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BOROUGH OF OSWESTRY.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

L. WILSON EVANS, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.

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BOROUGH OF OSWESTRY.

Mayor : Councillor CLEMENT BRISTOW.

HEALTH COMMITTEE—

Chairman : Councillor D. STONE.

The Health Committee consists of the whole Council.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT—

Medical Officer of Health—

L. WILSON EVANS, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary and Housing Inspector, Food Inspector, etc.—

HENRY T. ISAAC, Cert.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Certified Meat
Inspector.

H. BIRD JONES, Town Clerk.

JOHN E. TAYLOR, A.M.Inst.C.E., P.A.S.I.,
M.Inst. M. and Cy.E.,

Engineer and Surveyor.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
6, SALOP ROAD,
OSWESTRY.

May, 1939.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Oswestry.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1938.

The indications are that the Health of the Borough was satisfactory. There was little infectious disease, the deaths were fewer and although the official figures for the births have not yet been received from the Registrar General, from the figures available they appear to be also reduced and so there continues to be a natural decrease of the population although on this occasion it is only one.

A considerable part of the report is the work of the Sanitary Inspector. This and his work during the year has been of the greatest value. The work of the Health Department has been stimulated by the interest and support of the Chairman of the Health Committee to whom, and to the members for their invariable consideration, our thanks are due.

I am also grateful to my colleagues in the other departments for their friendly co-operation.

I am, your obedient Servant,

L. WILSON EVANS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	2,180 Acres.
Population (Census 1921)	9,785
(Census 1931)	9,754
Estimated Population to the middle of 1938	9,726
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate	
Books at end of 1938	2,910
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931 Census)	2,522
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931)	2,580
Rateable Value	£75,293
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£290

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Excess of births over deaths.</i>
1928.....	145	118	27
1929.....	159	153	6
1930.....	150	153	3*
1931.....	149	149	Nil
1932.....	142	138	4
1933.....	150	124	26
1934.....	125	141	16*
1935.....	125	128	3*
1936.....	148	143	5
1937.....	149	156	7*
1938.....	130	131	1*

* Excess of deaths over births.

Public Health Staff.

Name.	Qualifications	Office held.	Whole or Part Time.	Salary contributed to under P.H.A. or by Exchequer.	Other Public Office.
L. Wilson Evans,	M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health	Part	Yes.	M.O.H. Oswestry R.D.C., Ellesmere U.D.C. and R.D.C. Asst. M.O.H. Salop County Council.
H. T. Isaac	M.S.I.A., C.M.I.	Sanitary Inspector	Whole	Yes	Inspector under the Shops Act and Petroleum Acts.
J. M. Roberts		Clerk	Whole	No.	

Summary of Statistics for 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938.

	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Area of District in acres	2,180	2,180	2,180	2,180
Estimated population for Birth and Death rate	9,961	9,890	9,778	9,726
No. of inhabited houses	2,826	2,847	2,878	2,910
No. of persons per house.....	3.55	3.47	3.39	3.35
Rateable value	£72,106 0 0	£72,250 0 0	£73,545 0 0	£75,293
Sum represented by penny rate ...	£291 5 3	£293 0 8	£287 11 6	£290
Number of marriages	118	135	139	120
Number of births	125	148	149	130
Birth rate	12.5	14.9	15.2	13.3
Birth rate for England and Wales	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.1
Number of deaths of residents	128	143	156	131
Death rate	12.8	14.4	15.9	13.4
Death rate for England and Wales	11.7	12.1	12.4	11.6
Number of deaths under one year of age	3	6	12	7
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	24	40	81	54
Infant mortality for England and Wales	57	59	58	53
Total deaths from diarrhoea (under two years of age) ...	1	1	0	0
Number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	7	10	9	9
Number of deaths from cancer	21	23	19	30
Number of deaths from heart disease	31	47	51	34
Rainfall	35.60	36.03	32.05	35.28

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

(including the chief occupations of the inhabitants, and the influence of any particular occupation on Public Health).

The Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly given me the following information regarding the state of employment in the Borough.

The chief industries in the Borough are the Great Western Railway, about 550 of whose employees reside in the Borough, Building and Public Works Contracting, about 250 residents, and the Printing Trade, 120 residents, whilst in the Distributive Trades probably 1,000 persons residing in the Corporation's area are employed in shops, warehouses, markets and similar establishments.

Coalmining (1,250 employees), Quarrying (300 employees), and Agriculture (3,000 employees) form the chief industries in the immediate vicinity of Oswestry, although only a small proportion of those employed live in the Council's area.

Unemployment has increased since 1938 but as about 230 included in the total for 1939 reside outside the Borough (as compared with about 180 in 1938) it will be seen that the increase is slight.

The following are the comparative figures:—

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Juveniles.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
March, 1934.....	929	54	43	1026
„ 1935.....	802	79	59	940
„ 1936.....	796	66	48	910
„ 1937.....	616	54	37	707
„ 1938.....	409	24	27	460
„ 1939.....	461	40	27	528

There was no evidence of any particular occupation having any influence on the public health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	124	61	63
Illegitimate	6	2	4
Total	130	63	67
Birth Rate	13.3.		
Birth Rate for Oswestry Rural District	12.1.		
Birth Rate for England and Wales—	15.1.		
Deaths	131	61	70
Death Rate	corrected 11.5.		
.....	uncorrected 13.4.		
Rural District	corrected 12.57.		
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.6.		
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—			
From Sepsis ... ..	...	...	0
From other causes ... ..	...	...	0
Maternity Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			0
Maternal Mortality for England and Wales per 1,000 live births			3.08
Deaths of Infants under one year of age—			
Legitimate, M.4, F.2, 6; Illegitimate, M.1, F.0; Total 7.			
Stillbirths—not available.			

Deaths of Infants under one years of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births (unofficial)	54
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	not available
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	not available
Rural District	63
For England and Wales	53
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	30
„ from Measles (all ages)	0
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	0
„ „ (over two years of age)	0

The following gives the number of deaths from the various causes supplied by the Registrar General :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Measles	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0
Diphtheria	1	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Influenza	0	0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	0
Syphilis	0	0
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	1	0
Senility	0	0
Cancer, Malignant Disease	15	15
Diabetes	0	0
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	4	10
Heart Disease	16	18
Aneurysm	1	0
Other Circulatory Diseases	0	4
Bronchitis	2	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	0	0
Peptic Ulcer	0	0
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	0	0
Cirrhosis of the Liver	0	0
Other Liver Disease	0	2
Appendicitis	1	0
Other digestive Diseases	1	0
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	4
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	5	0
Suicide	0	0
Other Violence	2	1
Other Defined Diseases	2	6
Ill-defined Causes	0	0
	<hr/> 61	<hr/> 70
Total	131	

DEATHS, ACCORDING TO AGES.

Ages.	M.	F.	Total. Both Sexes.
Under 1 year.....	5	2	7
1—5.....	1	0	1
5—10.....	0	0	0
10—15.....	0	0	0
15—20.....	0	3	3
20—25.....	1	0	1
25—30.....	1	1	2
30—35.....	1	0	1
35—45.....	3	1	4
45—55.....	9	6	15
55—65.....	13	8	21
65—75.....	12	21	33
75—85.....	12	17	29
Over 85	2	12	14
Totals	60	71	131

**BIRTH RATES, INFECTIOUS DISEASE INCIDENCE, GENERAL AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES
FOR WARDS**

Ward.	Population	No. of Persons per Acre.	No. of Persons per Room.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Cases	Notification of infec- tious Disease per 1,000 pop. (Dip.S.F. Pneum.)	Total Cases	Notification of Tuber- culosis. per 1,000	Total Deaths.	Infant Mortality.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate.
Castle	1714	30.6	0.83	21	12.2	3	1.7	5	2.9	2	95	19	11.1
Central.....	1171	24.4	0.74	16	13.6	1	0.9	2	1.7	1	62	15	12.8
East	1192	2.7	0.71	8	6.7	3	2.6	2	1.6	0	0	13	10.9
North	2692	25.6	0.89	47	17.4	17	6.3	8	3.0	1	21	40	14.5
South	1379	2.8	0.57	19	13.9	7	5.0	2	1.4	1	52	24	17.5
West	1606	2.2	0.62	19	11.8	5	3.1	1	0.6	2	105	20	12.4
Borough	9754	5.2	0.73	130	13.3	36	3.7 (1937) E.W. 5.09	20	2.1 (1937) E.W. 1.3	7	54	131	13.4

The figures of population used for the above rates are those of the Census 1931, before the extension of the boundaries.

TABLE 1.
Infant Mortality. Comparative Figures.

	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>Shropshire.</i>	<i>Oswestry.</i>	<i>Dawley.</i>	<i>Oakengates.</i>	<i>Wellington.</i>	<i>Wenlock.</i>
1928	65	58	34	34	54	72	80
29	74	65	69	88	68	47	85
30	60	57	66	38	83	60	50
31	66	51	46	37	10	31	51
32	65	61	63	55	42	56	75
33	64	54	60	39	47	39	108
34	59	57	63	34	75	13	41
35	57	46	24	32	47	25	60
36	59	52	40	95	92	62	40
37	58	51	81	59	47	81	68
Annual Average for ten years	63	55	55	51	57	49	66

Annual Average for the five districts, 56.

TABLE 2
Death Rate for five urban districts over a period of ten years.

	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>Shropshire.</i>	<i>Oswestry.</i>	<i>Dawley.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i>	<i>Wellington.</i>	<i>Wenlock.</i>
Popula- tion Cen- sus 1921	37,886,699	244,062	9,785	7,388	11,349	8,146	13,714
1928	11.7	12.0	12.4	8.9	10.6	10.0	13.2
29	13.4	13.8	15.7	15.7	11.9	16.2	15.4
30	11.4	12.1	15.6	9.5	12.7	10.5	17.2
Popula- tion Cen- sus 1931.	39,947,931	244,156	9,754	7,359	11,190	8,186	14,149
1931	12.3	12.7	15.2	12.7	9.7	13.1	15.8
32	12.0	13.1	13.9	12.0	15.2	11.2	15.5
33	12.3	13.1	12.4	13.8	12.7	12.9	15.9
34	11.8	12.9	14.2	11.2	13.2	11.6	12.1
35	11.7	11.8	12.9	10.8	11.5	10.5	13.6
36	12.1	13.2	14.5	13.1	11.5	11.1	13.4
37	12.4	13.4	15.9	13.1	13.3	12.6	14.5
Annual Average for ten years	12.1	12.8	14.3	12.1	12.2	12.0	14.7

Annual Average for the five districts, 13.1

Birth Rate for five urban districts over a period of ten years.

	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>Shropshire.</i>	<i>Oswestry.</i>	<i>Dawley.</i>	<i>Oakengates.</i>	<i>Wellington.</i>	<i>Wenlock.</i>
Popula- tion Cen- sus 1921	39,886,699	244,062	9,785	7,388	11,349	8,146	13,714
1928	16.7	16.8	15.2	19.5	17.7	16.1	17.7
29	16.3	16.8	16.3	15.4	19.3	17.4	15.3
30	16.3	16.7	15.3	17.4	16.8	15.3	14.6
Popula- tion 1931	39,947,931	244,156	9,754	7,359	11,190	8,186	14,149
31	15.8	16.1	15.2	18.4	16.4	14.8	16.8
32	15.3	15.4	14.3	14.7	14.6	15.9	18.0
33	14.4	15.0	15.1	17.5	13.3	13.8	14.7
34	14.8	15.2	12.5	15.2	15.6	15.2	15.9
35	14.7	14.2	12.5	16.1	13.4	12.3	16.9
36	14.8	15.1	14.9	15.2	12.0	14.9	16.3
37	14.9	15.7	15.2	17.7	13.9	14.1	18.3
Annual Average for ten years	15.4	15.7	14.7	16.7	15.3	15.0	16.7

Annual Average for five districts, 15.7.

TABLE 3.
Cancer death rate per 1,000 population.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>County of Salop.</i>	<i>Oswestry.</i>
1925	1.33	1.44	1.80
1926	1.36	1.47	2.19
1927	1.37	1.64	1.78
1928	1.42	1.55	2.09
1929	1.44	1.58	1.44
1930	1.45	1.45	2.56
1931	1.48	1.67	1.33
1932	1.51	1.60	2.11
1933	1.54	1.57	1.61
1934	1.56	1.86	1.79
1935	1.44	1.73	2.15
1936	1.62	1.69	2.33
1937	1.63	1.85	1.94
Average over a period of 13 years	1.47	1.62	1.93
1938	not available	not available	3.08

CANCER.

Part affected.	All Ages		0-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-65		65-70		70-75		75-80		80 & over.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	1	1											1				1			
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	9	8							2		3		1	2	3	4	1		1	
Respiratory Organs	5	1							2		2			1	1					
Uterus																				
Breast		1								1										
Other or unspecified organs	1	3								1				1				1		
Total	16	14							4	2	5	3	4	4	4	4	3		1	

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Summary (for reference) of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals and other Institutions.

(A) Maternity.

The Midwives Act, 1936, County Council Scheme. Under this scheme there are three wholtime midwives for Oswestry and certain areas adjacent, in Morda, Whittington and Pantglas. One of the nurses resides in Whittington. The scheme is being administered in the area by the Oswestry and District Jubilee Maternity and General Nursing Association.

The work and responsibility of this Association has therefore been considerably increased.

A summary of the year's work is given below.

Summary of Year's Work 1938-1939.

New Cases.	Medical	Surgical	Mid-wifery.	Mater-nity.	Ante-natal.	General Nursing.	Casual Visits.	Total.
472	258	116	82	16	691	8,437	841	9,969

There is also a Local Nursing Association Committee which provides a nurse to visit the homes of the sick ; this nurse is attached to the Cottage Hospital.

The Eure and Smale Charity, of which the Oswestry Town Council constitute the Trustees, provides seven Home-helps, who are locally known as the "Smale's Nurses."

(B) Homes Registered under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927 :—

"Rhianva," Queen's Road, Oswestry (for maternity and general).

Nurses' Home, Morda Road, Oswestry (for maternity and other cases).

Oswestry Cottage Hospital (for general cases and an occasional maternity case).

(C) Midwives :—In addition to the three nurses working under the County Council scheme for the Midwives Act, 1936, there are three domiciliary midwives practising in the Borough who are under the County Council Public Health Department.

(D) Clinics and Treatment Centres :—All provided by the County Council.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Nature of Accommodation.</i>	<i>Time when open.</i>
Maternity, Child Welfare	28, Upper Brook Street.	Office. Waiting Room. Weighing Room. Consultation Room	1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Wednesdays.
Ante-natal Clinic	„	„	also first Saturday in each month 10 a.m.—12 noon.
School Clinic for Minor Ailments (daily)	30, Upper Brook Street.	Waiting Room. Inspection and Treatment Rooms. Record Office.	Nurse in attendance daily from 9. a.m. to 10 a.m. Medical Officer— Wednesday, 9.30 12 noon.
School Clinic for Dental Treatment.	28 Upper Brook Street.	Waiting Room. Consultation Room	By Arrangement
Tuberculosis Clinic.	30, Upper Brook Street.	Ditto	Fridays, 1.30 to 3 p.m.
After-Care Centre for Orthopaedic Cases.	32, Upper Brook Street.	Waiting Room. Inspection and Treatment Rooms	Wednesday 1 to 3.15 p.m.

Venereal Diseases :—Provision for treatment by the County Council at :—

- (a) The County Clinic, Belmont, Shrewsbury.
- (b) The Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton
- (c) Arrangements by which girls without homes and suffering from venereal disease can be sent to a Home at Wolverhampton, provided by the Lichfield Diocesan Society, for treatment and training ; provision is also made for treatment for pregnant women suffering from venereal disease.

The School Medical Service and the Child Welfare Centre are utilised for finding out cases of venereal disease, particularly hereditary syphilis, and following them up.

(E) Hospitals provided or supported by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

- (1) General Medical, Surgical and Children. County Council Hospital, Cross Houses, near Shrewsbury.
- (2) Tuberculosis—Shirlett Sanatorium. Prees Heath Sanatorium. The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen (non-pulmonary).

- (3) Maternity—Newport Nursing Home. Lady Forester Hospitals (Broseley and Much Wenlock). County Council Hospital, Cross Houses, near Shrewsbury.
- (4) Children—The County Home for Ailing Babies, Wellington, Oswestry Cottage Hospital (for tonsils and adenoid operations). Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital.
- (5) Others—Arrangements are made for the admission of unmarried mothers and their children to the Mrs. Legge Memorial Home.

Maternal Mortality—There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Six beds are being provided in the New Cottage Hospital for Maternity Cases.

Obstetrical Consultant.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Government Committee on Maternal Mortality, the County Council has appointed Dr. Frank H. Edwards, of 14, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury. (Telephone number: Shrewsbury 2880) as Obstetrical Consultant under the County Council Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Dr. Edwards' services are available for any doctor who desires a second opinion or assistance as a result of a serious complication or emergency arising during pregnancy, parturition, or the puerperium.

This arrangement is applicable to patients resident in the County of Salop, outside the Borough of Shrewsbury,

When the services of the obstetrical consultant are required at the expense of the County Council, application should be made to the County Public Health Office, College Hill House, Shrewsbury, either by telephone (Shrewsbury 3031), or otherwise. If the Office is closed and the case is urgent, application should be made direct to Dr. Edwards.

- (5) (a) Smallpox.—Since 1920 the County Council has undertaken the isolation of smallpox for the whole county, with the exception of Shrewsbury and Wenlock. This was done by a Special Order of the Ministry of Health. Two Hospitals, situated at Prees Heath, near Whitchurch, and Wellington, were taken over from the Local

Authorities, and were put in order for the immediate reception of patients. In the absence of smallpox in the county, the Whitchurch Hospital is used for advanced cases of consumption.

Ludlow Smallpox Hospital was closed in 1935.

(b) Fever—Morda Isolation Hospital, a brick building and a hut situated in the grounds of the Public Assistance Institution, has 23 beds and 2 cots. This provides for the Borough, the Oswestry Rural District, and the Ceiriog Rural District jointly. Medical Officer in attendance: Dr. Marshall. Matron: Miss A. Brammer.

(F.) Laboratory Facilities:—Arrangements are made by the County Council for the free examination of throat swabs, blood for Widal's examination, faeces and cerebro-spinal fluid sent by the Medical Practitioners at The University, The Medical School, The Hospitals Centre, Birmingham 15.

(G) Ambulance Facilities.

- (1) The Isolation Hospital Joint Committee provides a Motor Ambulance for two stretcher cases and also sitting up cases.

This ambulance is used for the removal of infectious cases only.

- (2) The County Ambulance is available when occasion arises, day or night. Application should be made to the Public Health Department, College Hill House, Shrewsbury, Telephone 3031, or direct to the Ambulance Station, Shrewsbury, Telephone No. 2381.

The following are extracts from the Report of the Oswestry and District Ambulance Service for the year 1938.

The following Local Authorities participate in the Scheme:—

Oswestry Town Council.
 Oswestry Rural District Council.
 Llanfyllin Town Council.
 Llanfyllin Rural District Council.
 Ceiriog Rural District Council.
 Ellesmere Urban District Council.

Each of these Authorities have made grants towards the cost of the ambulance and the cost of maintaining an adequate service. The grants have been based on the rateable value of the district and are subject to revision each year according to the needs of the service.

Users of the ambulance are charged at the rate of sixpence per mile, if residing in those districts participating in the Scheme. Users from unattached districts are charged ninepence per mile. The actual cost of running and maintaining the ambulance costs more than ninepence per mile, so that the users would help the Scheme if they added a donation in paying their accounts.

The ambulance is garaged at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry, and the drivers on the Hospital Staff are available for all ambulance calls, both day and night, which ensures the necessary 24-hour service to enable the heavy demands of the present day, especially in regard to the many road accidents to be satisfactorily dealt with.

All calls have been promptly answered, and the local Police, Doctors and other callers for the use of the ambulance have testified to the efficient service given.

An orderly of the St. John Ambulance Division accompanies the ambulance on all journeys, and where the service of a nurse is also desirable, the Division sends one.

The Ambulance, an Austin 18 h.p. model, was delivered in May, 1938, and covered 4,091 miles to December 31st, 1938, making 128 journeys, including long distance runs to Coventry, Manchester, Liverpool, etc. The ambulance is available for all purposes except infectious diseases.

Application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Byron, Orthopaedic Hospital, Telephone No. Oswestry 353, or to the Police, Telephone No. Oswestry 22.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS IN THE BOROUGH.

The following Adoptive Acts, Byelaws, and Local Regulations relating to the Public Health are in force in the District:—

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (except Sections 17, 24, 28, 82, 83, 92, 93 and 94).

The Public Health Act, 1925.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, including the application of Section 1 to sheep.

NEW LEGISLATION.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The new Factories Act is designed to ensure safe and healthy working conditions in manufacturing and certain other operations. It is a consolidating and amending measure and will replace the

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and various later Acts. The old distinction between a factory and a workshop is now abolished, only one term, "factory," being employed.

Part 1 deals with Health (General Provisions) which may be summarised under the following headings, cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences.

Part 2 deals with Safety (General Provisions).

Part 3 deals with Welfare (General Provisions).

Part 4 deals with Health, Safety and Welfare (Special Provisions and Regulations).

Part 5 deals with Notification and investigation of accidents and industrial diseases.

Part 6 deals with Employment of women and young persons.

Part 7 deals with special application and extensions.

Part 8 deals with Homework.

Part 9 deals with Particulars of Piecework and Wages.

Part 10 deals with Miscellaneous items.

Part 11 deals with Administration.

Part 12 deals with Offences, Penalties and legal proceedings.

The Act has been in force since the first day of July, 1938.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Of the 50 shops inspected the following are some details of the work that has been carried out. New W.C.'s have been provided in 16 cases where there either was no separation for sexes or the number was insufficient. In eight cases old W.C.'s that had been out of action were refitted and made sanitary. Suitable alternative accommodation has been found in four cases thus allowing for the separation of sexes. In almost all cases where provision of W.C. accommodation was found necessary the same applied to washing facilities. Ventilation and means and maintenance of temperature was very deficient in many cases. Frequent inspections were made during the cold spells to ascertain whether sufficient temperature was maintained and excepting in one case all those inspected were satisfactory. The case in question has since had additional means of heating.

BYELAWS.

Good Rule and Government, and Prevention of Nuisances.

Oswestry Markets and Fairs.

Public Pleasure Grounds.

New Streets and Buildings.

Slaughter Houses.

Common Lodging Houses.

Nuisances, and the Cleansing of Footways and Pavements adjoining any premises, and for imposing on the occupiers of any premises duties in connection with the removal of house refuse, so as to facilitate the work of collection.

Regulation of Offensive Trades.

Public Baths and Public Gymnasium.

Regulations for preventing waste, misuse, undue consumption or the contamination of water.

Houses let-in-lodgings.

As a result of the difficulty of letting the larger sized dwelling houses which are lacking in modern conveniences, there is a tendency for these as they become vacant to be converted into houses let in lodgings. The overcrowding and bad sanitary conditions which existed in them made necessary the adoption in 1937 of Bye-laws controlling these houses. As the result of this procedure, one of the three houses of this class has been closed, and the remaining two have reduced the number of families to the minimum provided by the Bye-laws. It is probable that one of the remaining two will be closed in the near future.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following remarks on Water Supply and Sewerage.

Water Supply.—The rainfall registered at Penygwely reservoir for the year was 35.28 inches which is below the average of 39.16 inches for the last 40 years. Owing to heavy rain in July the reservoir was replenished and it was not necessary to fall back upon the Liverpool Supply. Heavy rain at the beginning of October filled the reservoir, which overflowed on October 9th, an unusually early date.

The average daily consumption of water for all purposes during the year was equivalent to 32.92 gallons per head of which 10.99 gallons per head was attributable to trade and municipal purposes.

The filtration plant performs the work for which it was designed satisfactorily and the following is the report on examination in October, 1938.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

October 10th, 1938.

Appearance.—The sample was clear, faintly yellow and odourless. It contained only a minute trace of suspended matter which consisted of vegetable debris, hydrated oxide of iron and particles of siliceous matter.

		Results in parts of 100,000.	
		Unfiltered.	Filtered.
Total solid matter in solution	.....	5.68	5.24
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	.....	0.129	0.136
Oxygen required to oxidise in 3 hours	.....	0.234	0.241
Ammonia	.....	0.002	0.001
Ammonia from organic matter	.....	0.013	0.009
Nitrogen as Nitrates	.....	None.	None.
Nitrogen as Nitrites	.....	None.	None.
Combined Chlorine	.....	0.90	0.90
Total Hardness	.....	2.3	2.3

Remarks.—Reaction to Litmus—Nautral Ph. Value, 7.1. Faintly acid Ph. Value, 6.7.

The water is a good soft upland surface water, well suited for drinking and all domestic purposes.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Unfiltered.	Filtered.
B.Coli. Absent in 50 ccs.	Absent in 60 ccs.
Present in 60 ccs.	Present in 70 ccs.
No. of organisms (On Agar at 37° C.), 63 per 1 cc.	324 per 1 cc.
No. of organisms (On Agar at 22° C.) 112 per 1 cc.	171 per 1 cc.
and colonies of B. Pyocyaneus.	and colonies of B. Pyocyaneus.

Remarks.—Bacteriologically, there appears to be a fair quantity of vegetable material present—especially in the filtered sample.

Swimming Baths.—A scheme for the construction of new covered Swimming Baths and Slipper Baths has been approved by the Council. The scheme provides for a main pool 100 ft. by 35ft., with a learners' pool 35ft. by 20ft. Purification and filtration plant is also included. This scheme has been submitted to the National Fitness Council by whom a substantial grant has been promised towards the cost. The existing Swimming Baths will be converted into a permanent Gymnasium and Physical Training Centre.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Extension of the Council Sewers have taken place upon Llwyn Farm Estate and Broomhall Estate. On the Llwyn Farm Estate provision has been made for the sewerage of a further 30 houses and on the Broomhall Estate permission has been granted for the connecting of 20 houses outside the Borough.

The treatment of the Sewage by Tank Settlement, Filtration and Land Irrigation has been carried out successfully during the past year, but decreasing use of the effluent during the winter months by farmers, and increasing difficulty in disposing of sludge makes the necessity for the acquisition of additional land for sludge disposal, and the acquisition of additional land or the installation of humus tanks for treatment of the effluent, more evident.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Controlled Tipping is continued at the Red House Field, but any extension of the tipping area will be an encroachment upon land which may be needed for Sewage Disposal.

J. E. TAYLOR,

Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer.

It should be recognised that tipping on the present site does not fulfil one of the important justifications for controlled tipping, namely, that of the reclamation of land.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

(a) *The Public Baths.*

Samples of the Swimming Bath water taken in June showed it to be far from satisfactory as the following report of the Bacteriological Sample shows. Sample taken at 10.45 a.m.

Number of organisms per cc. on Agar during 48 hours at 37 degrees Cent., 126,000 (average of 5 plates).

Organisms of the Coli Group were present in 10 and 5 ccs. but absent in 2, 1 and 5 ccs.

Streptococci absent in 10ccs.

B. Welchii absent in 50 ccs.

Free Chlorine, Nil.

The water had been treated with Chloros the night before.

As a result of the recommendation of the Health Committee the opinion of a Consulting Chemist was sought and following his advice the method of adding the Chloros was modified and regular testing for the amount of free chlorine present carried out so as to endeavour to maintain a sufficient strength of chlorine to keep the water up to a satisfactory standard of purity. Subsequent samples showed an improvement in the condition on the water as the following two reports show, though the second gave evidence of some deterioration.

July 12th.—Number of organisms per cc. developed on Agar during 48 hours at 37 degrees C., 6.

Organisms of the coli group were absent in 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 cc.

B. Welchii absent in 110 ccs.

August 10th.—Number of organisms per cc. developed on Agar during 48 hours at 37 degree C., 1,708.

Organisms of the coli group were present in 50 and 25 ccs., but absent in 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 cc.

B. Welchii absent in 100 ccs.

It is very important that frequent observation should be kept on the Chlorine content of the water and that sufficient chloros should be added to maintain the necessary concentration so that if

disease germs are introduced into the water there will be some protection against them.

Although the method now adopted is an advance on the previous haphazard arrangements it must be remembered that the only satisfactory process of chlorination is by a continuous method, the intermittent addition of chlorination can only be regarded as a makeshift, and unlikely to give consistently favourable results.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Particulars of the action taken for the eradication of bed bugs including information as to :—

(1) The number of (a) Council Houses found to be	
infested	7
(b) Other houses found to be infested	10
The number disinfested, Council Houses	7
The number disinfested, Other Houses	10

(2) The methods employed for freeing the infested houses were as follows :—

Gaseous Disinfestation after the removal of wall papers, releasing picture rails, skirtings, including space under roof.

(3) The methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of the tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses :

(a) The houses were sealed and the whole of the belongings subjected to as high as possible a concentration of Fumoids for 6 to 8 hours.

(b) All dilapidated upholstered furniture and mattresses were burned and such articles known to be infested and practically useless.

(4) Excepting for two cases the work of disinfestation was carried out by the Local Authority under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

In one case Contractors were employed and in the other the Owners carried out the work as recommended by the Sanitary Inspector.

(5) The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing :— They are advised to report immediately the first evidence of any infestation and are warned to be careful in the purchase of second-hand upholstered furniture or bedding.

Closet Accommodation.

The construction of a sewer which is now being proceeded with will enable two houses off Whittington Road to dispose of the existing cesspools and enjoy the privilege of a sewerage system of drainage and it will also enable three more houses to connect which

will considerably improve the existing unsatisfactory arrangements which have given this department much trouble in the past. There are still six dwelling houses within reasonable distance of the sewer which have not yet been connected. It is hoped that the question of an adequate provision of a water supply which is now holding the matter up will be settled in the near future.

Sanitary Administration (a)—Particulars of visits and inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector during the year are given in the following table:—

Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	195
Common Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	64
Infectious Disease. Visits in connection with removal and disinfection, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	85
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	60
Factory and Workshops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	76
House to House Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	276
Work in Progress	...	...	...	...	...	300
Slaughterhouses (including the Smithfield)	...	...	...	...	...	1352
Schools and Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	15
Food—Preparing Places	...	...	...	...	...	72
Provision of Ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	167
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	32
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	45
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	51
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Fried-fish Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Manufacture of Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	15
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
House Let-in-Lodgings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3014

The following Table shows the number of Notices served and complied with:—

Statute or Byelaw.	Notices not complied with at end of 1937.	Notices served 1938.		Complied with 1938.	Notices not complied with at end of 1938.
		Preliminary.	Statutory.		
Public Health Acts	7	207	22	226	10
Factory and Workshops Act	—	39	—	28	11
Borough Byelaws	—	3	3	2	1
Regulations under Dairies, Cow Sheds, and Milk Shops Order ...	—	5	—	5	—
Shops Act, 1934	—	9	6	6	—
	7	263	31	267	22
		294			

In addition to the above notices, 296 letters were written by the Inspector and 48 Reports made to other Departments.

There were 157 complaints investigated.

Nuisances (including Drainage Defects).

Drainage

Defective Drainage repaired or relaid	...	...	34
Obstructed Drains opened and cleansed	...	...	19
Glazed stoneware gully traps fixed	...	...	46
Drains removed from inside or underneath houses			3
Intercepting traps fixed	...	...	12
Inspection Chambers constructed and repaired			22
Ventilating Shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	12

Water Closets, Cesspools and Urinals :

Obstructions to W.C.'s removed	...	...	25
Dirty Basins of W.C.'s cleansed by occupier	...	...	20
W.C.'s repaired or erected	...	...	32
Flushing Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	19
Defective and Insanitary Cesspools	.....	.....	8
Urinals re-constructed	...	...	5
Urinals repaired and cleansed	...	...	4

Dwelling Houses, etc.:

Dilapidated and dirty houses repaired and cleansed...	28
Houses cleansed after infection	5
Verminous Houses dealt with	17

Keeping of Animals and Manure :

Nuisances from Poultry and Animals abated	9
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	21
Manure and refuse pits abolished	1

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS.

There are two tanneries and one chandlery in the Borough. From time to time complaints of smells from the Chandlery have received attention from this department. On investigation it was found to be mainly due to maladjustment of the apparatus.

Considerable time was spent by the Sanitary Inspector together with the owner, in discussing ways and means of remedying the trouble. Eventually a solution was found by diverting the abnoxious vapours from the plant through the furnace, thus destroying all smells. It is pleasing to note that the owner showed eagerness to co-operate with the Sanitary Inspector in removing all causes of complaint. It must be noted that to ensure complete

satisfaction every detail in the working of the plant must receive strict and minute attention and on more than one occasion this has been found to be lacking by the Sanitary Inspector.

Smoke Abatement.—There are now only two large chimney stacks functioning in the town and there has not been much cause for serious complaint. In consequence of complaints of the smaller class of factory chimney notices and verbal warnings were given, which had the desired effect.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1938.

No. of Summonses.	Statute under which proceedings were instituted.	Offence.	Fines.	Remarks.
1	Public Health Act	The selling of certain rabbits which were unwholesome and unfit for the food of man.	£5/0/0 and costs, £1/12/6	The Bench considered the case to be of a very serious nature in the interests of the Oswestry Market, and one that could easily be committed unless the Sanitary Inspector was very vigilant. They (the Bench) congratulated Mr. Isaac upon being very careful in matters of that kind. It was a thing that could happen every Wednesday if he was not careful.
1	Public Health Act and Borough Bye-laws	Depositing in preparation for sale certain rabbits which were unwholesome and unfit for the food of man	£1/10/0 and costs, £2/0/0	The Chairman said the Bench considered the case proved. Defendant had probably no idea that he was committing an offence in not using the market place. For that offence he would be fined 10/- and for exposing unsound rabbits for sale £1 and he would have to pay £2 costs.
1	Public Health Act	Ditto	10/-	The Chairman of the Bench said that the defendant had been very straightforward about the offence and they believed it had been quite an accident.
1	Public Health Act	Delivering to a persons under the age of fourteen years a certain article, to wit, a goldfish, while engaged in collecting old clothes.	£1/1/0	Defendants were jointly fined the sum of £1/1/0.
1	Shops Act	Working on Shops. Half-Holiday	5/-	
1	Shops Act	Serving after Hours	5/-	
1	Shops Act	Serving after Hours	5/-	

FACTORIES WORKSHOPS, AND, WORKPLACES.

(1). Inspections for purposes of provision as to health, including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

(1)	Number of		
	Inspec- tions. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories with mechanical power	17	9	
Factories without mechanical power	58	30	
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering con- struction but not including outworkers' premises)	1		
Total	76	39	—

(2) Defects found

Particulars. (1)	Number of defects.			Prosecu- tions Insti- tuted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	25	20		
Overcrowding (S.2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).....		1		
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—				
Insufficient.....	2	2		
Unsuitable or defective	5	2		
Not separate for sexes	2	3		
Other Offences	4			
(not including offences relating to Home work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factory and Workshops Transfer of Power) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	39	28		

Appropriate action was taken by the Council in a case where a Workshop had been erected in Council property on the Housing Estate and where a business was carried on for monetary gain without permission and not in accordance with the Act.

SCHOOLS.

There was very little Infectious Disease during the year.

There were a few cases of Chicken Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough and an extensive outbreak of Mumps. The number notified as absent from Influenza and Colds was considerably less than last year.

	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough	Measles	Mumps	Influenza and Colds	Total
Senior Schools	1	—	—	25	4	30
Roman Catholic	—	—	—	21	2	23
C. of E. Junior	6	2	4	66	86	164
C. of E. Infants	10	11	1	17	50	89
Council Junior	2	—	—	7	—	9
Council Infants	28	21	1	50	20	120
Totals	47	34	6	186	162	439

The unsatisfactory conditions reported last year existing in the Roman Catholic School and C. of E. Junior School are unchanged.

The new Council Junior and Infants School on the Llwyn Estate was opened during the year.

The distribution of notifiable infectious disease in the elementary schools during the year was as follows:—

No. on Register.

256	Infants' Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
588	Junior Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
284	Senior Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
<hr/>						—
1128						4
						—

No. on Register.

406	C. of E. Schools	...	...	...	...	4
71	R.C. School	...	...	...	...	—
651	Council Schools	...	...	...	...	—
						—
						4
						—

The Milk Marketing Board's Scheme for supplying milk to school children is in operation in all schools and the following figures show the proportion of children having the milk at the end of the year.

	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>Having Milk.</i>	<i>Per-centage.</i>	<i>Free Milk.</i>	<i>Per-centage.</i>
Senior Boys' School	158	55	35%	13	8%
Senior Girls' School	126	56	44%	11	9%
New Junior Council School (Juniors)	221	146	66%	39	17%
New Junior Council School (Infants')	146	141	97%	20	14%
C. of E. Junior School	296	98	30%	12	4%
C. of E. Infants' School	110	99	90%	2	2%
Roman Catholic School	71	46	65%	1	1.5%
Totals	1,128	641	57%	98	8%

The percentage of children having milk is approximately 57 per cent., while the average for the country as a whole is 49 per cent.

There was an increase in the number of children who were taking advantage of the milk scheme, 57 per cent. as against 53 per cent. last year.

The milk now supplied to the schools is from Tuberculin Tested cows, which is an added safeguard.

The large porportion of children in the infants' schools having milk is very gratifying.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

There were no special activities during the year. A programme has been arranged to take place in the early part of 1939.

HOUSING.

(1) Housing Statistics for the year 1938.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	62
(i) By the Local Authority	32
(ii) By other Local Authorities	0
(iii) By other bodies and persons	30
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority	32
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925	0

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	113
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	276

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932...	31
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	52
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	31
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	82
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—</i>	
A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	31
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	20
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	82
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	74
(b) By local authority in default of owners	nil
C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	8
D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil

Slum Clearance Programme, 1934—1938.

The position of the Slum Clearance Programme at the end of 1938.

(a) No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	91
(i) Number already demolished	41
(ii) Number not yet demolished	50
(b) No. of houses in respect of which undertakings that they will not be used for human habitation were accepted	16
(i) Of these the number empty is	14
(ii) Number still occupied	2
(c) The number in respect of which undertakings to convert two into one were accepted	38
(i) Number where conversion is completed	26
(ii) Number not yet completed	16
(iii) Number later demolished	2
(d) The number in respect of which plans for reconditioning were accepted	28
(i) Number where reconditioning is completed	14
(ii) Number not completed	14
<hr/> Total 173 <hr/>	

PROGRESS DURING 1938.

Number of Houses demolished during 1938	6
Number of houses where conversion was completed	0
Number of families rehoused	9
Number of persons rehoused	40
Number of persons not yet rehoused	48
Number of families not rehoused	19

Number of families who have found other accommodation	20
HOUSES DEALT WITH IN ADDITION TO THE PROGRAMME.	
Demolition Orders made	Nil
Undertakings accepted	2
Back-to-back Houses to be converted into one	2

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

During the 10 years 1920—1929 two hundred and ninety-eight houses were erected in the Borough, 144 by the Local Authority and 154 by private enterprise.

Since 1929 up to the end of 1938 the number of houses erected is 320.

During this period the houses erected may be divided into three groups.

(a) Those erected by the Local Authority	140
(b) Those erected by Private Enterprise	159
(c) Those erected by other bodies	21
	<hr/>
	320

It will be seen therefore that since 1920 six hundred and eighteen houses have been erected and it is worthy to note that although the population during this period has been practically stationary there is still an insistent demand for houses at the lower rentals.

The 140 houses built by the Local Authority, with about 25 others of similar type built during that period are partially balanced by 114 houses which have been demolished or closed.

NOTES ON FAMILIES OF 1, 2, AND 3.

Present requirements under the Slum Clearance programme.

Singles	7 still in possession.
Twos	5 still in possession.
Threes	3 still in possession.

During the last few years about 25 per cent. of the applicants for Council houses have been families of twos and threes and in a few cases ones. The average total number of applicants which comes before the Housing Committee is in the neighbourhood of 100. There would certainly be a still larger number of small families applying for houses if they knew that they were eligible. A number of the Council Houses are at present occupied by two and threes. The Ministry of Health has in the past directed that the accommoda-

tion provided should be utilized to its capacity or as near as possible and if some system of re-adjustment could be devised to meet this end one aspect of the housing problem would be eased, particularly in the case of families rehoused under the Overcrowding Act. In contrast to this it might be noted that the majority of the 2 bed-roomed houses, of which there are some 500 in the town, are occupied by families of more than three. Fifty per cent. of the overcrowded families dealt with up to date moved out of 2 bed-roomed houses.

In 10 cases ejectment orders were sought against tenants in condemned houses. These were families of ones and twos.

The application for ejectment orders against these elderly people is the unpleasant and invidious duty of the Sanitary Inspector. There have been ten such cases as a result of demolition orders. There can be no question about the necessity for the condemnation of these houses but alternative accommodation for these old people is difficult to obtain. In some cases they go to relatives, which is not always a happy solution, and there is a natural reluctance on their part to go if they have to leave a district where they have spent the whole or the greater part of their lives. Lodging accommodation is not easy to find and is often beyond their means when available, so that their lot is by no means a happy one. Some special provision in the Council's housing programme for these old people would enable them to pass the remaining years of their lives in happiness and comfort.

At the end of the year there were still 12 single people and couples in houses waiting for demolition.

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding.

(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	13
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	13
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	73
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	57
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	392
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	None.

Of the 57 cases that were relieved during the year 17 were rehoused by the Local Authority. The average number of persons in these families was 9. The remaining 40 cases either went to privately owned houses or otherwise became uncrowded.

Eight cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Local Authority were rehoused during the year. There were no cases of overcrowding relieved in the course of slum clearance operations during the year, all the large and overcrowded families having been removed to the first lot of houses erected under the slum clearance programmes.

As the houses which are now being built become completed in 1939 we shall see the end of the overcrowding as was revealed in the Survey made three years ago. Now that overcrowding has become illegal the question of supervision will arise and to ensure that similar conditions should not arise again it will be necessary to ascertain from time to time that the number allowed in the rent book is not exceeded.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

(a) *Milk*.—Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and the Milk (Special Designations Orders) 1936 and 1938.

At the end of the year there were the names of 38 retailers of milk in the Borough and 40 producers on the register.

Of the retailers 16 came from outside the Borough and of the producers 35. During the year there has been an increase of 4 in the number of retailers selling designated milk. In each case the milk is produced outside the Borough. There are 6 cowkeepers who produce milk in the Borough, two of which produce designated milk, namely Mr. Kempster, Old Port Farm, and Mr. Lewis, Ashgrove, Middleton Road.

Twenty-five informal samples of milk were taken and examined by the Sanitary Inspector during the year for specific gravity, fat content and cleanliness. In two cases samples taken proved to be dirty and warning letters were sent in each case. Subsequent samples showed an improvement. All the other samples taken were satisfactory.

The cowsheds, milk shops and dairies are frequently inspected. On the whole the cowsheds are in good condition and the methods of production satisfactory. About two-thirds of the milk which is supplied to the Borough is distributed in bottles, a method to be recommended. It is a great advantage that most of the cows are kept out of doors throughout the year, for this means healthier cows and good quality milk.

Mr. Kempster, Old Port, is licensed to produce Tuberculin Tested milk. Mr. E. Jones, Unicorn House, Mrs. S. Evans, Ebnaal Lodge, Mr. Whittingham, Farm Hall Dairy, Church Street, and the Co-operative Stores are licensed to distribute Tuberculin Tested milk. This milk is produced on farms situated in the Oswestry Rural District.

Veterinary Officer's Report.

I have pleasure in submitting my annual report of the dairy herds whose supply of milk was sold in Oswestry and inspected half-yearly during 1938.

During my Spring inspection 719 cows were examined—96 in the Borough and 623 in the Rural District.

In the Autumn 708 cows were examined, 100 in the Borough and 608 in the outlying districts.

Samples of milk were taken and submitted to laboratory tests from every suspicious cow but only one sample proved positive for tubercle bacilli.

Three cows owing to their unsatisfactory condition were condemned and seized under the Tuberculosis Order.

(1) Young cow, newly calved, in poor condition, not yet returned to the herd. Milk sample negative.

(2) Aged cow in fair condition with a cough and abnormal udder. Milk sample positive.

(3) Aged cow, newly calved, in indifferent condition and presenting symptoms of respiratory trouble. Milk sample negative.

Careful post-mortem examinations on these cows fully confirmed the diagnosis and revealed advanced lesions in No. 1 and No. 2 and not advanced in No. 3.

Every opportunity was seized to remind the producers of the supreme value of milk as food and the possibility of it being the medium and carrier of pathogenic organisms capable of infecting man, and the importance of scrupulous cleanliness in the handling of it, and that a healthy cow was essential for the production of hygienic milk and success of their enterprise.

Again I would emphasise the advisability of more frequent inspections of dairy cows because latent cases of infection, especially in aged animals, frequently flare up and develop definite symptoms of tuberculosis after parturition.

RICHARD HUGHES, F.R.C.V.S.

In 1931 the routine sampling of milk for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli as shown by the Biological Test was commenced. In the same period an average of 880 cows supplying milk to the Borough

were examined at six monthly intervals by the Veterinary Inspector and the following figures show the results of these examinations.

Year.	Number of Samples taken.	Number showing presence of Tubercle Bacilli.	Number of Cows found to be Tuber- culous at Bi-annual Veterinary Inspection
1931	23	3	3
1932	18	3	1
1933	13	0	1
1934	9	1	1
1935	12	1	1
1936	18	0	0
1937	5	0	3
1938	18	0	3
Total	116	8	13

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Only two routine samples of milk were reported to have been taken by the Police during the year in the Urban and Rural Districts of Oswestry.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

This Act comes into operation on October 1st, 1939.

Some of its most important new regulations for the protection of food and for the prevention of disease from food are given below.

Section 14 (1). No premises shall be used for (a) The sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale; or

(b) The preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale, unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority, and a person who uses any premises in contravention of the provisions of this subsection shall be guilty of an offence.

For the purposes of this subsection, the preparation of meat or fish by any means of cooking shall be deemed to be the preservation thereof.

Section 15 (1) A local authority may make byelaws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption.

Section 16 (1). Every dealer in ice-cream who in a street or other place of public resort sells, or offers or exposes for sale, ice-cream from a stall, or from a cart, barrow or other vehicle, or from a basket, pail, tray or other container used without a stall or vehicle, shall have his name and address legibly and conspicuously displayed on the stall, vehicle or container, as the case may be, and, if he fails to comply with the requirements of this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

(2) A local authority may at any time resolve that, as from such date, not being less than four weeks from the passing of the resolution, as may be specified therein and until the resolution is revoked, this section shall apply within their district in relation to all kinds of foods, or to any kinds of food specified in the resolution, as it applies in relation to ice-cream, and while any such resolution is in force, this section shall apply accordingly.

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall have effect in relation to milk.

Section 17 (1). If a registered medical practitioner becomes aware or suspects, that a patient whom he is attending within the district of any local authority is suffering from food poisoning, he shall forthwith send to the Medical Officer of Health of that district a certificate stating—

(a) the name, age and sex of the patient, and the address of the premises where the patient is ; and

(b) particulars of the food poisoning from which he is, or is suspected to be, suffering, and also stating whether the occurs in the private practice of the practitioner, or in his practice as medical officer of a public body or institution.

Slaughterhouses and Knacker's Yards.

57 (1) It shall not be lawful—

(a) for the occupier of any premises to use them as a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard or permit them to be so used, unless he holds a licence granted under this section by the local authority authorising him to keep those premises as a slaughterhouse or, as the case may be, as a knacker's yard ; or

(b) for any person other than the occupier to use any premises as a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard, unless the occupier of those premises holds in respect thereof such a licence as aforesaid ;

Provided that the occupier of any premises which immediately before the commencement of this Act were registered or licensed

as a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard under any enactment repealed by this Act, and were then in use as such, shall be deemed to hold in respect of those premises a licence granted under this section and expiring at the expiration of four months from the commencement of this Act.

(2) A local authority on receiving from the occupier of, or a person proposing to occupy, any premises an application for the grant or renewal of a licence authorising him to keep those premises as a slaughterhouse, or as a knacker's yard, may grant or renew to him a licence in respect of those premises:

Provided that the authority—

(a) shall not grant a licence, otherwise than by way of renewal of an existing licence, until an officer of the authority has inspected the premises named in the application and has made a report thereon;

(b) shall not refuse to grant or renew a licence in respect of premises which immediately before the commencement of this Act either were registered as a slaughterhouse or, as the case may be, a knacker's yard, or were premises in respect of which a licence without limitation of time authorising their use as a slaughterhouse or, as the case may be, a knacker's yard was in operation at that date, and in either case were then in use as such, unless they are satisfied that the applicant is not a proper person to keep such a place, or that the premises named in the application are not suitable for use for the purpose in question.

Section 61 (1). A local authority may with a view to reducing the number of private slaughterhouses—

(a) acquire by agreement any premises within the district which are used as a slaughterhouse and discontinue the use of the premises for that purpose

(b) agree with the persons interested in any premises within the district which are used as a slaughterhouse for the discontinuance of slaughtering on those premises.

61.—(2) Subject to the following provisions of this section a local authority who have provided a public slaughterhouse may determine that, after such date as may be fixed by their resolution, no fresh licence to keep premises as a slaughterhouse shall be granted under this Act, and that on the said date all such licences then in force shall cease to have effect and shall not be renewable.

Provided that the resolution shall not have effect until it has been approved by the Minister.

Meat.—There are ten private slaughterhouses in the town, also an emergency slaughterhouse situated in the Smithfield Market, which is owned and controlled by the Town Council.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year was approximately 12,260. A large quantity of the meat is sold outside the Borough Boundary. Two pork butchers have all their slaughtering done outside the town. For obvious reasons it would be preferable that this was done in the town. The meat shops are well fitted and a credit to the trade.

No meat is hawked about the streets. An attempt was made some years ago but this was discouraged, hence there are neither meat stalls in the streets nor vehicles hawking meat in the Borough. The only meat stalls are those situated under cover in the Cross Market.

Practically every butcher has efficient and modern means of cold storage on his premises. Complaints of smells, flies and the bellowing of cattle at the slaughterhouses are received periodically also the practice of some butchers to keep pigs on the premises for other than immediate slaughtering have had the attention of the Health Department. The rat question will always be with us while private slaughterhouses exist, especially so where the buildings and drains, etc., are so antiquated and in congested areas.

Byelaws dealing with such nuisances cannot be drastically enforced under the existing circumstances for such complaints are inevitable and will continue until some alternative accommodation is available.

The various steps towards obtaining a Public Abattoir for Oswestry are given below in chronological order.

It has been stated that the question has been before the Council for about 30 years.

1926. Dr. Beresford, Medical Officer of Health, referred to the disadvantages of the private slaughterhouses.

1927. A Sub-Committee was appointed to deal with the subject of a Public Abattoir.

1929. The Council, on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, decided not to provide a public abattoir, but to consider the question of the erection of a number of municipal slaughterhouses.

The Council supported a resolution to the Yeovil Council urging the Ministry of Health to introduce legislation to make the establishment of Public Abattoirs compulsory and for the abolition of all private slaughterhouses.

1931. The question of the provision of a Public Abattoir was considered on several occasions.

1934. A Sub-Committee was appointed to go into the matter of the provision of a Public Abattoir.

A special report was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector on the condition of the slaughterhouses in the Borough and on the need for a Public Slaughterhouse.

The Sub-Committee visited Wrexham Abattoir.

The Sub-Committee was agreed upon the necessity for a public slaughterhouse.

1935. The Council passed a resolution that a Public Abattoir should be provided.

The Sub-Committee continued its deliberations to consider a suitable site.

1937. A site for a Public Abattoir was decided upon and negotiations for the purchase were commenced.

Oct., 1938. The Council decided that a compulsory purchase order be obtained to purchase a site after the approval of the Ministry of Health and Livestock Commission has been obtained.

The Chairman of the Health Committee and Town Clerk had an interview with the officials of the Ministry of Health and Livestock Commission from which it appeared that the need for a public slaughterhouse on public health grounds was recognised but the question was also affected by the decision as to a regional slaughterhouse for an area including Oswestry. Certain information was required to be supplied to the Livestock Commission and the Ministry of Health which included the attitude of the local butchers towards a public abattoir.

Dec., 1938. After a meeting of the butchers, a communication having been received from a section of them unfavourable to the erection of a Public Abattoir, the Council decided, that as the conclusion reached appeared to be based on false premises and was not fully representative of the butchers in the Borough, a further meeting should be held.

ANIMALS INSPECTED.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed, if known	1368	156	450	7800	2486
Number inspected	1368	156	450	7800	2486
All diseases except Tb. Whole car- cases condemned				2	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	90	15		123	105
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tb.	6.58	9.6		1.6	4.2
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned					5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	25			97
Percentage of the num- ber inspected af- fected with Tb.	1.46	16.0			4.1

There is no systematic ante-mortem inspection of cattle nor is it practicable where so many private slaughterhouses exist but occasionally advice is sought regarding certain conditions found in animals intended for slaughter.

Post mortem inspection has its difficulties, especially when slaughtering takes place in the various slaughterhouses simultaneously. However, the dressed carcasses and respective offal are as conveniently arranged as possible so the difficulty is minimised and all are inspected before they leave the slaughterhouse for the shop.

The Meat Marking Scheme under Part III of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, is not in force in the Borough.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act provides for the humane slaughtering of animals by mechanical or electrical means and for the licensing of slaughtermen. There are 32 slaughtermen licensed in the Borough. This total includes six new licences.

There is no electrical stunning apparatus provided at any of the slaughterhouses.

No contraventions of the Act were reported during 1938.

Other food condemned:—46 rabbits ; 12 tins of corned beef ; 1 tin ox tongue ; 11 boxes biscuits ; 4 packets of custard powder ; 2 loaves of bread ; 2 tins of damsons ; 6 tins of coffee ; 9 tins of cocoa ; 15 packets of raisins and nuts ; 24 packets pearl barley ; 1 tin of beans ; 12 bottles of coffee essence ; 38lbs. imported meat ; 2 boxes of nuts ; 126 boxes of sweets ; 3 boxes lemonade cubes ; 15 packets jellies ; 19 bottles of sweets ; 1 tin peas ; 3 jars of jam ; 1 tin of tomatoes ; 7 bottles of sauce ; 1 bottle of Oxo ; 8 tins of salts ; 1 box of potato crisps ; 1 box of dates ; 6 packets of sago.

The markets receive close attention, frequent visits being paid and special attention given to the produce brought in. The shops are also visited.

Fish and Chips.—There are 10 shops in the Borough ; these receive periodical inspection. This is a cheap and popular article of food and it is essential that the conditions under which it is handled should receive the utmost attention from all concerned. On the occasions of the inspections the premises have been found clean and the utensils generally satisfactory.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Bacteriological Diagnosis of Disease. Examinations are made by the Birmingham University, under an agreement with the County Council.

Reports on specimens submitted to the University by Medical Practitioners are sent to the Medical Officer of Health for his information. This is useful in controlling the notification of such diseases as Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, and Enteric Fever.

The following Table gives a summary of the work done for the Borough during the year 1938 :—

Nature of Investigation,		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs Diphtheria—				
Taken by Private Practitioners	2	64	66	
Cases in Isolation Hospital	—	5	5	
School Contacts	—	10	10	
Virulence Test	—	—	—	
Sputum—Tubercle Bacilli	4	24	28	
Blood—Widal's Reaction				
B. Typhosus	—	2	2	
B. Paratyphosus B	1	1	2	
Faeces. Dysentery and Typhoid				
Organisms	2	2	4	

Artificial Immunisation against Diphtheria.—The material used was Alum Precipitated Toxoid. Two doses at fortnightly intervals, .2cc. and .5cc. The immunisation has been carried out by the patients' own doctors.

Number of children immunised during the year :—

(a) Pre-school Children	.....	.....	.....	23
(b) School Children	.....	.....	.....	244
				<hr/>
				267
				<hr/>

REPORT ON ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

I am indebted to Dr. R. H. S. Marshall, Medical Officer of the Isolation Hospital, for the following particulars of the year's work :—

1. Total number of cases admitted, 57—(Diph., 23 ; S.F., 22).

2. Localities.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Anterior Polio-myelitis.
Oswestry Borough	3	6	1	—
Oswestry R.D.C.	26	7	—	5
Chirk District	1	5	—	—
3. Total Deaths	1	—	—	—

4. Cross infections. None.

5. Antitoxin dose varied with the severity of the attack.

1 case had 48,000 units.

1 case had 36,000 units.

6. Revised Diagnosis. Three cases sent in as probable cases of Diphtheria proved to be negative on repeated swabbings and were discharged, the diagnosis being revised to tonsillitis.

7. Health of Staff.—The health of the staff has been very good.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN ORDER, 1910.

A supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin is available for cases residing in Oswestry in accordance with the provisions of the above order. This is obtainable from the Health Offices, 6, Salop Road, or after office hours from the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Isaac, Croeswylan Lane. 8,000 units were used during the year.

TABLE 4.
Infectious Disease—Scarlet Fever.

Urban District.	Population. Census 1921.	Number of Cases notified annually, 1928—1932.						Average cases per 1,000 Pop-ulation per year.	Population Census 1931.	Number of Cases notified annually, 1933—1937.										Average cases per 1,000 Pop-ulation per year.	Five years annual aver- age 1928—1932	Five years annual aver- age 1933—37.	Increase or Decrease.
		1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total			1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Total	1933	1934	1935	1936					1937	Total
Oswestry	9,785	15	7	24	2	6	54	1.1	9,754	13	104	28	33	5	183	3.7	10.8	36.6	+	25.8			
Dawley	7,388	15	3	3	2	4	27	.7	7,359	14	—	—	1	1	16	0.4	5.4	3.2	—	2.2			
Oakengates	11,345	21	3	6	13	7	50	.9	11,190	8	3	6	7	9	33	0.6	10.0	6.6	—	3.4			
Wellington	8,146	16	13	26	4	11	70	1.7	8,186	3	7	9	9	18	46	1.1	14.0	9.2	—	4.8			
Wenlock	13,714	26	12	13	4	3	58	.8	14,149	7	6	34	3	14	64	0.9	11.6	12.8	+	1.2			
Average for the 5 districts	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	1.3	10.4	13.6	+	3.2			
England and Wales, 1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,952,377	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.41	—	—	—	—			

TABLE 5.
Infectious Disease—Diphtheria.

Oswestry	9,785	31	37	34	15	10	127	2.6	9,754	11	37	31	53	28	160	3.3	25.4	32.0	+	6.6
Dawley	7,388	5	8	33	48	13	107	2.9	7,359	10	33	6	14	1	64	1.7	21.4	12.8	—	8.6
Oakengates	11,345	2	11	1	32	13	59	1.0	11,190	5	1	8	46	5	65	1.2	11.8	13.0	+	1.2
Wellington	8,146	11	13	8	32	3	67	1.6	8,186	2	8	7	25	39	81	2.0	13.4	16.2	+	2.8
Wenlock	13,714	2	19	9	6	50	86	1.2	14,149	0	9	4	—	—	13	.2	17.2	2.6	—	14.6
Average for the 5 districts	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	1.7	17.8	15.4	—	2.4
England and Wales, 1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,952,377	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.58	—	—	—	—

The following are particulars in regard to disinfection of rooms, bedding, etc. :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Rooms.</i>	<i>Bedding.</i>
Scarlet Fever	20	12
Diphtheria	7	6
Tuberculosis	22	17
Miscellaneous	10	5
	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 40

One School was disinfected during the year, also one ward in the Cottage Hospital. A large number of books from schools and houses were disinfected at the Public Health Offices.

Cleansing and Disinfection.—There is no cleansing station for verminous persons in the Borough, nor a disinfector for bedding, etc.

RATS.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

There is no direct evidence that there is an increase in the rat population of Oswestry, but it is evident that there is more activity in dealing with the pest and there is a rat consciousness and realization that it is good policy to deal with the individual or few before it becomes a larger nuisance. The call on the Health Department for advice and also action in some cases does by no means lessen. It is a significant fact that most of the areas concerned are in close proximity to slaughterhouses, piggeries and such places.

During the National Rat Week posters were distributed in the Borough and similar action was taken in the Rural District giving advice as to the various methods of prevention and destruction. This co-ordination is very necessary owing to the migratory habits of the rats especially at certain periods of the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision un- impaired	Vision impaired.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital.				
1	—	1	1	—	—	—

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken under Sect. 66 of the P.H.A., 1925, or under Sect. 176 of the P.H.A., 1936.

TUBERCULOSIS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS,
1925.

Section 172, Public Health Act, 1936.

No action was taken under the above.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and number of deaths during 1938.

Age periods.	New notifications.				Deaths.								Admitted to Sanatorium.	
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.				Non-Respiratory.					
					New Cases 1938		Old Cases		New Cases 1938		Old Cases			
0	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
20	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	1
25	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
35	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
45	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	9	5	4	2	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	6	3
	14		6		2		6		0		0		9	

There were one case of Tuberculosis discovered after death.

Notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

TABLE 6.

		Five years 1928 to 1932.							Five years 1933 to 1937.								
Urban District.	Population Census 1921.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total.	Average cases per 1,000 pop-ulation per year.	Population Census, 1931	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Total.	Average No. cases per 1000 pop. per year.	Decrease per 1000 in last five years.
		12	13	15	15	5	60	1.2		9,754	9	17	10	15	16	67		1.4	+.2
Oswestry	9,785																Nil.
Dawley	7,388	5	4	5	5	4	23	.6	7,359	6	3	1	4	8	22	.6	
Oakengates	11,345	14	8	5	8	9	44	.8	11,190	6	6	4	4	9	29	.5	-.3
Wellington	8,146	16	6	8	10	8	48	1.2	8,186	4	6	5	4	5	24	.6	-.6
Wenlock	13,714	15	10	1	19	15	60	.9	14,149	6	1	6	8	4	25	.3	-.6
Average for the 5 districts								.94								.68	-.26
England and Wales									39,952,377							1.0	

Average rate for the five districts per year — .94.

Average rate for the five districts per year — .68.

Average decrease — .26

For information the following Report is included :—

**OSWESTRY AND DISTRICT MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE
CENTRE.**

Hon. Secretary—Mrs. Crofton.

Medical Officer—Dr. McArthur.

Health Visitor—Miss Bindloss.

House Committee—Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Williamson,
Miss Blackett, Mrs. Wilson Evans.

Voluntary Helpers—Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Owen Evans,
Miss Howes, Mrs. Madoc Jones, Mrs. Phillips.

Hon. Treasurer—Mr. R. Pitt.

Hon. Auditor—Mr. Cumberland.

REPORT, 1938.

The following figures show the average daily attendance since 1924.

1924	28	1931	73
1925	37	1932	73
1926	46	1933	67
1927	43	1934	84
1928	52	1935	81
1929	52	1936	88
1930	58	1937	93
		1938	88

Attendances of babies and children :—

Babies	2534
1—5 years	2130
Total	4664

Total attendances of mothers 3678

	Borough.	Rural.	Totals.
New babies	126	82	208
New 1—5 years	19	23	42
Totals	145	105	250

Total Cases.	Urban	.....	524
	Rural	.....	260
			<hr/> 784
	Babies	.....	296
	1—5 years		488
			<hr/> 784

ANTE NATAL CLINIC.

Total Cases	.....	.....	55
New cases	{ Urban	.....	11
	{ Rural	.....	35
	Total	.....	<hr/>46
Total Attendances	.....		<hr/>127
Post Natal	.....	.....	6

The Medical Officer attends all sessions, and sees all mothers with their infants attending for the first time, and such other mothers and children as are referred to him by the Health Visitors. Advice is given on infant hygiene and management. The ages of the children vary from two weeks to five years. All infants and children who are found to be suffering from any ailment or defect requiring treatment are referred to a private doctor. The function of the Infant Welfare Centre is educative and preventive.



