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BOROUGH OF OSWESTRY
OSWESTRY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTORS

FOR THE YEAR

1953

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

* L. WILSON EVANS, M.C., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

/ C.B. McARTHUR, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

* Ceased duties 30th September, 1953.

/ Commenced duties 1st October, 1953.

OSWESTRY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Sanitary Inspector: R.J. Lewis, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I., Certified
Meat and Foods Inspector.

OSWESTRY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: J.V. Meredith, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,
Certified Meat and Foods Inspector.

Sanitary Inspector: G. Fawcett, C.S.I.B.

Clerk: Miss O. Williams.

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health for Oswestry Borough and
Rural Health Districts:

Miss L. Williams.

OSWESTRY BOROUGH AND RURAL HEALTH DISTRICTS

Public Health Office,
8, Oswald Road,
Oswestry,
Shropshire.

May, 1954.

To the Mayor, Chairman, and Members of the Oswestry Borough and Rural
District Councils.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your perusal the Annual Report
for 1953.

The contents include information requested by the Minister of Health.

The year 1953 saw the solemnity and magnificence of the Coronation of
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and the start of her Commonwealth Tour.

Oswestry and the surrounding district commemorated the occasion by
holding Sports, Religious Services, and teaparties for the youngsters, the
distribution of souvenir beakers, a Concert, Dancing and Fireworks in
the Park.

We are thankful to know how much Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh
prize family life, not only within their own home, but the solicitude they
have for the families of their subjects, and the welfare of both young
and old.

Since commencing my duties as your Medical Officer of Health I have
been distressed to find how many families are living in houses which are
lacking in the amenities taken for granted nowadays, how many have spent
years of married life in rooms (or even a single room), and how these are
overcrowded, or unable to provide adequate isolation when one member of the
family may be suffering from an infectious illness such as tuberculosis,
thereby endangering health, especially of the children. On the other
hand many houses provided years ago by Council Housing Schemes for large
families are now tenanted by one or two persons - the children having
grown up, married, and found homes of their own.

Another problem arises here in respect of the care of elderly and infirm persons. Several such cases have come to my notice, where they are trying to struggle on in their own homes, with what help married children can give, or else the hour or two when a Home Help comes to do their housework and shopping. Visitors dropping in for a chat are infrequent, and there must be many lonely hours.

The Old Folks Club forms a happy social centre for those who are able to go there, and the help given by the members makes it really their Club.

Near the centre of any towns and villages is the site of the oldest property, and here may be found houses erected before Town Planning was dreamed of, which have now become completely out of date and dilapidated.

Such areas require to be demolished, and I hope that when the proposed legislation in respect of Housing comes into force, those houses which are no longer fit for habitation may be done away with.

Food hygiene is a subject which is of personal importance to everyone, and of which we are becoming more and more aware. But many of those who handle food in shops, catering places, and even in our own homes are not fully aware of the reason why certain things should be done.

The washer-up has been called the Cinderella of the catering trade - her role is fully as important in preventing contamination of food as are the chef and her sisters who serve the customers.

Lectures for food handlers are arranged and it is hoped that future courses will be well attended.

Other aspects of Health Education are shown from time to time in the window of the Health Office in Oswald Road, and attract considerable interest. Posters dealing with Health are displayed on boards near both markets.

The early part of the year saw an epidemic of measles throughout the country, and the Oswestry area did not escape, though the outbreak of whooping cough occurring about the same time was slight, more cases being notified during the late summer and autumn.

The Health Department are dependent on the General Practitioners for a true picture of the incidence of infectious disease, and prompt notification

of cases enables the Department to initiate measures to limit the dissemination of infection.

1953 has been remarkable for the low rainfall recorded especially in the Rural District. This naturally is a matter of concern to all who depend on wells for their water supply.

The provision of a supply of pure water was one of the earliest steps made by the pioneers of Public Health. In an area where one of the principal occupations is the production of milk the need for a satisfactory water supply is doubly necessary.

The North West Shropshire Health District so long under the supervision of Dr. Wilson Evans has been divided; the Eastern parts are now a separate unit administered from Whitchurch by Dr. McGovern.

I would like to express my thanks for the co-operation of my colleagues in other Departments, and for the constant help of my staff of the Public Health Departments in the compilation of this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

Catherine B. McArthur.

GENERAL STATISTICS

1953.

The following are the general statistics for the Oswestry Borough and Rural Health Districts:-

OSWESTRY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

Area in acres	2,180
Population figure given by the Registrar General	10,860
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	3,392
Rateable value	£86,104
Sum represented by a penny rate	£334.8.2

OSWESTRY RURAL DISTRICT.

Area in acres	61,527
Population figure given by the Registrar General	21,390
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	4,987
Rateable value	£80,046
Sum represented by a penny rate	£314.18.11

COMBINED DISTRICTS.

Area of whole district in acres	63,707
Population of whole district	32,250
Area of County of Salop	861,800
Population	299,300

OSWESTRY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

<u>Live births.</u>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	85	83	168
Illegitimate	3	4	7
	<u>88</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>175</u>

Birth rate per 1,000 population 16.1

Birth rate after correction by comparability factor 16.5

<u>Deaths.</u>	Male	Female	Total
	59	56	115

Death rate per 1,000 population 10.6

Death rate after correction by comparability factor 10.2

<u>Still births.</u>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	0	1	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

Still birth rate per 1,000 population 0.55

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.

Number of children under 1 year of age who died in 1953. . 5

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births 28.6

Number of Women dying in consequence of child birth.

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 births 0.00

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	1	1
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0	0
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0	0	0

OSWESTRY RURAL DISTRICT

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

<u>Live births.</u>		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate		146	144	290
Illegitimate		4	9	13
		<u>150</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>303</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 population				14.1
Birth rate after correction by comparability factor				16.9
<u>Deaths.</u>		Male	Female	Total
		146	148	294
Death rate per 1,000 population				13.7
Death rate after correction by comparability factor				14.9
<u>Still births.</u>		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate		7	8	15
Illegitimate		0	0	0
		<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>15</u>
Still birth rate per 1,000 population				0.70
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.</u>				
Number of children under 1 year of age who died in 1953. .				7
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births				23.1
<u>Number of Women dying in consequence of child birth.</u>				
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 births				0.00
		Male	Female	Total
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		0	0	0
"	" Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0	0
"	" Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0	1	1

BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS, INFANT MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY
FOR THE OSWESTRY BOROUGH AND RURAL HEALTH DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT	Total Births	Birth Rate	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Still Births	Still Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population	Infant Deaths	Infant Mort.	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mort. Per 1,000 Live Births
OSWESTRY M.B.	175	16.1	115	10.6	6	0.55	5	28.6	-	-
OSWESTRY R.D.	303	14.1	294	13.7	15	0.70	7	23.1	-	-
TOTAL.	478	14.8	409	12.7	21	0.65	12	25.1	-	-
COUNTY OF SALOP 1952.	4670	15.80	3100	10.49	110	23.01	115	24.63	6	1.28
ENGLAND AND WALES.	682007	15.5	503403	11.4	15630	0.35	18180	26.8	525	0.7

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES	OSWESTRY M.B.	OSWESTRY R.D.	TOTAL	1952
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	4	5	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1
Syphilitic disease	-	1	1	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	1	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases . .	-	-	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	10	11	14
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	4	7	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast	3	4	7	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms . .	14	19	33	33
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	2	2	2
Diabetes	-	3	3	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	34	48	53
Coronary disease, angina	14	33	47	50
Hypertension with heart disease	3	6	9	7
Other heart disease	28	97	125	100
Other circulatory disease	6	12	18	12
Influenza	2	4	6	1
Pneumonia	2	2	4	10
Bronchitis	3	10	13	10
Other diseases of the Resp. system	1	2	3	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	5	8	8
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	2	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations	4	3	7	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases . .	7	21	28	34
Motor vehicle accidents	1	4	5	2
All other accidents	1	3	4	8
Suicide	-	6	6	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	1
All causes	115	294	409	384

INFANT MORTALITY

DISTRICT.	Under 1 day				1 - 7 days		1 - 3 months		3 - 6 months		6 - 9 months		9 - 12 months		Total		Combined total	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
OSWESTRY M.B.	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	5	28.6	
OSWESTRY R.D.	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	23.1	
TOTAL.	2	3	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	8	12	25.1	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.8	

NEO-MORTALITY

DISTRICT.	Deaths of infants under 1 month			Percentage of total infant deaths			Rate per 1,000 live births	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
OSWESTRY M.B.	1	2	3	60			17.1	
OSWESTRY R.D.	2	4	6	85			19.8	
TOTAL.	3	6	9	75			18.8	

The causes of death of infants and young children have been investigated. Of those dying in the first week of life prematurity, cerebral haemorrhage, and deformity were the cause. Deaths of children from age 3 months to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years were chiefly due to bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia; congenital conditions and accident each accounted for 2 deaths.

CANCER

DISTRICT.	Deaths		Total	Rate per 1,000 Population
	M.	F.		
OSWESTRY M.B.	8	13	21	1.93
OSWESTRY R.D.	17	21	38	1.77
TOTAL	25	34	59	1.83
COUNTY OF SALOP (1952)	247	233	480	1.62
ENGLAND AND WALES				1.98

The figures for deaths from cancer, although higher than those for the County of Salop, are lower than those for England and Wales.

Once more the figures for cancer of the lung and bronchus have increased.

Many theories have been advanced for the reason of this increase, and research has been in progress, and is now being intensified, to endeavour to discover the casual factor. It seems probable that the agent initiating the growth enters with the air breathed, and carbon compounds such as tar and soot have long been known to initiate cancer at sites where the skin or mucous membrane is subject to irritation. Whether tobacco smoke, petrol or diesel oil fumes, or even the smoke from our factories and homes are to blame, either singly or in combination with some other cause, remains to be seen.

The tragic thing about cancer is that it is initially a disease with very few symptoms or pain which make the person affected consult his doctor in the early stages during which the disease is confined to the original site, and therefore curable.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1953
OSWESTRY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

Ages.	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Polio-myelitis (Paralytic)		Measles		Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Dysentery		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F.
1-	-	-	5	6	1	-	38	21	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
3-	1	1	5	6	-	-	37	42	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5-	4	4	3	8	1	-	87	81	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
10-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	6	9	14	22	2	-	166	152	9	5	1	-	4	3	1	1	1

OSWESTRY RURAL DISTRICT

Ages.	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Polio-myelitis (Paralytic)		Measles		Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Dysentery		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	1	1	3	-	-	27	22	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
3-	-	-	-	4	-	-	31	43	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5-	2	4	-	3	1	1	58	75	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	1	-	-	3	-	-	6	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
15-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
25-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	6	1	14	1	1	132	150	11	4	-	1	3	3	1	1

FOOD POISONING, 1953

DISTRICT	M.	F.	Total
OSWESTRY M.B.	1	1	2
OSWESTRY R.D.	-	-	-
TOTAL.	1	1	2

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1953

DISTRICT	Under 5	5 - 15	Total	Re-inforcing injections
OSWESTRY M.B.	112	40	152	182
OSWESTRY R.D.	205	33	238	229

VACCINATION, 1953

DISTRICT	Per-centage	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	Over 14	Total	Re- Vaccinations
OSWESTRY M.B.	40%	70	-	5	2	5	82	18
OSWESTRY R.D.	43%	132	4	3	5	14	158	102

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION, 1953

DISTRICT	Total Number Immunised in 1953
OSWESTRY M.B.	88
OSWESTRY R.D.	126

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND IMMUNISATION

Apart from an isolated case of Diphtheria in 1952 this disease has not occurred in this area for many years since immunisation was introduced and has become accepted by the vast majority of parents as a safeguard to their children's health.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough is being asked for by many parents.

The following table shows the incidence of whooping cough among those immunised, but we do not know how many more children might have been affected but for the foresight of their parents in availing themselves of the benefit of immunisation.

Unfortunately the protection afforded is only likely to be fully effective for about 2 years, and the parents are advised of the desirability of booster doses being given at the ages of 3 and 5 years.

Number of cases notified	51	
Not immunised	41	80%
Immunised more than 2 years previously...	3	6
Immunisation incomplete	1	2
Immunised less than 2 years previously ..	3	6
No information	3	6

VACCINATION

It is a matter of regret that, whereas immunisation is sought after, vaccination against smallpox is only performed in less than half the infants.

Now that air travel from the East and Middle East, where smallpox is endemic, is so common the unvaccinated members of the population are vulnerable should a case of smallpox develop in this district.

Vaccination performed in early infancy causes a minimum of disturbance, and renders revaccination at a later age less likely to evoke marked general effects.

TUBERCULOSIS

OSWESTRY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH
Notifications during 1953.

	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Civilian cases	3	3	-	-	3	3
Service cases	1	-	-	-	1	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	3	-	-	4	3
Cured	1	-	-	-	1	-
Left district	1	1	-	-	1	1
Deaths	1	-	-	-	1	-

Number of cases on Register at end of 1953.

Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
49	24	4	4	53	28

Number of Primary Notifications in 1953 - 7.

OSWESTRY RURAL DISTRICT

Notifications during 1953.

	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Civilian cases	3	2	-	1	3	3
Service cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	2	1	-	-	2	1
TOTALS	5	3	-	1	5	4
Cured	-	-	-	-	-	-
Left district	3	1	-	-	3	1
Deaths	3	1	-	-	3	1

Number of cases on Register at end of 1953.

Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
32	21	9	6	41	27

Number of Primary Notifications in 1953 - 6.

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS FOR THE OSWESTRY BOROUGH
AND RURAL DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1953.

	Respiratory		Total	Non- respiratory		Total	Total of all Notifications
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
OSWESTRY M.B. . .	4	3	7	-	-	-	7
OSWESTRY R.D. . .	5	3	8	-	1	1	9
TOTALS..	9	6	15	-	1	1	16

Death Rate, Respiratory Tuberculosis per 1,000 population

COMBINED DISTRICTS .15

ENGLAND AND WALES .18

The importance of good housing conditions and an adequate diet in the prevention of this disease has been mentioned in earlier reports.

To this I would add the desirability of adequate rest in the group of young people aged 15 - 30 which is the common age of onset.

Education is given at the Chest Clinic and Sanatoria by doctors and nurses in the hope of preventing further cases arising in the patient's family or visiting friends. Unfortunately where the patient cannot have a bedroom to himself passage of infection becomes more probable.

B.C.G. vaccination to protect young children and infants where there is a family history of Tuberculosis is being used in certain cases under the care of the Chest Physician; and the disease itself is being treated by the drugs introduced during the past 10 years.

CLINICS AND HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT

TUBERCULOSIS

The Physician attends at:-

Oswestry, The Clinic, Upper Brook Street, every Friday from 1.30 p.m.
to 4 p.m.

Shrewsbury, 17, Belmont, every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Facilities for treatment. - Clinics.

OSWESTRY:

This Clinic has been closed from September 1st, 1953.

Clinics are administered by the Regional Hospital Board and are available at the centres given below, the Medical Officer attending on the dates and at the hours given.

SHREWSBURY:

1, Belmont, Shrewsbury.

THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS: Men - 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

MONDAYS: Women - 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAYS: Women - 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT

Oswestry and District Hospital.

Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury treats cases of Enteric Fever, Meningitis, Acute Poliomyelitis or Acute Encephalitis.

Monkmoor Hospital, Shrewsbury admits other cases of Infectious Disease such as Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.

Other hospitals which provide accommodation for the district are:-

The County Council Hospital, Cross Houses, Shrewsbury

The Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury

The Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Shrewsbury

The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.

All these hospitals are administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board which was constituted in accordance with the National Health Service Act.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

Under the National Health Services Act it became the duty of the County Council, the Local Health Authority under the Act, to make provisions for securing that ambulances and other means of transport are available for the conveyance of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness and expectant mothers or nursing mothers, from places in their area to places in or outside their area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury, Telephone: Shrewsbury 4389. The Bacteriologist is Dr. A.C. Jones, and the Pathologist, Dr. G. Grant.

This service, originally instituted as an emergency basis, is now a permanent unit at the Royal Salop Infirmary undertaking work for Local Authorities free of charge in so far as it is relevant to diagnosis. This service is invaluable particularly in the expeditious dealing with the bacteriological examination of food samples.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

The Blood Transfusion Service Unit based on Birmingham visits Oswestry twice each year, when a large number of public spirited citizens attend.

New volunteers are constantly required to take the place of those leaving the district or reaching "retiring age", and to keep pace with the increasing demand for blood transfusion as a part of Hospital treatment.

Major Deedes, the Honorary Organiser for Shropshire has kindly supplied the following figures:-

	<u>Attended.</u>	<u>New donors.</u>	
		Male	Female
Oswestry 1952	285		
" " " " 1953	258	13	-
County of Salop 1953	8,557		

OSWESTRY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to the Water Engineer for the following notes on water supply, etc.

Rainfall at Mount Road Reservoirs for the year ending 31.12.53, 29.94 ins.
Consumption for the year, 157,111,000 gallons.

(1) Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water:-

(2) Number of population supplied from public mains:-

(a) direct to houses (1) 3,262

(2) 10,800

(b) by means of stand pipes (1) . . . 38

(2) . . . 135

Nature of supplies to remaining houses: Wells.

There are isolated dwellings on the outskirts of the town some considerable distance from the mains, without a piped water supply.

The water has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

The Corporation gathering grounds and impounding reservoir at Penygwely, together with the storage reservoirs at Mount Road do not normally provide a sufficient supply for the requirements of the town, but it is possible to augment this by drawing 250,000 gallons per day from the Liverpool Corporation Lake Vyrnwy Aqueduct, this latter supply being obtained under powers granted by an Act of Parliament. The treatment given consists of an average period of seven days storage followed by rapid filtration, with the prior addition of lime and coagulant, lime and Calgon after filtration, and chlorination by the Chloramine system.

The water supply to all parts of the town is constant and more than 99 per cent. of all dwelling houses have direct supplies or stand pipes within easy reach.

OSWESTRY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Number of houses connected to public sewers . . .	3,174
Number of houses having their own private sewage disposal works	31
Number of satisfactory private sewage disposal works	24
Number of unsatisfactory private sewage disposal works	9

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Number of wards in the town	6
Number of wards where refuse is collected	6
Method of collection: By direct labour.	
Method of disposal: Controlled Tipping.	

REPORTS OF ANALYSES

Ref. H/WN/20. (Raw Water).

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance: Bright with a very slight deposit of mineral and organic debris together with a number of diatoms and protozoa.

Turbidity: Less than 3

Colour: 15

Odour: Nil

pH: 6.8

Free Carbon Dioxide: Trace

Electric Conductivity: 70

Total Solids: 50

Chlorine present as Chloride: 8

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate: 7

Hardness: Total 20

Carbonate: 7

Non-carbonate: 13

Nitrate Nitrogen: 0.0

Nitrite Nitrogen: Absent

Ammoniacal Nitrogen: 0.000

Oxygen Absorbed: 1.8

Albuminoid Nitrogen: 0.033

Residual Chlorine: ...

Metals: Iron: 0.06 Other metals absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies	(1 day at 37 C.	2 days at 37 C.	3 days at 20 C.
developing on Agar	(2 per ml.	3 per ml.	50 per ml.
	Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coli-	(- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
aerogenes Reaction	(

OSWESTRY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Bact. Coli. (Type 1)	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, just on the acid side of neutrality and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is very soft in character and deficient in alkalinity. The content of mineral constituents is comparatively low. Colour is noticable but not pronounced and the water is of satisfactory organic quality for this raw supply. Bacterial purity is of a very high standard. No unusual difficulty would be expected in the treatment of this water for the production of a public supply.

4th February, 1953.

Ref. H/WN/21. (Tap Water).

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Clear and bright

Turbidity: Nil

Colour: Nil

Odour: Nil

pH: 8.2

Free Carbon Dioxide: Trace

Electric Conductivity: 80

Total Solids: 55

Chlorine present as Chloride: 8 Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate: 10

Hardness: Total: 30 Carbonate: 10 Non-carbonate: 20

Nitrate Nitrogen: 0.0

Nitrite Nitrogen: less than 0.01

Ammoniacal Nitrogen: 0.000

Oxygen Absorbed: 0.40

Albuminoid Nitrogen: 0.000

Residual Chlorine: 0.04

Metals: Iron: 0.12 Other metals absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	{ 1 day at 37 C.	2 days at 37 C.	3 days at 20 C.
	{ 0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
	Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction	{ - ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1)	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	

OSWESTRY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, very faintly alkaline in reaction and free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is soft in character and has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents in solution. It is free from colour, of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public purposes.

4th February, 1953.

OSWESTRY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

HOUSING

A major part of my duties was connected with the repair of houses, the policy continuing to be one of carrying out necessary repairs upon complaint by occupiers. Property owners in the main carried out repairs when asked to do so.

The introduction during the year of a new Housing Bill widening powers of slum clearance and proposing rent increases, together with a Ministerial request to Local Authorities to commence slum clearance again, gives encouragement to consider longer term housing policy. If the Council is to do any slum clearance work, it must first take definite steps to provide alternative accommodation for the many families occupying sub-standard houses.

A complete housing survey was commenced.

The number of houses condemned before the war but occupied has been reduced by rehousing occupiers, from 18 to 10 during the year. 2 other houses were condemned and closed to habitation, the occupants being rehoused, and 2 houses belonging to the Corporation were made the subject of closing orders.

The position now is:-

Number of houses condemned but still occupied 12.

I must acknowledge the prompt way in which the Surveyor's Department close up condemned houses when I ask them to.

FOOD PREPARING PLACES INCLUDING RESTAURANTS AND HOTEL KITCHENS

During the year the inspection of food premises was continued at a greater pressure. The accent was put on places preparing food, such as cafe's, hotels, meat manufactuters, bakers and ice cream manufacturing, and the larger grocers and other retailers. I was concerned at the personal standards of some of the younger staff, for example, the long

and dirty finger nails, but after a number of hand inspections the position has improved. Proprietors and Management have been mainly co-operative, to the extent of carrying out what has been asked, but few have shown initiative in raising the standards of cleanliness in the handling of food. For this I blame the housewives, for the business man will naturally and normally provide what is asked for - and housewives and others should only expect the standard of food hygiene which they are prepared to insist upon. Rationing is ending, and we shall very soon be able to buy our food where we like - and how we like.

Food Hygiene Education by group talks was not tackled except for one meeting of management and proprietors, but during the Spring of 1954 it is hoped to do more. Of course, every visit made to a food premise results in education in the form of on-the-spot advice and suggestions.

There is a strong relationship between housing and food hygiene, inasmuch that all food handlers both in business and in the home who live where the W.C. is outside, the only water for hand washing is a cold tap over the sink, there is no proper larder and no bathroom, are not easily going to reach through habit the high standard which must be the aim of those concerned with the health of the public.

I should like to see more refrigerated displays of cooked meats, and less brawn and pressed meat in sunny windows. Once again, it would help if the customer asked for cooked meats 'out of the fridge'.

Many samples of cream cakes were taken to check the cleanliness of the cream, and advice liberally given. In cases where the cakes were manufactured in other districts I received the assistance of my colleagues who were handling the conditions in bakehouses. The production of cream cakes is an example of how the care of the staff is reflected in the product, - some bakers always producing a cleaner cream than others - the secret mainly being one of sterilising equipment as a habit, and not carrying any mixed cream from one day to another.

The new legislation before Parliament, and the regulations envisaged by the Bill, will make the law stronger. I hope that local authorities will not be afraid to use the stronger powers where it is necessary,

otherwise, I fear, the control of food premises may pass to a Central Government Department.

Number of Bakehouses	10
Number of Cafe and Restaurants	27
Number of Fish and Chip Shops	6
Number of Hotels	8
Number of Milk Bars	2
Number of Butcher's manufacturing premises	16
Number of Ice-cream premises (manufacturing)	1
Number of Ice-cream premises (retail)	34
Number of Cream Cake samples for bacteriological examination..	23
Number of Cream Cake samples unsatisfactory	13
Number of Ice-cream samples for bacteriological examination ..	9
Number of Ice-cream samples unsatisfactory (Grades iii & iv ..	1

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Meat.

The two private slaughterhouses situated in Willow Street and taken over by the Ministry of Food in January, 1940, still function for the Borough and the Rural District for the purpose of slaughtering and as distribution centres, and in addition, for imported meat, tinned meats and imported offal. Both slaughterhouses are in a very congested area and nuisances inevitably arise, especially during the summer months. For the amount of slaughtering carried out at certain periods, the slaughterhouses were inadequate in amenities, capacity and equipment. Meat inspection is carried out jointly by the Borough and Rural District Meat Inspectors.

Regular ante-mortem inspection is not carried out. The carcasses and offal of all animals are inspected either during the process of slaughtering or immediately afterwards.

Plans for an abattoir were submitted to the Ministry of Food, but no action seems likely until slaughterhouse control and siting policy has been decided.

I have been concerning myself with the standards of hygiene of equipment; local relations have remained good, and there was active co-ordination

in controlling the fly problem in the summer.

Condemned meat goes as before, to a processing plant in the Midlands.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	1436	384	1315	6406	2847
Number inspected	1436	384	1315	6406	2847
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	5	173	151	73
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	288	278	10	327	187
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	20%	72.4%	13.9%	7.5%	9.1%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	13	3	-	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	160	238	-	-	213
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	11.6%	65.3%	.23%	-	7.6%

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS found in 7 carcasses (3 cows, 4 cattle c.c.).

Food Condemned - Other than at Slaughterhouse.

317 lbs. Tinned Cooked Ham.	761 Tins Fruit.
410 Tins Vegetables.	195 Tins Prepared Meat Products.
74 Tins Milk.	23 lbs. Jam.
53 Tins Fish & Fish Products.	416 lbs. Prepared Meat Products.
632 lbs. Home Killed Meat.	99 lbs. Bacon.
113 lbs. Biscuits.	93 Pork Pies.
78 lbs. Flour.	73 Savoury Ducks.
15 Packets Cereals.	140 lbs. Cheese.
96 Packets Cheese.	1,500 Ice Cream Cones.
43 Tins Soup & Miscellaneous.	25 lbs. Dried Fruit.
3 st. Fish.	

FOOD POISONING

Two cases of food poisoning were notified in the Borough. However, the Ministries do not consider that the number of cases of food poisoning notified, which are usually of the more serious and long lasting types, bears very much relationship to the number of milder but nevertheless serious cases which are occurring but are not notified.

MILK

Number of Distributors registered	7
Number of Dairies registered	4
Number of T.T. (Distributor) licenses issued	5
Number of Pasteurising Plants in the Borough	2

Sampling.

1. Bacteriological

T.T. 57 taken, 51 passed, 6 failed.

2. Biological (M. Tuberculosis).

14 taken, 14 negative.

A very high percentage of the milk sold in the Borough is heat treated or from tuberculin tested herds, and is delivered in bottles. In this connection, the condition in which some bottles are returned to the dairies is regrettable. 'Empty-Rinse-Return' should be the practice in every household.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

The one registered house which is situated in Orchard Street, has received the usual attention. Complete disinfection was carried out twice, and a start made in changing the bedding materials. The standard of cleanliness of floors and walls is well maintained, but lack of bathing facilities is a serious drawback.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The joint scheme with the Rural District Council continued in operation. The number of new infestations reported was few. Two major treatments were carried out on the Corporation Tip and the rat population there is kept well under control, this having the effect of reducing new infestations in the town. More attention was given to mice in business premises, and there is much yet to be done in this direction.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Bug infestations remained at a very low level, only one major treatment having to be carried out. In certain parts of the town cockroaches are rife, and I have yet to devote to this problem the time and attention it deserves.

SHOPS ACT

In food shops and other shops especial attention was given to washing facilities and sanitary accommodation. In a number of cases, managements were agreeable to fixing up proper staff rooms, and this will be generally encouraged. In many business premises in old buildings there is a room which, with a little money and thought could be turned into a staff room.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The main means of carrying this on has been the window of the office. This Shop window, previously painted over, was opened up in May and since then the display has been changed fortnightly. I feel that it has been worth the effort involved, and I am grateful to the Council for the interest they

have shown in this venture. I am constantly amazed at the number of people who know what is, or has been, in the window, though, often, no one appears to be looking at the material displayed.

STAFF

During the year a pupil, Robin Clayton, was forced to go to Salford to complete his training on a 2 year full-time course at the Royal Technical College, as the part-time classes within travelling distance have closed down owing to lack of students.

1954

This year will see the introduction of much new legislation affecting my duties, also the end of centralised slaughtering of meat, though the full implications of this are not yet known. In fact it promises to be a most invigorating year for all engaged in safeguarding the health of the public by work in the field of environmental hygiene.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

PART I OF THE ACT

1.- INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number of			
	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	35	15	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	75	26	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	110	41	4	-

2.- CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three, or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases on which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Referred				
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)-					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	6	-
(c) Not separate for Sexes	1	-	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	7	-	7	-

OSWESTRY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

RAINFALL.- The total rainfall for the year was 24.73 inches.

Average over the last 5 years 33.62 inches.

The following parishes are provided with a public water supply:-

	No. of houses supplied direct.	No. of houses supplied by stand-pipe.
Selattyn	199	89
Weston Rhyn	483	32
St. Martins	467	10
Whittington	653	15
Oswestry Rural	566	15
Llanymynech	153	10
Llanyblodwel	58	3
Total ...	2,579	174

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PIPED SUPPLIES.

Date.	Supply.	B. Coli per 100 ml.	Faecal Content.
21.1.53.	Llanymynech. (Chlorinated).	0	0
17.6.53.	Llanymynech. (Chlorinated).	35	1
14.7.53.	Llanymynech. (Chlorinated).	16	0
5.8.53.	Llanymynech. (Chlorinated).	6	0
25.8.53.	Llanymynech.	180 plus	Present.
25.8.53.	Llanymynech. (Chlorinated).	0	0
24.11.53.	Llanymynech. (Chlorinated).	16	0
15.12.53.	Llanymynech. (Chlorinated).	2	0
15.12.53.	Llanymynech. (Chlorinated).	18 plus	0
21.1.53.	Maesbury. (Chlorinated).	0	0
17.6.53.	Maesbury. (Chlorinated).	3	0
24.11.53.	Maesbury. (Chlorinated).	2	0
15.12.53.	Maesbury. (Chlorinated).	25	0
15.12.53.	Maesbury. Spring No.1.	0	0
15.12.53.	Maesbury. Spring No.2.	0	0

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PIPED SUPPLIES. (Cont).

Date.	Supply.	B. Coli per 100 ml.	Faecal Content.
21.1.53.	Mardy. (Chlorinated).	0	0
22.6.53.	Mardy. (Chlorinated).	0	0
24.11.53.	Mardy. (Chlorinated).	0	0
21.1.53.	Nantmawr.	0	0
17.6.53.	Nantmawr.	0	0
24.11.53.	Nantmawr.	11	1
15.12.53.	Nantmawr.	0	0
15.12.53.	Nantmawr.	0	0
21.1.53.	Selattyn. (Chlorinated).	11	3
21.1.53.	Trefonen. (Chlorinated).	0	0
17.6.53.	Trefonen. (Chlorinated).	5	3
24.11.53.	Trefonen. (Chlorinated).	0	0

Number of other Bacteriological Samples taken from Private
Supplies57

39 of these were found to be unsatisfactory. In every case of an unsatisfactory sample, people using the supply have been advised about taking the necessary precautions, and each case has been investigated. In some cases the source of pollution has been precluded and further samples proved satisfactory.

WATER SCHEMES.

During the year work commenced on the priority parts of the comprehensive water schemes and satisfactory progress had been made at the end of the year. It is hoped that the remaining part of the scheme will soon be dealt with, particularly in regard to the Ruyton.Xl.Towns area which is still supplied with water twice weekly by the Council's water vehicle.

Melverley, Pentre, and parts of Kinnerley are also supplied twice weekly by the Council's vehicle. These areas in particular, where a large amount of milk is produced, require water urgently, and the Council has under consideration a scheme whereby mains could be laid, and supplied locally from a borehole. The mains would eventually link up with the comprehensive scheme supplied from the boreholes at Ruyton.Xl.Towns.

SEWERAGE.

The number of houses connected to the public sewer is 1,541.

HOUSING.

Number of Council Houses in process of erection during the year	134
Number of Council Houses completed during the year	28
Number of Private Houses in process of erection during the year	58
Number of Private Houses completed during the year	12
Number of houses planned for 1954	176

FILTHY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES

No verminous premises have been found during the year, but 3 dirty premises have been dealt with.

Two of the premises were council houses and one a privately owned cottage. Continued visits have been made to the premises in conjunction with the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, and considerable improvements brought about.

FOOD PREPARING PLACES

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Number of registered premises	6
Number of Inspections	9
Number of Notices served	1
Number Complied with	1

BAKEHOUSES.

Number of Premises	13
Number Inspected	13
Number of Inspections	25
Number of Written Notices	10
Number Complied with	8

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS.

Number of Premises	11
Number Inspected	11

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS (Cont).

Number of Inspections	14
Number of Notices served	2
Number Complied with	2

MEAT PRODUCT PREPARING ROOMS.

Number of Premises	2
Number Inspected	2
Number of Inspections	8
Number of Notices served	Nil.

ICE-CREAM PREMISES.

Number of Registered Premises36

Results of Samples.

No. Taken.	Provisional Grades.			
	1	2	3	4
8	6	-	-	-

Two samples arrived at the laboratory too late for examination.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

Samples taken for presence of Tubercle Bacillus:-

Number	28
Positive	Nil.
Negative	28
Number of samples taken for Methylene Blue Test	13
Number found to be satisfactory	9

DISTRIBUTORS.

Notices served	1
Complied with	1
Dealers Licenses authorising Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested"	7

DISTRIBUTORS (Cont).

Supplementary Licenses authorising Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested" ...	3
Supplementary Licenses authorising Special Designation "Pasteurised"	3
Supplementary Licenses authorising Special Designation Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	1
Number of registered distributors	15

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Number of Animals Killed.

Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
1,436	384	1,315	6,406	2,847

Number of Animals Inspected by Rural Inspector

Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
905	698	3,285	1,561

The inspection of meat at the two Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses situated within the Borough of Oswestry is carried out jointly by the Borough and Rural District Inspectors. The number of carcasses etc. condemned is shown in the report to the Borough Council.

The Rural Inspector found, in addition to the more common diseases, 5 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis*, and 3 calves affected with Congenital Tuberculosis. Two cows were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

The appropriate action was taken in each case and in connection with the *Cysticercus Bovis* and congenital Tuberculosis every effort was made to trace the source of infection.

MEAT AND FOODS CONDEMNED

MEAT

48 lbs. Pork.
87½ lbs. Beef. Home Killed.
55 lbs. Cooked Ham.
1 lb. Stewed Mutton.

2 Pigs Heads.
1 Kidney and Suet, weight.. 15 lbs.
6 lbs. 12 ozs. Tinned Corned Beef.

OSWESTRY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEAT AND FOODS CONDEMNED (Cont).

FISH

1 x 12 oz. Tin Pilchards.

MILK

14 Tins Evaporated Milk.

CHEESE

17 Packets Portioned Cheese.

MISCELLANEOUS

1 Jar Salmon Paste.

4 Jars Orange Curd.

5 Jars Jam.

70½ lbs. Tinned Damsons.

6½ lbs. Tinned Grapefruit.

11½ lbs. Tinned Plums.

1 x 12 oz. Jar Fruit Salad.

6½ lbs. Tinned Pears.

3 lbs. 9 oz. Grapefruit Juice.

1 x 20 oz. Tin Orange Segments.

1 x 10 oz. Tin Strawberries.

1 x 14½ oz. Tinned Apples.

1 x 10½ oz. Tin Marmalade Pudding.

18 x 1 lb. Tins Full Cream Milk Pudding.

1 x 11 lb. Morfat 20.

1 Tin Mixed Vegetables.

3 Tins Spaghetti.

14 lbs. 10 oz. Tinned Tomatoes

1 Tin Vegetable Soup.

1 Tin Tomato Soup.

1 x 10 fl. oz. Jar Red Cabbage.

3 lbs. 14 oz. Tinned Peas.

1 lb. Tinned Macaroni.

3 lbs. 13 oz. Tinned Baked Beans.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse is collected on conjunction with salvage by direct labour from about 75% of the premises in the district. The refuse is disposed of by filling in depressions and disused quarries etc., and the tipping is controlled as much as possible. We have been more fortunate during the past year in obtaining greater quantities of soil for sealing the tips and there is no doubt that effective sealing with soil encourages farmers to have depressions filled and reclaimed.

PROVISION OF ASHBINS

Informal Notices

44

Complied with

41

NUISANCES

Number dealt with by informal notice	124
Number complied with	98
Number of Abatement Notices	6
Number complied with	4

For failing to comply with the requirements of an Abatement Notice one owner was prosecuted and the Court made an Order for the repairs to be carried out within three months. The time allowed by the Court had not expired at the end of the year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

13 licenses were granted during the year to occupiers of moveable dwellings. Three of the applicants did not require a license, therefore, 10 licensed moveable dwellings were in use at the end of the year. In practically every case the occupants of the moveable dwellings are people requiring permanent accommodation.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are no public conveniences in the district.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Joint Committee set up by the Oswestry Borough and Rural District Council in 1949 carry out the functions of the above Act.

During the year several additional premises have been inspected but no large amount of major infestations has been revealed. It is found that many farmers are now using "Warfarin" because of its comparative safety and efficiency, and are no doubt keeping down infestations. Whether the interest shown at present in this direction will persist remains to be seen.

We have not had occasion to use compulsory powers during the year.

Three men are now employed between the two Councils and the Ministry methods of treatment are used. No infestations were found in the sewers during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

PART I OF THE ACT

1.-INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number of			
	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	12	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	64	75	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	71	87	6	-

2.-CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three, or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases on which defects were found.				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -	4	4	-	3	-
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
	6	6	-	4	-

