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## Borough of Shrewsbury



# REPORT



OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1959

SHREWSBURY
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## Borough of Shrewsbury



## REPORT

OF THE

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FOR THE YEAR

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## BOROUGH OF SHREWSBURY

#### THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor H. Jellicoe-Wall (Chairman) ALDERMAN R. H. URWICK, M.D. ALDERMAN J. M. WEST COUNCILLOR H. R. BECKETT COUNCILLOR J. F. BURGESS COUNCILLOR G. A. COOPER COUNCILLOR MRS. G. I. DYAS

COUNCILLOR R. J. H. EDWARDS COUNCILLOR F. G. A. FULWELL COUNCILLOR E. F. HALL COUNCILLOR A. H. HOWL (Mayor) COUNCILLOR L. McDONALD COUNCILLOR MRS. C. E. THICKPENNY

#### STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

A. C. MACKENZIE, M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector

¶" C. STANLEY, Cert. R.S.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

¶\* W . E. QUALTROUGH, Cert. R.S.I.

\*J. INNES, Cert R.S.A.S.

\*H. Roberts, Cert. P.H.I.E.B. (resigned 17th July, 1959)

¶\*D. J. Hamer, Cert. P.H.I.E.B. (commenced 28th September, 1959)

Chief Clerk

G. T. NICHOLAS

Abattoir Superintendent and Meat Inspector

\* N. Edge, Cert. R.S.I.

Assistant Meat Inspectors

\*P. Bradwell, Cert. R.S.I. (commenced 1st March, 1959) \*W. T. Barton, Cert. R.S.I. (commenced 1st May, 1959)

#### PART-TIME OFFICERS

#### Meteorological Observer

R. GRAY

Public Analyst

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

Qualified Meat Inspectors.

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

HEALTH CENTRE,
MURIVANCE,
SHREWSBURY.
July, 1960.

#### 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 1959.

The General Statistics show a population increase of 870, a slightly increased birth rate and a slightly reduced death rate. The infant mortality rate continued to be low, although slightly higher than in 1958.

Infectious disease notifications, apart from measles were few. The general practitioners reported that they were busy during the early months of the year, also that the long dry summer, although it brought its own crop of illnesses, was followed by a quiet autumn and early winter. Evidently during the hot dry weather, asthma, hay fever and chills were frequent.

Suitable housing accommodation is still in short supply and although figures on this subject are difficult to collect and even more difficult to interpret, I have frequently had the information from general practitioners that the number of times they see a family seems to decrease if that family moves from an unfit into a fit house. The general good health of the elderly residents in the Council's bungalows, including those in the Moston Green Grouped dwellings seems to confirm this opinion.

The high cost of buying and owning a house and the difficulty of finding rented accommodation, the expense of daily travel and the traffic congestion in the town centre at the times when most people go to or leave work, 7 a.m.-10 a.m., and 5 p.m.-6.30 p.m., appears to me to indicate a need to build living accommodation on the sites available in the centre of, and to the north of, the Borough.

Every effort should also be made to make fit by repairs and improvements, and keep fit, the many houses which, although soundly built, are lacking in modern amenities and often damp. These generally Victorian or early 20th century terraced houses, with small gardens, are let at rents too small for landlords to do extensive repairs or alterations. The amount of increased rent allowed by the Rent Acts, even when taken in conjunction with the Improvement Grants, has not encouraged landlords to do sufficient to make

and keep these houses up to date. Many of these houses are fortunately situated, near the shopping centre and also near the main centres of employment in the Harlescott and Monkmoor areas. It is hoped that they will not be allowed to become the clearance areas of the not too distant future.

Clean water has been available to the inhabitants of the Borough for some years and progress is being made in the achievement of making "clean food" and "clean air" equally available and, more important, equally expected.

As regards food hygiene, progress has generally been made by personal contact between inspector and purveyor. Occasionally modern equipment has been requested and willingly provided.

The Clean Air Act 1956 has given more power to inspectors, but much was achieved in the Harlescott area by persuasion to lessen the amount of smoke from industrial chimneys. A smoke control area, including the Council's Harlescott Grange Estate, was recommended to Council by the Health Committeee and approved.

I have the honour of serving on the Borough's Old People's Welfare Committee and must thank the Secretary of that Committee for notes on the Committee's activities.

The co-operation given by the Staff and received from other departments has been greatly appreciated. Thanks are due to the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer for the efficient way in which certain services which are of the utmost importance to the health of the town have been provided. I refer to water supply, sewerage and refuse disposal.

I have the honour to be, Your obedient Servant, A. C. MACKENZIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

## GENERAL STATISTICS, 1959

Rateable Value of the Borough	£677,656
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,750
Area of the Borough (excluding water) in acres	8,034
Population (Registrar General's estimate, middle of 1959)	48,640
Persons per acre calculated on above population	6.0
Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1959)	14,826
MALE FEMALE	
Live Births $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Legitimate} & 395 \\ \text{Illegitimate} & 15 \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{ll} 384 \\ 12 \end{array} \right\} \text{Total}  \dots$	806
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 population	16.6
Stillbirths:	
Number	20
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	24.2
Total Live and Stillbirths	826
Deaths	528
DEATH RATE per 1,000 population	10.8
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	14
INFANT MORTALITY RATES	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	17.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live	2000
births	14.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live	74.1
births	74.1
1,000 total live births)	16.1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week	10.1
per 1,000 total live births)	14.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths	
under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and	
stillbirths)	38.7
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortions)	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	97
,, ,, Measles (all ages)	Nil
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
,, ,, Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	Nil

#### WEATHER CONDITIONS

As in the past thirty 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 1959 may be summarised as follows:-

**Rainfall.**—The total rainfall was 23.23 inches, compared with 33.93, 25.85 and 23.44 in the previous years respectively.

The average rainfall over the last 30 years was 25.89 inches.

**Sunshine.**—The number of hours of bright sunshine recorded was 1,542.5 hours, compared with 1,203.1, 1,359.7 and 1,327.3 hours in the previous years respectively.

The average sunshine over the last 30 years was 1,356.7 hours.

Temperatures.—Extremes of temperatures during the year were:

WARMEST DAY (Highest Shade Maximum), August 20th, 84°.

WARMEST NIGHT (Highest Shade Minimum), August 24th, 64°.

Coldest Day (Lowest Shade Maximum), January 14th and 15th, 29°.

COLDEST NIGHT (Lowest Shade Minimum), January 16th, 13°.

Weather Statistics,

Shrewsbury, 1959

10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		ain		AIR TEMPER	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE	SHADE °F		SUNSHINE IN HOURS	N HOURS			RAINFALL IN INCHES	HES
29.917         40.2         51° on 18th and 19th	1958 Mont	Mean Barometric Pressi	Дези	Highest Maximum and Date	Mean Minimum	Lowest Minimum and Date	Mean Temperatures	Most Sunshine in one Day	Daily	Total Hours	No. ot Rainy Days	Greatest Fall yed one Day	IstoT IlstaisA
29.914         51.1         57° on 28th         47.4         60° and 19th         35.7         27° on 2nd         41.5         7.7 on 18th         1.96         54.5         5         .08 on 14th            29.914         51.1         57° on 28th         40.1         31° on 13th         45.6         10.3 on 28th         2.76         85.6         17         0.22 on 14th            29.815         56.6         65° on 14th         41.9         38° on 19th         49.2         12.9 on 30th         4.46         133.9         18         1.22 on 14th            30.185         64.9         74° on 13th         45.5         32° on 6th         55.2         13.2 on 24th         6.65         206.0         12         49 on 21st            30.127         67.8         77° on 24th         50.2         14.4 on 6th         6.45         206.0         15         .49 on 25th            30.126         72.5         84° on 20th         53.9         42° on 19th         63.2         13.1 on 17th         6.45         200.1         15         .49 on 25th            30.237         69.7         81° on 19th         46.0         31° on 29th         53.1					29.1	13° on 16th	34.6	7.0 on 24th	2.52	1.61	18	.78 on 6th	3.71
29.914         51.1         57° on 2nd         40.1         31° on 13th         45.6         10.3 on 28th         2.76         85.6         17         0.22 on 14th            29.815         56.6         65° on 14th         41.9         33° on 19th         49.2         12.9 on 30th         4.46         133.9         18         1.22 on 16th            30.185         64.9         74° on 13th         45.5         32° on 19th         55.2         13.2 on 24th         6.65         206.0         12         .49 on 21st            30.030         71.5         82° on 4th,         53.8         42° on 15th         62.6         14.4 on 6th         6.45         200.1         15         .49 on 21st            30.030         71.5         82° on 4th,         53.9         42° on 29th,         63.2         13.1 on 17th         6.45         200.1         15         .49 on 20th            30.237         69.7         81° on 11th         46.8         32° on 29th,         58.2         10.3 on 9th         5.45         163.6         15         .49 on 20th            29.744         49.7         59° on 12th         42.2         7.2 on 11th         1.6<	Feb.	30.50		60° on 28th	35.7	27° on 2nd	41.5	7.7 on 18th	1.96	54.5	20	.08 on 14th	0.20
29.815         56.6         65° on 14th         41.9         33° on 19th         49.2         12.9 on 30th         4.46         133.9         18         1.22 on 16th           30.185         64.9         74° on 13th         45.5         32° on 6th         55.2         13.2 on 24th         6.65         206.0         12         .49 on 21st            30.127         67.8         77° on 24th         50.2         39° on 19th         59.0         14.5 on 2nd         7.20         216.0         16         .35 on 2nd            30.127         67.8         77° on 24th         50.2         39° on 19th         62.6         14.4 on 6th         6.45         200.1         15         .49 on 20th            30.126         72.5         84° on 20th         53.9         42° on 29th         63.2         13.1 on 17th         6.35         196.4         6         .36 on 10th            30.237         69.7         81° on 11th         46.8         32° on 27th         58.2         10.3 on 9th         5.45         163.6         15 on 20th         16         46 on 20th         16         16 on 20th         16         16 on 20th         16         16 on 20th         16         16 on		-		57° on 2nd		31° on 13th	45.6	10.3 on 28th	2.76	85.6	17	0.22 on 14th	1.63
30.185         64.9         74° on 13th         45.5         32° on 6th         55.2         13.2 on 24th         6.65         206.0         12         49 on 21st            30.127         67.8         77° on 13th         50.2         39° on 19th         59.0         14.5 on 2nd         7.20         216.0         16         .35 on 25nd            30.030         71.5         82° on 4th,         53.8         42° on 15th         62.6         14.4 on 6th         6.45         200.1         15         .49 on 25th            30.126         72.5         84° on 20th         53.9         42° on 15th         63.2         13.1 on 17th         6.33         196.4         6         .36 on 10th            30.237         69.7         81° on 11th         46.8         32° on 27th         58.2         10.3 on 9th         5.45         163.6         2         15 on 21st            29.964         60.3         77° on 3rd         46.0         31° on 29th         53.1         8.8 on 22nd         3.67         113.9         16         40 on 26th         3            29.493         47.8         55° on 19th         42.8         4.4 on 17th         1.40	April .	29.81		65° on 14th		33° on 19th	49.2	12.9 on 30th	4.46	133.9	18	1.22 on 16th	2.92
30.127         67.8         77° on 24th         50.2         39° on 19th         59.0         14.5 on 2nd         7.20         216.0         16         35 on 22nd and 25th and 25th            30.030         71.5         82° on 4th, 7th and 25th 200.1         63.2         13.1 on 17th 6.33         196.4         6.45         200.1         15         .49 on 26th 200.2            30.126         72.5         84° on 20th 46.8         32° on 27th and 30th 28th 20.3 on 29th 20	May	30.18	_		45.5	32° on 6th	55.2	13.2 on 24th	6.65	206.0	12	.49 on 21st	1.42
30.030       71.5       82° on 4th, 7th and 25th 25th 25th 25th 25th 25th 25th 25th	fune .	30.12		77° on 24th	50.2	39° on 19th	59.0	14.5 on 2nd	7.20	216.0	16	.35 on 22nd	2.00
30.126 72.5 84° on 20th and 30th and 18th and 18th and 18th and 30th and 30th and 18th and 18th and 28th an				82° on 4th,	53.8	42° on 15th	62.6	and 14th 14.4 on 6th	6.45	200.1	15	.49 on 26th	1.56
30.237 69.7 81° on 11th 46.8 32° on 27th 58.2 10.3 on 9th 5.45 163.6 2 .15 on 21st and 28th and 28th 53.1 8.8 on 22nd 3.67 113.9 16 .46 on 26th and 29.744 49.7 59° on 1st and 2nd		_		84° on 20th	53.9	42° on 29th,	63.2	13.1 on 17th	6.33	196.4	9	.36 on 10th	0.70
29.964 60.3 77° on 3rd 46.0 31° on 29th 53.1 8.8 on 22nd 3.67 113.9 16 .46 on 26th 53.1 29.744 49.7 59° on 1st 38.7 22° on 12th 44.2 7.2 on 11th 1.66 49.9 18 .40 on 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 37.8 30° on 13th 42.8 4.4 on 17th 1.40 43.5 28 .74 on 8th 1542.5		-		81° on 11th	46.8	32° on 27th	58.3	and 18th 10.3 on 9th	5.45	163.6	61	.15 on 21st	0.16
29.744 49.7 59° on 1st 38.7 22° on 12th 44.2 7.2 on 11th 1.66 49.9 18 .40 on 2nd and 2nd and 2nd and 2nd 37.8 30° on 13th 42.8 4.4 on 17th 1.40 43.5 28 .74 on 8th 1542.5				77° on 3rd	46.0	and 28th 31° on 29th	53.1	8.8 on 22nd	3.67	113.9	16	.46 on 26th	2.17
29.493 47.8 55° on 19th 37.8 30° on 13th 42.8 4.4 on 17th 1.40 43.5 28 .74 on 8th	Nov.			59° on 1st	38.7	22° on 12th	44.2	7.2 on 11th	1.66	49.9	18	.40 on 2nd	2.57
				55° on 19th	37.8	$30^{\circ}$ on 13th	42.8	4.4 on 17th	1.40	43.5	58	.74 on 8th	4.19
										1542.5			23.23

VITAL STATISTICS 1959 AND PREVIOUS DECADE

	Population	B	Births			Deaths		
Year	each year	Number	Rate	Under	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
	General	Edinaria de la companya de la compan	Population	Number	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Number	Crude Rate	Adjusted
1949	45,360	889	15.2	24	35	524	11.5	11.8
0261	45,820	665	14.5	12	18	488	10.6	10.9
1951	45,460	199	14.5	13	20	602	13.2	13.5
1952	45,910	663	14.4	21	32	475	10.3	10.5
1953	46,230	710	15.3	21	30	512	11.11	11.3
1954	47,020	695	14.8	20	29	572	12.2	11.9
1955	46,800	969	14.9	17	26	919	11.0	10.8
1956	46,850	715	15.3	21	29	498	10.6	10.4
1957	47,380	735	15.5	. 81	24	292	11.9	11.4
8261	47,770	769	16.1	12	16	548	11.5	11.2
6261	48,640	908	16.6	14	17	528	10.8	10.7

#### POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the home population of Shrewsbury for 1959, including members of the armed forces stationed in the area, was 48,640, compared with 47,770 in the previous year.

#### BIRTHS

The number of live births in 1959 was 806, compared with 769, 735 and 715 in the previous years respectively.

The crude birth rate was 16.6 per 1,000 population, compared with 16.1, 15.5 and 15.3 in the previous years respectively. Applying the comparability factor provided by the Registrar General, the adjusted birth rate becomes 16.2.

The 806 births may be analysed as follows:-

	L	egitimate	Illegitimate	
Male	 	395	15	3806
Female	 	384	12	5000

A comparison of the adjusted birth rate between Shrewsbury and the rate for England and Wales is as follows:—

	Rat	e per 1,000 Population
		Live birth
England and Wales		16.5
Shrewsbury		16.2

#### Illegitimate Births

There were 27 illegitimate births, compared with 39, 26 and 35 in the previous years respectively.

The illegitimate birth rate was 0.55 per 1,000 population, illegitimate births being a percentage of 3.3 of the total live births.

#### Stillbirths

There were 20 stillbirths, compared with 12, 17 and 16 in the previous years respectively.

The stillbirth rate was 0.41 per 1,000 population, the stillbirths being a percentage of 2.4 of the total births.

#### DEATHS

The number of deaths during the year was 528, compared with 548, 567 and 498 in the previous years respectively.

Of the 528 deaths, 264 were males and 264 females.

The crude death rate was 10.8, but, by applying the comparability factor provided by the Registrar General, the adjusted death rate became 10.7.

Of the 528 deaths, 381 persons were 65 years of age or over.

If the main causes of death are grouped, it will be seen that 430 of the 528 deaths can be allocated to four groups as follows:—

(1)	Heart disease		 	 179	
(2)	Other diseases of including Vaso				
	System		 	 103	
(3)	Cancer (all sites	s)	 	 97	
(4)	Bronchitis, Pne tory Disease, in culosis			51	

There were 5 deaths from suicide and 4 from motor vehicle accidents.

Of the child population, there were 14 infant deaths (under one year of age), and 6 deaths of children one to fourteen years of age.

A comparison between the adjusted death rate of Shrewsbury and the rate for England and Wales is as follows:—

			h Rate per Population
England and	Wales	 	 11.6
Shrewsbury		 	 10.7

## Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1959

				" R	NET D	TS" W	HETHE	R OCCU	URRING	AGES	OF IN OR			
Causes of Death	Male	Female	Under 1	1	2	63	4	2	10	15	20	35	45	65 and over
	264	264	14	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	8	13	106	381
Tuberculosis, Respira- tory	3	1		-	200		1				1	_	2	1
Tuberculosis, Other		_		_		-						_	_	
Syphilitic Disease		_	_	_	_	-	_		-	_	-	-	_	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infec-										mile.				
tions	-	_	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Measles							_							
Other Infective and			1.5						1		-		_	
Parasitic Diseases	2	_	_	_		_	_	_		_	_	_	2	_
Malignant Neoplasm,										200	1337			
Stomach	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	6	7
Malignant Neoplasm,														
Lung, Bronchus	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-33	-	-	-	-	11	4
Malignant Neoplasm,		11	_									1	-	-
Breast Malignant Neoplasm,	-	11		-	-		-	-	-		-	1	5	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	_	5		_			_		_		_	1	3	1
Other Malignant and			1000								Danky		0	
Lymphatic Neoplasms	25	28	_	_	-	-	_		_	-	2	1	18	32
Lukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diabetes	2	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vascular lesions of Ner-														
vous System	42	46		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	77
Coronary Disease, An-	40	35										1	15	59
gina Hypertension with Ht.	40	99										1	10	00
Disease	8	6	_			_		20	_		022	_	2	12
Other Heart Disease	40	50	_	_	-	_	_	_	_			_	8	82
Other Circulatory Dis-														
ease	4	11	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	_	-	1	1	13
Influenza	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	1	8
Pneumonia	7	9	2	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8
Bronchitis	18	7	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19
Other Diseases of Res- piratory System	4	2									1	_	1	4
Ulcer of Stomach and	4	-			1000		-	R 1073		100000	T		1	+
Duodenum	1	1	_	_	_	_	-				_		-	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and														
Diarrhoea	_	3	-	_		_		-	_	-	_	_	_	3
Nephritis & Nephrosis	2	2	_	-	-	_	-	1	-		-	-	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_		-	-	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth,														
Abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-
Congenital Malforma- tions	3	3	6	1281117	-	-	1000		10 18		1	411		-
Other Defined and ill-	0	0	0				_	-	_	_	_	-		
defined Diseases	20	22	6	1	1	_				_	2	3	5	24
M.T. Vehicle Accidents	4		_	_	_		_		_		_	2	1	1
All other Accidents	6	9	_	_	_	_	_		1		2	1	2	9
Suicide	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	_		-	1	1	3
Homicide and opera-														
tions of War	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

#### INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 14 compared with 12, 18 and 21 in the previous years respectively.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was accordingly 17 per 1,000 live births, compared with 16, 24 and 29 in the previous years respectively.

A comparison between the Infantile Mortality Rate of Shrewsbury and the rate for England and Wales is as follows:—

		Per	1,000 live births
England and Wales	 		22
Shrewsbury	 		17

These deaths are analysed by causes and duration of life in the accompanying table :—

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 24 hours	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 I year
Prematurity	-	2	_	_	-	2	-	_	-	-	2
Congenital Malforma- tions	2	3	_	_		5	_	_	_	_	5
Birth Injury	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	_	-	-	2
Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn	1	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	-	1
Haemorrhagic Disease of the Newborn		1	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
Pneumonia	_	1	1	-	-	2	-	_	-	-	2
Staphylococcal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-		_	1	-	-	_	1
Totals	5	7	1	_		13	1		_	_	14

#### 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, accompanied by statistics of laboratory examinations carried out at Shelton Waterworks.

"During the year under review Shelton Head Works have supplied the whole of the Undertaking's water requirements free of all restrictions. The average daily quantity supplied amounted to 2,333,480 gallons, which was equivalent to 48.63 gallons per head per day, and the maximum daily quantity supplied was 2,817,000 gallons.

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

During the year the practice of taking routine chemical and bacteriological examinations of drinking water samples drawn from householders at random was maintained. One hundred and fifty-one such samples were carried out during the year, and all samples were found to be sterile. The water supplied to the Authorised Area has consistently maintained the very high standard of purity demanded for water supplies in this country.

The daily consumption has continued to rise, which is in keeping with the national trend, and at times of peak demand the output from the works is in excess of the safe yield. Application has been made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for an Order under the Water Act, 1945, for authority to proceed with the necessary large-scale extensions both to the Headworks and the Distribution System and it is hoped to commence some of the work in the present year.

The length of new mains laid within the Water Area during the year was four miles."

The position as regards dwelling houses in the town as at the end of 1959 is as follows.

Total number of houses	14,826
Total number of houses with a Corporation piped water supply	14,800
Total number of houses without a Corporation piped water supply	26

SHELTON WATER SUPPLY
Results of Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations, 1959

	RIVER WATER UNTREATED	WATER	WATER AFTER STORAGE AND PRECHLORINATION	AFTER E AND INATION	WATER AFTER SEDIMENTATION	AFTER	WATER FILTRATI STERILI	WATER AFTER FILTRATION AND STERILISATION
ITEM	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Probable number of coliform bacteria present per 100 mls	25+	25+	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 37°C	3,312	36	198	Nil	153	Nil	Nil	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 20°C	6.400	54	171	Nil	81	Nil	Nil	INI
Colour (Hazenscale)	140	12	22	Nil	15	IIN	Nil	Nil
	8.8	6.4	7.1	5.6	9.3	7.1	8.6	7.1
Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	140.0	17.0	126.0	6.0	130.0	22.0	134.0	16.0
Chloride (C1)	59.0	15.0	59.0	15.0	59.0	17.0	0.09	17.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.594	Nil	1	1	1	1	0.049	Nil
Oxygen absorbed (4 hrs. at 27°C.)	21.60	0.56	2.44	Nil	1.96	Nil	1.12	Nil
Permanent Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	67.0	Nil	70.0	13.0	73.0	4.0	69.0	24.0
Total Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	194.0	29.0	176.0	35.0	190.0	0.99	180.0	0.09
Free Residual Chlorine	1	1	2.80	0.10	2.75	Nil	0.35	0.05
Total Residual Chlorine	1	1	2.95	0.40	2.90	0.15	0.40	0.20

#### Swimming Baths

There are two public indoor swimming baths available in the Borough. They are filled with water from the town mains. Treatment is by a process of alum precipitation, filtration and chlorination, with a complete turnover of 3\frac{1}{4} hours.

During the year the water in the swimming baths was examined bacteriologically on 19 occasions. Of these, 4 samples were not considered satisfactory.

#### Drainage, Closet Accommodation, Sewerage and Public Cleansing

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. A. T. Morris, has kindly supplied the following information:—

#### "Main Drainage.-

Number of existing houses connected to sewers... Nil

Number of new houses erected without connection
to sewerage system ... ... Nil

Extensions or alterations.—A sewage pumping station was constructed in the London Road area with appurtenant sewers and rising main to cater for an area which previously did not have drainage facilities. A further stage of the programme of replacing the old brick barrel sewers in the town centre by pipes was carried out in Mardol Head.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.—The only alteration during the year was the method of carrying the refuse bin to the vehicle by a rubber tyred sack truck instead of emptying the bin into a kype and carrying the kype to the vehicle. Under the present system two members of the refuse gang start work half an hour earlier than the other members of the gang and wheel the bins out to the front of the premises and then the refuse gang and vehicle follow up and empty the bins directly into the refuse collecting vehicle and replace the bins at the rear of the houses."

The present position as regards sewage disposal in the town as estimated during 1959 is as follows:—

Total number of houses in the Borough	14,8	326
Number of houses connected to Corporation sewers	14,492	
Number of houses connected to independent sewage disposal works, e.g. cesspits, septic	14,7	27
tanks	235)	
Number of houses relying on earth, pail or chemical closets		99

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. C. Stanley, submits

the following report :-

"The staff was augmented by the appointment of a Temporary Technical Assistant, for the preparation of plans, etc., in connection with slum clearance. A Pupil Public Health Inspector was appointed in accordance with the recommendations laid down in the national training scheme.

Housing progress continued steadily—keeping pace with the slum clearance proposals which were approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in December, 1955.

Four areas, comprising 50 houses in all, were declared to be Clearance Areas; and 44 individual houses were represented as

unfit for human habitation.

Some 164 unfit houses were demolished, and 22 similar dwellings were closed.

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, came into operation in June and enabled local authorities to make standard grants where dwellings are improved by the provision of (a) a fixed bath or shower in the bathroom, (b) a wash-hand basin, (c) a hot-water supply, (d) a water-closet in or contiguous to the dwelling and (e) satisfactory facilities for the storing of food. Where a dwelling is already provided with some of these amenities a reduced grant is payable for providing those which it lacks.

This scheme for the provision of better amenities could be regarded as the initial move in raising fitness standards; for it must be borne in mind that, subject to certain conditions being satisfied, local authorities are obliged to approve applications for standard grants. One important condition is that the house, after improvement, will be fit for habitation for a period of at least fifteen years.

During 1959 there were 20 applications, covering as many houses,

received for standard grants. All were approved.

There were 25 applications made for discretionary grants, and 23 of these were approved in respect of 24 dwellings. This latter grant is made at the discretion of the local authority, and up to half of the cost of the approved expenditure on improvement may be paid. The approved cost per dwelling must be at least £100 and any cost exceeding £800 does not normally attract a grant. The discretionary grant has been in operation since 1949; during which time certain amendments have been made with a view to making the terms more attractive to house-owners.

There were four applications for Certificates of Disrepair, and undertakings to carry out the necessary repairs were accepted in three of these cases. The remaining house was inspected and found to be unfit for human habitation, and a Demolition Order was made.

That other aspect of housing—the caravan site—remained very much the same, as far as Shrewsbury was concerned. There was room for considerable improvement on some of these sites, but they fulfilled a useful purpose and no serious nuisances arose during the year.

It will be remembered that the summer was warm and dry. Nevertheless, the few remaining householders depending on wellwater for their domestic supplies did not complain. Neither was there an undue number of representations regarding insect pests. Wasps, ants and mosquitoes constituted most of the latter, and these were dealt with speedily. Nuisances from other sources were much less than anticipated under such climatic conditions.

Milk supplies were, on the whole, satisfactory. Methylene blue tests indicated that keeping quality gave no cause for alarm. The average fat content on samples examined was 4.78% in the case of Channel Island Milk, where the legal standard is 4%. Other milks showed a fat content average of 3.28%, where the presumptive standard is 3%.

Under the provisions of the Tuberculosis (Wales and Southern England Attested Area) Order, 1959, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food included the Borough of Shrewsbury as an Eradication Area from the 1st March, 1959. On the 1st October the town and county were declared to be an Attested Area for the purposes connected with the control of bovine tuberculosis. In effect the eradication of tuberculosis became a compulsory legal measure and no longer a voluntary scheme. This long-awaited action gives much satisfaction to all interested in tubercle-free milk and meat.

Most food-traders co-operated readily with our staff in an effort to comply with Food Hygiene Regulations, where there is a constantly changing pattern of food-handling. The number of self-service stores increased and the slot machine is becoming popular in the fight for trade. Seven slot-machines, dispensing milk and other drinks, were in operation at the end of the year. These two modes of service necessitate the use of more pre-packed foodstuffs which, taking everything into consideration, is a step in the right direction.

One shop-keeper was successfully prosecuted for infringing the

Sunday trading provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

It was discovered that a child under the age of sixteen years was employed about the business of two different shops for a period exceeding that stipulated. One employer, unaware of the time worked by his employee in the other employer's business, quickly rectified matters on hearing the facts.

Sanitary accommodation in shops and factories was, with a few exceptions, good. This tends to spotlight the condition of one or two public conveniences which, due to certain considerations, have not yet been replaced with modern hygienic structures.

All facets of the Public Health Inspector's duties received the attention due. Once more, a word of thanks and appreciation to my colleagues, and to those in other departments.

Details of the work are to be found in the following statistics."

#### Complaints received during the Year

There were 599 complaints, and these were investigated in accordance with the following analysis:—

Nature of Complain	t		Number Received
Housing Defects		:	 84
Defective Dustbins			 4
Choked and Defective Drains and Sewers			 108
Accumulations of Offensive Matter .			 8
Relative to Unsound Food			 101
11 7	 s		 3 153 47
Kerping of Animals and Poultry			 4
Unsatisfactory Milk Supplies			 1
Emission of Smoke			 5
Miscellaneous			 81
Total			 599

## **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				1,223
Dwelling-houses under Housing Acts				2,106
Infected Dwelling-houses :—				
(a) Notifiable Diseases (other than Tube			***	88
(b) Contacts (c) Phthisis enquiries and fumigations				23 10
Business Premises, including Offices				111
Cinemas, Dance Halls, Billiard Halls				3
			200.000	
Factories Act, 1937 :—				210
Factories with mechanical power Factories without mechanical power			***	310 37
Works of building construction				41
Outworkers' premises				11
Offensive Trade Premises		***		9
Stables, Piggeries, Keeping of Animals				25
Houses let in Lodgings				14
Tents, Vans and Sheds				320
Drainaga:				
Drainage:— Inspection and Examination				293
Testing				162
Public Sewers				327
Smoke Nuisances				42
				40
Smoke Observations		***		42
Watercourses and Ditches				77
Land and Tips				75
Septic Tanks, Cesspools, Urinals				85
Water Supplies				6
Verminous Premises :—				
(a) Rats and Mice				323
(b) Bug Infestations	***		***	35
(c) Beetles				14
(d) Other Vermin		***		54
(e) Disinfestations				68

Nature o	Number o Visits					
ood Hygiene Regulations and	d Food	d and D	rugs A	ct. 195	5:	
Unfit Meat and Other Foo						345
Market Stalls						596
Butchers' Shops						144
Bakehouses						52
Factory Canteens		***				16
Restaurant Kitchens, etc.						173
Licensed Premises		***				137
School Kitchens						25
Hospital Kitchens				***		842
Other Premises			***	***		042
ection 16 Premises :-						
Sausage Manufacturers, e	tc.					50
Fish Frying Premises						72
Ice Cream Premises						294
filk Sampling :						
(a) Methylene Blue, etc.						111
(b) Chemical			***			214
filk Shops and Dairies		***				193
ampling of Food and Days	(athan	than !	ATITAL C	on Char	wiss1	
ampling of Food and Drugs			MIIK) 10			64
Analysis			***	***	***	04
Good Vehicles						17
ood venicles						**
food Poisoning Investigations						3
and a substitute of the substi						Children and all
hops Act, 1950						749
Pet Animals Act, 1951						65
Velfare of Aged Persons						5
isits not Inspections					1000	1,018
isits not inspections	***					1,010
Miscellaneous Visits			1000		350	302
The state of the s						002
			-			
otal Visits by Public Health	Inspe	ctors				11,422

### 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 1955	Factories Act, 1937	Shops
Number of Informal Notices served	60	_	26	9	_
Number of Informal Notices complied with	66	-	35	3	_
Number of Informal Notices Outstanding (against Premises)	18	_	15	7	_
Number of Statutory Notices served	20	_	_	_	_
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	30	-		_	-
Number of Statutory Notices Outstanding (against Premises)	3	_	_	_	_
Number of Prosecutions	2	-	_	_	1

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

(Number of premises, 78)

Defective drains   A   A	- (	Number	or prei	mses,	10)			
Defective drains								
Defective drains							C	
Choked drains         2           Insufficient closet accommodation         —           Absence of proper sink         —           Defective water closets         16           Defective gullies         3           Defective sink         2           Defective sink waste pipes         2           Defective W.C. cisterns and fittings         5           Burst water pipes         —           Insufficient water supply         1           Defective soil pipes         —           Dampness arising from —         —           Defective roofs         23           Defective down-spouts         10           Defective down-spouts         10           Defective brickwork and pointing         6           Defective damp-proof courses         —           Defective ward paving         —           Defective chimney flues         1           Galvanized metal dustbins provided         3           Defective window-frames and sash-cords         4           Defective plaster to walls and ceilings         1           Defective plaster to walls and ceilings         13           Defective mad buging external walls         —           Defective and bulging external walls         — <th>Defective drains</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>711.5</th> <th></th>	Defective drains						711.5	
Insufficient closet accommodation Absence of proper sink Defective water closets Defective water closets Defective gullies Selective sink Defective sink Defective sink waste pipes Defective W.C. cisterns and fittings Burst water pipes Insufficient water supply Insufficient water supply Defective soil pipes Dampness arising from: Defective roofs Defective eaves-gutters Defective down-spouts Defective down-spouts Defective damp-proof courses Defective yard paving Defective window-frames and sash-cords Defective window-frames and sash-cords Defective baster to walls and ceilings Defective plaster to walls and ceilings Defective dange-profective sing samples of the plant of th								
Absence of proper sink								20
Defective water closets								
Defective gullies	Defeation and to be							16
Defective sink         2           Defective sink waste pipes         2           Defective W.C. cisterns and fittings         5           Burst water pipes         —           Insufficient water supply.         1           Defective soil pipes         —           Dampness arising from :—         —           Defective roofs         23           Defective eaves-gutters         8           Defective down-spouts         10           Defective brickwork and pointing         6           Defective damp-proof courses         —           Defective vard paving         —           Defective chimney flues         1           Galvanized metal dustbins provided         3           Defective window-frames and sash-cords         4           Defective floors         7           Defective plaster to walls and ceilings         13           Defective fireplaces and cooking ranges         —           Defective wash-boilers         —           Defective and dangerous chimney stacks         1           Defective and bulging external walls         —           Defective and bulging party walls         —								-
Defective sink waste pipes								
Defective W.C. cisterns and fittings								2
Burst water pipes Insufficient water supply								
Insufficient water supply								
Defective soil pipes								1
Dampness arising from:  Defective roofs Defective eaves-gutters Defective down-spouts Defective brickwork and pointing Defective damp-proof courses Defective yard paving Defective chimney flues Defective window-frames and sash-cords Defective window-frames and sash-cords Defective glaster to walls and ceilings Defective doors Defective doors Defective fireplaces and cooking ranges Defective wash-boilers Defective and dangerous chimney stacks Defective and bulging external walls Defective and bulging party walls  Defective and bulging party walls  Defective and bulging party walls  Defective range of the recommendation of the part of t								-
Defective roofs Defective eaves-gutters Defective down-spouts Defective brickwork and pointing Defective damp-proof courses Defective yard paving Defective chimney flues Defective window-frames and sash-cords Defective window-frames and sash-cords Defective stairs Defective plaster to walls and ceilings Defective doors Defective doors Defective window-frames and cooking ranges Defective wash-boilers Defective and dangerous chimney stacks Defective and bulging external walls Defective and bulging party walls  23 24 35 36 37 37 38 38 38 38 38 39 39 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30								
Defective eaves-gutters	D. C. C.							23
Defective down-spouts	Defective eaves-gutte	ers						8
Defective brickwork and pointing Defective damp-proof courses								10
Defective yard paving         —           Defective chimney flues         1           Galvanized metal dustbins provided         3           Defective window-frames and sash-cords         4           Defective floors         7           Defective stairs         2           Defective plaster to walls and ceilings         13           Defective doors         3           Defective fireplaces and cooking ranges         —           Defective wash-boilers         —           Defective and dangerous chimney stacks         1           Defective and bulging external walls         —           Defective and bulging party walls         —			inting					6
Defective chimney flues         1           Galvanized metal dustbins provided         3           Defective window-frames and sash-cords         4           Defective floors         7           Defective stairs         2           Defective plaster to walls and ceilings         13           Defective doors         3           Defective fireplaces and cooking ranges         —           Defective wash-boilers         —           Defective and dangerous chimney stacks         1           Defective and bulging external walls         —           Defective and bulging party walls         —	Defective damp-proo	f courses						-
Galvanized metal dustbins provided       3         Defective window-frames and sash-cords       4         Defective floors       7         Defective stairs       2         Defective plaster to walls and ceilings       13         Defective doors       3         Defective fireplaces and cooking ranges       —         Defective wash-boilers       —         Defective and dangerous chimney stacks       1         Defective and bulging external walls       —         Defective and bulging party walls       —	Defective yard paving .				***	***		_
Defective window-frames and sash-cords         4           Defective floors         7           Defective stairs         2           Defective plaster to walls and ceilings         13           Defective doors         3           Defective fireplaces and cooking ranges         —           Defective wash-boilers         —           Defective and dangerous chimney stacks         1           Defective and bulging external walls         —           Defective and bulging party walls         —	Defective chimney flues .							1
Defective floors	Galvanized metal dustbin	s provide	ed					3
Defective stairs	Defective window-frames	and sash	-cords					
Defective plaster to walls and ceilings              3           Defective fireplaces and cooking ranges <t< td=""><td>Defective floors</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Defective floors							
Defective doors	Defective stairs							
Defective fireplaces and cooking ranges	Defective plaster to walls	and ceil	ings					
Defective wash-boilers					***		***	3
Defective and dangerous chimney stacks		ooking ra	anges					-
Defective and bulging external walls								-
Defective and bulging party walls								1
Filthy condition of premises 2								-
Accumulation of manure or offensive matter 1		or offens	ive matte	er				
Miscellaneous 6	Miscellaneous							6

### Additional Unsatisfactory Conditions remedied by Verbal Intimations

Nature of Inspection	No. of Premises	Structural Defects	Dirty Conditions	
Dwelling-houses (Public Healt	th Acts)	 43	38	5
Restaurant Kitchens		 16	4	12
Bakehouses		 19	1	18
Other Food Preparation Prem		 26	6	20
Butchers' Shops		 47	1	46
Hotel Bars		 6	. 3	3
Business Premises		 10	10	_
Factories (Factories Act, 1937		 6	3	3
Ice Cream Premises (Sale/Mar	1.)	 1	1	
Shops (Shops Act)		 2	î	1
Dairies				
Smoke Nuisances		 5	5	
Caravans	***	 3	1	2

## 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 Public Health Inspectors)

	Nombre	Nı	Number of			
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		37	1	_		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority		310	7	President Confidence		
iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclud- ing out-workers' premises)		41	1			
Total	232	388	9	_		

## 2. Cases in which Defects were found

	Numbe	Number of cases in			
Particulars	Found	Remedied		By H.M. Inspector	which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	4		_	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	_	- P	_	10 = 100	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	nan <del>a a</del> nii	at when	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	_	AND TABLE	S STORES	to Whee	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)— (a) Insufficient	1	mii-b	011 <b>—</b> 020	2	7 -
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	6	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	H ASS	Halansi Maria No		M-
Total	16	10	-	3	

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

	5	Section 111				
Nature of Work	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 prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing apparel- making, etc	9	_	_		_	_

#### HOUSING

#### **Building Progress during 1959**

Houses erected by Local Authority 237 Houses erected by Private Enterprise 149 386

#### Housing Statistics

1.	Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the Year	
	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,675
	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	94
	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	63
2.	Remedy of Defects during the Year without Services of	
	Formal Notices  Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their offices	94
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the Year	
	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	17
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By Owners	27
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
	Proceedings under the Housing Acts 1936 and 1937:—	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	13
	(2) Number of houses in respect of which an under-	
	taking was accepted under Sub-Section (3) of Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936 and Section 16 (4) Housing	
	Act 1957	7

The Borough Council as a housing authority has an obligation to re-house the occupants of houses which are demolished in clearance areas as unfit for habitation (Housing Act, 1936, Sec. 25), and of individual unfit houses or parts of houses (Sec. 11 and 12 of the same Act). The Housing Manager's returns showed 147 families awaiting re-housing at the end of the year from unfit properties. There is also

a housing waiting list of those who have applied to the Council for the tenancy of Council property, flat, house or bungalow.

These two categories added together give the formidable total of 2,051 at the end of 1958 and an increased total of 2,280 at the end of 1959.

The Housing Manager's returns show that over 400 families were housed from the waiting list, and it appears that 600 applicants were added to the list during the year.

Outstanding applications for Corporation Houses, Bungalows or Flats 31st December, 1959. Position on 31st December, 1958, in brackets

	Ro	OOMS	TENANTS		OWNERS		TOTAL	
Childless Couples under 60 Applicants of re-	437	(363)	287	(283)	30	(26)	760	(672)
tiring age or over	79	(57)	220	(163)	36	(28)	341	(248)
Families with 1 child Families with 2	219	(231)	333	(321)	26	(23)	585	(575)
or 3 children Families with 4 or more child-	114	(116)	361	(329)	29	(23)	505	(468)
ren	22	(17)	80	(65)	7	(6)	110	(88)
Totals	871	(784)	1281	(1161)	128	(106)	2280	(2051

The above analysis of outstanding applications in family unit form, which includes the families in houses which have been represented as unfit, shows the housing needs of the Borough in a more reasonable light. A large proportion of the 1,281 tenants and 128 owners are probably adequately housed and may want, but not need a council house. Also only about 60% of the applications which are approved by the Housing Tenancies Committee as qualified to be housed by the Corporation, accept the accommodation offered by the Housing Manager.

Re-housing of the occupants of houses represented as unfit in clearance areas or as individual houses must be in "suitable alternative accommodation." Twenty-one families from these properties were re-housed in new council bungalows, flats or houses, 62 went into older, generally pre-war council houses, with lower rents, and

many found private accommodation.

The Housing Manager arranged numerous transfers of tenancies during the year. The most useful of these, from the point of economic use of housing, were the transfer from 3, 4 or 5 bedroomed pre-war houses to modern flats or bungalows of elderly couples, widows or widowers, whose families have grown up and left home. Persuasion; always gentle, was the only method used.

Progress with slum clearance by the representation of unfit houses in clearance areas or as individual unfit houses has continued steadily and accommodation for those removed from future clearance areas, as well as for some of the waiting list, is planned near the centre of the town, on the sites of previous clearance areas. It is easy in theory, but not so easy in practise, to clear a site of slum property and build suitable dwellings on that site for the occupants of a neighbouring clearance area to occupy, when that clearance area order is confirmed. This co-operation is being attempted in the Frankwell area of the Borough. During 1959 most of the Corporation house building was on the outskirts of the town, Monkmoor estate being completed and Harlescott Grange estate was commenced. This estate will, when completed, contain approximately 800 houses.

It is considered that "filling in" of clearance areas, of spaces available on Council estates, and of small areas of land nearer the Borough centre, should be the next step in the Corporation's

housing plan.

#### MUNICIPAL HOSTEL FOR MEN

The Superintendent, Mr. E. A. Andrews, has provided the following report for the year 1959:—

 "Number of Beds
 ...
 41

 Men paying weekly charge
 ...
 2,072

 Men paying nightly charge
 ...
 316

 Daily average
 ...
 ...

 39
 ...
 ...

**Employment.**—Men engaged on the extension of an airfield at Shawbury and on the construction of railway sidings at Hook-a-gate account for about half the accommodation available. The remainder of the men, as in previous years, are engaged in a variety of employment.

**Television Set.**—Permission was granted for the men to rent a television set. The management of the set and control of viewing is in the hands of a small committee formed by the lodgers themselves. The committee is also responsible for the collection of the voluntary subscriptions which average about twenty men paying 1/- per week. No charge is made to retired men.

**Retirement Age.**—There are nine men of 65 years of age or over, three of whom continues in full time employment, three in part-time work, and the other three in complete retirement.

Illness.—Three lodgers were removed to hospital during the

year."

Visits to the hostel have shown that a good standard of cleanliness is maintained in the building. Facilities are available for the men to do their own cooking, washing and ironing. Each man has a fly-proof food locker in the kitchen and a utensil locker for his crockery, and cooking utensils in the pantry. Hot and cold water is available. The cubicles are adequate in size,  $9'\times5'$ , with single beds,

chair and hanging space for clothes. Clothes drying facilities are available. Clean sheets are provided when a man signs in and sheets are changed once a week. The Superintendent closes the door at 11 p.m., but men can sign in and get a bed, if one is available, up to that time.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

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

Dairies ... ... ... ... ... 12 Retail purveyors of milk ... ... 49

Examination for Tubercle Bacillus

Cultural and animal tests were made on 3 samples—all of which were negative.

Turbidity Test

The 11 samples proved satisfactory. (This is the official test applied to sterilised milk).

Phosphatase Test

The 35 samples proved satisfactory.

Methylene Blue Test

One hundred and thirty-two samples were subjected to the Methylene blue test. Subsequent sampling in the case of eighteen adverse reports gave satisfactory results. One sample was declared void due to the high atmospheric temperature in the laboratory at the time of the test.

#### Ice Cream

Premises	registered	for sale and manu	ıfacture	 1
Premises	registered	for sale only		 179
Premises	registered	for store only		 2

Twenty-four samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination. The results are tabulated below.—

No. of	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade
Samples	I	II	III	IV
24	22	1	1	_

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The 106 samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis comprised 11 milk samples (all formal), 77 foods other than milk (2 formal and 75 informal), and 18 drugs (all informal).

Some 94 were returned as genuine and 12 as not genuine, of which 4 were milk and 8 food.

An additional 228 "informal" samples of milk were tested for fat content on the testing machine at the Health Cen\*re. Twelve of these showed a fat content deficiency. Follow-up samples in the case of ten proved satisfactory, and further samples will be taken from the producer of the other two unsatisfactory samples.

The following tabulated statements give particulars of the articles

sampled.

#### (A) MILK

Number of milk samples	 	11
Number found genuine	 	7
Number found not genuine	 	4

Remarks on samples returned as not genuine:-

- Fat 2.65%. Solids not fat 8.75%. Deficient of 12% of fat. ("Appeal to Cow" samples showed that cows were giving milk below the standard for fat. Referred to County Milk Production Officer.) Subsequent samples proved satisfactory.
- Fat 2.8%. Solids not fat 8.7%. Deficient of 7% of fat. ("Appeal
  to cow" samples showed that cows were giving milk below the
  standard for fat. Referred to County Milk Production Officer).
  Subsequent samples proved satisfactory.
- Fat 2.75%. Solids not fat 8.7%. Deficient of 8% of fat. ("Appeal
  to cow" samples showed that cows were giving milk above the
  standard for fat. Warning letter sent to retailer). Subsequent
  samples proved satisfactory.
- 4. Fat 2.7%. Solids not fat 8.45%. Deficient of 10% of fat. No added water. Confirmed by freezing point test. ("Appeal to cow" sample showed that cows were giving milk in accordance with the standard for fat. Warning letter sent to producer/retailer).

#### (B) FOOD

Number	of food	samples	(other	than	milk)	77
Number	found	genuine				69
Number	found	not genu	iine			8

Name and Number of Articles	I	Informal		
Almond Essence	 		1	
Almond Marzipan	 		2	
Asparagus Soup	 		1	
Beef and Kidney Pie	 		1	
Buttered Rum Truffles	 		1	
Butter-Scotch	 		1	
Casserole Steak	 		1	

Name and Number of articles	sample	ed	Ir	formal
Chocolate Marzipan				1
Christmas Pudding	200			1
Clotted Cream				î
Coffee				î
Coconut Spread				î
Concentrated Peppern				î
Condensed Milk	illit			1
				1
Cottage Cheese				1
Curry Powder	lor			1
Dietary Custard Power	iei			-
Double Cream				2
Double Devon Cream				6
Dried Peas			***	
Evaporated Full Crear	III MIIIK		***	1
Farm Butter		***		2
Fruit Lollies				1
Ginger Marmalade	•••	***		1
Glace Cherries				1
Grapefruit		***		1
Gravy Browning				1
Hamburgers with Gra	vy			1
Honey				1
Honey (Welsh)				1
Ice Cream				5
Indian Veal Curry				1
Italian Peeled Tomate	oes			1
Jellied Eels				1
Lemon Pie Filling				1
Malt Vinegar				3
Mandarine Oranges				1
Margarine				2
Marmade (Prepared C				1
Maxade (Lemon Drin)	k Cryst	als)		1
Minced Beef				1
Minced Steak				1
Mint in Vinegar				1
Mixed Pickles				1
Parsley Sauce				1
Peeled Tomatoes				1
Pickled Beetroot				1
				1
Pork and Beef Lunch		at		1
Pork Sausage				4
Pure Lard				1
Rice				1
Sage and Onion Stuffi	ng			1
	899.1			

	Name and Number of articles sampled Informal
	Sherbert Suckers 1
	Sliced Peaches 1
	Sterilised Cream 1
	Sweetened Condensed Machine Skimmed
	Milk 1
	Formal
	Farm Butter 1
	Gin 1
	Remarks on Samples returned as not genuine
1.	Dried Peas. Contained 5 pellets of rat excreta.  (Informal)
2.	Do. Contained 3 pellets of rat excreta.
3.	Do. Contained 3 pellets of rat excreta.
4.	Do. Contained 5 pellets of rat excreta.
5.	Do. Contained 6 pellets of rat excreta.
6.	Do. Contained 5 pellets of rat excreta.
0.	•
	(Prosecution taken by Stoke-on-Trent City Council against the suppliers of the peas, who pleaded guilty, and were fined £30 and ordered to pay three guineas costs.
7	Farm Butter. Water 25%. The standard for butter is that it
•	(Informal) shall not contain more than 16% of water. This
	sample contained 9% of water in excess of the
	standard. Warning letter sent to retailer.
8.	Curry Powder. Package had been in contact with water. Rust on
	(Informal) bottom of package, and some rust was mixed
	with the curry.
	(Retailer withdrew from sale remainder of stock.)
.~	PRIVATE AND
(C	) DRUGS
	Number of drug samples 18
	Number found genuine 18
	Number found not genuine Nil
	Name and number of articles sampled Informal
	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine 1
	Aspirin Tablets 1
	Biskoids 1
	Bismuthated Magnesia 1
	Calmo Rheumatic Tablets 1
	Codeine Tablets 1
	Compound Syrup of Figs 1
	Cough Mixture 1
	Cough Syrup 1
	Friars Balsam 2
	That's Dalsain

Name and number of articles sampled				Informal		
Indian Brandee		***			1	
Iron and Yeast	Tonic	Tablets			1	
Nemakol					1	
Painex Tablets					1	
Quinine and Cir		n			1	
Seidlitz Powder					1	
Teething Jelly					1	

#### PUBLIC ABATTOIR

The abattoir in Roushill, which is owned and managed by the Corporation, and which is the only premises licensed as a slaughter-house in the Borough, was built in 1912 and now deals with a throughput far in excess of that for which it was planned.

By modern standards it is badly sited, being practically in the centre of the town in an area which is subject to flooding.

The buildings are becoming dilapidated and are not designed for present day slaughtering procedure. The lairage, hanging space and storage facilities are inadequate. Welfare facilities for the staff employed are not considered to be up to present day standards.

In spite of these disadvantages 100% meat inspection is maintained and the standard of carcase dressing is considered high by the customers.

Plans are being prepared for the building of a new abattoir on a suitable site adjacent to the new live stock market near the northern boundary of the Borough.

This abattoir will be up to the standard set by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for licensed slaughterhouses.

#### CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	11,488	1,444	1,361	69,688	26,004	-
Number inspected	11,488	1,444	1,361	69,688	26,004	_
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcases condemned	4	3	62	252	84	_
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,930	205	18	2,751	1,232	_
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	16.83	14.40	5.88	4.31	5.06	_
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned	2	2	_	_	7	_
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	324	101	_	_	254	-
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	2.84	7.13	_	_	1.00	_
Cysticercosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	22					_
Carcases submitted for treat- ment by refrigeration	22	_	-	-		_
Generalised and totally con- demned	-	-	_	-	-	-

Diseased and unsound conditions found in the animals dealt with caused the detention and surrender for destruction of a total weight in carcases and offal of 52 tons 16 cwts., 71 lbs., given in the following table:—

CARCASES AN	ND PAR	RTS		
Beef			 9,491 lb	s.
Veal			 2,511 lb	s.
Mutton	and La	mb	 11,236 lb	s.
Pork			 17,974 lb	s.
Offal			 77,131 lb	s.

There has been a steady decline in the amount of Tuberculosis found in carcases inspected. The percentage affected for the last five years in cattle, excluding cows, had dropped from 10.56 in 1954, to 5.94 in 1958. The percentage of cows affected has also dropped from 22 to 8.34. The figures for pigs show a similar decline from 1.58 in 1954 to 1.06 in 1958.

As will be seen from the table above, the figures for 1959 show a continuation of this decline. The area in which most of the animals are produced became a tuberculosis eradication area on 1st March, 1959, and an attested area on 1st October, 1959. It is confidently expected that the amount of tuberculosis found in meat inspected at the abattoir in future will be very small.

#### Unsound Food

The following foodstuffs, being unfit for human consumption, were voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

... 457 lbs. Fish ... 2231 lbs. Bacon and Ham ...2,180 tins and jars Preserved Goods ... ... 102½ lbs. Cheese ... 183 lbs. Sausage ... ...1,358 lbs. Corned Beef Meat ...  $17\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. ... ... Potatoes ... ...2,016 lbs. ... Dried Peas ... 658 lbs. ... ... 600 lbs. Apples ... ...  $63^{\frac{3}{4}}$  lbs. Rice Self Raising Flour 24 lbs. 23 lbs. Capsicum 23 lbs. Currants ... ... Fruit 70 lbs. Sweets 5 lbs. Sweet Cigarettes ... ... 72 packets 21 Chickens Ducks 3 Pork Pies ... 18

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

It will be seen from the accompanying tables that 1959 was a measles year. The epidemic which started gradually in November, 1958, gained momentum early in 1959 and did not subside until early summer. There were no deaths attributed to measles during the year and only 2 out of 710 cases were admitted to hospital. The disease, according to the general practitioners, was unpleasant and of moderate severity, but most cases cleared satisfactorily without

recourse to antibiotics or sulphonamides. Complications and relapses were few.

Cases of scarlet fever and erysipelas continue to be notified in small numbers throughout the year. Investigation generally failed to show any closer link between cases than school contact of some member of the family. The cases of scarlet fever have been very mild and in children the patient occasionally answers the door to the inspector when he has come to make the routine enquiries. Possible sources of infection are still sought for and the prevention of spread of infection is still attempted. In this the medical officer and health inspectors are greatly helped by the general practitioner who has usually stopped contacts of this and other infectious diseases from work where this course is desirable, as is the case with food handlers, nurses, etc.

Cases of whooping cough were few, mostly occurring in the first quarter of the year. Two out of the 15 cases were under one year of age. The number of babies immunised against whooping cough is still too low, and immunisation at 3 months of age or even younger is recommended on the grounds that the disease may affect very young babies and is generally more dangerous in the infant than in the older child.

Cases of dysentery and food poisoning were not present in any numbers, although general practitioners reported quite a lot of "gastric flu" during the long hot summer. Laboratory reports on these cases were persistently negative for dysentery and food poisoning organisms, although the same laboratory gave positive reports on cases from a nearby borough.

Anterior poliomyelitis was virtually absent from the town. The one case notified arrived in the town suffering from poliomyelitis acquired elsewhere and no contact cases were found. The family, caravan dwellers, had not been immunised, but agreed to, and received, immunisation while still in the area. It is difficult to assess the proportion of inhabitants of the Borough immunised against "polio", but the response in the 15-25 age group was only fair. A large proportion of the children of the Borough are immunised, but it is not considered that the disease has been finally overcome. As with diphtheria it will require years of vigilance and a high immunisation rate finally to eradicate the disease.

Generally speaking the year, as far as the infectious diseases is concerned, was a satisfactory year. The amount of other illness in the town appeared to be considerable in the early months of the year, average in the summer and below average in the autumn and early winter.

Attention is drawn to the very satisfactory response to the offer of B.C.G. prevention vaccination and to the increased numbers of diphtheria immunisations. Unfortunately the number of smallpox vaccinations performed is still at approximately 55%.

## Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1959

(excluding Tuberculosis)

Монти	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Primary Vec Buenn	Influenzal in an	Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Food Poiscning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
January	2	6	1	_	-	14	4	_	-	_	_
February	1	4	3	4	-	208	2	6	-	1	1
March	-	2	5	5	-	198	3	2	-	-	-
April	2	6	1	_	-	188	_	1	_	-	-
May	-	8	-	-	-	50	-	1	-	2	-
June	1	7	-	-	-	32	2	-	-	-	
July	-	5	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
August	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	6	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
November	2	3	-	3	-	_	1	1	2	1	-
December	1	4	2	-	8212	_	-	2	_	-	-
Totals	9	53	12	13	1	710	15	14	2	5	1

# Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) During the Year, 1959

				Number of Cases Notified									
NOTIFIABLE D	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE			At Ages—Years									Total Cases
		At all ages	Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 & up- wards	removed to Hospital	
Small-pox			-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	_	-
Diphtheria		***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas			9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	-
Scarlet Fever		***	53		1	5	34	13	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus Fever			-	-	-	-		-	-	-			-
Enteric Fever			-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever		***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia			5	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	_	2
Ophthalmia Neonat	orum		1	1	-		-	-	-	-	-		1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-												
Paralytic			1		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Non-Paralytic	***		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia—													
Acute Primary			12	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	6	-
Acute Influenzal			13	-		1	-	_	2	4	4	2	1
Meningococcal Infe	ction		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis-	-												
Infective			-			-	-	-	-	_	-	-	
Post-infectious			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria			-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery			14	2	2	4	1	-	2	1	1	1	1
Measles		***	710	9	125	165	360	9	40	1	1		2
Whooping Cough			15	2	6	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	1
Food Poisoning			2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals			835	14	136	176	402	23	45	13	14	12	9

## TUBERCULOSIS

				NEW	CASES		DEATHS				
AGE PERIODS			Respi	ratory	Non- Respiratory		Respir	ratory	Non- Respirato		
			M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M.	F.	
0 to 1				_	-	_	_	_	_	_	
1-4	***		-	-		-	-	_	-	_	
5-14			1	2	-	_	_	-	-	-	
15-24			-	1	-	-	-	-	-	_	
25-34			2	1	-	-	1	_		_	
35-44			5	2		-	-	-	_	-	
45-54			1	1	_	1	1	1	_	_	
55-64			2	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	
65 and upwards		2	-	-	_	1	-	-	-		
	Totals		13	7		1	3	1	_	_	

The four deaths from Tuberculosis were of notified cases.

The Phthisis (Respiratory or Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Death Rate for the year was 0.08 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.04 in the previous year.

#### IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The County Medical Officer of Health has kindly provided the following figures relating to the work done in Shrewsbury during 1959.

B.C.G. Vaccination	
Number of children in age group selected	1,425
Number accepting vaccination	1,356
Number found positive	194
Number found negative	1,053
Number vaccinated with B.C.G	1,043
Number converted to positive	1,067
Diphtheria Immunisation	Immunisations
Pre-School Children : At Clinic	352
By General Practitioners	228
School Children: At Clinic	9
By General Practitioners	15
29 3010141 2140113011013	The state of the s
Total	604
	gried V
	Reinforcing Injection
At Clinic	128
By General Practitioners	63
Total	191
Whooping Cough Immunisation	
Pre-School Children : At Clinic	326
By General Practitioners	100
School Children: At Clinic	189
By General Practitioners	9

	hool Children :	By General Practitioners		73
School	Children:	By General Practitioners		4 22
		Total		101
Vaccination	(Smallpox)			
Primary	Children unde 1 year of age Others:	er : At Clinic By General Practitioner At Clinic By General Practitioner	 S	259 176 17 55
		Total		507
Re-Vaccination:		At Clinic By General Practitioner		11 136
		Total		147

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

Visits made in connection with infectious disease ... ... ... ... 121

Disinfection carried out after Tuberculosis ... 2

Seven houses were disinfested by Corporation employees working under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

The type of infestation was as undermentioned:

Bugs ... ... 6 houses
Fleas ... ... 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 ... ... 54 Private dwelling-houses ... ... 4

No major infestation was discovered.

The Rodent operative made 1,458 visits to premises in the course of his duties during the year.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

Removal to suitable premises of Persons in need of Care and Attention It was not found necessary to make any application for compulsory removal to hospital.

#### SHREWSBURY OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE

Notes on the activities of the Committee.

#### Friendly Visiting Service

It is difficult to be sure that all old people in need of social contact have been discovered, but the fact that fewer and fewer old people are found to be without friends, suggests that the public relations work carried out by the Committee has been successful. It is proposed to revise the lists compiled three years ago, at the time of the original Survey. Broadly speaking, the object of the Committee's publicity is to revise or re-establish a spirit of neighbourliness towards the aged. In this endeavour, efforts have been made to awaken public concern, to recruit friendly visitors and to seek out the lonely. The age at which admission to Old People's Homes is sought has risen during the past few years; moreover those who seek admission are less able than they used to be. Old people are getting out more. Clubs are flourishing and many Outings are being organised, both for those who are active and for those who are not. The Friendly Visiting Service remains the most difficult of the Committee's activities, but there is no doubt that it is having an impact, and as it grows, it will be of immeasurable value.

#### Courses for Voluntary Workers

A second course under the auspices of the King George VI Social Service Scheme was held in Shrewsbury in November/December, 1959. This was well attended and much enjoyed.

#### Old People's Holidays

Shropshire Old People's Welfare Committee again arranged holidays for old people at Llandudno, Weston-Super-Mare and Blackpool. Once again, many Shrewsbury old people took advantage of these facilities. Unfortunately, the charges made by Hoteliers are now very much higher than they were when the first schemes were started; but on the other hand, many Clubs and Organisations have "Holiday Clubs" which not only help the old people to save the money required, but also provide an additional "interest" all the year round. There is no doubt that these holidays are greatly enjoyed and are of immense benefit.

#### Chiropody Scheme

The number of old people who benefit from the scheme varies from time to time, but is between 250 and 300. Of these, about 5% are treated by the Chiropodists in their own homes. In some cases, patients who have been treated at home, recover sufficiently to be transported by the Red Cross and finally, in one or two cases, are able to make their way to the Chiropodist with a friend. There can be no doubt that this scheme has proved of inestimable value.

#### Boarding Out Scheme

The three-year experimental period, financed by the Nuffield Trust, has now come to an end. A small balance remained which, with the assistance of a grant from the Welfare Committee, has made it possible to continue with the scheme for another year. Many enquiries pass through the hands of the Boarding Out Officer and although she has not always been able to help, her advice and suggestions have been of great comfort to old people in difficulties about accommodation.

Accommodation still seems to lie at the root of most of the old people's troubles. Either they live in houses too big for them, too expensive or with too much garden; or they are faced with repairs and renovations which they cannot afford to pay for. Families and friends disperse and they have no one to whom they can turn. Some find that they cannot do what they used to do and they become "worried" and "sorry for themselves." If the helping hand were there, to fetch coals, hang curtains or tidy the garden, they could continue to live independently.

The Old People's Welfare Committee hopes to organise a "Handyman Scheme" in the near future, so that some of these jobs can be tackled. Indeed several worth-while tasks have already been done, and the Committee hopes to add gradually to its force

of helpers prepared to go the "extra mile."

#### Workshop Scheme

In December, 1959, it was possible to open an experimental workshop in Priory House. Although Priory House is scheduled for demolition in the near future, the Estates Department agreed to allow the Committee to rent a basement flat for the time being; it was felt that this would give an opportunity to test the demand for, and progress of such an enterprise in Shrewsbury.

A grant of £100 was promised by the County Welfare Committee

if the Borough Council was also approached.

Since the workshop was opened, eight old people have enrolled, two men and six women, and have attended regularly on the two days on which the workshop was open. There is no doubt that they have improved in spirits and in health and that they look forward eagerly to Tuesdays and Fridays. A variety of work has been done. Envelopes have been addressed for the Flower Show literature. Repairs and alterations to clothing have been carried out. Local business houses have sent curtains to be made, and have expressed themselves as pleased with the finished product.

So far, the men's activities have been restricted to woodwork. We have been fortunate in securing the services of a voluntary worker as Supervisor and this lady would no doubt be prepared to make the Workshop Scheme a full time job if circumstances warranted this.

In Shrewsbury, it would seem that there is plenty of work available and many welcome gifts have been received. The Committee hoped therefore, that the old folks themselves will see the value of the scheme and give it their full support.

#### Shropshire Old People's "Week" and Festival

The Old People's "Week" organised by Shropshire Old People's Welfare Committee has now become an Annual Event. The Vicar of St. Chad's agreed to organise a special afternoon Service for old people and their friends. This was well attended and much appreciated. The British Red Cross Society provided tea and biscuits for old people who attended from outside the Borough, or who came from some distance from the Church.

Shrewsbury is deeply involved in the "three-day Festival" which takes place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the "Week" in the Music Hall.

The Festival was attended by many thousands of people and served as a meeting place for old people from all parts of the County.

Old People's "Week" and the Festival are unique in providing both an opportunity and a demonstration of the value of cooperative effort in dealing with the "Problem of Old Age."

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