

**[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Oswestry R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Oswestry (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1960

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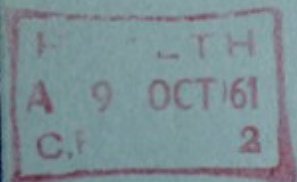
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OSWESTRY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1960

*[Signature]*





OSWESTRY BOROUGH AND RURAL HEALTH DISTRICTS.

*With the Compliments of  
the Medical Officer of Health.*

Health Department,  
8, Oswald Road,  
Oswestry.

Telephone 2588.



OSWESTRY BOROUGH AND RURAL HEALTH DISTRICTS.

*The Medical Officer of Health.*  
*With the Sanctions of*

London 1900.

Health Department,  
S. General Board,  
London.

OSWESTRY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL


ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

PHILIP C. MOORE. B.Sc; M.B; B.ch; D.Obst; R.C.O.G; D.P.H.  
(Commenced duties September, 1960)

C.B. McARTHUR. M.B., B.S., D.P.H.  
(Retired August 1960)

Chief Public Health Inspector

J.V. MEREDITH C.S.I.B.  
Certified Meat and Foods Inspector

Public Health Inspector

T.H. POWEL M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Temporary Additional Public Health Inspector

F. HUMPHRIES

Clerk:- MISS P.M. KYNASTON

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OSWESTRY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Office,  
Castle View,  
OSWESTRY, Shropshire.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Oswestry Rural District Council,  
Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I beg to present for your perusal the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1960.

The Public Health Officers Regulations 1959, 5(3) and 15(5) define the scope of the Annual Report. The Minister of Health regards the report as an essential and valuable appraisal of the state of the public health in each area throughout the country. The information requested by the Minister includes the Vital Statistics of the area.

The Live Birth Rate 15.95 (per 1,000) shows a small increase when compared with 14.66 in 1959- 307 babies being born in 1960 against 293 in 1959. Still Births amounted to 6; 5 out of the 6 were legitimate births, a fact worth noting as illegitimate births are known to sustain a high percentage of still births. The infant mortality rate (deaths under 1 year) showed a sharp decrease to 13.03 (per 1,000) from 27.3 in 1959. The death rate was 12.63 (per 1,000) compared with 12.5 in 1959.

Immunisation and vaccination against many diseases - whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis - continued on the same lines as before. The extent of these activities is revealed in the tables in the report dealing with these matters.

Health education, problems connected with housing, the collection of vital statistics - especially those relating to infectious diseases - and the many and varied aspects of the duties of the Chief Public Health Inspector and his colleagues were carried out successfully and faithfully again this year. The volume of such routine day to day work is increasing year by year and reference to the latter section of this report written by the Chief Public Health Inspector shows how well this work is being carried out.

It is interesting to note in the table of notifications of infectious disease that relatively few cases of measles were notified, 21 being notified



compared with 302 the year before. This is explained by the fact that measles is never absent from this country, but tends to show a biennial peak which often falls in March and April.

The decline in the national Birth Rate and the reduction in the national Death Rate have lead to a greater proportion of old people in the population. There have been important social and economic developments as a result. From 1841 to 1901, although the population increased from 16 to 32.5 million, the proportion of males over 60 years remained constant at about 4.6 per cent; by 1921 the percentage was 6.0 and became 10.9 in 1951; one estimate is that, with present trends, by 1971 the percentage of persons over 60 will be about 14.0, and the estimated population of 46 million will support 6.75 million old people. This marked increase in the older section of the community brings with it fresh public health problems. Problems of the housing of old folk, their social and economic welfare, their physical and mental well being, are all things which will have to be given careful attention when planning any public health measures for the future. The housing requirements of the old folk, stand out as a problem of first importance.

Since I commenced my duties as Medical Officer of Health in September, 1960, I can only write at first hand of the events of the latter portion of the year. During the first 8 months of year the Public Health Department was ably led by my predecessor Dr. C. B. McArthur. I have received excellent co-operation from all general practitioners in the area. The local press has also been most co-operative, especially in the field of health propaganda.

As this is my first report as Medical Officer of Health to Oswestry Rural District Council I would like to express my appreciation to them for the way the members and officials of the Council have helped me to settle down in my new appointment.

I would like to thank the staff of the Public Health Department for their help in compiling this Report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

Philip C. Moore

July, 1961.

Medical Officer of Health.



# GENERAL STATISTICS

1960

The following are the General Statistics for the Oswestry Rural Health Districts:-

Area in acres .....	61,524
Population figure given by the Registrar General .....	19,240
No. of inhabited houses on Rate Book at end of 1959 .....	5,165
Rateable value .....	£152,438
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£602.9.5d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1960.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate ... ..	144	155	299
Illegitimate.. ...	4	4	8
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population ... ..			15.95
Birth Rate after correction by comparability factor ...			18.66
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births.			2.60

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate ... ..	-	5	5
Illegitimate.. ...	1	-	1
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births ... ..			19.17
<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>	149	164	313

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	128	115	243
Death Rate per 1,000 population ... ..			12.63
Death Rate after correction by comparability factor ...			12.25

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

Number of children under 1 year of age who died in 1960.	4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	
Legitimate ... ..	13.03
Illegitimate.. ...	-

MATERNAL DEATHS

Maternal deaths (including abortion).. ...	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births. ...	-



Neo Natal (first four weeks) Infant Mortality; rate per 1,000 live births - 13.03

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate ... ..	2	2	4
Illegitimate.. ...	-	-	-

Early Neo Natal (under 1 week): Rate per 1,000 total live births - 13.03

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate ... ..	2	2	4
Illegitimate.. ...	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)- 31.95

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate ... ..	2	7	9
Illegitimate.. ...	1	-	1

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Deaths from Measles (All ages)..	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (All ages)	-	-	-
Deaths from Diarrhoea (Under 2 years)	-	-	-

BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS, INFANT MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY

DISTRICT	Total Live Births	Birth Rate	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Still Births	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births
OSWESTRY R.D.	307	15.95	243	12.63	6	19.17	4	13.03	-	-
COUNTY OF SALOP (1959).	4,782	15.92	3,334	11.10	110	22.49	96	20.08	-	-
ENGLAND & WALES (1960).	782,673	17.1	526,278	11.5	15,729	19.7	16,961	21.7	311	0.39



# CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE	1959	1960
Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	1	1
Other forms of tuberculosis .....	-	-
Syphilitic disease .....	-	1
Diphtheria .....	-	-
Whooping Cough .....	-	-
Meningococcal infections .....	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	-	-
Measles.....	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	5	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	13	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	4	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	3	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	16	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	3	-
Diabetes .....	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	40	45
Coronary disease, angina .....	30	44
Hypertension with heart disease .....	4	2
Other heart disease .....	46	54
Other circulatory disease.....	7	11
Influenza .....	3	1
Pneumonia .....	8	4
Bronchitis .....	13	11
Other diseases of the Respiratory system .....	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea .....	2	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis .....	2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	4	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	-	-
Congenital malformations .....	1	-



# CAUSES OF DEATH (Continued):

CAUSE	1959	1960
Other defined and ill defined diseases .....	28	15
Motor vehicle accidents .....	5	4
All other accidents .....	4	6
Suicide .....	3	2
Homicide and operations of war .....	-	-
All causes .....	250	243

The Death Rate (all ages) from all causes per 1,000 of the population was 12.25. The crude death rate from cancer in this country has shown a steady rise over the last 50 years. It is difficult to assess the true extent of this rise because of the changing age incidence of the population and because of the revision of the International Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death. But is apparent that in males there has been a steady increase in the cancer mortality rate in this century; in females a rise occurred during the first three decades and then the rate has fallen. The increase in males has largely been due to lung cancer. Cancer is not a single disease entity but all types have the general characteristics of causing a fatal outcome if untreated. Whilst the aim of medicine is to find measures for preventing the disease or to remove the growth and prevent recurrence, Public Health is more concerned with the prevention of the condition. Health education is a most potent weapon here. There is a well known connection between smoking and cancer of the lung. It must be impressed upon all sections of the community - especially upon the school population - that the acquisition of the smoking habit is a danger to health.

# INFANT MORTALITY

DISTRICT	Under 1 day	1 - 7 days	7 days - 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	TOTAL	Combined Total	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births
OSWESTRY R.I.	- 1	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	4	13.03



# NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under 1 month	Percentage of total infant deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
4	100	13.03

# CANCER

	Deaths		Total	Rate per 1,000 Population
	M.	F.		
Oswestry R.D.	18	16	34	1.77
County of Salop (1959)			552	1.838
England and Wales			98,691	2.15



# NOTIFIABLE DISEASE TABLE

Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Measles	Pneumonia	Polio-myelitis	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough
34	-	21	4	-	14	1

## MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Dysentery	4	-	22	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	16
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

NOTIFICATION OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE, 1960.

Ages.	Dysentery		Measles		Food Poisoning		Pneumonia		Polio-myelitis		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5-	8	10	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
10-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
15-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	21	2	-	-
TOTALS:-	16	18	18	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	12	2	1	-



### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The following received their Second Injection in 1960:-

District	Children born 1943/1960		Young Persons born 1933/1942		Persons born 1920/1932		Others	
	CC	GP	CC	GP	CC	GP	CC	GP
Oswestry R.D.	185	209	102	24	341	80	18	51

### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The following received their Third Injection in 1960:-

District	Children born 1943/1960		Young Persons born 1933/1942		Persons born 1920/1932		Others	
	CC	GP	CC	GP	CC	GP	CC	GP
Oswestry R.D.	262	364	265	41	70	30	33	57

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1960.

District	Under 5	5-14	Totals	Re-inforcing injections.
Oswestry R.D.	202	49	251	236

### SMALLPOX VACCINATIONS, 1960.

District	Percentage of children under the age of 1 yr. vaccinated.	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	Over 14	Totals	Re- Vaccin- ation
Oswestry R.D.	41.3	127	11	2	2	11	153	297

### WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATIONS, 1960.

District	Total Numbers Immunised in 1960
Oswestry Rural	220

### TETANUS IMMUNISATIONS, 1960.

District	Total Numbers Immunised in 1960
Oswestry Rural	193



## DIPHTHERIA

This was formerly a common disease of temperate climates but is now a rarity in many countries. The reduction in incidence in this country is entirely due to the programme of immunisation against the disease that has been carried out since the early years of the last war. There are some areas of the country where the causative organism is absent and where no case of the disease has occurred for some years. It is still a deadly disease, however, as is shown by the case fatality rate which shows no sign of declining, i.e., one's chances of dying from it once the disease is contracted are as great as they were years ago despite modern medical advances. We cannot sufficiently urge parents and all those in charge of young children to be aware of their responsibility in this matter and see that their children are immunised against diphtheria.

## SMALLPOX

Vaccination against smallpox has been provided free since 1840, and infant vaccination was compulsory from 1853 to 1948, although exemption for various reasons was permitted.

The response for vaccination has declined in the country as a whole since 1948, although the percentage of children in the Oswestry Rural District under 1 year of age who were vaccinated rose from 38.4% in 1959 to 41.3% in 1960.

Outbreaks of smallpox are due these days to the importation of the disease from abroad. Modern methods of travel, especially by air can enable a person to contract the disease abroad and land in this country before the infection is obvious.

A pupil at Moreton Hall School, Weston Rhyn was notified to the Public Health Department on the 7th October, 1960 as having been a contact on the 3rd of October of a man who two days later subsequently developed smallpox. They both arrived from abroad on the same air liner. The pupils together with the entire staff of the school were vaccinated and kept under close surveillance but no evidence of infection occurred.

This illustrates the need for every child to be vaccinated against smallpox early in infancy.



B.C.G. VACCINATIONS, 1960.

School	Consent Forms Given out	Refusals	* No. of Consents Received	* No. of Children skin tested	* Skin Test Readings		No. Vacc- inated	* Re-Mantoux	
					Pos.	Neg.		Pos.	Neg.
ST. MARTINS MODERN	206	7	166	154	14	128	122	58	-
MORETON HALL	100	6	93	86	15	71	71	65	1
PACKWOOD HAUGH, RUYTON.	25	-	8	8	-	8	8	14	1
QUINTA.	61	-	38	36	4	32	32	27	-
	392	13	305	284	69	139	133	164	2

\* Discrepancies in figures are due to absentees.

# TUBERCULOSIS

## NOTIFICATIONS DURING 1960

	Respiratory		Non-respiratory			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Civilian Cases	4	-	-	-	4	-
Service Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	2	-	1	-	3
	4	2	-	1	4	3
Cured	1	1	-	1	1	2
Left District	-	3	-	-	-	3
Deaths	1	-	-	-	1	-

### Number of Cases on Register at end of 1960

Respiratory		Non-respiratory		TOTAL	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
49	21	12	11	61	32

Number of Primary Notifications in 1960 .....	4
Death Rate per 1,000 population .....	0.051
England and Wales .....	0.067



## 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: The Chest Clinic, Copthorne Hospital,  
Every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

### VENEREAL DISEASES

Facilities for treatment:- Clinics.

Clinics are administered by the Regional Hospital Board and the one available for this area is given below, the Medical Officer attending on the days and at the hours given.

SHREWSBURY: 1, Belmont.  
Tuesdays and Fridays: Men - 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.  
Thursdays: Women - 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.  
Mondays: Women - 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

### HOSPITALS

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 Service Act it became the duty of the County Council, the Local Health Authority under the Act, to make provisions for securing that ambulance and other means of transport are available for the conveyance of persons suffering from physical or mental illness 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 4684.

The Bacteriologist is Dr. A. C. Jones, and the Pathologist Dr. G. Grant.

This service is based on the Royal Salop Infirmary and undertakes the work for local authorities free of charge in so far as it is relevant to diagnosis. It is invaluable particularly in the expeditious dealing with the bacteriological examination of food samples.

### BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

For very many people during the course of serious illness, blood transfusion is a life saving treatment. Anaemia, loss of blood in accidents, childbirth or operation and severe burns all call for the transfusion of blood.

The National Blood Transfusion Service Unit based on Birmingham visits Oswestry twice each year when a large number of public-spirited citizens from the Borough and Rural District attend to give blood.

New volunteers are constantly required to take the place of those leaving the district or reaching "retiring age".

The Shrewsbury Office has kindly supplied the following figures:-  
OSWESTRY ..... 1960

<u>Attended</u>	<u>Bled</u>
264	250

A proportion of the donors come from the Borough.



## LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CLINICS

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the County Council, the local health authority, provide child welfare clinics. The clinic in Oswestry is held in Upper Brook Street every Wednesday from 9.30 to 12.30 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are provided, as well as vaccination against smallpox. Facilities are also available for immunisation against poliomyelitis.

Welfare Food - orange juice, codliver oil preparations, other vitamin preparations, powdered milk and cereals for babies - are all on sale at the clinics. These welfare foods are also on sale daily except on Thursday.

The clinic is staffed by experienced health visitors who can advise mothers on any problem connected with the rearing, feeding and management of babies and young children. A doctor is always in attendance.

## HOME HELP SERVICE

This service is provided by the Salop County Council as one of its functions under Part III of the National Health Service Act. It helps to maintain the aged and the sick in their homes. This excellent service is run in Oswestry and District by the supervisor Mrs. Williams who has 21 home helps under her control.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

Acting under delegated powers (Section 47 of the Principal Act) the Medical Officer of Health applied to a single justice of the peace for an Order for removal of a person to Part III accommodation under the N.A.A. This was for the purpose of securing necessary care and attention as he was suffering from grave chronic disease, was aged and infirm and was unable to devote to himself and was not receiving from other persons proper care and attention. The person concerned was an elderly man found living in a disused and derelict army camp.

## DENTAL CLINICS

The Salop County Council provide a dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and for pre-school age and school age children. The aim of the School Dental Service is to ensure that, as far as practicable, children will leave school without the loss of permanent teeth, free from dental disease and irregularity and trained in the care of their teeth. The dentist holds frequent weekly sessions in the Clinic at Upper Brook Street, Oswestry.

## CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS

Two sessions weekly are held in Shrewsbury and two in Wellington. Sessions are also held in all parts of the County as the need arises. The staff includes a psychiatrist, a psychologist and a psychiatric social worker.



*The Rural District Council of Oswestry.*

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*With the Compliments  
of the  
Chief Public Health Inspector.*

Castle View,  
Oswestry.

Oswestry 3347/8.

The Rural District Council of Oswestry.

With the Compliments  
of the  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Oswestry 1914.

Chief Clerk,  
Oswestry.



R E P O R T

O F

C H I E F   P U B L I C   H E A L T H   I N S P E C T O R

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISTRICT

1911

THE CHINESE  
IN THE  
U.S.A.  
BY  
H. H. HENNING  
CHINESE  
IN THE  
U.S.A.

1911

THE  
CHINESE  
IN THE  
U.S.A.

CHINESE IN THE U.S.A.

CHINESE IN THE U.S.A.



RAINFALL:- The total rainfall for the year was ..... 35.35  
Average over the last ten years ..... 31.35  
POPULATION figure given by the Registrar General ..... 19,240

### WATER SUPPLY

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

	No. of houses supplied direct.	No. of houses supplied by stand-pipe.
Selattyn.....	299	1
Weston Rhyn...	559	4
St. Martins...	611	-
Whittington ..	965	-
Oswestry Rural	829	11
Llanymynech...	221	3
Llanyblodwel..	129	6
TOTAL:-	3,613	25

### RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PIPED SUPPLIES FROM PUBLIC MAINS.

#### CHLORINATED

Date	Supply	B. Coli per 100 ml.	Faecal coli.
14.7.60.	Liverpool (Tap).	0	0
16.11.60.	Liverpool (Tap).	0	0
27.4.60.	Maesbury (Inlet Pipe).	1	0
7.11.60.	Maesbury (Tap).	3	Present
2.5.60.	Mardy (Reservoir Delivery).	0	0
7.11.60.	Mardy (Tap).	9	0
2.5.60.	Nantmawr (Pumping station).	0	0
7.11.60.	Nantmawr (Tap).	18+	Present
27.4.60.	Sweeney (Point 12).	5	Present
10.5.60.	Sweeney (Point 6).	35	0
10.5.60.	Sweeney (Point 12).	1	0
12.5.60.	Sweeney (Point 8).	0	0
12.5.60.	Sweeney (Point 9).	0	0
9.11.60.	Sweeney (Tap).	0	0
27.4.60.	Trefonen Old supply (Tap).	2	0
7.11.60.	Trefonen Old supply (Tap).	180+	Present



## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

The majority of main laying in Melferley, Pentre, Kinnerley, Edgerley and Ruyton-Xl-Towns has been completed and good progress made on the head works including reservoir at Ruyton-Xl-Towns. It is hoped that the mains will be charged early in 1961. The Council have also agreed to provide water at West Felton, Queens Head and Knockin. Welsh Frankton is to be supplied by water from a scheme proposed to be carried out by Ellesmere Rural District Council. It is hoped that next year we will be able to report on the population which will have a mains water supply available. 1961 should also see the end of water being supplied by tanker to Ruyton, Kinnerley, and Melferley districts.

## PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

There are still a large number of premises dependent on private water supplies such as springs, streams and shallow wells. During the year 61 samples have been taken 42 of which have been found to be unsatisfactory. Every effort is made to trace the source of pollution and remedial measures advised. In many cases the source of supply is very unreliable, therefore boiling of water is advised, or the installation of a small chlorinating plant or filter.

## SEWERAGE WORKS

The joint sewerage scheme between Ceiriog R.D.C. and Oswestry R.D.C. was put into operation during the year. Very little difficulty has been experienced in persuading owners to connect to the sewer and provide water closets. The benefit to be gained by the provision of grant aid has undoubtedly expedited the provision of w.c's, bathrooms, etc. since the sewer has been available. It has also resulted in the general improvement of cottages and extended the life of many by several years. The new joint sewerage scheme between Llanfyllin and Oswestry R.D.C. was commenced during the year.



SEWERAGE WORKS (Continued).

The provision of water schemes in the area is causing drainage problems and in particular likely to affect Ruyton-Xl-Towns and West Felton which are quite densely populated villages. The Council realising the problem have instructed their Consulting Engineers to proceed with a sewerage scheme for Ruyton in the first place. Many premises in this village have gardens, although large in many cases, sloping to the highway which makes the provision of septic tanks and soakaways well near impossible without giving rise to a serious nuisance. There are a number of premises already connected to a 12" drain and septic tank in the Grove or Doctor's Meadows field. This pipe and septic tank are vested in the Council as a public sewer. The septic tank being inadequate and not having a satisfactory outfall, continuously gives rise to a nuisance. This sewer should be abandoned as soon as possible. West Felton, although not so densely populated as Ruyton is also in need of a public sewer. This is a very sandy area and therefore soakaways from septic tanks work only for a very short time before becoming silted up. In both cases there are many polluted water courses and ditches.

There is also a need for a sewerage scheme in the village of Trefonen. Again much of the drainage is disposed of in gardens sloping to the highway and it is not uncommon to find the liquid matter percolating to highway ditches and in some cases onto the highway itself. The ground in this area is very dense and is not conducive to soakaways or irrigation. Again the Council have given this matter consideration and resolved to discuss it further when the Ruyton scheme has reached the Tender stage.



## HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

The completion of the sewerage scheme at Weston Rhyn and the laying of water mains in the area have caused more enquiries about Discretionary and Standard Grants, and although there has not yet been any appreciable increase in definite application it is fair to assume from enquiries made that an increase will be noticeable during 1961.

### HOUSING ACT, 1957.

#### 1. Houses dealt with in Clearance Areas during the year 1960.

- (i) (a) Unfit for human habitation included in clearance areas ... Nil
- (b) Number of houses demolished ... .. Nil
- (ii) Houses by reason of bad arrangement:
  - (a) Included in clearance areas ... .. Nil
  - (b) Houses demolished ... .. Nil
- (iii) Houses demolished on land acquired under Section 43(2) . ... Nil

#### 2. Other than in Clearance Areas:

- (i) Houses demolished as a result of informal procedure under Section 17(1) ... .. 4
- (ii) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H.  
No demolished ... .. Nil
- (iii) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.. ... Nil

#### 3. Unfit houses closed:

- (i) Number of houses closed under Sections 16(4), 17(1) & 35(1) ... 3
- (ii) Number of houses closed under Sections 17(3) and 26 ... . Nil
- (iii) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18. ... . Nil

#### 4. Unfit houses made fit:

- (i) Houses in which defects were remedied by owner and after informal action by local authority... .. Nil
- (ii) Under Section 9 :
  - By Owner .. ... Nil
  - By Local Authority ... . Nil
- (iii) Under Section 16 :
  - By Owner .. ... Nil
- (iv) Under Section 24 :
  - By Owner .. ... Nil



5. Unfit houses for temporary accommodation:

- |       |   |     |
|-------|---|-----|
| (i)   | Retained for temporary accommodation under Section 48 ...   | Nil |
| (ii)  | Retained for temporary accommodation under Section 17(2) .. | Nil |
| (iii) | Retained for temporary accommodation under Section 46 ...   | Nil |

6. Licence for temporary accommodation:

Number of licences issued under Sections 34 and 53	...	...	Nil
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7. Purchase of houses by agreement:

Number of houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed clearance orders or compulsory purchase orders -			
Number purchased	...	...	Nil

8. Estimated number of houses still unfit for human habitation:

- |      |                                    |     |     |     |
|------|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| (i)  | To be dealt with by demolition ..  | ... | ... | 300 |
| (ii) | To be dealt with by reconditioning | ... | ... | 490 |

9. No. of temporary housing units occupied on 31st December, 1960:

- |     |         |     |     |      |
|-----|---------|-----|-----|------|
| (a) | Prefabs | ... | ... | 28   |
| (b) | Huts    | ... | ... | Nil. |

HOUSING ACT, 1957 (Cont).

	Houses erected during year		Houses in course of erection		Gained from conversion of large houses or buildings into Flats or dwellings	Lost from conversion of two or more houses to one
	For Slum Clearance	For Other Purposes	For Slum Clearance	For Other Purposes		
Local Authority	12		67		-	-
Private Enterprise	-	30	-	-	-	-

Number of Post-War Houses erected from 1st April, 1945, to 31st December, 1960. By Local Authority	House Building Programme for 1961	
By Private Enterprise.	For Slum Clearance	For Other Purposes
828	34	33



## FILTHY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES

Only one case involving filthy premises has been dealt with during the year. A man and woman living in a derelict caravan have been asked on many occasions to find alternative accommodation. The van in which they live is small, defective and dirty. The woman was the wife of a Council house tenant and action had to be taken against her several times for not maintaining the house in a clean condition. Everything possible was done to help her but she did not respond. She now complains about the condition in which she lives and cannot understand why she has not been allocated another Council house. This type of person creates a problem not easy to solve. Here we have two human beings living under conditions which are almost undecribable. They refuse to go into Part III accommodation. Both are comparatively young, the man able to earn a living. The reluctance of the Local Authority to allocate a Council house to them is understandable, but I feel that such cases should be provided for by the local authority taking over some sub-standard cottages for which a lower rent than a Council house could be charged. The problem family could live as it were for a probationary period in this type of dwelling which would be weatherproof, and later when they had proved themselves capable of managing a home in a better manner be allocated improved accommodation. For my own part I can see no other way of accommodating this type of family. There is nothing new in a policy of this nature, but local authorities appear to be prejudiced in taking over sub-standard dwellings.

## REFUSE AND SALVAGE: COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse continues to be collected and disposed of by direct labour. The shortage of tipping space is as acute as ever and the time is obviously not far distant when the Council will have to consider other means of disposal. The number of men employed is still nine and the number of vehicles is three. Salvage is still collected in conjunction with the refuse.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

No public conveniences have yet been erected in the area.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The most serious nuisance of atmospheric pollution still arises from dust and fumes from quarries in the area. Dust is the greater nuisance of the two, since the number of cupolas at a dolomite quarry has been reduced to one. The Alkali Inspector and myself are dealing with this problem and we hope to see an improvement during 1961.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

### Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The above Act received the Royal Assent on the 29th July, 1960, and was implemented in the latter part of August of the same year. Under the Act it is made an offence (except in certain circumstances) for an occupier to cause or permit land to be used as a caravan site unless he is the holder of the site licence. This licence cannot be granted by the local authority unless the applicant has obtained planning permission from the Planning Authority. Conditions of Licence can be prescribed by the Local Authority. My Council have adopted the Model Code of Practice issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The number of Licences granted under the Public Health Act, 1936, before the implementation of the new Act numbered 10.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

Oswestry Borough and the Rural District of Oswestry still continue to operate a joint scheme. During the year the Rodent Officer Mr. E. D. Simpson retired for health reasons. Mr. Simpson had spent the whole of his life carrying out rodent control work and had spent many years with the Salop County Council and Oswestry Borough and Rural Joint Committee. He performed his duties loyally and took a very keen interest in his work. After his retirement the Joint Committee reviewed the position and taking into account the depleted number of contracts in force decided to operate with one man. So far this scheme has worked satisfactorily. If, however, a larger number of contractees came forward, it would probably need two men again to deal with increased treatment work.



## NUISANCES

Number dealt with by Informal Notice .....	95
Number complied with .....	90
Number of Abatement Notices .....	Nil
Number complied with .....	Nil

## FOOD PREPARING PLACES

### Fried Fish Shops

Number of registered premises .....	3
Number of mobile shops .....	1
Number of inspections .....	4
Number of Notices served .....	Nil
Number complied with .....	Nil

### Bakehouses

Number of premises .....	6
Number inspected .....	6
Number of inspections .....	6
Number of Notices served .....	Nil
Number complied with .....	Nil

### Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens

Number of premises (including School Canteens) .....	39
Number inspected .....	18
Number of inspections .....	18
Number of Notices served .....	Nil
Number complied with .....	Nil

### Food Shops

Number of premises .....	80
Number of mobile shops .....	5
Number inspected .....	30
Number of inspections .....	40
Number of Notices served .....	Nil
Number complied with .....	Nil

Meat Product Preparing Rooms

Number of premises .....	5
Number inspected .....	5
Number of inspections .....	10
Number of Notices served .....	Nil
Number complied with .....	Nil

Ice-Cream premises

Number of Registered premises .....	58
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There are no manufacturing premises in the district.



MISCELLANEOUS MEAT AND FOODS CONDEMNED.

Meat.

2 x 4 lbs. Chopped Pork.  
17 lbs. Shoulder Bacon.  
17½ lbs. Shoulder Bacon.  
152 lbs. Shoulder Bacon.  
1 x 7 oz. Corned Beef.  
1 x 4 lbs. Corned Beef.  
2 x 6 lb. Corned Beef.  
1 x 12 lb. 7 oz. Cooked Ham.  
15½ lbs. Gammon.  
6 x 6 ozs. Lunch Tongue.  
1 x 15 oz. Beef Soup.

Sweets.

2½ lbs. Coffee Nut Sundae.  
4½ lbs. Brazil Nut Chip.  
4½ lbs. Fudge Flake.  
14 packts. Marshmallows.  
36 packts. Popcorns.  
21 Chocolate Eggs.  
3 pckts. Coconut Puffs.

Groceries

168 pckts. Tea.  
24 pckts. Blancmange Powders.  
2 x ½ lb. Lard.  
214 pckts. Biscuits.

Milk

5 x 2 pts. Full Cream Evaporated.  
3 x ¾ Full Cream Evaporated.

Fish

7 lbs. Haddock Fillet.  
49 lbs. Saithe Fillets.  
2 x 7¾ tins Salmon.

Fruit (Tinned).

4 x 6 lbs. 3 oz. Apricots.  
1 x 6 lb. Apples.  
1 x 6 lb. 8 oz. Pineapple.  
7 x 2 lb. 3 oz. Tomatoes.  
5 x 14 oz. Tomatoes.  
3 x 8 oz. Tomatoes.  
3 x 15 oz. Pineapple.  
2 x 1 lb. 3 oz. Plums.  
1 x 1 lb. 14 oz. Salad.  
1 x 15 oz. Pears.  
1 x 1 lb 4 oz. Pineapple.  
2 x 7 lb. Fruit Cocktail.  
6 x 10 lb. Apricot Pulp.  
6 x 6 lb. 12 oz. Pineapple.  
1 x 6 lb. 12 oz. Pears.  
2 x 9 lb. 15 oz. Tomato Puree.  
1 x 6½ lbs. Apricots.

Bulk Fruit

22 lbs. Dessert Pears.  
23 lbs. Tomatoes.  
27 lbs. Apples.  
88 lbs. Oranges.  
7 lbs. Onions.  
9½ lbs. Carrots.

Vegetables.

1 x 6 lb. Beans.  
6 x 15½ oz. Peas.  
5 x 10 oz. Peas.  
1 x 15 oz. Peas.  
2 x 8 oz. Beans.

# MEAT INSPECTION

Number of Licenced Slaughterhouses in District ... 1

## PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE AT KINNERLEY

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	108	-	-	483	30
Number inspected	108	-	-	483	30
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u>	-	-	-	-	-
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part organ was condemned	26	-	-	7	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	24	-	-	1.4	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>	-	-	-	-	-
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-

One case of C. Bovis was found in the Private Slaughterhouse.

One cyst was found in the external masseter muscle. The carcass was treated in accordance with  
MEMO 3.

In all cases an effort is made to trace the source of infection.



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	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	6	13	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	54	22	-	-
(iii) Other Premises	40	19		
TOTAL:	100	54		

# FACTORIES ACTS (Continued)

## 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 in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7).					
(a) Insufficient	4	3	-	3	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	4	3	-	3	-



FACTORIES ACTS (Continued)

PART III OF THE ACT  
OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in send- ing list to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions.
Wearing Apparel (Making etc).	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	1	-	-	-	-	-







