

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Shrewsbury Borough.

Contributors

Shrewsbury (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1962

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Borough of Shrewsbury



REPORT


OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1962

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Borough of Shrewsbury



REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1962

BOROUGH OF SHREWSBURY

THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR R. J. H. EDWARDS (Chairman)

ALDERMAN A. E. J. WILLIS	COUNCILLOR W. R. G. FARR
COUNCILLOR H. J. BECKETT	COUNCILLOR MRS. G. I. DYAS
COUNCILLOR G. H. BEDDOW	COUNCILLOR F. G. A. FULWELL
COUNCILLOR J. F. BURGESS	COUNCILLOR E. F. HALL
COUNCILLOR G. CHRESESON	COUNCILLOR A. H. HOWL
COUNCILLOR E. T. DAWSON	COUNCILLOR H. JELlicoe-WALL

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

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

¶*D. J. HAMER, Cert. P.H.I.E.B. (resigned 4th November, 1962)

*J. T. GRIFFITHS, Cert. P.H.I.E.B.

*J. B. JONES, Cert. R.S.I. (commenced 17th December, 1962)

Chief Clerk

G. T. NICHOLAS

Clerk

F. R. WOOTTON

Abattoir Superintendent and Meat Inspector

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

Assistant Meat Inspectors

*P. BRADWELL, Cert. R.S.I.

*W. T. BARTON, Cert. R.S.I.

PART-TIME OFFICERS

Meteorological Observer

R. GRAY

Public Analyst

J. G. SHERRATT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

* Qualified Meat Inspectors.

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

HEALTH CENTRE,
MURIVANCE,
SHREWSBURY.
July, 1963.

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 1962.

Statistics supplied by the Registrar General showed that the steady growth of population has brought the number of inhabitants of the Borough up to just over 50,000, with an increase of population during the year of 310, of which 266 are accounted for by the excess of births over deaths. Presumably, the number of immigrants must exceed those leaving the town.

The birth rate of 17.3 per thousand population was, to the satisfaction of all concerned, associated with a nil maternal mortality and a slight fall in the infant mortality rate.

It is of interest to note that the increase in the proportion of deaths of persons 65 years of age or over appears to be slowing down. Statistics show that in the three years 1930-32, 50 per cent of those dying were in the age group 65 or over; in 1940-42 the percentage in the same group was 57; in 1950-52 the percentage was 66, and in 1960-62 this figure had just increased by one to 67 per cent.

An investigation into the prevalence of poliomyelitis and other viruses and of pathogenic organisms in the faeces of normal children 0-4 years of age was undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service throughout the country, with the Public Health Laboratory, Shrewsbury, participating. During the first six months of 1962, this Department undertook the collection of specimens, two from each of five age groups (6 months, 1½ years, 2½ years, 3½ years and 4½ years) every week. The names being the first on the Registrar's returns of births for the week corresponding to the week in question. Investigation where organisms known to produce disease were found, showed that these organisms can be harboured without causing ill-health. In January, 1962, the Laboratory reported an absence of pathogenic viruses and bacteria, one type 1 Adeno-virus was isolated in February, one type 3 poliomyelitis virus and four pathogenic bacteria in March. During this month the use of Sabin type (oral) poliomyelitis vaccine was commenced, and it was thought that the vaccine would be recovered from the faeces of vaccinated children and their close contacts. The child from which the poliomyelitis vaccine was recovered had been recently vaccinated with Sabin vaccine. In April two children gave positive poliomyelitis vaccine stools—one had been vaccinated and the other was a close contact of a vaccinated case. In May, two children were positive for pathogenic bacteria, one for Adeno-virus

type 2, and three for poliomyelitis virus; all three had been immunised. In June, two pathogenic bacteria, three poliomyelitis virus and one Coxsackie virus were isolated. Of the poliomyelitis virus carriers, one had been immunised one hour before the specimen was taken. It is to be noted that none of the children with pathogenic bacteria or viruses in their specimens was ill.

Co-operation with the Public Health Laboratory Service throughout the year has been excellent, and their help must be acknowledged for general investigations as well as for investigations into the infectious diseases.

In this Department the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide contaminant of the atmosphere has been measured daily. Results are sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Warren Spring Laboratory, for inclusion in their national survey of atmospheric pollution.

Monitoring of air, water, milk, etc., for radioactivity is undertaken by the Borough Water Department and results made available to this Department. It is noted that the results obtained throughout the year are within the accepted standards as laid down by the Medical Research Council.

The Water Engineer has supplied me with a complete chemical analysis of the town water supply, and this will be found later in the report. It is to be noted that various trace elements, such as aluminium, iron silica, potassium and sodium are present in this water and that there is some fluoride present. The Water Engineer's Bacteriologist and the Public Health Laboratory staff have made frequent bacteriological examination of the water supply, and from that point of view anyway, the water supply is pure.

The work of the Department has continued steadily, and we have been fortunate in having a full staff. It will be seen that in practically all sections the number of inspections have increased. It is pleasing to note that the "sanitary improvements effected at dwelling-houses" have increased, and that the number of "conditions remedied by verbal intimations" have also increased; this is heartening for those who believe that sugar catches more flies than vinegar. It is noticeable that the standard of food hygiene throughout the town continues to rise, and that "Slum property" is gradually disappearing. Improvements to "sub-standard" houses, both private and Corporation, have been urged by the Ministry, and are very desirable.

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, 1962

Rateable Value of the Borough	...	...	...	...	£747,532
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£3,100
Area of the Borough (excluding water) in acres	...	...	...	...	8,034
Population (Registrar General's estimate, middle of 1962)	...	...	...	...	50,120
Persons per acre calculated on above population	...	...	...	...	6.2
Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1962)	...	...	...	...	15,350
		MALE	FEMALE		
Live Births	{ Legitimate	431	394	} Total	...
	{ Illegitimate	22	22		
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	17.3
Stillbirths :					
Number	...	...	...	...	23
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	25.5
Total Live and Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	892
Deaths	...	...	...	...	603
DEATH RATE per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	12.0
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	23
INFANT MORTALITY RATES					
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	26.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	21.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	113.6
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	19.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	17.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	42.6
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortions)					
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	122
,, Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	3

WEATHER CONDITIONS

As in the past thirty-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 1962 may be summarised as follows :—

Rainfall.—The total rainfall was 23.46 inches, compared with 23.27, 38.42 and 23.23 in the previous years respectively.

The average rainfall over the last 33 years was 26.12 inches.

Sunshine.—The number of hours of bright sunshine recorded was 1,320.4 hours, compared with 1,342.2, 1,294.8 and 1,542.5 hours in the previous years respectively.

The average sunshine over the last 33 years was 1,353.5 hours.

Temperatures.—Extremes of temperatures during the year were :—

WARMEST DAY (Highest Shade Maximum), June 8th, 77°.

WARMEST NIGHT (Highest Shade Minimum), August 20th, 60°.

COLDEST DAY (Lowest Shade Maximum), December 28th, 24°.

COLDEST NIGHT (Lowest Shade Minimum), January 2nd, 9°.

Weather Statistics, Shrewsbury, 1962

1962 Month	Barometric Pressure in Inches		AIR TEMPERATURE IN SHADE °F				SUNSHINE IN HOURS			RAINFALL IN INCHES			
	Mean	Pressure	Mean Maximum	Highest Maximum and Date	Mean Minimum	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. ...	29.885		45.9	55° on 24th	34.3	9° on 2nd	40.1	6.3 on 22nd	2.32	72.0	19	.48 on 15th	2.57
Feb. ...	30.274		46.2	55° on 10th	36.2	28° on 25th, 22nd, 26th, and 27th	41.2	8.0 on 14th	2.37	66.5	15	.19 on 12th	.94
Mar. ...	29.926		45.8	56° on 29th	29.1	12° on 4th	37.4	9.5 on 6th	4.00	124.1	13	.79 on 10th	1.50
April ...	30.003		53.5	68° on 25th	38.6	29° on 14th	46.0	12.1 on 29th	5.04	151.1	16	.43 on 16th	2.30
May ...	29.987		58.0	66° on 3rd	43.3	31° on 1st	50.6	14.0 on 31st	4.78	148.2	21	.47 on 7th	2.07
June ...	30.223		65.9	77° on 8th	47.8	33° on 1st	56.8	15.2 on 5th	7.27	218.2	8	.34 on 28th	.78
July ...	30.027		66.2	73° on 8th, 9th, 29th	51.7	41° on 7th	58.9	10.6 on 23rd	3.90	121.0	15	.62 on 20th	1.91
Aug. ...	29.956		64.9	70° on 20th	50.8	41° on 8th, and 30th	57.8	12.6 on 4th	4.58	142.1	19	.99 on 14th	3.42
Sept. ...	29.935		61.8	70° on 2nd	49.3	40° on 27th	55.5	11.4 on 5th	3.26	97.9	19	.69 on 11th	3.64
Oct. ...	29.887		57.4	66° on 1st	43.8	28° on 27th	50.6	8.2 on 5th	2.87	89.1	9	.34 on 29th	.67
Nov. ...	29.919		47.0	56° on 5th	37.3	27° on 20th	42.1	7.3 on 19th	1.18	35.3	19	.47 on 17th	1.69
Dec. ...	30.045		41.2	56° on 15th	29.9	14° on 25th	35.5	6.3 on 5th	1.77	54.9	15	.65 on 8th	1.97
										1320.4			23.46

VITAL STATISTICS
1962 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	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Number	At all Ages		
							Crude	Rate Adjusted	
1952 ...	45,910	663	14.4	21	32	475	10.3	10.5	
1953 ...	46,230	710	15.3	21	30	512	11.1	11.3	
1954 ...	47,020	695	14.8	20	29	572	12.2	11.9	
1955 ...	46,800	696	14.9	17	26	516	11.0	10.8	
1956 ...	46,850	715	15.3	21	29	498	10.6	10.4	
1957 ...	47,380	735	15.5	18	24	567	11.9	11.4	
1958 ...	47,770	769	16.1	12	16	548	11.5	11.2	
1959 ...	48,640	806	16.6	14	17	528	10.8	10.7	
1960 ...	49,250	786	15.9	13	16	513	10.4	10.3	
1961 ...	49,810	877	17.6	26	30	590	11.8	11.9	
1962 ...	50,120	869	17.3	23	26	602	12.0	12.6	

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the home population of Shrewsbury for 1962, including members of the armed forces stationed in the area, was 50,150 compared with 49,810 in the previous year.

BIRTHS

The number of live births in 1962 was 869, compared with 877, 786 and 806 in the previous years respectively.

The crude birth rate was 17.3 per 1,000 population, compared with 17.6, 15.9 and 16.9 in the previous years respectively.

Applying the comparability factor provided by the Registrar General, the adjusted birth rate becomes 16.6.

The 869 births may be analysed as follows :—

		Legitimate	Illegitimate		
Male	...	431	22	}	869
Female	...	394	22		

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

		Rate per 1,000 Population Live Births
England and Wales...	...	18.0
Shrewsbury ...	...	16.6

Illegitimate Births

There were 44 illegitimate births, compared with 34, 32 and 27 in the previous years respectively.

The illegitimate birth rate was 0.88 per 1,000 population, illegitimate births being a percentage of 5.1 of the total live births.

Stillbirths

There were 23 stillbirths, compared with 20, 20 and 20 in the previous years respectively.

The stillbirth rate was 0.4 per 1,000 population, the stillbirths being a percentage of 2.5 of the total births.

DEATHS

The number of deaths during the year was 602, compared with 590, 513 and 528 in the previous years respectively.

Of the 602 deaths, 305 were males and 297 females.

The crude death rate was 12.0, but, by applying the comparability factor provided by the Registrar General, the adjusted death rate became 12.6.

Of the 602 deaths, 403 persons were 65 years of age or over.

If the main causes of death are grouped, it will be seen that 485 of the 602 deaths can be allocated to four groups as follows :—

(1) Heart disease	170
(2) Other diseases of the Circulatory System, including Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	116
(3) Cancer (including Leukaemia)	122
(4) Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respira- tory Disease, including Pulmonary Tuberculosis	77

There were 2 deaths from suicide and 11 from motor vehicle accidents.

Of the child population, there were 23 infant deaths (under one year of age), and 7 deaths of children one to fourteen years of age.

The number of deaths from malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus (lung cancer), although slightly less than last year, 22 as against 25, is still high.

The report of the Royal College of Physicians, "Smoking and Health," states that several diseases, in particular lung cancer, affect smokers more than non-smokers and cigarette smokers more than pipe or cigar smokers. The report indicates, in fact, that this is a more or less preventable disease. Every child should be told the dangers to health appertaining to smoking, and adults also should know the dangers so that the pleasure obtained can be weighed against the danger to health.

An increase is noted in the number of deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory tract affecting especially the 65 and over age group, and probably preceding, by a year or two only, death from cancer or heart failure.

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

	Death rate per 1,000 population
England and Wales	11.9
Shrewsbury	12.6

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 23 compared with 26, 13 and 14 in the previous years respectively.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was accordingly 27 per 1,000 live births, compared with 30, 16 and 17 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	21.6
Shrewsbury	26.5

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 1 year
Prematurity	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Congenital Malformations	—	5	—	2	—	7	2	1	—	—	10
Birth Injury	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hæmolytic Disease... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	7	8	—	2	—	17	2	1	1	2	23

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 (average for 365 days) amounted to 2,746,864 gallons, which was equivalent to 54.36 gallons per head per day, and the maximum daily quantity supplied was 3,358,074 gallons on 6th January, 1962.

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

During the year the practice of making routine chemical and bacteriological examinations of drinking water samples drawn from household supplies was maintained, 513 chemical and 488 bacteriological examinations were made of such samples, and all were found to be sterile. The water supply to the Authorised Area has consistently maintained the very high standard of purity demanded for water supplies in this country.

The Shrewsbury Water Order 1962 came into operation in November, 1962, and certain of the large scale extensions to the Head Works and to the distribution system will be commenced during 1963. These extensions are necessary in order to meet the constantly growing demand, due in part to the accelerated development of the area, and the effect of this is far more emphasised when examining the average working day demand for both domestic and trade consumptions, which is now in excess of 3.1 million gallons.

Although during these times, when consumption over the 255 working days of the year is approximately 21 per cent above the safe continuous output for the Undertaking, no restrictions have yet been imposed. However, the summer of 1963 may introduce restrictions for the first time as the efficiency of the plant must be maintained pending the carrying out of the redevelopment works which are intended to safeguard future supplies.

Monitoring for the estimation of radio-activity in the air, river water and final water, was continued during the year. The results obtained to date are within the accepted standards as laid down by the Medical Research Council.

The length of new mains within the Water Area was 2.7 miles. This figure does not include the renewal of defective mains.”

The position as regards dwelling houses in the town as at the end of 1962 is as follows :—

Total number of houses	...	...	...	15,350
Total number of houses with Corporation piped water supply	...	...	...	15,326
Total number of houses without a Corporation piped water supply	...	...	...	24

Analysis of the town's Water Supply gave the following results :—

Town Supply Analysis

Colour (Hazen)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	Nil
pH	...	...	...	...	7.4
Alkalinity	...	...	...	...	60.0 mg. per litre
Chloride	...	...	...	...	22.0
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Ammonia (Albumonoid)	...	...	...	...	0.062
Nitrate	...	...	...	...	1.30
Nitrite	...	...	...	...	Nil
Oxygen absorbed (3 hrs. at 37° C.)	...	...	...	...	0.28
Dissolved Oxygen	...	...	...	...	10.40
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	96.0
Non-Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	...	36.0
Calcium	...	...	...	...	68.0
Aluminium	...	...	...	...	0.05
Manganese	...	...	...	...	Nil
Iron	...	...	...	...	0.02
Phosphate	...	...	...	...	Nil
Silica	...	...	...	...	1.0
Detergent	...	...	...	...	Nil
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.15
Total Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.20
Fluoride	...	...	...	...	0.02
Potassium	...	...	...	...	1.80
Sodium	...	...	...	...	25.0
B.O.D.	...	...	...	...	Nil
Sulphate	...	...	...	...	24.0
Phenols	...	...	...	...	Nil

SHELTON WATER SUPPLY
Results of Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations, 1962

ITEM	RIVER WATER UNTREATED		WATER AFTER STORAGE AND PRECHLORINATION		WATER AFTER SEDIMENTATION		WATER AFTER FILTRATION AND STERILISATION	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Probable number of coliform bacteria present per 100 mls. ...	180+	180+	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 37°C. ...	8,640	36	60	Nil	30	Nil	Nil	Nil
Colony count per ml. at 20°C. ...	10,206	58	124	Nil	12	Nil	Nil	Nil
Colour (Hazenscale) ...	135	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH ...	8.6	6.6	7.2	6.4	8.6	7.2	8.2	6.8
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃) ...	112.0	16.0	110.0	10.0	120.0	16.0	106.0	16.0
Chloride (Cl) ...	42.0	9.0	42.0	12.0	42.0	12.0	44.0	12.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.375	Nil	—	—	—	—	0.095	Nil
Oxygen absorbed (4 hrs. at 27°C.)	10.40	0.64	2.48	Nil	1.72	Nil	1.20	Nil
Permanent Hardness (CaCO ₃) ...	112.0	6.0	129.0	20.0	138.0	22.0	118.0	28.0
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃) ...	178.0	28.0	174.0	34.0	200.0	34.0	200.0	36.0
Free Residual Chlorine ...	Nil	Nil	1.90	0.10	1.80	Nil	0.30	Nil
Total Residual Chlorine ...	Nil	Nil	2.00	0.20	1.80	0.15	0.35	0.15

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Chemical Analysis expressed in
Milligrams per Litre

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 21 occasions. Of these, two 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	1

Extensions or alterations : The extension of the main sewer to Battlefield and beyond was commenced and the construction of the new sewage disposal works begun.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.—The collection of refuse continues to expand with the growth of new housing estates. Planning permission has been obtained for the extension of the Underdale Road Tip to the land on the north-east side of the Castle Walk.”

The present position as regards sewage disposal in the town as estimated during 1962 is as follows :—

Total number of houses in the Borough	15,350
Number of houses connected to Corporation sewers	15,016
Number of houses connected to independent sewage disposal works, e.g. cesspits, septic 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, reports as follows :—

Complaints received during the Year

There were 473 complaints, and these were investigated in accordance with the following analysis :—

Nature of Complaint	Number Received
Housing Defects	90
Defective Dustbins	3
Choked and Defective Drains and Sewers	101
Accumulations of Offensive Matter	5
Relative to Unsound Food	38
Verminous Premises :—	
(a) Bugs and Fleas	2
(b) Rats and Mice Infestations	148
(c) Beetles, Crickets and other Insects	42
Keeping of Animals and Poultry	—
Unsatisfactory Milk Supplies	1
Emission of Smoke	4
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	5
Miscellaneous	34
Total	473

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	1,202
Dwelling-houses under Housing Acts	3,323
Infected Dwelling-houses :—	
(a) Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) ...	63
(b) Contacts	29
(c) Phthisis enquiries and fumigations	—
Poliomyelitis Virus Investigation	969
Business Premises, including Offices	35
Cinemas, Dance Halls, Billiard Halls	4
Factories Act, 1961 :—	
Factories with mechanical power	91
Factories without mechanical power	12
Works of building construction	73
Outworkers' premises	2
Offensive Trade Premises... ..	7
Stables, Piggeries, Keeping of Animals	60
Houses let in Lodgings	18
Tents, Vans and Sheds	468
Drainage :—	
Inspection and Examination	361
Testing	33
Public Sewers... ..	338
Smoke Nuisances	34
Smoke Observations	96
Smoke Control Area	784
Watercourses and Ditches	92
Land and Tips	98
Septic Tanks, Cesspools, Urinals... ..	65
Water Supplies	11

Nature of Inspection	Number of Visits
Verminous Premises :—	
(a) Rats and Mice	333
(b) Bug Infestations	24
(c) Beetles	34
(d) Other Vermin	73
(e) Disinfestations	31
Food Hygiene Regulations and Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :—	
Unfit Meat and Other Foods	144
Market Stalls	518
Butchers' Shops	131
Bakehouses	73
Factory Canteens	18
Restaurant Kitchens, etc.	244
Licensed Premises	193
School Kitchens	28
Hospital Kitchens	12
Other Premises	524
Section 16 Premises :—	
Sausage Manufacturers, etc.	23
Fish Frying Premises	28
Ice Cream Premises	229
Milk Sampling :—	
(a) Methylene Blue, etc.	84
(b) Chemical	51
Milk Shops and Dairies	140
Sampling of Food and Drugs (other than Milk) for Chemical Analysis	93
Food Vehicles	31
Food Poisoning Investigations	1
Shops Act, 1950	776
Pet Animals Act, 1951	63
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	86
Sanitary Accommodation at Farms	—
Welfare of Aged Persons	76
Visits not Inspections	557
Miscellaneous Visits	338
Total Visits by Public Health Inspectors	13,223

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, 1961	Shops Acts
Number of Informal Notices served	32	2	16	—	—
Number of Informal Notices complied with	29	2	36	1	11
Number of Informal Notices Outstanding (against Premises)	16	—	8	—	2
Number of Statutory Notices served	32	—	—	—	2
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	18	—	—	—	—
Number of Statutory Notices Outstanding (against Premises)	14	—	—	—	2
Number of Prosecutions ...	—	—	1	—	—

**Sanitary Improvements Effected at Dwelling-houses as a Result of
Statutory and Informal Notices Issued**
(Number of premises, 47)

	Number Complied with
Defective drains	—
Choked drains	3
Insufficient closet accommodation	—
Absence of proper sink	1
Defective water closets	3
Defective gullies	—
Defective sink	1
Defective sink waste pipes	6
Defective W.C. cisterns and fittings	4
Burst water pipes	5
Insufficient water supply... ..	1
Defective soil pipes	—
Dampness arising from :—	
Defective roofs	7
Defective eaves-gutters	5
Defective down-spouts	—
Defective brickwork and pointing	6
Defective damp-proof courses	1
Defective yard paving	—
Defective chimney flues	—
Galvanized metal dustbins provided	16
Defective window-frames and sash-cords	9
Defective floors	4
Defective stairs	—
Defective plaster to walls and ceilings	16
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	—
Filthy condition of premises	—
Accumulation of manure or offensive matter	—
Miscellaneous	3

Additional Unsatisfactory Conditions remedied by Verbal Intimations

Nature of Inspection	No. of Premises	Structural Defects	Dirty Conditions
Dwelling-houses (Public Health Acts) ...	28	21	7
Restaurant Kitchens	3	2	1
Bakehouses	1	1	—
Other Food Preparation Premises ...	6	5	1
Butchers' Shops	2	1	1
Hotel Bars	5	5	—
Business Premises... ..	1	—	1
Factories (Factories Act, 1961)	4	4	—
Ice Cream Premises (Sale/Man.)... ..	1	—	1
Shops (Shops Act)	—	—	—
Dairies	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	4	4	—
Caravans	—	—	—
Rat Infestation	—	—	—

FACTORY ACT, 1961

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)

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...	17	12	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	231	91	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	40	73	—	—
Total	288	176	—	—

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	1	3	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	—	5	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	8	—	6	—

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 113 (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. ...	2	—	—	—	—	—

HOUSING**Building Progress during 1962**

Houses erected by Local Authority	123	} 345
Houses erected by Private Enterprise	222	

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) ...	2,285
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	50
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...	44

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	59
---	----

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... ..	26
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	15
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	1

Three Clearance Area resolutions, covering thirty-six dwelling-houses, were passed by the Council during the year.

Fifty-seven houses were demolished, some fifty of these being in confirmed Clearance Areas. The remaining seven were individual unfit houses incapable of repair at reasonable expense.

Undertakings given by the owner, or Closing Orders, accounted for the closure of thirteen dwellings. In three other cases, part of a house was closed as unfit for human habitation.

The Housing Act 1957 and the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 enable local authorities to make standard and discretionary improvement grants to house owners. These grants enable owners of houses lacking amenities to bring their houses up to modern standards.

Standard Grant

A standard grant is made to an owner for providing :—

- (a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom ;
- (b) a wash-hand basin ;
- (c) a water closet, in or contiguous to and, if possible, entered from within the dwelling ;
- (d) a hot water supply at a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, at a wash-hand basin and at a sink ; and
- (e) a food store ;

or such of these items as are not already in the property.

The Corporation cannot refuse to make a standard grant if the applicant owns the freehold or has a leasehold interest with at least fifteen years to run and the dwelling will be fit to live in for fifteen years after the work has been done, and will be used as housing accommodation for that period. If the dwelling is let, it is the owner's responsibility to obtain the tenant's agreement in writing to the proposed improvement, but it is the Corporation's duty to ensure that the applicant is the owner or lessee as the case may be. The grant an owner can expect to receive is half the cost of providing such of those items listed in (a) to (e) above as are lacking subject to an upper limit in respect of each item (e.g. a maximum of £155 if all items are lacking—a maximum of £40 if a water closet is lacking).

Discretionary Grant

For an owner to obtain a discretionary grant, again he must own the freehold or have a leasehold interest with at least fifteen years to run, and the dwelling, when improved, must have a useful life of thirty years (but as low as fifteen years if, having regard to all the circumstances, it is considered expedient), and must be kept for housing accommodation during that period. Before the Council may make a discretionary grant they must also be satisfied that the dwelling, after improvement, will comply with what is known as "the twelve point standard," i.e. it must :—

- (1) be in a good state of repair and substantially free from damp ;
- (2) have each room properly lighted and ventilated ;
- (3) have an adequate supply of wholesome water laid on in the dwelling ;
- (4) be provided with efficient and adequate means of supplying hot water for domestic purposes ;
- (5) have an internal water closet if practicable, otherwise a readily accessible outside water closet ;

- (6) have a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom ;
- (7) be provided with a sink or sinks and with suitable arrangements for the disposal of waste water ;
- (8) have a proper drainage system ;
- (9) be provided in each room with adequate points for gas or electric lighting (where reasonably available) ;
- (10) be provided with adequate facilities for heating ;
- (11) have suitable facilities for storing, preparing and cooking food ;
- (12) have proper provision for storing fuel (where required).

As their name implies, discretionary grants are payable at the absolute discretion of the Council. Each grant shall not exceed half of the estimated cost of the work approved on behalf of the Council, subject to a maximum for each dwelling of £400.

It was hoped that progress to better housing, aided by these measures, would be apparent, but owners have been slow in making use of these facilities, and it was realised that when one house of a block was improved and the remainder left in their original condition, the one house might have to be included in a clearance area if the adjoining houses became sufficiently sub-standard to warrant extreme measures. The sensible thing, therefore, was to improve all the houses in a block.

Circular 42/62, issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, gave guidance to local authorities on the measures which the Minister considered should be used to improve the condition of all the well-built houses throughout the country which are in reasonably good repair but lacking in amenity. The Borough Council decided that as the number of private houses which appeared to be suitable for improvement was considerable, being estimated at 1,854 out of a total of 10,819, a pilot scheme should be put in hand to show what can be done. This pilot scheme would also show the difficulties likely to be encountered.

It was estimated that the bringing up to standard of the total number of houses in question would take approximately ten years. During this time the Housing Committee also intend to bring such Council houses as are lacking in modern amenity up to the " twelve point standard."

A street of 53 houses, some semi-detached and the others in short terraces, built approximately eighty years ago, was chosen as a pilot scheme.

The Council approved sixteen discretionary improvement grants ; and twenty-six standard grants were made for similar work during the course of the year.

MUNICIPAL HOSTEL FOR MEN

The Superintendent, Mr. E. A. Andrews, has provided the following report for the year 1962 :—

“ **Charges.**—36/- per week or 6/- per night.

Number of beds	...	...	...	...	41
Men paying weekly charge	...	...	...	...	1,876
Men paying nightly charge	...	...	...	...	889
Daily average	...	...	...	...	38

Retired Men.—Five of the regular lodgers are over 70 years of age.

Sickness.—By arrangement with their doctors, a total of five men were admitted to hospital: two with heart disease, two with respiratory disease, and one with stomach trouble.

Doctors also visited a total of five men who were suffering from minor illnesses. The men were confined to bed for short periods and received treatment as prescribed.

General.—Over 95 per cent of the men seeking accommodation have work to go to and the men will stay as long as their work may last. The remaining few are of the vagrant type, who will stay only for one or two nights.

This is a complete reversal of the position since the hostel first opened in 1937. Inevitably the hostel accepts the changed conditions.

Twenty years ago a casual ward was to be found in most towns, and the wayfarer was able to wander the countryside in simple stages. State Welfare then replaced the casual wards with Reception Centres. The Centres were few in comparison and very far between, thus denying the vagrant an easy journey. The effect was that the nomad virtually disappeared from the road.

The prevalence of hitch-hiking made the hobo mobile again, and now the ubiquitous tramp rides the roads as happily as he rides through the measures intended to deter him. He is usually a young man, invariably work-shy, and generally irresponsible. A day or two in the Hostel assures him of a fixed address, making him eligible for National Assistance. He is then free to move on and repeat the manoeuvre elsewhere.

Clean beds, cooking facilities and the assurance of order and control are all that is necessary to attract a better type of lodger; a man who is regular in work, and therefore more responsible in outlook. These are the men who are engaged variously on public works, the railways, service establishments, industry and office work.”

Derfald Men's Hostel was opened in 1937 “ to provide suitable alternative accommodation for inmates of a lodging house, which had to be demolished for street widening purposes in connection with the Inner Loop Road and Car Park Scheme,” to quote from the annual report of the M.O.H. for 1937.

The charges at that time were 1/- per night and 6/- for a stay of one week. Even in its early days, the Hostel, then, as now, in the capable hands of Mr. E. A. Andrews, was occupied chiefly by men of the artisan type who used the Hostel as long as their jobs lasted. Old age pensioners and unemployed men were also among the occupants, but then, as now, there was only a very small percentage of casuals.

It is of interest that the number of nightly bookings in the early days was five times the number of weekly bookings.

The money earned by the lodgers has probably increased in proportion to the charges, as 12 out of 38 interviewed in a recent spot check earned between £12 and £17 per week, 11 earned £6-£12 per week, 8 were unemployed, and 7 unfit for work from either age or infirmity, on £4 15s. 0d. per week.

Although the Hostel was originally intended to house the occupants of a lodging house, it was never meant to be a "casual ward" or common lodging house, and a high standard of cleanliness and behaviour was set from the beginning. Most of the original boarders found this irksome and went elsewhere, giving way to the working man who, by their work in the area, have made the Hostel worthwhile.

The present financial position is that, apart from loan charges of £270 per annum, the Hostel pays its way.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

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

Dairies	...	...	...	...	7
Retail purveyors of milk	...	...	...	...	67

Turbidity Test (applicable to sterilised milks)

The 8 samples proved satisfactory.

Phosphatase Test (a test applied to verify the efficiency of pasteurisation)

The 54 samples proved satisfactory.

Methylene Blue Test

One hundred and thirty-seven samples were subjected to the Methylene Blue test, an indicator of keeping quality. Subsequent sampling in the case of two adverse reports gave satisfactory results. Two samples were declared void due to the high atmospheric temperature in the laboratory at the time of the tests.

Ice Cream

Premises registered for sale and manufacture ...	1
Premises registered for sale only	199
Premises registered for store only	1

Forty samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination. The results are tabulated below :—

No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Void
40	17	8	6	2	7

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

The 113 samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis comprised 100 foods (1 formal and 99 informal), and 13 drugs (all informal).

Some 112 were returned as genuine, and one, a food, as not genuine.

An additional 80 "informal" samples of milk were tested for fat content on the testing machine at the Health Centre. Eleven of these showed a fat content deficiency. Follow-up samples in all cases proved satisfactory.

The following tabulated statements give particulars of the articles sampled :—

Food

Number of food samples	100
Number found genuine	99
Number found not genuine	1

Name and Number of Articles Sampled

	Informal
Ale (Light)	1
Ale (Pale)	1
Apple Flakes	1
Black Pudding	1
Brawn (Pork)	1
Butter	1
Cake Mix	1
Candied Chestnut Spread	1
Casserole of Meat	1
Celery Salt	1
Chicken (Boned)	1
Chocolate Polka Dots	1
Chocolates	1
Christmas Pudding	1
Christmas Pudding (Vegetarian)	1
Clotted Cream Caramels	1

	Informal
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1
Cooking Fat...	1
Crab Meat	1
Crab Spread with Butter	1
Cream (Dairy)	1
Cream (Double)	2
Cream Foam Crystals	1
Cream of Tartar	1
Currants	2
Custard Powder	1
Evaporated Milk (Full Cream)	1
Fish Cakes	1
Glacé Cherries	1
Gravy Browning	1
Ground Almonds	1
Ground White Pepper	2
Ham and Tongue Paste	1
Ice Cream	2
Ice Cream (Dairy)	3
Ice Cream (Soft)	1
Ice Lolly	4
Italian Sauce	1
Jam (Mixed Fruit)	1
Jam (Raspberry)	1
Lard	1
Malt Vinegar	1
Margarine	1
Marmalade	2
Minced Beef...	4
Minced Turkey in Jelly	1
Mincemeat	2
Mixed Spice	2
Mixed Vegetables	1
Olive Oil	1
Onion Sauce	1
Orangeade	1
Orange Drink	2
Paté de foie Truffé	1
Pickled Onions	1
Pink Salmon	2
Pork Luncheon Meat (Danish)	1
Potted Beef	1
Pure Blended Vegetable Oil	1
Red Cherries in Syrup	1
Rice	1
Rice (Creamed)	1
Rum Flavouring	1
Salmon Creme	1
Sausage (Beef)	2

						Informal
Sausage (Pork)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sausage Meat (Pork)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Separated Milk and Vegetable Fat	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shrimps	...	...	...	...	...	1
Steak and Kidney Pie	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweet Cigarettes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Table Jelly	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tea Bags	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tomato Piquant	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yoghourt	...	...	...	...	...	1
						Formal
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	1

Remarks on Sample returned as not Genuine

Pork Sausage Meat (Informal) Lean Meat 32.5%. Fat 24.0%. Total Meat 56.5%. The Foods Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food recommend that the minimum quantity of meat in pork sausage meat should be 65%. On the basis of this recommendation the sample was deficient in pork to the extent of approximately 13%. The vendor was informed, and a subsequent sample proved satisfactory.

Drugs

Number of drug samples	...	...	...	...	13
Number found genuine	...	...	...	...	13
Number found not genuine	...	...	...	...	Nil

Name and Number of Articles Sampled

						Informal
Aspirin Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Borax	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chloro Yeast	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cold and Influenza Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	1
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphates	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cosylan	...	...	...	...	...	1
Easton's Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epsom Salts	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glauber's Salt	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glycerine, Lemon and Ipec Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nerve Tonic...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	...	...	...	...	...	1

PUBLIC ABATTOIR
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	13,948	1,377	1,464	61,447	28,454	—
Number inspected	13,948	1,377	1,464	61,447	28,454	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	8	9	92	80	62	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	713	221	22	852	973	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	5.17	16.70	7.78	1.51	3.64	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	1	—	—	382	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.01	0.07	—	—	1.34	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	11	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigeration ...	11	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 33 tons, 65 lbs., details as follows:—

Carcasses and Parts 15 tons 12 lbs.

Offal 18 tons 53 lbs.

The amount of barley fed quality cattle passing through the abattoir increases as more and more farmers are realising the demand for this kind of beef by the consumer public.

These cattle, which are intensively fed to produce a certain weight range before they are twelve months old, produce a quality

of beef which has both a good colour and a certain leanness, which together with a marked tenderness makes it very much in demand by the modern housewife.

In assessing these qualities of good beef, the question of flavour seems to be well down the list in order of importance, but it looks as if the demand for this baby beef will continue to grow in order to satisfy the needs of the supermarket, who specialise in this quality of trade.

Work on the construction of a new abattoir at Harlescott was begun in the autumn. The transfer of the abattoir from the town centre is overdue, and is a natural sequel to the transfer of the cattle market to the same area.

Unsound Food

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

Fish	589 lbs.
Fish Cakes	10 lbs.
Bacon and Ham	317 lbs.
Preserved Goods	561 tins and jars
Corned Beef	797½ lbs.
Beef	92 lbs.
Braised Beef (Frozen)	36 packets
Minced Beef... ..	40 lbs.
Other Meats... ..	9 lbs.
Potatoes	69 lbs.
Poultry	13 lbs.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifications of infectious disease showed a low incidence. Dysentery gave the highest notification rate at 41. The Sonné type of Shigella was the causative organism in all cases, and there was little doubt that many cases of this mild illness were not notified ; many, in fact, do not come to the notice of the general practitioner. Measles, 36 cases, came into the picture only as the tail end of the long drawn out epidemic of 1961. Measles epidemics tend to become long drawn out with a less marked and shorter clear period between outbreaks.

The one fatal case of poliomyelitis appears to have been completely isolated, the rapidity and severity of the case was such that the diagnosis could not be virologically confirmed.

Scarlet fever and whooping cough both showed a low incidence. The figure for scarlet fever may be of little significance as other conditions caused by the same organism, tonsillitis, otitis, etc., are not notifiable and appear still to be prevalent, but the low notification rate of whooping cough, which is in line with the opinions expressed by some general practitioners that the disease is much less common and less severe than formerly.

Diphtheria was again absent, although on occasions cases of glandular fever, thrush, etc., have been suspected to be diphtheria. A constant awareness of the possibility of this disease occurring, coupled with a high immunisation rate, is necessary, if the disease is to be kept in check.

No case of smallpox was notified. Here again surveillance, awareness and immunisation by vaccination are the passwords.

It has been claimed that vaccination is too risky a procedure to be justified in a country where smallpox is not endemic or likely to appear, and that the immunity from vaccination is short-lived, but even with the most active and complete segregation of cases and vaccination of contacts by the ring system, it does not seem likely that the disease would not spread in an alarming manner if the community were unvaccinated and two or three immigrants arrived in the country while incubating the disease.

Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1962
(excluding Tuberculosis)

MONTH	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Acute Pneumonia		Acute Polomyelitis Paralytic	Measles	Whooping Cough	Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia
			Influenzal	Primary						
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
February ...	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
March ...	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	2	—
April ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
May ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
June ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
July ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—
August ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
September ...	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	5	—
October ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—
November ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—
December ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1
Totals ...	3	10	1	2	1	36	5	1	41	1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE
YEAR, 1962

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	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	10	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—											
Paralytic	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia—											
Acute Primary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Acute Influenzal	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—											
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	41	4	4	2	12	4	4	6	3	2	9
Measles	36	1	8	11	13	2	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	101	5	15	17	34	6	5	9	8	2	12

TUBERCULOSIS

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
35—44	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
45—54	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
55—64	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	5	3	2	4	1	—	—	1

The one death from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis was not notified before death.

The Phthisis (Respiratory or Pulmonary Tuberculosis) death rate for the year was 0.02 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 immunisations given during 1962 in Shrewsbury.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Number accepting vaccination	...	...	...	775
Number of refusals	...	...	...	51
Number tested	...	...	...	727
Number found positive	...	...	...	79
Number found negative	...	...	...	637
Number vaccinated with B.C.G.	...	...	...	618

Diphtheria Immunisation

				Immunisations
Pre-School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	508
	By General Practitioners	...	...	278
School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	33
	By General Practitioners	...	...	9
Total				828

				Reinforcing Injection
At Clinic				178
By General Practitioners				85
Total				263

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Pre-School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	382
	By General Practitioners	...	...	272
School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	8
	By General Practitioners	...	...	6
Total				668

Tetanus

Pre-School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	...	582
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	267
School Children :	At Clinic	...	...	...	48
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	41
	Total	...	...	...	<u>938</u>

Vaccination (Smallpox)

Primary	{ Children under 1 year of age :	At Clinic	...	...	...	183
		By General Practitioners	...	...	...	207
	{ Others :	At Clinic	...	...	...	753
		By General Practitioners	...	...	...	1,250
	Total	...	...	...	<u>2,393</u>	
Re-Vaccination :	At Clinic	...	...	...	1,314	
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	1,946	
	Total	...	...	...	<u>3,260</u>	

Poliomyelitis**Third injections of Salk or doses of Oral:**

Pre-school children :	At Clinic	...	...	...	1,016
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	203
Other children :	At Clinic	...	...	...	577
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	47
Young Persons :	At Clinic	...	...	...	83
(born 1947/43)	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	10
Young Persons :	At Clinic	...	...	...	479
(Born 1942/33)	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	53
Others :	At Clinic	...	...	...	1,072
	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	103
	Total	...	...	...	<u>3,643</u>

Fourth injections of Salk or doses of Oral:

Children in the 5-11	At Clinic	...	...	...	608
year age group :	By General Practitioners	...	...	...	40
	Total	...	...	...	<u>648</u>

COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH CENTRES

Particulars are given below of the health services provided by the County Council under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, for the Borough.

Area	Premises	Services Provided and Day and Time Clinics Held
Harlescott	Church Hall, Meadow Farm Drive	Child Welfare Clinic, Tuesday, 1.30 to 5 p.m.
Monkmoor	Tankerville Hall, Monkmoor Road	Child Welfare Clinic, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month, 1.30 to 5 p.m.
Ditherington	White House Clinic Whitchurch Road	Child Welfare Clinic, Thursday and Friday, 1.30 to 5 p.m. Ante and Post-natal Clinic 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month, 2.30 p.m.
Town Centre	Health Centre, Murivance	Child Welfare Clinic, Friday, 1.30 to 5 p.m. Ante and Post-natal Clinic 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month, 2.30 p.m.
Meole Brace	Memorial Hall	Child Welfare Clinic, 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, 2.45 to 4.30 p.m.

Attendances during the year are given below :—

	Harles- cott	Monk- moor	Muri- vance	White House	Meole Brace
Children					*
Under 1 year	2,558	837	1,440	3,072	495
1 but under 2 years	783	171	275	838	92
2 but under 5 years	585	173	180	812	82
Total attendances	3,926	1,181	1,895	4,722	669
No. of Children attending	460	171	428	526	135
Expectant Mothers					
Cases	—	—	170	178	—
Attendances	—	—	301	270	—

* Opened on 15th February, 1962.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

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

Business premises	...	...	...	...	...	50
Private dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	2

No major infestation was discovered.

The Rodent Operative made 849 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 found necessary in the case of one old person to apply for an Order for her removal to hospital.

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