates were 43.36 and 42.47 respectively.

Of the infant deaths eleven could be attributed to congenital causes such as premature birth, congenital weakness and congenital malformations. Eleven deaths of infants occurred during the first four weeks of life and this gives a neo-natal death rate of 15.7 per thousand live births. That is to say that practically half of the number of deaths of infants under one year of age occurred in the first four weeks of life.

The following table shows an analysis of infant deaths.

(Table 3)

Cause of Death	From birth to 1 month (neo-natal)		From 1 to 12 months		Total Infant Deaths
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Gastro-intestinal infective disease (enteritis, diarrhoea, etc.) ...	—	—	1	—	1
2. Specific infectious disease ...	—	—	—	1	1
3. Other infective conditions (broncho-pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.) ...	1	—	3	3	7
4. Non-infective conditions ...	—	1	1	—	2
5. Congenital malformations ...	3	—	1	2	6
6. Obstetrical injuries ...	1	—	—	—	1
7. Serious accidents ...	—	1	1	—	2
8. Unknown causes:—					
(a) Prematurity ...	3	1	—	—	4
TOTAL ...	8	3	7	6	} 24
	11		13		

Comparative Birth and Death Rates, 1950, per 1,000 civilian population. (Table 4)

	Live Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate
England and Wales ...	15.8	.37	11.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London) ...	17.6	.45	12.3
148 Smaller Towns (25,000 to 50,000 population at 1931 census) ...	16.7	.38	11.6
London Administrative County ...	17.8	.36	11.8
TIPTON ...	17.82	.59	10.69
			Standardised 14.00

**Comparative Infant Mortality Rates, 1950,
per 1,000 live births. (Table 5)**

	Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births
England and Wales	29.8
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London) ...	33.8
148 Smaller Towns (25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 census)	29.4
London Administrative County ...	26.3
TIPTON	34.28

The following table gives the causes of death during 1950.
Detailed Causes of Death (Registrar General's figures) (Table 6)

Disease	M.	F.	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	13	6	19
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	3	—	3
4. Diphtheria	1	—	1
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	3	1	4
8. Measles	1	—	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	1	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	3	12
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	5	5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	16	35
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	1	1
16. Diabetes	4	—	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	21	42
18. Coronary disease, angina	16	9	25
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	5	9
20. Other heart disease	42	42	84
21. Other circulatory disease	9	8	17
22. Influenza	3	3	6
23. Pneumonia	6	8	14
24. Bronchitis	33	11	44
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	5	3	8
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	4	4	8
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	28	15	43
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
34. All other accidents	9	1	10
35. Suicide	3	1	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	1	1
TOTAL (all causes)	245	175	420

The following table gives the eight chief causes of death in their order.

(Table 7)

Cause of death	M.	F.	Total	% of total deaths in 1950	% of total deaths in 1949
Heart Disease	62	56	118	28.10	23.82
Cancer	32	31	63	15.00	15.71
Bronchitis	33	11	44	10.48	8.90
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. ...	21	21	42	10.00	8.12
Tuberculosis	13	6	19	4.52	6.54
Other circulatory disease ...	9	8	17	4.05	2.09
Violence other than suicide ...	10	2	12	2.86	3.14
Congenital malformations, etc., prematurity	7	4	11	2.62	4.45

The percentage of deaths attributed to Heart Disease rises steadily. The percentage of deaths from Cancer is slightly less. Deaths from tuberculosis are fewer and the percentage has fallen steadily since 1947 when deaths from tuberculosis constituted 9.1 per cent of all deaths. For 1950 the figure is one half of this, 4.52 per cent.

The following table shows comparative figures from the year 1942.

(Table 8)

Year	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
No. of deaths	430	409	388	394	379	414	401	382	420
Death Rate per 1000 est. res. popn.	12.07	11.48	10.45	10.96	10.12	10.84	10.39	9.82	10.69
								Stan. D'th Rate 12.86	Stan. D'th Rate 14.00
Maternal deaths	3	4	2	2	—	1	—	2	1
Maternal death rate	3.97	4.93	2.42	2.68	—	1.13	—	2.57	1.38
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	57	47	44	43	32	46	44	33	24
Infantile Mortality Rate	74.15	62.27	55.76	57.72	39.22	53.18	54.59	43.36	34.28

**SECTION II. — PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

The following tables give particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases and the number of deaths certified as due to these.

Incidence of Infectious Disease (Table 9)

Disease	Number of cases									
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950		
Scarlet Fever	143	284	131	55	54	74	42	84		
Diphtheria	132	78	54	19	8	6	8	1		
Measles	239	47	481	23	554	319	362	82		
Whooping Cough	90	154	61	84	86	49	46	65		
Pneumonia	111	74	42	70	30	24	24	19		
Erysipelas	11	13	9	7	5	8	3	2		
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	6	1	4	2	—	—	—		
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	20		
Acute Poliоencephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
Dysentery	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	5		
Typhoid Fever	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	2	—	3	1	1	—	1		

Deaths from Infectious Diseases (Table 10)

Disease	No. of Deaths (Registrar General's figures)									
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950		
Diphtheria	11	3	2	—	—	—	—	1		
Measles	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	1		
Whooping Cough ...	2	2	1	1	3	—	2	—		
Pneumonia	29	23	20	13	14	8	16	14		
Meningococcal infections	1	—	3	1	2	1	—	—		
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4		
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		

Analysis of Infectious Disease according to Age Groups (Table 11)

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis
Under 1 year	—	—	5	8	3
1 — 3	4	1	24	22	9
3 — 5	14	—	27	14	2
5 — 10	47	—	25	19	2
10 — 15	14	—	1	2	1
15 — 25	3	—	—	—	1
25 and over	2	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	84	1	82	65	20

Age Groups	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
0 — 1 year	1	—	—	1
1 — 5	1	—	—	—
5 — 15	1	—	—	—
15 — 45	3	1	5	—
45 — 65	11	1	—	—
65 and over	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	19	2	5	1

During 1950 Scarlet Fever showed a higher incidence than usual. Not since 1945 has the disease been so prevalent. Most of the cases were of a mild nature and no deaths occurred.

Only one case of diphtheria occurred and unfortunately the child died. The illness was complicated by whooping cough. The child had not been immunised.

Twenty cases of Poliomyelitis occurred and there were four deaths. This was the first outbreak which had visited the borough and coincided with a fairly general high incidence of the disease throughout the country.

The incidence of measles was low compared with the three previous years as Table 9 shows.

The incidence of pneumonia was low, 19 cases, in fact the lowest for many years, but 14 of these died and I made comment on this high fatality rate in my annual report for 1949 in which year 16 out of 24 cases died.

Tuberculosis.

The decline in the number of new cases notified for 1950 is entirely in the non-pulmonary category, although last year saw a drop in the notifications of pulmonary disease to 43.

Several cases of tuberculosis have been dealt with by the House Letting Committee as special cases for rehousing, and in 16 instances tuberculous patients and their families have been rehoused in Council houses with a separate bedroom for the patient. In three cases a lodger family has been rehoused as providing the better solution of the overcrowding problem.

The following tables give details and comparative figures.

Tuberculosis (Table 12).

Notifications of Tuberculosis during the last 10 years.

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Totals
1941	52	7	59
1942	59	7	66
1943	57	12	69
1944	55	4	59
1945	65	8	73
1946	54	17	71
1947	66	8	74
1948	61	12	73
1949	43	10	53
1950	44	5	49

Analysis of Notifications according to Age Groups (Table 13)

New Cases					Removals from Register on account of Death, Revised Diagnosis, Recovery, Transfers (position at 31.12.50)					
Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1—5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	1	1	1	2	5	1	—	1	—	2
15—25	5	8	1	—	14	4	3	—	—	7
25—35	4	6	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	2
35—45	3	1	—	—	4	5	2	—	—	7
45—55	9	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	2
55—65	2	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	4
Over 65	4	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	28	16	2	3	49	16	9	1	1	27

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1950, was 464 pulmonary and 171 non-pulmonary.

SECTION III. — GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Local Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are now administered by the Staffordshire County Council, and are not matters for inclusion in this report.

However, a listing of these services may afford help to members of the Council, and to the Public when it is desired to make use of them, or to recommend their use to others.

Prenatal Clinic.

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.
Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Child Welfare Centres.

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.
Monday, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Ocker Hill Wesleyan Chapel, 90, Ocker Hill Road, Tipton.
Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Tividale Street Methodist Church, Burnt Tree, Tipton.
Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Canal Street Methodist Church, Tipton Green, Tipton.
Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Domestic Help Service.

A staff of Domestic Helps is now available for attendance at homes within the Borough, in cases of illness or confinement.

Applications for this service should be made to the Area Health Office, Municipal Buildings, Tipton.

Midwifery Service.

The following midwives are now practising in the Borough :

Nurse M. M. Crepe, 276, Tividale Road, Tipton.
Nurse Turner, 68, Arthur Road, Tipton.
Nurse Rayman, 5, Stella Road, Tipton.
Nurse Orton, 1, Underhill Road, Tipton.
Nurse Deeley, 1, Underhill Road, Tipton.
Nurse Malpass, 47, Bridge Road, Tipton.

Health Visiting.

This service is carried out both for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health, by three full-time and two part-time Health Visitors, who can be consulted any day at Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton, or at the branch Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing in the Borough is undertaken by the following nurses :—

Nurse Cockerill, 56, Florence Road, Tipton.

Nurse Wardley, 3, Charles Road, Tipton.

Nurse Hunter, 8, Tame Road, Tipton.

Nurse Slyfield, 8, Tame Road, Tipton.

Home Nursing requisites are available on loan from the above nurses or from the Nursing Requisites Depot, at the Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

Vaccination.

Vaccination was carried out on request by all general practitioners in the Borough.

Immunisation.

In addition to the facilities available at all Child Welfare Centres and schools, immunisation was also undertaken during the year by all general practitioners.

Ambulance Service.

The Ambulance Station covering the Borough Area is at Green Street, Coseley (Telephone No. Sedgley 3048).

Day Nursery.

The Toll End Road Nursery continued to operate during the year and an average of 50 places each week were made available for children whose mothers were doing work in industry.

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report for the year 1950.

Considerable time was occupied in the inspection of meat at the Government controlled Abattoir and at the large sausage factory in the borough. The number of animals killed and inspected by the Meat Inspectors totalled 71,277 as against 58,608 in 1949.

The adoption by the Local Authority of the model byelaws issued by the Ministry of Food for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, is being taken full advantage of and progress has been made in the standard of cleanliness by the provision of a proper hot water supply along with the installation of sinks, &c. to various food premises in the Borough. Lectures and film displays have been given to canteen staffs and others engaged in the food trade, and these have been very much appreciated and it is hoped to enlarge on this work in the very near future.

The results of the milk and ice cream samples taken for bacteriological examination were extremely good and the members of the Ice Cream trade are to be commended on the rapid progress made in providing a commodity of high hygienic standard.

The housing position still remains acute and no diminution in the total number of overcrowding cases can be reported. The number of new houses allowed to be built is totally inadequate, therefore it is impossible to commence the clearance of areas of unfit houses which is one of the most urgent needs of the district. However, demolition action under the Housing Act, 1936, was taken in respect of 34 houses owing to their bad structural condition.

Comments on other branches of work carried out are given in later pages.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their confidence, the Medical Officer of Health for his encouragement and support and the whole of the staff for their able and active co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACTON

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION IV.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

The number of visits and inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors totalled 4,874 and is summarised below.

Summary of Visits, Inspections, etc., made.

Houses inspected under the Public Health & Housing Acts	391
Re-inspections in respect of notices served	1158
No. of nuisances discovered in course of district inspection	176
Visits to Centralised Government Slaughterhouse and Sausage Factory	815
Visits re private slaughter of pigs	61
Visits to offensive trade premises	4
Visits under the Factory Act	42
Visits re overcrowding, rehousing, demolitions, etc.	342
Visits to tents, vans, sheds, etc.	12
Visits to markets	39
Visits to cowsheds, dairies, milkshops	23
Visits re Petroleum Regulations	116
Visits re defective and obstructed drains	246
Visits to vermin infested and dirty houses	159
Visits re infectious and contagious diseases	205
Visits under the Shops Act	260
Visits to Shops, Canteens, etc., re unsound food	157
Visits under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act	121
Visits to food premises under the Food & Drugs Act, etc.	134
Visits to cinemas and schools	13
Visits to canal boats	4
Visits to Stables	2
Visits re smoke abatement	57
Miscellaneous visits	337
Total	4874

Infectious Diseases

No. of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors	205
No. of disinfections carried out	91

Disinfestation, etc.

124 Council and privately owned dwelling houses infested with vermin were fumigated (Cimex Fumigators, Gammexane Generators) and treated with liquid insecticides having a D.D.T. base. In certain cases D.D.T. powder and Gammexane were used. The household effects of 75 families from private houses were fumigated and removed by the Local Authority into Council houses.

In addition the household effects of 33 families were removed into Council houses.

Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution

Several nuisances caused by smoke and grit from industrial undertakings were the subject of complaints during the year. It was found in some cases that the emission was caused by faulty stoking by the operatives and in a few instances by the unsuitable fuel used. In the cases where unsuitable fuel was used, the assistance of the Ministry of Fuel was obtained. At 3 factories mechanical stokers were installed and in one instance grit arrestors fixed.

It is gratifying to report that the nuisance arising from cooling towers at Ocker Hill generating station has been practically eliminated.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.

At the request of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and in order to acquire useful data as to the amount of pollution in various parts of the Borough, the Local Authority authorised the installation of four deposit gauges and seven lead peroxide appliances and the recordings are given below.

Atmospheric Deposit Gauges.

The following are the monthly recordings (in tons per square mile) taken from the Deposit Gauges, commencing on 1st February.

Month	Baths, Queen's Road	Grammar School, Alexandra Road	Jubilee Park	Leabrook Road
February ...	17.58	58.80	24.75	50.55
March ...	14.85	53.99	20.75	39.39
April	12.50	49.20	28.32	45.94
May	23.57	23.05	25.25	27.67
June	20.85	23.79	20.92	27.38
July	15.51	32.68	22.32	24.90
August	13.97	32.38	16.95	38.00
September ...	14.87	39.93	16.21	32.40
October ...	8.27	34.25	13.87	25.18
November ...	20.38	30.99	19.31	27.51
December ...	11.34	26.62	14.11	14.18
Total deposit (11 months)	173.69	405.68	222.76	353.10
Monthly averages	15.79	36.88	20.25	32.10

From the above recordings it will be noticed that the heaviest deposits are at Alexandra Road and Leabrook Road which areas are situated near to large industrial undertakings.

Lead Peroxide Gauges — Record of Sulphur Pollution.

Seven lead peroxide gauges were established in April for the measurement of the sulphur pollution in the atmosphere.

The weight of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) collected in milligrams per 100 sq.cms. per day is shown in the undermentioned table.

Month	Mount Street School	Baths, Queen's Road	Rear of Coneygre Foundry	Municipal Bldgs	Lea-brook Road	Jubilee Park	Grammar School, Alexandra Road
April	0.93	1.23	1.43	1.82	1.26	1.25	1.58
May	1.77	2.16	2.41	1.88	1.75	1.99	1.47
June	0.82	0.72	1.08	1.29	0.89	0.79	1.26
July	0.94	0.82	1.22	1.61	0.88	1.18	1.53
August	0.76	0.76	0.95	1.25	0.74	1.06	1.89
September	1.00	1.24	1.53	2.15	1.05	1.21	2.47
October	1.83	1.87	1.54	2.34	1.86	3.12	2.53
November	2.06	1.90	2.62	2.50	2.09	1.93	2.75
December	2.24	2.61	2.18	2.10	2.86	2.25	2.49
Total Deposit (9 mths.)	12.35	13.31	14.96	16.94	13.38	14.78	17.97
Monthly Average	1.37	1.48	1.66	1.88	1.49	1.64	2.00

Canal Boats

Only one infringement of the Regulations was discovered and this was remedied.

Shops Act, 1934

260 shops were inspected during the year and no outstanding irregularities were discovered.

Offensive Trades

There are three premises where offensive trades are carried on. In one instance attention had to be drawn to the nuisance arising from obnoxious trade effluent passing into the sewers and this is being remedied by the installation of a septic tank.

Complaints

The number of complaints registered during the year was 611 as against 641 in 1949.

**Statement of Removal of Sanitary Defects and Nuisances
in and around Dwellings, etc.**

During the year under review, 604 preliminary and 109 statutory notices were served for the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of sanitary defects in and around dwellings and the following table shows the nature of the work actually carried out.

Nature of work done.	No.
Houses.	
Roofs repaired	211
Eavesguttering and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	59
Chimney stacks repaired	30
External walls rebuilt, repaired or cement rendered ...	32
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	158
Bedrooms and living rooms renovated	6
Dirty houses cleansed	5
Floors repaired or renewed	56
Fixed windows made to open	9
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	79
Windows provided with new sash-cords	98
Doors repaired or renewed	30
General house fittings repaired or renewed (boilers, fire ranges etc.)	30
Staircases repaired or renewed	9
Separate Water supply provided	9
Additional washhouses provided	2
Washing facilities provided	4
Glazed sinks provided in lieu of brick and quarry sills	9
Sinks renewed	4
Sink waste pipes renewed	11
Washhouses rebuilt or repaired	57
Water supply laid on to washhouses	8
Chimney flues repaired	8
Washhouse coppers, firegrates, etc., renewed ...	18
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed	15
Covers to cellar areas renewed	5
Verandahs repaired	9
Drainage.	
Drains opened or cleansed	246
Main drains repaired or reconstructed	4
W.C. branch drains repaired or reconstructed ...	11
Waste and surface water drains repaired or reconstructed	8
Additional inspection chambers installed	2
Inspection chambers repaired	8
New covers to inspection chambers	14
Ventilation pipes renewed or repaired	2

Additional gullies to drains provided	...	...	2
New intercepting and gully traps fitted	...	...	3
Yards, passages, etc.			
Yard and passage surfaces repaired	...	...	4
Boundary walls repaired	...	...	6
Closets.			
Additional water closets provided	...	...	5
W.C. buildings repaired or reconstructed	...	...	75
New W.C. pedestal pans fitted	...	...	30
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	38
Flush pipes, water supply pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	51
Seats to W.C. pans renewed	...	...	16
Midden privies and pail closets abolished	...	...	2
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	...	...	5
Accumulations.			
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	10
Stagnant water removed	...	...	3
General.			
Stables limewashed and cleansed	...	...	3
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance discontinued	...	...	4
Housing of caravans so as to be a nuisance discontinued	...	...	2
Burning of trade refuse discontinued	...	...	3
Emission of noxious effluvia discontinued	...	...	4

Results of Legal Proceedings

Situation of Premises	Nature of complaint	Acts under which proceedings were instituted	Results
29, Brown Lion St.	House Defects	Public Health Act, 1936, Section 94	Summons withdrawn on completion of work. Costs 4/6d.
70, Davis Avenue	" "	" "	" "
25, Neptune St.	" "	" "	" "

Water Supply

In accordance with Ministry of Health circular, the following report is submitted on the water supply in Tipton.

The public water supply is derived from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

The water received is satisfactory in quality and quantity and is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis of 48 samples of water were made and found to be satisfactory.

The particulars of the proportion of dwelling houses and the proportion of population supplied from the public water mains is as follows :—

		Proportion of houses.	Proportion of population.
(a)	Direct to houses	... 91.5	88.7%
(b)	By means of stand pipes	2.8%	} 11.3%
	Laid on to Washhouses	5.7%	

Rodent Control

The following premises were treated during the year.

1. Surface Treatment.

Business Premises (Factories, Shops, etc.)	...	42
Private dwelling houses	... ..	39
Corporation properties (excluding Corporation houses)	... ..	13
Number of dead rats found	... ..	93

2. Sewer Treatment.

As required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Infestation Control Division), two treatments for the destruction of rats were carried out and the number of baits taken again show a decrease from the previous year. It can be presumed therefore that the rat population in the sewers is declining.

Factories Act, 1937

FACTORIES.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section 128 of the Act.

Table 1

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Number of Factories without power on Register	18	8	2	—
Number of Factories with power on Register	149	18	16	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	169	26	18	—

Table 2 — Defects Found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	—	—
Inefficient drainage of floors	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	3	3	—	—	—
TOTALS	18	17	—	3	—

Outworkers

During the year, 4 lists were received from firms employing outworkers. Of these lists, two were received in respect of 605 outworkers employed in carding hooks, buttons, etc., and the remaining two in respect of two outworkers employed in the making of wearing apparel.

SECTION V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the abattoir and sausage factory during the year totalled 71,277 as against 58,608 during 1949, thereby considerably increasing the work of meat inspection. The picture of animal disease remains somewhat similar to the few preceding years, namely, a very high incidence in respect of Tuberculosis and parasitic diseases, especially in respect of Cattle. Several cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* consisting of single cysts were discovered, but in all cases they were confined to one organ.

The heavy killing during the summer of overweight cattle produced several cases of bone taint, but all necessary precautions were taken to prevent spoilage from this cause.

It is very gratifying to report on the improved standard of cleanliness attained in the transport and handling of meat, especially in regard to the use of protective clothing by the employees.

The following table shows the total carcasses inspected and the number condemned and the carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned at the Government Centralised Abattoir and Sausage Factory. The numbers in brackets are 1949 figures.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	6763 (5072)	4178 (3123)	3578 (6055)	29,078 (29,690)	27,680 (14,688)
Number inspected	6763 (5072)	4178 (3123)	3578 (6055)	29,078 (29,690)	27,680 (14,668)
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	9 (4)	33 (60)	85 (90)	91 (65)	48 (28)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	1016 (753)	1430 (1104)	24 (20)	2640 (1906)	1039 (528)
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis.	15.16 (14.93)	35.02 (37.27)	3.05 (1.82)	9.39 (6.60)	3.93 (3.79)
Tuberculosis Only.					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	25 (13)	118 (78)	7 (16)	— (—)	32 (11)
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned. ...	734 (557)	1483 (1259)	5 (2)	1 (—)	1629 (1084)
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	11.24 (11.24)	38.32 (42.49)	0.34 (0.30)	.003 (—)	6.00 (7.47)

Table showing meat condemned from 10941 Cattle slaughtered during 1950

Disease	Whole Car-cases										Other Parts	
	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Mesenteries & Intestines	Skirts			
Tuberculosis ...	143	1245	2217	210	691	143	569	311	1065	143	96	Forequarters— Localised Tuberculosis
Parasitic Diseases ...	—	106	232	—	1223	—	65	—	—	6	—	
Pneumonia ...	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Emphysema ...	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	Forequarters— Bruising & Fevered Flesh.
Abscesses ...	—	—	25	—	404	—	15	—	—	13	—	
Congestion ...	—	—	14	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pleurisy ...	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Neoplasms ...	—	2	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	11	Hindquarters— Localised Tuberculosis
Melanosis ...	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fatty Infiltration ...	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Telangiectasis ...	—	—	—	—	724	—	—	—	—	—	13	Hindquarters— Bruising, Fractures, etc.
Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Amyloid Disease ...	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bac. Necrosis ...	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pericarditis ...	—	—	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	Briskets— Localised Tuberculosis
Mycocarditis & Endocarditis ...	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	171	—	—	—	
Nephritis & Hydronephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anaemia ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	16	8	8	5	Briskets— Pre-sternal calcifica- tion, Bruising, etc.
General Dropsy & Emaciation ...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	32	16	16	—	
Peritonitis and Oedema ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	
Traumatic Pericarditis and Peritonitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	Necks— Abscesses, Bruising, etc.
Johnes Disease ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	—	
Septicaemia ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	4	—	
Septic Metritis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	
Acute Pyelonephritis & Dropsy Imperfect Bleeding and Ext. Bruising ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	Part Hind— Melanosis
Uraemia ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	
Died in Transit ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	1888	Udders— Indurated, Mastitis, Tuberculosis, etc.
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	
TOTAL ...	185	1395	2694	381	3262	185	691	566	1110	207	207	

Table showing meat condemned from 3578 Calves slaughtered during 1950

Disease	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines
Congenital Tuberculosis	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	14	7
Immaturity	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	88	44
Jaundice	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	6
Umbilical Pyaemia	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	6
Congestion & Imperfect Bleeding	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	14	7
Hydraemia	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	30	15
Melanosis	1	1	5	1	5	1	1	2	1
Anaemia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3
Extensive Bruising	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Fevered Flesh	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2
TOTAL	92	92	96	92	96	92	92	184	92

Table showing meat condemned from 27680 Pigs slaughtered during 1950

Disease	Car-							Mesent-		Other Parts
	cases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	eries & Intestines	
Tuberculosis ...	32	1581	649	649	649	72	71	64	515	
Pleurisy, Pericarditis and Peritonitis ...	—	—	246	145	135	—	—	—	—	3 Forequarters— Localised Tuberculosis
Cirrhosis ...	—	—	—	—	302	—	—	—	—	
Fatty Infiltration ...	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	
Hydatid Cysts ...	—	—	36	—	106	—	—	—	—	
Bac. Necrosis ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	147	—	3 Necks, 4 Legs— Abscesses
Hydronephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Nephritis ...	—	—	215	—	17	—	7	—	—	
Congestion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Abscesses ...	—	4	1	—	4	2	2	—	—	25 Legs— Fractures
Swine Erysipelas ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Septic Peritonitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Peritonitis and Emaciation ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Pneumonia and Emaciation ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	
Septic Pleurisy and Oedema ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	14 Legs— Arthritis
Jaundice ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Septicaemia ...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	
Septic Metritis ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	
Lymph Adenoma ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Imperfect Bleeding and Ext. Bruising ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	Strippings— Urticaria
Dropsy and Emaciation ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Acute Bilateral Pyelonephritis and Dropsy ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Sarcoma ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Died in Transit ...	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	50	25	
TOTAL ...	80	1633	1195	842	1304	122	127	314	563	

Table showing meat condemned from 29078 Sheep slaughtered during 1950

Disease	Carcasses	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Spleens	Stomachs	Kidneys	Intestines	Portions
Muellieriasis	...	...	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy, Pneumonia and Peritonitis	—	—	324	324	324	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydatid Cysts	—	2	302	302	302	—	—	—	—	—
Fascioliasis	—	—	—	—	1979	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Abscesses	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy and Emaciation	69	69	69	69	69	—	—	138	69	7 Shanks, 9 Breasts
Died in Transit	8	8	8	8	8	—	—	16	8	
Pyæmia	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	8	4	
Acute Congestion	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	4	2	
Anaemia	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	4	2	
Hydraemia	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	4	2	
Jaundice	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	
Uraemia	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	
Septic Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	
Extensive Bruising	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	
Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 Legs
TOTAL	...	91	96	918	753	2697	91	91	182	91

The total amount of meat and other foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption was as follows:—

Description of Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Butcher's meat from Centralised				
Slaughterhouse, etc.	172	19	1	13
Fish	—	2	3	21
Bacon	—	1	—	4
Cheese	—	—	3	19
Dried Fruits	—	—	2	9
Poultry	—	—	—	22
Butter and Margarine	—	—	—	20
Miscellaneous	—	—	1	19
Canned and Bottled Goods—				
Canned Meat	—	1	—	9
Canned Fish	—	—	1	3
Canned Milk	—	1	2	12
Canned or Bottled Fruit and				
Vegetables	—	4	3	25
Canned Bacon or Ham	—	—	1	17
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	17
TOTAL	173	14	—	14

Tuberculosis Order, 1938

3 Cows were sent into the Centralised Slaughterhouse by Veterinary Officers under the above Order; of these one was affected with generalised tuberculosis and the remaining two with localised tuberculosis.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

48 applications for the renewal of existing licences to slaughter animals under the above Act were granted. 3 new licences were also granted.

Inspection of Premises where Food is Prepared, Stored or Sold

During the year, work on Food Hygiene has been intensified and considerable time was spent by the Inspectorial staff on the inspection of food premises and in educative work in connection with the preparation and handling of food. The adoption by the Local Authority of the Byelaws relating to the handling, wrapping and delivery of food allowed greater progress.

The following is a summary of the work carried out:—

Premises provided with proper hot water supply ...	14
Premises repaired and renovated	19
Premises provided with additional sanitary conveniences and washing facilities	5
Premises provided with extraction hoods to remove steam	1
Premises provided with proper ventilation	3
Premises found to be unsatisfactory & discontinued	1

Several lectures and film displays were given at industrial undertakings to the canteen workers and were very successful. The keen interest shown by the employees more than compensated for the extra time and labour involved. The Ministry of Information unit is to be commended on providing and displaying the films at any time when requested.

Ice Cream

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947

The number of premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of Ice Cream in the Borough at the end of the year was as follows:—

No. of premises registered for manufacture, sale and storage	3
No. of premises registered for the sale of a "Cold Mix" ...	11
No. of premises registered for "Sale Only"	79

There was no increase in the number of premises registered for the manufacture, but there is a 22% increase in the number of premises registered for storage and sale only.

The majority of new registrations for sale are general shops, and in all cases the applicant has been prevailed upon to sell wrapped ice cream only.

In two instances it was found necessary to refuse registration on account of the premises being found unsatisfactory.

Inspection of premises is made as frequently as possible and samples of Ice Cream taken for bacteriological examination.

37 samples of Ice Cream, manufactured inside and outside the Borough, were submitted for bacteriological examination and the following table gives a summary of the results:—

	Type of Mix	No. of samples taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Produced in the Borough	Heat Treated	15	10	2	3	—
	Cold Mix	8	5	1	—	2
Produced outside the Borough	Heat Treated	14	6	4	1	3
	Cold Mix	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		37	21	7	4	5

Grade 1—Good

Grade 2—Satisfactory

Grade 3—Poor

Grade 4—Unsatisfactory

In instances where unsatisfactory samples were reported, the methods of production and distribution were investigated and repeat samples obtained. Where samples of Ice Cream sold within the Borough but manufactured outside were found to be unsatisfactory and it was proved that the fault lay in the method of manufacture rather than distribution, the Sanitary Inspector of the appropriate authority was informed of the facts of the case.

The fat content of the samples examined ranged from a minimum of 5.5% to a maximum of 11%.

It is pleasing to record the continued co-operation of the local manufacturers, who have always shown a willingness to assist in producing a clean and wholesome commodity.

Milk Supply

Practically the whole of the milk supplied in the Borough is heat treated. There are three sterilising plants and two pasteurising plants in the town.

47 samples of milk were obtained during the year for bacteriological examination, and the results of these are shown in the following table:—

Designation	No. of Samples	Tests Applied	Results	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	16	Methylene Blue	16	—
		Phosphatase	15	1
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	10	Methylene Blue	10	—
		Phosphatase	10	—
Sterilised	19	Turbidity	19	—
Raw	2	Methylene Blue	2	—

Summary of Percentages.

Milk examined for efficiency of Heat Treatment (Phosphatase)	97.9% Satisfactory
Milk examined for its keeping quality (Methylene Blue Test)	100% Satisfactory

The County Medical Officer of Health has supplied the following information regarding samples taken under the Food and Drugs, Act, 1938.

Milk (Chemical examination).

T.T. Pasteurised Milk	...	13
Pasteurised Milk	...	19
Sterilised Milk	...	19
Undesignated Milk	...	3
Total	...	<u>54</u> All genuine

49 samples of general foods were taken and of these 43 were genuine and 6 adulterated.

The following is a classification of the samples of general foods taken.

Classification of General Foods.

Beef Sausages (3).	Custard Powder.
Cream Doughnuts	Beefsteak Pudding.
Pork Sausages (3).	Gooseberries in syrup.
Chips (5).	Coffee (ground).
Full Cream Condensed Milk Sweetened.	Spiced Tomato Sauce (2).
Blackcurrant Jam (FFS).	Ground Cinnamon.
Sherbet (Lemon Flavour).	Ground Almonds (5).
Malt Vinegar (2).	Blackberries in light syrup.
Jelly.	Red Cherries in syrup.
Lemon Curd.	Blackberries & Apple in syrup.
Meat Paste.	Yellow Egg Plums in syrup.
Salad Cream.	Canned Garden Peas.
Corn Flour.	Canned Processed Peas.
Pea Flour.	Tomato Soup.
Self Raising Flour. (2)	Chocolate Wafers.
Potted Meat.	Sweetened Cake Flour.
	Welsh Munchies.
	Meat and Gravy.

127 samples of milk were also taken for bacteriological examination, and of these 119 were found to be satisfactory and 8 unsatisfactory.

SECTION VI.—HOUSING (Joint Report)

The number of new houses erected in the Borough during 1950 was as follows:—

No. of Corporation houses completed ...	141	}	153
No. of houses privately built ...	12		

The number of new houses completed in 1949 was 207, composed of 200 by the Corporation and 7 privately. The need for houses is still acute, and the number of new houses erected per annum is quite insufficient for the borough. It is worthy of note, too, that the number of new houses has fallen each year since 1947. In that year 290 new houses were erected, in 1948 208, in 1949 207 and in 1950 153.

It has been pointed out in previous reports that some of the old houses in the borough condemned as unfit for human habitation are fast becoming unsafe to the occupants, and representations made to the Housing Committee in respect of unfit houses have been confined to houses in this unsafe condition.

With a total of more than 1,100 houses which are only fit for demolition this proportion of unsafe houses is bound to increase as time goes on, and it is becoming more and more obvious that a proportion of these old houses must be dealt with annually to prevent anything untoward happening to the occupants.

Previous comment has also been made that attempts at repairing such property often leaves it worse instead of better, and this particularly applies to roof repairs.

It means, therefore, that a proportion of the population is living in dwellings beyond repair and must suffer in health on this account. Housekeeping under such conditions must of necessity cause frustration, if not despair.

The Council has given favourable consideration to the erection of flats and it would seem that more schemes embodying these types of house should be considered.

On some of the Council's housing estates, the state of gardens is deplorable, and apparently no efforts are made to cultivate them. It is admitted that the clayey nature of the soil in some places almost prevents cultivation, more especially so when the disturbance of the soil during building operations has brought clay to the top and there is almost constantly water lying on the garden surface.

Individual Unfit Houses

The following 34 houses were represented under the Housing Act, 1936, as being unfit for human habitation on account of their dilapidated and unsafe structural condition, and Demolition Orders were made by the Council in each case.

- 1, 2 and 3, Court 1, Spring Vale.
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Spring Vale.
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 21, 22, 23 and 24, Chaters Passage.
- 1, Rifle Row.
- 39, Newcross Street.
- 2 & 3, Court 23, Dudley Port.
- 165, Horseley Heath.
- 1, 2 & 3, Court 1, Bridge Road.
- 3, Foundry Street.

Closing Orders were also made by the Council under the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of the undermentioned properties.

- Chapel House, Dudley Port.
- 4, New Road.
- 243, Horseley Heath.

During the year 20 houses previously condemned under the Housing Act, 1936, were demolished. Also two buildings which were the subject of five Closing Orders to different parts of the premises were demolished.

Housing Act, 1936 (Sec. 11)—Individual Unfit Houses.

Number of houses represented—34.

Summary of available housing accommodation, type, etc.,
and conditions found at time of inspection.

Accommodation available	Type of House		
	Through	Not Through	Back-to-Back
1 Bedroom & 1 Living room ...	—	8	7
2 Bedrooms & 1 Living room ...	—	5	5
2 Bedrooms & 2 Living rooms ...	6	1	—
3 Bedrooms & 2 Living rooms ...	2	—	—
TOTAL ...	8	14	12

Water Supply.

Separate	2
Common to 2 houses	1
Common to 3 houses	1
Common to 4 houses	4
Common to 5 houses	1
Common to 6 houses	1

Sanitary Accommodation.

W.C. separate	3
W.C. (joint) for the use of 2 houses	5
W.C. (joint) for the use of 3 houses	7

Washing Facilities.

Washhouse separate	3
Washhouse (joint) for the use of 3 houses	6
Washhouse (joint) for the use of 4 houses	2
Washhouse (joint) for the use of 5 houses	1

Food Storage.

Satisfactory	1
Unsatisfactory	4
No proper provision	29

Yards.

No. of houses with separate yards	3
No. of houses joining at common yards	31

The following table shows the total number of houses dealt with under the Housing Act from 1932, the commencement of the slum clearance programme, to 31 December, 1950.

	Total No. of houses	Total number demolished	Total No. of persons displaced
91 Clearance Areas	1321	1309	6216
Individual unfit houses and caravans in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made	595	514	2577
Parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders have been made	16	6	73
Individual unfit houses in respect of which undertakings have been accepted	4	—	21
Individual unfit houses and caravans demolished in anticipation of Demolition Orders	5	5	23
TOTAL ...	1941	1834	8910

Condemned Dwelling Houses Licensed under the Defence Regulations.

The occupants of 4 houses were rehoused into new Council houses during the year, leaving 6 houses still to be dealt with. It is hoped that the families of these remaining licensed houses will be rehoused during 1951.

Overcrowding

During the year 144 families living in overcrowded conditions were rehoused into Council houses.

The following table shows the approximate average number of persons per house and the average number of persons per room in the Borough. It will be noticed that the average number of persons per house and room show a continued decline from 1921.

Year	No. of houses in the Borough.	Average number of persons per house.	Average number of persons per room.
1921	7375	4.63	1.14
1931	7796	4.60	1.11
1946	9308	4.0	0.92
1947	9598	4.0	0.91
1948	9838	3.94	0.91
1949	10037	3.87	0.90
1950	10190	3.85	0.90

Rehousing

The following is a summary of the families rehoused into Council houses during 1950.

	Total	No. of cases of Overcrowding
Sub-tenants living in private houses	35	34
Sub-tenants living in Council houses	65	64
Tenants living in private houses	39	30
Tenants living in houses condemned under the Housing Act, 1936	20	12
Tenants living in condemned houses licensed under the Defence Regulations	4	4
TOTAL	163	144

The following table gives a brief analysis of the condition of all houses in the Borough and is based on the survey made in 1948 amended by the figures of new houses, houses demolished, and houses which have passed into one category from another.

Houses in a satisfactory condition	7362
Houses requiring minor repairs	517
Houses requiring major repairs and structural alterations (this includes back-to-back houses convertible into one house) ...	1135
Houses which are unfit and require demolition	1176
	10190

that amount to about 10% of the total. The following is a summary of the families rehoused into Council houses during 1950.

Category	Number of Families	Number of Persons
Substantially living in private houses	12	30
Substantially living in Council houses	13	30
Total Overcrowding	25	60

The following table gives a breakdown of the total number of houses in the borough and is based on the survey made in 1948. It is divided into new houses, houses demolished, and houses which have passed into one category from another.

Category	Number of Houses
New houses	1010
Houses demolished	100
Houses which have passed into one category from another	100
Total	1210

