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Borough of Shrewsbury



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1952



P. G. ROADS, M.D., D.P.H.

SHREWSBURY
WILDING & SON LTD., PRINTERS
CASTLE STREET



Borough of Shrewsbury



REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
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BOROUGH OF SHREWSBURY

THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN R. H. URWICK, M.D. (Chairman)	
ALDERMAN A. BENNETT, J.P.	COUNCILLOR R. J. H. EDWARDS
ALDERMAN H. STEWARD, O.B.E., M.C., J.P.	COUNCILLOR A. H. HOWL
ALDERMAN J. M. WEST (Mayor)	COUNCILLOR G. W. LANGFORD
COUNCILLOR F. W. C. BILL	COUNCILLOR J. S. MACNAMARA
COUNCILLOR MRS. E. M. COCK, J.P. (Vice-Chairman)	COUNCILLOR T. W. RICHARDS
	COUNCILLOR MRS. C. E. THICKPENNY
	COUNCILLOR L. J. TILLING

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

- † R. KENNETH HAY, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.
(Resigned 30th June, 1952)
- † P. G. ROADS, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Appointed 18th August, 1952)

Senior Sanitary Inspector

- ¶†* C. STANLEY, Cert. R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors

- †* I. G. GRIFFITHS, Cert. R.S.I.
- † C. T. MABBOTT, Cert. R.S.I. (Resigned 17th May, 1952)
- † G. T. ADAMS, Cert. R.S.I. (Appointed 1st April, 1952)
- † J. B. JONES, Cert. R.S.I. (Appointed 1st June, 1952)

Chief Clerk

G. T. NICHOLAS

Assistant Clerk

H. SUMNER (Appointed 1st August, 1952)

Abattoir Superintendent and Meat Inspector

*S. R. REED, Cert. R.S.I.

Assistant Meat Inspector

*N. EDGE, Cert. R.S.I.

BOROUGH OF STURVEY

PART-TIME OFFICERS

Meteorological Observer

R. GRAY

Public Analyst

HAROLD LOWE, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Sampling Officer

R. P. HOLDAWAY.

* Qualified Meat Inspectors.

¶ Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Contribution towards salary made under Public Health Acts or by Exchequer grants.

Senior Sanitary Inspector
 Mr. C. Stacey, B.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors
 Mr. I. G. Gurney, B.S.I.
 Mr. C. T. Mearns, B.S.I.
 Mr. G. T. Jones, B.S.I.

Chief Clerk
 G. T. Nicholas

Assistant Clerk
 H. S. Jones

Assistant Superintendent and Health Inspector
 Mr. S. R. Mann, B.S.I.

Assistant Health Inspector
 Mr. J. B. Jones, B.S.I.

HEALTH CENTRE,
MURIVANCE,
SHREWSBURY,

September, 1953.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Shrewsbury*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1952.

During the year there was again a change in the person of your Medical Officer of Health. At the end of June the departure of Dr. Hay, to take up another appointment, was a great loss to the Corporation and Town. It also entailed another interval of marking time until your new Medical Officer of Health could take up the appointment and become acquainted with the Town and its problems.

The temporary arrangement was continued whereby his services were shared with the Salop County Council, pending the permanent reorganisation of the County and County District Public Health Services.

From the statistics supplied by the Registrar-General the estimated population has continued to increase. The birth rate has, however, fallen slightly. The infantile mortality rate for the year has again increased and I have commented on this in the appropriate section of the report.

Owing to the supply position in the preceding year fewer houses were completed. Furthermore, a number of these were reserved under a national scheme for workers coming from a distance for employment in export industries. However, the effect of the new houses on the waiting list for housing was magnified by arranging for transfers and exchanges of tenancies. I wish to record the co-operation given in this respect by so many of the property owners in the town.

In order to maintain continuity with the past and to minimise the effects of the succession of changes since the illness and death of Dr. Symons, this report has been framed on similar lines as in previous years.

Before concluding this foreword I desire to record my thanks to the members of my department who have given willing and loyal co-operation both at the start of my appointment and at all times since, also to my colleagues in other departments for their contributions to this report and their ever-willing help. I further wish to thank the members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and the consideration shown to me as your Medical Officer of Health.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. G. ROADS.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1952

Rateable Value of the Borough		£339,789	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate		£1,340 0s. 11d.	
Area of the Borough (excluding water) in acres		8,034	
Population (Registrar General's estimate, middle of 1952)		45,910	
Persons per acre calculated on above population		5.7	
Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1952)		12,779	
	MALE	FEMALE	
Live Births	{ Legitimate 348	289 } Total	663
	{ Illegitimate 13	13 }	
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 estimated resident population			14.4
Stillbirths			16
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Total Births			23.6
Deaths			475
DEATH RATE per 1,000 population			10.3
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis			Nil
" " Other Puerperal causes			Nil
MATERNAL MORTALITY per 1,000 Total Births (live and still)			Nil
INFANT MORTALITY RATE			31.7
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births			33
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			65
" " Measles (all ages)			Nil
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)			Nil
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			Nil

WEATHER CONDITIONS

As in the past twenty-three years, daily readings and weather recordings have been continued at Monkmoor Hospital, where a Climatological Station, approved by the Air Ministry, is situated.

The particulars regarding 1952 may be summarised as follows :—

Rainfall.—The total rainfall was 22.61 inches, compared with 29.14, 27.82 and 20.72 inches in the previous years respectively.

The average rainfall is 25.74 inches.

Sunshine.—The number of hours of bright sunshine recorded was 1,439.3 hours, compared with 1,413.0, 1,433.0 and 1,635.2 hours in the previous years respectively.

Temperatures.—Extremes of temperature during the year were :

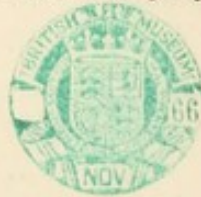
WARMEST DAY (Highest Shade Maximum), July 1st, 82°

WARMEST NIGHT (Highest Shade Minimum), July 1st, 66°

COLDEST DAY (Lowest Shade Maximum), January 26th and 27th,
33°

COLDEST NIGHT (Lowest Shade Minimum), January 27th, 7°

The hottest day in the sun was July 20th, with 123°



Weather Statistics. Shrewsbury, 1952.

1952 Month	Barometric Pressure in Inches	AIR TEMPERATURE IN SHADE °F				Hottest Day in Sun	SUNSHINE IN HOURS			RAINFALL IN INCHES			
		Maximum	Highest Maximum and Date	Mean	Lowest Minimum and Date		Mean Temperatures	Most Sunshine in one Day	Daily Means	Total Hours	No. of Rainy Days	Greatest fall in one Day	Total Rainfall
Jan. ...	29.837	42.5	53° on 7th	31.7	7° on 27th	37.1	77° on 14th	6.9 on 19th	2.82	87.5	21	0.28 on 26th	2.43
Feb. ...	30.137	45.4	54° on 29th	31.8	22° on 26th	38.6	85° on 13th	7.6 on 4th	2.96	85.9	10	0.29 on 10th	0.62
Mar. ...	29.831	50.8	58° on 20th	38.9	27° on 27th	44.8	97° on 22nd	8.9 on 15th	2.79	86.7	13	0.24 on 4th	1.25
April ...	29.978	58.1	72° on 18th	40.6	27° on 1st	49.3	110° on 25th	10.2 on 17th	4.91	147.2	18	0.38 on 14th	1.83
May ...	30.009	64.3	79° on 18th	47.2	39° on 7th	55.7	118° on 14th	13.3 on 24th	5.86	181.8	14	0.26 on 6th	1.63
June ...	30.020	65.8	81° on 30th	49.7	40° on 4th and 7th	57.7	122° on 30th	15.1 on 3rd	6.19	185.6	13	1.11 on 5th	2.11
July ...	30.108	70.3	82° on 1st	54.7	47° on 15th	62.5	123° on 20th	15.1 on 5th	4.97	154.0	9	0.30 on 1st	0.67
Aug. ...	29.862	69.3	74° on 12th	53.2	45° on 21st	61.2	118° on 1st and 28th	11.5 on 23rd	5.41	167.8	14	0.47 on 15th	2.03
Sept. ...	29.958	59.0	73° on 3rd	45.0	35° on 6th	52.0	113° on 3rd	8.4 on 25th	3.47	104.1	18	0.37 on 8th	1.41
Oct. ...	29.831	55.1	61° on 28th	41.7	27° on 11th 15th & 16th	48.4	98° on 4th	9.1 on 8th	3.77	116.9	18	0.74 on 12th	3.57
Nov. ...	29.966	45.3	57° on 1st, 2nd & 10th	35.1	20° on 25th	40.2	86° on 1st	8.0 on 11th	2.20	66.1	19	0.57 on 20th	2.34
Dec. ...	29.877	43.8	54° on 22nd	33.1	24° on 2nd and 15th	38.4	69° on 15th, 19th, 21st, 24th & 25th	6.1 on 26th	1.80	55.7	20	0.51 on 18th	2.72
										1439.3			22.61

VITAL STATISTICS
1952 AND PREVIOUS DECADE

Year	Population (estimated) each year by Registrar General	Births		Under 1 Year of Age			Deaths		
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number	At all Ages		Number	Crude Rate	Adjusted
					Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Crude				Rate
1942 ...	44,860	839	18.7	32	38	419	9.3	—	
1943 ...	42,890	744	17.3	26	35	509	11.9	—	
1944 ...	42,800	866	20.2	21	24	441	10.3	—	
1945 ...	42,820	769	17.9	37	48	481	11.2	—	
1946 ...	44,070	792	17.9	38	48	542	12.3	—	
1947 ...	44,110	797	18.1	26	33	483	10.9	—	
1948 ...	45,090	777	17.2	25	32	444	9.8	—	
1949 ...	45,360	688	15.2	24	35	524	11.5	11.8	
1950 ...	45,820	665	14.5	12	18	488	10.6	10.9	
1951 ...	45,460	661	14.5	13	20	602	13.2	13.5	
1952 ...	45,910	663	14.4	21	32	475	10.3	10.5	

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the home population of Shrewsbury for 1952, including members of the armed forces stationed in the area, was 45,910, compared with 45,460 in the previous year. This is the highest estimated population so far recorded.

BIRTHS

The number of live births in 1952 was 663, compared with 661 and 665 in the previous years respectively.

The birth rate was 14.4 per 1,000 population, compared with 14.5, 14.5 and 15.2 in the previous years respectively.

The 663 live births may be analysed as follows :—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	
Male	348	13	} 663
Female	289	13	

Illegitimate Births

There were 26 illegitimate births, compared with 37, 30 and 45 in the previous years respectively.

The illegitimate birth rate was 0.56 per 1,000 population, illegitimate births being a percentage of 3.9 of the total live births.

Stillbirths

There were 16 stillbirths, compared with 18, 21 and 18 in the previous years respectively.

The stillbirth rate was 0.35 per 1,000 population, the stillbirths being a percentage of 2.3 of the total births.

A comparison of the birth rates and stillbirth rates between Shrewsbury and the average of other areas is set out in the following table :—

	Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Live birth	Stillbirth
England and Wales	15.3	0.35
London	17.6	0.34
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns	16.9	0.43
160 Smaller Towns	15.5	0.36
SHREWSBURY	14.4	0.35

DEATHS

The number of deaths during the year was 475, compared with 602, 488 and 524 in the previous years respectively.

Of the 475 deaths, 242 were males and 233 females.

The crude death rate was 10.3, but, by applying the comparability factor provided by the registrar General, the adjusted death rate became 10.5.

Of the 475 deaths, 313 persons were 65 years of age or over.

If the main causes of death are grouped, it will be seen that 375 of the 475 deaths can be allocated to four groups as follows :—

(1) Heart disease...	155
(2) Other diseases of the Circulatory System, including Vascular lesions of Nervous System	110
(3) Cancer (all sites)	65
(4) Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Disease, including Pulmonary Tuberculosis	45

There were 3 deaths from suicide and 2 from motor vehicle accidents.

Of the child population, there were 21 infant deaths (under one year of age), 3 deaths of children from one to five years, and 8 deaths of children from 6 to 15 years of age.

A comparison between the adjusted death rate of Shrewsbury and the average of other areas is set out in the following table :—

	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
England and Wales	11.3
London	12.6
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns	12.1
160 Smaller Towns	11.2
SHREWSBURY	10.5

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 21, compared with 13, 12 and 24 in the previous years respectively.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was accordingly 32 per 1,000 live births, compared with 20, 18 and 35, in the previous years respectively.

In view of the increase the deaths are analysed by causes and duration of life in the accompanying table.

It will be seen that 18 occurred in the neonatal period, compared with 10 in 1951. It may perhaps be pertinent to point out that the still birth rate has not increased, but has declined slightly. The increased number of neonatal deaths may, therefore, be a chance effect, due to the small numbers involved.

Prematurity is given as the cause of death for the largest group, and occurs as a subsidiary cause in certain other cases. Many of the other reported causes of death include a congenital abnormality.

The figures concerned are small and it would not be wise to draw conclusions on the basis of this year alone.

Infant Mortality, 1952

Net deaths from stated causes under 1 year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
	Prematurity	11	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—
Birth Injury	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebral Cortical Atrophy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	16	1	—	1	18	—	—	2	1	21

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Water Engineer, Mr. J. H. Sabido, has kindly supplied the following information on the water supply of the town. The statistics of the laboratory examinations carried out at Shelton Waterworks are now shown as maximal and minimal results.

“ During the year under review Shelton Head Works have supplied the whole of the Undertaking’s water requirements free of all restriction. The average daily quantity supplied amounted to 2,007,509 gallons, which is equivalent to 43.3 gallons per head per day. There is a rise in the average daily quantity due to the expansion of the undertaking and it is anticipated that this quantity will show a steady increase for some years to come. The per capita consumption, however, is approximately the same as the previous year.

“ Routine daily chemical and bacteriological analyses have been carried out at Shelton on the water at the separate stages in treatment. The averages of the results obtained from these examinations are given in the accompanying table.

“ During the year the practice of making routine bacteriological examinations of drinking water samples drawn from households at random was maintained. One hundred and eighty-two such examinations were carried out during the year and all samples were found to be sterile. The water supplied to the Authorised Area has maintained the very high standard of purity demanded for public water supplies in this country.

“ As recorded in previous reports there was some concern about the water supply, derived from deep wells, to a group of seven houses on the outskirts of the Town. On being approached by the Public Health Committee about the provision of a piped supply the Water Committee decided that if and when mains were laid in the vicinity of these houses, steps would be taken to ensure them having Town water. A scheme was prepared and the main has been partly laid, although completion of this work has been delayed owing to certain negotiations which were carried out by the Corporation. However, agreement has now been reached and the main will be completed in the near future.

“ The length of new mains laid within the Water Area during the year was 4.7 miles.”

The water supply position of dwelling houses in the town as computed in the year 1952 may be summarised as follows :—

Total number of houses	... ..	12,779
Total number of houses with a Corporation piped supply	... ..	12,705
Houses without a piped supply, <i>i.e.</i> , from wells or streams	... ..	74

SHELTON WATER SUPPLY

Results of Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations, 1952

ITEM	RIVER WATER UNTREATED		WATER AFTER STORAGE AND PRECHLORINATION		WATER AFTER SEDIMENTATION		WATER AFTER FILTRATION AND STERILISATION	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Probable No. of coliform bacteria present per 100 mls.	25+	25+	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 37°C. ...	10	5,360	Nil	40	Nil	20	Nil	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 20°C. ...	17	8,960	Nil	80	Nil	60	Nil	Nil
Colour (Hazenscale)	10	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH	6.6	7.9	6.1	7.3	6.4	8.6	6.8	7.8
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	24.0	112.0	18.0	92.0	20.0	96.0	36.0	106.0
Chloride (Cl)	12.0	50.0	14.0	48.0	13.0	48.0	14.0	48.0
Free & Saline Ammonia (N.H. ₃)...	Nil	0.600	—	—	—	—	Nil	0.094
Oxygen absorbed (3 hrs. at 37°C.)	0.40	6.80	Nil	1.66	Nil	1.78	Nil	0.76
Permanent Hardness	22.0	72.0	—	—	—	—	44.0	90.0
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃)	60.0	180.0	—	—	—	—	80.0	192.0
Free Residual Chlorine	—	—	0.01	0.40	0.01	0.30	Nil	0.05
Total Residual Chlorine	—	—	0.02	0.55	0.02	0.50	Nil	0.10

BACTERIOLOGICAL

CHEMISTRY Results expressed as parts per Million

Swimming Baths

The general condition of the water at the Baths maintained a high standard during the year.

During the bathing season 21 samples of water for bacteriological examination were taken from the two Baths. Of these 21 samples, 17 showed complete absence of coliform bacilli, one showed 1 coliform bacillus per 100 ml. and two showed 2 coliform bacilli which, in one case, were of faecal type. There was one unsatisfactory sample which showed 25 faecal coli per ml. Immediate corrective action was taken.

Drainage, Closet Accommodation, Sewerage and Public Cleansing

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. F. R. Dinnis, has kindly supplied the following information :—

“ Existing houses connected to sewers during 1952	... ..	Nil
New houses erected without connection to sewerage system during 1952	... ..	1

“ **Main Drainage.**—Construction of South Eastern Outfall was continued. A new sewer was constructed to serve houses in Rea-brook Avenue. The sewers on the Meadows Estate were extended to serve 94 houses for Fletcher Estates.

“ **Refuse Collection and Disposal.**—A new type of refuse collecting vehicle was purchased, together with mechanical equipment for disposal of refuse on the tip. Controlled tipping was used for the disposal of refuse on land at Port Hill.”

The present position as regards sewage disposal in the town as estimated during 1952, is as follows :—

Total number of houses in the Borough	... ..	12,779
Number of houses connected to Corporation Sewers	... ..	12,371
Number of houses connected to independent sewage disposal works, <i>e.g.</i> , cesspits, septic tanks	... ..	256
Number of houses relying on earth, pail or chemical closets	... ..	152
		12,627

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. C. Stanley, has kindly supplied the following report.

“ In 1936 the Department had an establishment of three Sanitary Inspectors (one Senior and two additional), and the population at that time was, approximately, 37,000. The increase in the latter

figure and additional work arising out of legislation introduced subsequently, resulted in another Sanitary Inspector being appointed, early in the year ; making an establishment of four Inspectors. It is interesting to note that the average, over England and Wales, is said to be one Inspector for each 10,000 of population.

A housing survey of unfit houses in the Borough was completed, giving invaluable data for future action. It was estimated that about 800 houses should be demolished, or closed for human habitation, within the next ten years.

The declaration of certain properties in St. Michael's Terrace and St. Michael's Street as a Clearance Area marked the commencement of a scheme to improve housing standards generally.

The eventual elimination of unfit houses depends, to a great extent, on building progress, but the housing problem cannot be solved, entirely, by the erection of new houses. It is linked with the question of repairs and satisfactory maintenance of existing properties ; together with economic rentals enabling owners to carry out this work. The problem is social, economic and political and gives food for thought, taking one far beyond the scope of this report.

In addition to the Clearance Area referred to, one individual unfit house was demolished ; and part of a building was closed for human habitation under the provisions of Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936.

The housing question recalls the fact that the number of caravan-occupiers still showed a steady increase. The majority of these licence-holders complied with public health requirements without demur and appeared to be making the best of what we hope will be temporary accommodation only.

The improvement in the general standard of food preparation premises continued satisfactorily, although it was with regret that legal proceedings were instituted in one instance. The company pleaded guilty to eleven charges, nine respecting a bakery and two in respect of shop premises. In each of the two latter cases they were fined ten pounds for failing to provide in the premises or within reasonable distance of the premises hot water for the use of persons employed. The Magistrates imposed fines totalling sixty-one pounds, and the Chairman said that the public must be protected by the enforcement of the law ; and that the Bench hoped these proceedings would serve as a warning to other proprietors of premises in the town in that they would see cleanliness observed.

Smoke emission, from chimneys of trade undertakings, caused a certain amount of concern. It is appropriate to remind those responsible that they are polluting the atmosphere with an unsightly smoke pall, possibly causing damage to health, blackening and otherwise disfiguring surrounding buildings, and wasting fuel.

One hesitates to advocate additional legislation in the form of Smoke Byelaws, although a proposed smokeless zone might be a consideration for the future.

The sanitary conditions existing throughout the Borough gave cause for satisfaction, generally. Visitors to the principal outdoor events of the year—The Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Show and the Floral Fete—must have gone away with a good impression. The respective Societies are to be congratulated for providing, amongst other facilities, such excellent modern sanitary accommodation—far in advance of what is usually found in many other parts of the country on such occasions, and certainly not bettered by any similar organisation.

The many and varied duties associated with a Sanitary Inspector's work were given their due share of attention. My thanks to colleagues in the Department who contributed so much towards smooth and efficient working; and to those in other Departments and outside organisations who assisted so willingly from time to time.

The character and range of sanitary administration within the Borough can be gauged from the details submitted in the following statistics, with explanatory text and comment inserted where considered necessary."

Complaints Received during the Year

There were 785 complaints received, and these were investigated in accordance with the following analysis :—

TABLE I

Nature of Complaint	Number Received.
Housing Defects	112
Defective Dustbins	4
Choked and Defective Drains and Sewers... ..	97
Accumulations of Offensive Matter	13
Relative to Unsound Food	194
Verminous Premises :—	
(a) Bugs	6
(b) Rats and Mice Infestations	174
(c) Beetles, Crickets, and Other Insects	22
Keeping of Animals and Poultry	8
Unsatisfactory Milk Supplies	3
Miscellaneous	152
Total	785

Premises Inspected.

The following summary indicates the number of inspections of various premises carried out during the year :—

Nature of Inspection	Number of Visits
Dwelling-houses under Public Health Acts	2,096
Dwelling-houses under Housing Acts	2,492
Infected Dwelling-houses :—	
(a) Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) ...	61
(b) Contacts	17
(c) Fumigations after infectious diseases	4
(d) Phthisis enquiries and fumigations	14
Elementary Schools and Church Halls	—
Business Premises	42
Cinemas, Dance Halls, Billiard Halls	7
Fairgrounds	6
Factories Acts :—	
Factories, with mechanical power	202
Factories, without mechanical power	11
Outworkers' premises	—
Smoke observations	91
Premises which can be controlled by Bye-laws :—	
Offensive Trade Premises	14
Stables, Piggeries, Keeping of Animals	119
Common Lodging-houses	—
Houses let in Lodgings	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	319
Drainage : Testing by	
Smoke	3
Water	3
Coloured Water	154
Breaking down	—
re Public Sewers... ..	226
Drainage Work in Progress	46
Means of Escape in case of Fire (S. 60, Public Health Act, 1936)	—
Watercourses and Ditches	50
Land and Tips	68
Septic Tanks, Cesspools, Urinals... ..	138
Miscellaneous Visits	472
Visits, not Inspections	422

Nature of Inspection	Number of Visits
Verminous Premises :—	
(a) Rats and Mice (Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949)	287
(b) Bug Infestations	73
(c) Beetles	11
(d) Other Vermin	36
Inspections <i>re</i> Supervision of Food :—	
Unfit Foodstuffs other than Meat	437
Slaughterhouses	44
Markets	25
Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 13) :—	
Bakehouses	108
Butchers' Shops	169
Factory Canteens	2
Restaurant Kitchens, etc.	197
Hotel and Beerhouse Bars and Cellars :—	
Day Inspections... ..	156
Night Inspections	—
Other Premises	782
Section 14 :—	
Sausage Manufacturers	81
Preserved Meat Preparation Premises	75
Preserved Fish Preparation Premises	82
Ice Cream Premises	324
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 :—	
Milk Sampling for Bacteriological Examination and Biological Test for Tuberculosis	119
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Regulations	36
Dairies at Farms	5
Milkshops and other Dairies	75
Shops Act, 1950, and Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938	688
Total Visits by Sanitary Inspectors	10,891

Notices Served

Administrative action was taken during the year to secure abatement of nuisances and to enforce the appropriate statutory enactments as follows:—

Subject of Notice	Public Health Acts	Milk and Dairies Regs.	Food and Drugs Act S. 13 and 14	Factories Act, 1937	Shops Acts
Number of Informal Notices served	131	—	18	—	—
Number of Informal Notices complied with	134	—	38	—	—
Number of Informal Notices Outstanding (against Premises)	47	—	15	—	—
Number of Statutory Notices served	63	—	—	—	—
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	41	—	—	—	—
Number of Statutory Notices Outstanding (against Premises)	33	—	—	—	—
Number of Prosecutions ...	1	—	1	—	—

Sanitary Improvements Effected at Dwelling-houses as a Result of Statutory and Informal Notices Issued

(Number of premises, 174)

	Number Complied with
Defective Drains	—
Choked Drains	15
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	—
Absence of proper sink	—
Defective water closets	15
Defective gullies	3
Defective Sink	2
Defective sink waste pipes	12
Defective W.C. cisterns and fittings	7
Burst water pipes	7
Insufficient water supply...	4
Defective soil pipes	3
Dampness arising from :—	
Defective roofs	42
Defective eaves-gutters	12
Defective down-spouts	5
Defective brickwork and pointing	12
Defective damp-proof courses	6
Defective yard paving	1
Defective chimney flues	7
Galvanized metal dustbins provided	10
Defective window-frames and sash-cords	11
Defective floors	9
Defective stairs	5
Defective plaster to walls and ceilings	45
Defective Doors	13
Defective fireplaces and cooking ranges	18
Defective wash-boilers	4
Defective and dangerous chimney stacks	1
Defective and bulging external walls	4
Defective and bulging party walls	5
Filthy condition of premises	1
Accumulation of manure or offensive matter	—
Miscellaneous	15

Additional Unsatisfactory Conditions remedied by Verbal Intimations

Nature of Inspection	No. of Premises	Structural Defects	Dirty Conditions
Dwelling houses (Public Health Acts) ...	50	40	11
Restaurant Kitchens	4	3	1
Food Preparation Premises	12	8	5
Ice Cream Premises (Sale/Manufacture)	4	3	1
Bakehouses	2	—	2
Hotel Bars	3	2	1
Other Dairies	5	2	3
Shops (Shops Act 1950)	3	3	—
Business Premises	7	5	2
Butchers' Shops	2	1	1
Smoke Nuisance	1	—	1
Keeping of Animals	—	—	—
Hotel Cellars	1	1	—
Caravans	—	—	—
Milk & Dairies Regs. 1949	—	—	—
Sewage Installations	—	—	—
Factories (Mech. Power)	—	—	—

FACTORY ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

The following statistics, required under the provisions of this legislation, are appended :—

Part I of the Act

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

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities...	86	11	—	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	196	202	—	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	—	—	—
Total	286	213	—	Nil

2. Cases in which **Defects** were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel-making, etc. ...	3	—	—	—	—	—

HOUSING

Building Progress during 1952

Houses erected by Local Authority ...	116	} 170
Houses erected by Private Enterprise...	54	

Housing Statistics

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,709
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	4,588
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(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	171

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	150
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

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... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(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	58
--	----

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners 	37
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
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 houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section (3) of Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... 	1
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	1
(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

Corporation Housing Estates

The Housing Manager, Mr. E. Woodhead, provides the following information concerning the activities of the Housing Department :—

“ **Applications.**—In my previous report for 1951 under the heading “ Applications,” it was indicated that a review of the Application Register would take place, which did in effect operate in April of the current year. Whilst our outstanding Applications File stood at 2,833, it was known that on a review there would be a considerable fall. Here in Shrewsbury a review was carried out in 1947, and again at the request of the appropriate Ministry in 1948. The 1948 review was on a National Scale, and each time there showed a fall in the number of Applications returned. Again on the 1952 review there showed the usual tendency and the figure at the 31st December, 1952, appeared at 1,846.

“ **Allocations.**—1952 was far from being a vintage year of allocations. Whilst in 1951, 229 houses were completed for letting by the local authority, the number in 1952 fell steeply to 116. In order to prevent all avoidable delay to the most urgent cases we had to depend upon our exchanges to provide the necessary type and suitability of house, and during this period 113 exchanges were effected. Almost as many exchanges were effected as direct lettings.

In such circumstances as these it proves conclusively the enormous contribution that can be made to the housing need by a policy of exchange.

“ **Inspections.**—Owing to the growing number of houses and the consequent increased repair work necessary, it was decided at the end of the year to appoint a second housing inspector. It was further hoped that by closer supervision of the tenants’ welfare and conduct many repairs might be prevented.

Repairs.—During the year orders issued for repairs were as follows :—

Direct labour	...	...	...	...	3,558
Private contract	...	...	...	...	359
Total ...	...	...	...	...	<u>3,917</u>

“ **Private Building Licences.**—The number of applicants for private building licences again showed a decrease and at the end of the year totalled 52. These applications are made up as follows :—

Applicants in lodgings or furnished tenancies :

With children	...	...	...	...	7
Without children	...	...	...	...	21
					—
					28
Applications from owner occupiers	...	...	...	...	11
Applications from tenants	...	...	...	...	13
					—
					24
Total ...	...	...	...	...	52
					—
					52

The number of licences issued during the year was 116, which greatly reduced the numbers of long standing applications. This is a considerable increase compared with the number of licences issued during 1951.”

Municipal Hostel for Men

The Superintendent, Mr. E. A. Andrews, gives the following figures and remarks for the year 1952 :—

“ Number of beds available	...	...	...	41
Average number occupied	...	...	...	39

“ The charge per night is 2s. 6d., and 584 men paid this. The charge per week is 17s. 6d. which was paid by 1,906 men.

" Disinfector

The following articles, including Hostel routine work, were disinfected.

Mattresses...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	98
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	330

" General

" There is no great demand for nightly or temporary lodgings. The Hostel, therefore, continues to accommodate mainly regular lodgers. Their ages vary from 30 to 76 years.

" The men find employment in local factories, Government Service Depots, in agriculture or in building work.

" In some instances lodgers are able to obtain a main meal at their works canteen. In addition they will provide for themselves by preparing and cooking their own meals. Utensils and other cooking facilities are supplied by the Hostel,

" Very few young men use the Hostel. The reason may be that such men may well lack, not only the feminine patience and bargaining skill necessary for competent marketing, but also the bewildering magic to conjure and magnify the meagre provisions into a palatable and sustaining meal.

" Most of the men are ex-service men and are thus able to cope with any small sewing repairs to their personal clothing. The wash-house is also much used for general laundry work. "

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**Milk Supply**

At the close of the year there were registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 :—

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	13
Retail purveyors of milk	...	...	...	...	...	35

Examination for Tubercle Bacillus

Cultural and animal tests were made on 22 samples—none of which was positive.

Turbidity Test

The nine samples proved satisfactory.

Phosphatase Test

None of the 44 samples submitted for examination was found to be unsatisfactory.

Methylene Blue Test

One hundred and forty samples were subjected to the methylene blue test. Investigations were made of 14 adverse reports, with satisfactory results being obtained from subsequent samples. A slight improvement on the results of previous years.

Ice Cream

Premises registered for sale and manufacture...	10
Premises registered for sale only	108

Eighty-one samples of ice cream were taken during the year and subjected to examination. Two tests were declared void owing to laboratory conditions being unsuitable for carrying out the test at the time the samples were submitted.

No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Void
81	53	10	7	9	2

The number of retailers increased from 98 to 118. Many of these vendors dealt in pre-packed ice cream only.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

A total of 119 samples of food and drugs were taken and forwarded to the Borough Analyst for analysis, comprising 50 milk samples (all formal), 53 foods other than milk (all informal) and 16 drugs (all informal).

Of the samples taken 105 were returned as genuine and 14 as not genuine of which 13 were milk and 1 drugs.

The following tabulated statements give particulars of the articles sampled.

(A) MILK

Number of Milk samples	50
Number found genuine	37
Number not genuine	13

Remarks on samples returned as not genuine.

1. Fat 3.1%. Solids not Fat 8.3%. 2% added water. Confirmed by freezing point test. Below for solids not fat. Delivery samples taken (Nos. 2 and 3) and both found to be below for solids not fat.
2. Fat 4.4%. Solids not Fat 8.2%. Below for solids not fat. Freezing point normal.

3. Fat 3.7%. Solids not fat 8.2%. Below for solids not fat. Freezing point normal.
4. Fat 3.30%. Solids not fat 8.35%. Below for solids not fat. No added water. Freezing point normal.
5. Fat 4.25%. Solids not fat 8.40%. Below for solids not fat. No added water. Freezing point normal.
6. Fat 3.9%. Solids not fat 8.3%. Below for solids not fat. No added water. Freezing point normal.
7. Fat 4.15%. Solids not Fat 8.35%. Below for solids not fat. No added water. Freezing point normal.
8. Fat 2.7%. Solids not Fat 8.35%. 10% deficient of fat. Below for solids not fat. No added water. "Appeal to cow" samples showed cows to be giving milk below standard for fat and solids not fat.
9. Fat 4.3%. Solids not fat 8.0%. Below for solids not fat. 1% of added water confirmed by freezing point test.
10. Fat 1.5%. Solids not fat 8.7%. Calculated on the standard of 3% for the fat, the sample is deficient to the extent of 50% of the fat. Cautioned by letter.
11. Fat 1.9%. Solids not fat 9.1%. Calculated on the standard of 3% for fat, the sample is deficient to the extent of 37% of the fat. Cautioned by letter.
12. Fat 2.9%. Solids not fat 8.9%. Deficient of 3% of the fat.
13. Fat 3.5%. Solids not fat 8.2%. Below for solids not fat. No added water.

(B) **FOOD**

Number of food samples (other than milk)	53
Number found genuine	53
Number not genuine	—

Name and number of articles sampled	Informal
Almonds	1
Apricot Conserve	1
Butter	1
Cake Mixture	1
Cheese Spread	1
Chelsea Buns	1
Chocolate Tea Cakes	1
Christmas Pudding	1
Coffee	1
Cooked Ham	1
Cornflour	1
Cream Buns	2

Cream Doughnuts	1
Custard Powder	1
Danish Luncheon Meat	1
Desicated Coconut	1
Doughnuts	1
Egg Custards	1
Essence of Chicory and Coffee	1
Fish Cakes	1
Flour (Self Raising)	1
Fruit Pie (Apple)	1
Ginger Crisps	1
Glace Cherries	1
Honey	1
Horseradish Sauce	1
H.P. Sauce	1
Ice Cream	7
Mincemeat	2
Mustard	2
Orange Curd... ..	1
Pilchards	1
Popcorns	1
Pork Brawn	1
Pork Pie	1
Rice	1
Sago	1
Salad Cream	1
Sauce	1
Sausage (Vienna)	1
Synthetic Cream	1
Tomato Ketchup	1
Treacle Toffee	1
Vinegar (Malt)	1

(C) DRUGS

Number of drug samples	16
Number found genuine	15
Number not genuine	1

Name and number of articles sampled	Informal
Bi-Carbonate of Soda	1
Blaud's Pills	1
Borax Crystals	1
Calomel Tablets	2
Castor Oil	1
Citric Acid Powder	1
Cod Liver Oil	1

Epsom Salts	...	...	...	...	1
Gees' Linctus	...	...	...	...	1
Glauber Salts	...	...	...	...	1
Lime Water ...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk of Magnesia	...	...	...	...	1
Seidlitz Powders	...	...	...	...	1
Tablets of Aspirin	...	...	...	...	1
Vaseline	...	...	...	...	1

Remarks on sample returned as not genuine :—

Calomel Tablets: These are $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain tablets and not 1 grain as labelled. Follow-up sample found genuine.

Public Abattoir

The accompanying table classifies the work carried out by the Superintendent, Mr. S. R. Reed, and his assistant :—

Public Abattoir

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5816	2882	4543	26925	7767
Number inspected	5816	2882	4543	26925	7767
Dressed carcasses inspected ...	97	327	140	204	421
Total inspected	5913	3209	4683	27129	8188
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	5	39	98	146	79
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1177	813	39	1276	801
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	19.99	26.55	2.92	5.24	10.74
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	6	110	3	—	13
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1336	1129	—	—	382
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	22.69	38.61	.06	—	4.82

Diseased and unsound conditions found in the animals dealt with caused the detention and surrender for destruction of a total weight in carcasses and offal of 111 tons, 14 cwts., 92 lb., which are given in the following table.

	Carcasses	Offal
Beef	96,050 lbs.	} 125,024 lbs.
Veal	4,527 lbs.	
Mutton and Lamb ...	8,790 lbs.	
Pork	15,917 lbs.	

The following foodstuffs, other than meat, being unfit for human consumption, were voluntarily surrendered for destruction :—

Fish	...	...	...	...	804 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Bacon and Ham	...	...	...	...	1,667 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Preserved Goods	...	...	...	4,859 tins and jars	
Cheese	...	...	...	...	241 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Sausage	...	...	...	...	259 lbs.
Corn Beef	...	...	...	...	72 lbs.
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	18
Other Foods	...	...	...	...	346 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The notifications of infectious disease in 1952 were, in general, even lower than in 1951. Their severity, as judged by the mortality, has not shown any tendency to increase, although this may be obscured by the success of modern therapeutic methods.

There were 98 cases of whooping cough notified, but no deaths, compared with 104 cases and 2 deaths in 1951.

Notifications of dysentery were received in the first months of the year, but none for the months July to October inclusive. This largely repeats the pattern of incidence of the previous year. All notified cases were visited, with the exception of those occurring in Shelton Hospital. Those cases who were connected with the preparation or sale of foodstuffs were excluded from work until three consecutive negative specimens were obtained.

One case of food poisoning was notified during the year and the causative organism found to be *Salmonella typhi murium*. This infection was almost certainly contracted in hospital, but no evidence was obtained as to the source of infection.

In December the County Medical Officer of Health reported that there were several cases of abdominal pain occurring at a school-girls hostel in the Borough.

On investigation eight girls, aged between 13 and 15 years, had had attacks of abdominal pain which, when localised, was in the upper abdomen. In the milder cases this was the only symptom. In other cases headache, sore throat, anorexia, nausea and vertigo were also experienced with, in one case, raised temperature and, in another, sickness and diarrhoea. The cases occurred within the space of nine days.

The hostel, which is a converted private house, accommodated 21 girls in small dormitories. Five girls slept in dormitory No. 1, and all were affected. Three girls slept in dormitory No. 3 and two

were affected. The eighth girl was a particular friend of a girl in dormitory No. 1, and both had slept in the same room six nights before she developed symptoms. There were seven staff, none of whom were affected.

No common article of food was found which could account for the illness. Examination of stools from the affected girls and the staff failed to isolate any organisms of the Enteric, Dysentery or food poisoning groups.

The condition appeared to be akin to the so-called "Winter Vomiting Disease," particularly in its epidemiological features, but less so in its symptomology.

The Salop County Council, as Local Health Authority, are now responsible for work in connection with Diphtheria Immunisation, Immunisation against Whooping Cough and Vaccination.

The County Medical Officer of Health has kindly provided the following figures relating to the work done in Shrewsbury during 1952.

Diphtheria Immunisation				Immunisations
Pre-School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	270
	By General Practitioners			194
School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	19
	By General Practitioners			14
	Total	...		<u>497</u>
				Reinforcing Injection
At Clinic	...	...	...	310
By General Practitioners	...	...	...	62
	Total	...		<u>372</u>
Whooping Cough Immunisation				
Pre-School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	43
	By General Practitioners			27
School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	1
	By General Practitioners			2
	Total	...		<u>73</u>

Vaccination

Primary	Children under 1 year of age :	At Clinic	153
		By General Practitioners	228
	Others :	At Clinic	6
		By General Practitioners	19
		Total	<u>406</u>
Re-vaccination :		At Clinic	32
		By General Practitioners	106
		Total	<u>138</u>

Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1952
(Excluding Tuberculosis)

Month	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Acute Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	Meningococcal Infection	Dysentery	Food Poisoning
			Primary	Influenzal							
Jan. ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	—	1	12	—
Feb. ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	9	—
March ...	3	2	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	1	—
April ...	1	2	—	—	—	16	5	—	—	6	—
May ...	1	1	—	—	4	10	11	—	—	10	—
June ...	—	2	1	—	—	19	18	—	—	1	1
July ...	—	—	—	—	—	27	19	1	—	—	—
August ...	—	1	—	—	1	29	17	—	1	—	—
Sept. ...	1	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—
October ...	—	2	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
Nov. ...	2	4	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	1	—
Dec. ...	—	1	2	1	—	90	6	—	—	3	—
Totals ...	8	17	4	1	6	222	98	1	2	43	1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE
YEAR, 1952

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Number of Cases Notified										Total Cases removed to Hospital
	At all ages	At Ages—Years									
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 & upwards	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	1
Scarlet Fever	17	—	—	3	10	3	1	—	—	—	12
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—											
Paralytic	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia—											
Acute Primary	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Acute Influenzal	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Encephalitis—											
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	43	1	6	2	4	3	7	8	8	4	1
Measles... ..	222	8	35	39	97	6	33	3	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	98	4	28	26	35	1	2	2	—	—	6
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	403	14	70	70	146	14	49	16	17	7	30

TUBERCULOSIS

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
45—55	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—65	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	10	5	2	1	6	1	—	—

Of the 7 deaths from Tuberculosis, 2 were not notified before death.

The Phthisis (Respiratory or Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Death Rate for the year was 0.15 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.19 in the previous year.

The Public Health Service Laboratory in Shrewsbury has continued to provide a most satisfactory service for the bacteriological examination of water, milks, ice cream, and in connection with infectious diseases.

The willing assistance of the Director of the Laboratory (Dr. A. C. Jones) in co-operating in field epidemiology is very much appreciated.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

A summary of work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors in connection with infectious disease, disinfection and disinfestation is as follows :—

Visits made in connection with infectious disease	96
Disinfection carried out after :—	
Tuberculosis	10
Other infectious disease	Nil

Twenty-nine houses were disinfested by Corporation employees working under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

The type of infestation was as undermentioned :—

Bugs	20 houses
Fleas	8 houses
Beetles	1 house

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

At the end of the year, the number of premises under contract with the Corporation for disinfestation was as follows :—

Business Premises	75
Private dwelling-houses	17

No major infestation was discovered. The usual sewer treatments were carried out and no sign of increase of rodents was found.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 AND 1951**Removal to suitable premises of person in need of care and attention.**

It was found necessary only in the case of one old person who was bedridden, living alone and unable to obtain the necessary care and attention, to apply for an Order for her removal. This was done under the procedure of the Amending Act (1951), as removal was considered urgent in the person's own interest. She was removed to hospital, and after admission was persuaded to stay voluntarily, so that it was not necessary to apply for a Court Order. She died six weeks after admission.



