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COUNTY COUNCIL OF SALOP.

MEDICINE

10. PARKS ROAD

ANNUAL REPORT

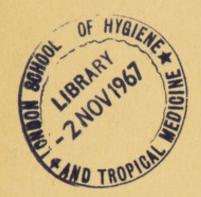
FOR 1944

OF THE

County Medical Officer of Health.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, M.D., D.P.H.

SHREWSBURY, February, 1946.



To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee.

SIR. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1944, which has been curtailed in accordance with official requirements. It is considered, however, that the statistical information which it contains is sufficiently indicative of the scope of the health services within the County.

Special reference has been made to the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme, which is one of the health services which it has been possible to develop, notwithstanding war-time conditions. The result of the work under this scheme is reflected in the steady fall in the number of deaths from diphtheria during the last seven years.

The vital statistics disclose an increase in the birth-rate, a decline in the death-rate, and a fall in the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis.

I wish to express my indebtedness to Mr. T. R. Blythe, Chief Clerk in the Public Health Office, for the interest which he has taken, and the assistance which he has given, in the preparation of this Report.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

County Medical Officer of Health.

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICE,

COLLEGE HILL,

SHREWSBURY.

February, 1946.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1944.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA. Area (in acres) of Administrative County 861,800 Population (Census 1931) .. 244,156 .. for Birth and Death rates 259,830 Estimated Population Urban-for Birth and Death rates 131.680 Mid Year 1944 Rural-for Birth and Death rates 128,150 Number of Inhabited Houses (Census) 1931 59,553 Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census) 1931 60,904 Rateable Value (as at 1st April, 1944) £1,325,556 Sum represented by a penny rate (as at 1st April, 1944) £5,369 Extracts from Vital Statistics of Registrar-General. Male. Female. Male and Rates. Female. 2250 2506 4756 Legitimate ... 18.30 Live Births 237 210 447 1.72 Illegitimate Total 2743 2460 5203 20.02-(Per 1,000 of the Population.) Still-births: Total 69 52 121 31.93-(Per 1.000 (live and still-births.) Deaths: Total 1561 1408 2969 11.4 Deaths of women in, or in consequence of, child-birth :-9 (or 1.7 per 1,000 live births.) . . From Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis 3 From other Maternal causes 6 Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :-All infants per 1,000 live births 34.2 Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... 31.9 Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live burths 58.1 . . Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 455 2 Measles (all ages) Whooping Cough (all ages) 6 Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 8

1

Diphtheria (all ages)

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The estimated population of the County at the middle of the year was, for Birth-rates and Death-rates, 259,830.

Marriages.—The number of marriages was 1,845—an increase of 40 on last year's figures (1,805).

Births.—There were 5,203 births in 1944—an increase of 288 as compared with the previous year.

The birth-rate was 20.0 per thousand of the population, or an increase of 1.2 as compared with 1943.

The birth-rate for England and Wales in 1944 was 17.6 per thousand.

Deaths.—There were 2,969 deaths in 1944—a decrease of 217 as compared with the previous year.

The death-rate was 11.4 per thousand of the population, or a decrease of 0.8 as compared with 1943.

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1944 was 11.6 per thousand.

Cancer.—There were 455 deaths from Cancer in 1944—a decrease of 39 as compared with the previous year.

The death-rate was 1.751 per thousand of the population—a decrease of 0.142 as compared with 1943.

Infant Mortality.—The infant mortality rate in 1944 was 34 per thousand live births, as compared with 36 per thousand in 1943, and is the lowest which has yet been recorded in this County.

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1944 was 46 per thousand live births.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of Infectious Disease, as will be noted on reference to the statistical table on page 4, the chief decreases being in Measles, Acute Pneumonia, and Whooping Cough. Notifications of Diphtheria were again fewer for the fourth consecutive year.

There has been no change during the year in the position in respect of the Isolation Hospital accommodation.

Return of Cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases for the year 1944.

	Сніскви-рох.	91	1	1	1	1	-1
	ERYSIPELAS.	15	23	28	51	34	+17
	ENTERIC (Typhoid and Para- typhoid) Fever.	14	5	-	9	10	7
	SMALL-POX.	13	1	1	1	1	inney luft
	РОЕВРЕКАЕ РУКЕХІА.	12	28	33	61	63	-2
	ОРНТНАЕМІА МЕОМАТОВИМ.	11	17	21	38	48	-10
	DASENTERY.	10	43	48	16	31	09+
	Асите Емсерналить Гетнаветса.	6	1	1	1	-	7
	Acute Polio-	8	1	1	1	1	1
	Acute Poliomyrlitis.	7	∞	61	10	5	+ 22
	Секевко-ѕъти л г Геvек.	9	1	1	1	6	oo •
	успле Ривимомія.	2	101	94	195	350	155
	MEASLES (excluding Rubells).	4	409	392	801	3202	2401
	DIPHTHERIA (including Membraneous Croup).	3	14	=	25	53	28
	Мноовис Сопен.	2	341	268	609	705	96-
	SCARLET FEVER.	1	241	179	420	410	+10
1	Population (Census. 1931) 244,156		122,491	121,665	ток 1944	TOTALS FOR 1943	å Ţ
	SANITARY DISTRICTS.		RURAL	URBAN	TOTALS FOR 1944	TOTALS P	Increase (+) Decrease (-

Diphtheria Immunisation.—The primary responsibility for the immunisation of children against Diphtheria rests with the Local Sanitary Authorities. Since 1942, however, the County Council has assumed concurrent responsibility with the District Councils for this work, and except in the Borough of Shrewsbury, which has a very complete scheme of its own, much the greater part of the diphtheria immunisation work in the County is now carried out under the County Council Scheme by the Assistant Medical Officers.

Indeed, during 1944, out of a total of 3,778 children under 15 years of age who were immunised, 2,654 were dealt with under the County Council Scheme, 586 were immunised under the Scheme for the Borough of Shrewsbury, and 538 were dealt with under arrangements made by the other District Councils.

The following table gives particulars of the children under five years of age, and of those between the ages of 5 and 15, who were immunised under the various arrangements in the County:—

Children immunised in the County of Salop during 1944.

Arrangement.	Aged under 5 years.	5—15 years.	Total.
County Council	2,169 483 431	485 103 107	2,654 586 538
	3,083	695	3,778

The position with regard to Diphtheria Immunisation in the County of Salop can be summarised as follows:—

On 31st December, 1944, 58.9 per cent. of children under five years of age had been immunised, and 85.9 per cent. of those between the ages of five and fifteen, giving a total for all children under fifteen years of age of 76.9 per cent.

The following table sets out in detail the numbers dealt with in the individual Districts in the County during 1944, and the percentages of those under five and between five and fifteen years of age in each District who have been rendered immune to Diphtheria—bearing in mind that immunity is a relative term.

Diphtheria Immunisation Statistics for Individual Districts in the County.

Local Authority.		immunised for to 31st Dec.,			ntage immunis December, 19	
phonois entl sebour too, boilt	Under 5 yrs. of age.	5—15 yrs. of age.	Total.	Under 5 yrs. of age.	5—15 yrs. of age.	0—15 yrs. of age
Shrewsbury Borough	483	103	586	58	83	74
Ellesmere Urban	33	12	45	56	95	81
Ellesmere Rural	70	8	78	42	94	80
Oswestry Borough	105	41	146	62	90	81
Oswestry Rural	210	45	255	45	93	78
Wem Urban	53	4	57	56	96	82
Wem Rural	142	53	195	40	66	58
Whitchurch Urban	61	13	74	34	84	67
Dawley Urban	93	10	103	76	88	84
Market Drayton Urban	64	24	88	76	92	86
Drayton Rural	84	12	96	37	90	72
Newport Urban	52	4	56	55	64	. 61
Oakengates Urban	93	14	107	40	76	64
Shifnal Rural	99	11	110	47	70	63
Wellington Urban	133	15	148	51	91	80
Wellington Rural	228	39	267	78	85	82
Bridgnorth Borough	75	57	132	42	73	63
Bridgnorth Rural	136	33	169	51	92	78
Atcham Rural	251	71	322	80	92	84
Bishop's Castle Borough	21	-	21	85	95	90
Church Stretton Urban	23	1	24	80	.90	85
Clun Rural		22	162	80	85	78
Ludlow Borough		12	107	80	92	87
Ludlow Rural		51	205	80	90	85
Wenlock Borough	185	40	225	77	90	81
	3,083	695	3,778	58.9%	85.9%	76.9%

The effects of the Immunisation Campaign are demonstrated by statistics showing the incidence of diphtheria and the number of deaths from this disease in the County during the past ten years. These figures, which include those of the Borough of Shrewsbury, are as follows:—

Notifications of and Deaths from Diphtheria since 1934.

Year	 	 1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Notifications Deaths	 	 191	223 20	301 20	206 7	185 19	133 13	236 11	237 9	121 6	53 6	25 1

The following table gives the number of immunisations carried out under the County Council Scheme in each year since it came into operation in 1942, and shows that a total of 13,016 children have been immunised by the Assistant Medical Officers. It will be seen that the number of children immunised during 1944 fell to 2,654, as compared with 5,888 in the previous year. The success of the immunisation campaign in previous years provides a partial, if not complete, explanation of this fall, as the number of susceptible children under the age of 15 has now been so

much reduced that the number to be immunised each year falls correspondingly. Provided that there is increasing acceptance of immunisation by the public the number of children to be dealt with each year will tend eventually to approximate more and more closely to the number of births; and it should be noted that, for this reason, it is amongst the children of school age, 85.6 per cent. of whom have been immunised, that the greatest disparity in the figures arises.

Children immunised under County Council Scheme since, and inclusive of, 1942.

	Year.		Under 5 years of age.	5—15 years of age.	Total.
1942			2,949	1,525	4,474
1943		5	3,159	2,729	5,888
1944			2,169	485	2,654
Total (3 years	s)	8,277	4,739	13,016

Propaganda.—No local press publicity campaign in regard to this matter was conducted during the year, one such campaign having taken place in November, 1943, while another was held in January, 1945; but other efforts to encourage parents to agree to the protection of their

children against this disease were continued.

A child during the first year of its life is relatively insusceptible to Diphtheria, but thereafter is more liable to contract the disease. Arrangements have therefore been made for the parents of every child (outside the Borough of Shrewsbury) on attaining the age of one year to receive a card through the County Health Department emphasising the desirability of immunisation, and to this card is attached a stamped consent form which the parent is invited to sign and return to the County Medical Officer. In addition, the Health Visitors, during their routine visits, encourage parents to have their children immunised, and propaganda is consistently carried out through the Child Welfare Centres. Letters are also sent to Heads of Schools encouraging them to bring to the attention of parents of school children the value of immunisation and the protection which it affords against Diphtheria.

VACCINATION.

The County Council is responsible for the administration of the Vaccination Acts in the

whole of the Administrative County of Salop.

With a view to the correlation of the duties under the Vaccination Acts with the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, and in order to secure by centralisation of the work eventual simplification of administrative procedure, the Public Health Committee decided to appoint the Chief Clerk in the County Health Office to fill any vacancy caused by resignations of existing Vaccination Officers. The Chief Clerk now acts as Vaccination Officer for the following eight Vaccination Districts, namely, Bishop's Castle, Bridgnorth, Ellesmere, Ludlow, Madeley, Oakengates, Wellington and Wem.

The table on page 8 gives full information regarding the work under the Vaccination Acts for the year 1943, together with that for the year 1944, in so far as it is at present available. From this table it will be observed that in 1943 there were 4,536 births registered, 1,270 declarations of conscientious objection and 2,037 certificates of successful primary vaccination—the equivalent of 44.90 per cent. of the total births for the year. In 1944, when the number of births registered was 5,203, there were 1,275 declarations of conscientious objection, and the total number of certificates of primary vaccination was 2,835—the equivalent of 54.49 per cent. of

the total births for the year.

The following table shows the vaccination districts with the highest and lowest percentages of vaccinations in the County:—

Highest Perc	entages		Lowest	Percentag	ges.	
Clun		 68.54	Ellesmere .			10.83
Whitchurch		 67.85	Oswestry			19.38
Church Stretton		 66.66	Madeley			23.84
Drayton		 66.50	Wellington			29.64

	sno	1944	54545500040000-c	5	The state of	
Children in 1944.	No. of Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received.	19	102 144 130 130 130 144 106 59 323 323 323 343 43 144 106 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59	1,275	is leitereda.	
	Decl of Con Obj ac	1943	23 23 23 24 24 25 33 33 33 33 33 34 35 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	1,379	WIND E THAT	
Vaccination of 1943 and	No. of ates of ssful tary ation.	1944	211 79 84 105 204 204 213 110 81 117 117 117 117 117 118 123 123 130	2,835		
Vac	Total No. of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccination.	1943	182 172 172 172 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173	2,031		
dions of	Unac- counted for.		24 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	726	15.47	12.22
	Removed out of Dis- trict.		11 22 22 23 24 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	369	8.02	14.69
	Vaccin- ation post- poned.		-	6	5.04	0.46
.943.	Died Unvac- cinated.		e - 0101 re re ≈ 5 e ± 2 ± 014	120	2.64	2.94
Vaccination of Infants in 1943.	Declara- tions of Conscien- tious Objec- tions.		97 9 93 33 32 145 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 11	1,270	27.99	27.36
ion of In	Insus- ceptible of Vaccin- ation.			6	0.19	0.22
Vaccinat	sfully ated.	%	51.21 66.66 51.25 68.54 66.50 10.83 46.01 23.84 37.14 19.38 30.48 59.15 29.64 48.33 67.85	44.90	14.90	42.08
	Successfully Vaccinated.	No.	148 20 20 41 133 148 88 75 88 76 83 76 169 169 133	2,037	4	42.
Omnan Ma an On de	Births Registered.		289 30 80 80 124 212 120 163 369 210 392 246 1,415 570 120 196	4,536		
Texts of the second	VACCINATION DISTRICTS.		Bridgnorth Church Stretton	TOTALS	Percentage of total number of births for the year 1943	., ., 1942

ell hi dest)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL SERVICES.

There has been no fundamental change during 1944 in the arrangements for the administration of the Institutional Medical Services transferred from the late Boards of Guardians or in the matter of Public Assistance Medical Out-Relief.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births.—In the County as a whole, inclusive of the Borough of Shrewsbury, which is an independent Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, the number of live births notified or otherwise ascertained, was 5,255, and the number of still-births was 101.

In the Borough of Shrewsbury, the number of live births was 833, and the number of still-births was 21.

In the remainder of the County (for which the County Council is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority), the number of births was 4,422, and the number of still-births was 80.

Visits paid by Health Visitors.

Health Visiting	78	To Children.					
Staff.	1021	under 1 year.		10	Tetal	- To expectan mothers.	
Denil Drai	191	First.	Total.	1 to 5 years.	Total.	and the same	
Whole-time (15) Part-time (54)		2783 1615	15232 16114	16826 16213	32058 32327	694 10139	
Totals for 1944		4398	31346	33039	64385	10833	

Attendances at Welfare Centres in 1943 and 1944.

	Under	1 year.	CHILI	Between 1 and 5 years.					
New Cases.		Total Att	endances.	New (Cases.	Total Attendances.			
1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944		
1,889	2,238	21,592	24,305	1,067	968	16,758	17,767		

EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

Welfare Centres.	New	Cases.	Total	Cases.	Total Att	endances
Centres.	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Bridgnorth	 60	50	70	54	142	99
Bishop's Castle	 10	8	14	8	43	22
Church Stretton	 32	19	36	22	90	45
Dawley	 44	12	50	12	106	18
Donnington	 19	9	20	9	43	14
Ellesmere	 15	13	18	15	49	34
Highley	 4	11	7	11	7	19
Ironbridge	 18	22	20	41	63	48
Ludlow	 67	48	69	82	139	126
Market Drayton	 83	59	127	67	395	142
Newport	 55	51	63	55	176	96
Oakengates	 31	21	32	29	142	117
Oswestry	 47	42	51	45	91	89
Wellington	 64	93	70	100	229	268
Wem	 42	39	51	54	142	143
Whitchurch	 28	30	35	37	135	85
Totals	 619	527	733	641	1992	1365
ncrease + Decrease —		92	_	92	-63	27

Under an arrangement with the Borough of Shrewsbury, 31 expectant mothers made 70 attendances, and 51 children under five years of age made 131 attendances, at the Shrewsbury Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinic.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—During the year 34 cases were notified, 16 less than in the previous year. All the cases recovered with apparently no injury to the eyesight.

County Home for Ailing Babies.—The number of babies admitted to the Home was 51 (which is two less than the number admitted in the previous year), and the average duration of stay was 71 days. The average number of occupied beds was therefore 9.

Provision of Artificial Limbs.—The Child Welfare Scheme has been extended by providing, in addition to surgical treatment, artificial limbs for children under five, subject to each case being considered by the Public Health Committee on its merits.

Infestation with Head Lice.—In accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health special efforts have been made with a view to the eradication, as far as possible, of head lice. It was felt, or feared, by the Ministry that, as a result of the migration into reception areas of large numbers of evacuees from the towns, the incidence of infestation with head lice among the rural population might have increased considerably. The regular surveys which have been made of the school population by the School Nurses in this County do not, however, support the view that evacuation has produced any such result. There has, throughout the War period, up to and inclusive of 1943, been a gradual diminution in the percentage of children found to be infested with these vermin, but in the year under review the percentage rose somewhat. Thus, in 1943, the percentage of children found verminous was 8.4, this being the lowest rate recorded during the War, and it is a matter for regret that during 1944 the percentage rose to 9.1.

The most likely cause of this increase in infestation amongst school children, and probably of a parallel increase among younger children, (for which accurate figures are not, however, available), is possibly the increased employment outside the home of mothers, who consequently have less time available to devote to the care of their children. It is also possible that difficulty in procuring such articles as fine toothed combs has been partly responsible; and it is regrettable that modern fashions in hair dressing, particularly the "permanent wave," should tend to perpetuate lousiness among adults and adolescents by discouraging the washing, combing and brushing of the hair.

Instructions were issued to the Health Visitors that they should, as far as possible, try to inculcate a cleanliness conscience in all the members of the families in their districts. They were asked to inform the mothers of families not only of the necessity for keeping clean the heads of their young children, but also of the need for looking after their adolescent children in the same manner. It is recommended that among children under five years of age the hair should be cut short, and the value of regular weekly washing and daily brushing and combing of the hair is emphasised. The Health Visitors were also asked to give talks on this subject to the mothers and expectant mothers at the Centres, as well as in the homes.

Dental Treatment.—Five mothers and 9 children under five years of age received treatment from the School Dental Officers.

War-time Nurseries.—In order to facilitate the employment in industry of women with children, War-time Nurseries were opened in the County at each of the following places:—

At the end of 1943, owing to the limited use which was at that time being made of these War-time Nurseries, the question of closure was considered by the Public Health Committee, and, as a result, the Nursery at Madeley was closed in February, 1944.

The table set out below shows the attendances during the year 1944 at the War-time Nurseries at Donnington, Oakengates and Wellington.

Attendances at War-time Nurseries.

Location.	Accommodation.	Average dai	ly attendance o	f Children.
64 (mg 25 01)		Ages 0—5 yrs.	0—2 yrs.	2—5 yrs
Donnington	60 Children	37.5 16.3	26.2 5.3	11.3 11.0
Oakengates Wellington	50	32.0	9.8	22.2

(In July, 1945, at the suggestion of the Ministry of Health, and after consideration by the Public Health Committee, it was decided to close the War-time Nurseries at Wellington and Oakengates, but to continue for a further period the Nursery at Donnington).

Child Life Protection.—The following are the particulars of cases supervised during the last seven years:—

esaT - Asipreson	wor material and the	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Number of cases	on 1st Jan	123	112	90	84	103	92	93
Number of new cases -	-during the year	24	24	26	66	32	31	23
	reached 9 years of age	11	20	15	14	10	8	10
	legally adopted	4	4	3	4	6	6	9
No. of cases removed	left County	10	5	3	11	9	4	14
from Register .	removed to relatives	10	17	9	16	18	10	7
	died removed to places of	0	0	1	0	0	- 0	0
	safety	0	0	1	2	0	2	0
Number of cases -	on 31st Dec	112	90	84	103	92	93	76

The following is information relating to the 76 children on the Register on the 31st December, 1944:—

	Aged under five years.	Aged 5 to nine years.
Children notified by intending foster mothers	 10	11
Children otherwise ascertained	 13	23
Children supervised on behalf of Voluntary Societies	 4	15

The number of Child Life Protection cases in the Borough of Shrewsbury on the 31st December, 1944, was 14, of whom 8 were under five years of age, and 6 between the ages of 5 and 9 years.

Midwifery Services.—In 1944 there were 176 registered midwives engaged in midwifery practice in Shropshire as compared with 181 in 1943.

Statistics relating to Work under Midwives Acts.

	Midwins	172mlan	Notifications received from Midwives.									
Year	Midwives practising in December	Visits of Inspec- tion.	Medical help.	Still-birth.	Death of mother or Child.	Artificial Feeding.	Liability to be a source of infection.	Having laid out a Dead Body.				
1937	242	359	1223	40	23	67	140	62				
1938	202	458	1190	40	23	57	136	61				
1939	233	505	1240	39	21	52	169	31				
1940	221	597	1390	49	17	60	160	42				
1941	185	271	1479	60	30	110	144	35				
1942	173	344	1466	59	29	39	130	49				
1943	181	335	1402	56	35	137	200	35				
1944	176	336	1484	70	44	138	203	31				

Maternal Deaths.—In 1944 there were in Shropshire 7 maternal deaths directly or indirectly due to pregnancy. In 4 of these cases a doctor had been engaged prior to the confinement.

The Maternal Death-rate in this County, according to the official returns of the Registrar-General, was 1.7 per thousand live births, as compared with 2.2 per thousand for the previous year.

The Maternal Death-rate for England and Wales for 1944 was 1.93 per thousand live births, and 2.29 for 1943.

The following table gives particulars relating to maternal deaths in this County since 1930, and it will be observed that 99 deaths out of a total of 248 were the result of a first pregnancy. This fact brings out the importance of attendance to the health and general well-being of the mother who is approaching her first confinement.

Maternal Deaths 1930 to 1944.

	Car	uses of Death	Investigat	Death-rate	per 1,000 liv	e births.	
	411	Puerperal Pyrexia.	on II Panelin	Number	Shrop	shire.	
	All causes.		Other.	in first confine- ment.	Local Statistics.	Official Statistics.	England and Wales.
Total (1930—42)	228 13 7	77 1 2	151 12 5	93 3 3	4.21 2.6 1.3	4.02 2.2 1.7	2.29 1.93

Payments to Medical Practitioners under Midwives Acts.—The number of claims for payment under the Midwives Acts sent in by medical practitioners was 629, and payments amounting to £1,200 were made during 1944. During the previous year the claims numbered 630, and payments totalled £1,229.

Obstetrical Consultant.—During the year the opinion of the County Council Obstetrical Consultant was sought in 20 confinement cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—During the year 70 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, three of whom died. In the previous year 81 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, one of whom died.

Pemphigus.—Eleven cases of Pemphigus occurred during the year. There were no deaths.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Registration.—The local Supervising Authority has power to grant exemption from registration in certain cases, and registration has not been insisted upon in the case of the following Institutions:—

Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Shrewsbury.
King Edward VII Memorial Sanatorium, Shirlett.
Lady Forester Hospitals, Broseley and Much Wenlock.
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.
Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury.
Cottage Hospital, Market Drayton.

Inspection.—Nursing Homes are visited regularly by the Inspector of Midwives, and an effort is made to visit each Home once a quarter. During the year 117 inspections were made.

Accommodation Provided.—During the year 1944 one new Nursing Hone was registered and two certificates were cancelled.

Number of Homes taking general cases only		 Light	9
Number of Homes taking maternity cases only Patient accommodation—16 beds.		 	4
Number of Homes taking both maternity and general cases Patient accommodation—188 beds and 2 cots.	* *	 	14

In all, therefore, there are 27 Homes on the Register, the total patient accommodation being 295 beds and 4 cots.

COUNTY COUNCIL HOSPITAL.

The table below summarises the work carried out at the County Council Hospital during 1944. The figures for 1943 are given for purposes of comparison.

Cases treated in the County Council Hospital during 1943 and 1944.

	Men.		Women.		Maternity.		5—16		Under 5.		Totals.	
795.1	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Cases (1st January) Admissions	31 259 188 78 24	24 443 371 63 33	34 452 403 42 41	41 495 470 46 20	29 519 509 2 37	37 656 650 2 41	2 44 38 3 5	5 79 80 1 3	7 91 83 8 7	7 102 87 10 12	103 1365 1221 133 114	114 1775 1658 122 109

The average number of occupied beds for 1944 was 123, as compared with 105 for the previous year. In order to give some indication of the nature of the work carried out at the County Council Hospital, these have been broadly categorised in the table below. There is an increasing demand on the accommodation for maternity patients, and admissions have now been restricted to abnormal cases and to women who, owing to home circumstances, cannot properly be confined in their own homes.

	Beds occupied in 1944.										
	Men.	Women.	Maternity.	Child Under 5.	lren 5—16.	All cases.	All cases.				
Average Highest Lowest	 43 114 18	36 50 21	32 46 18	8 15 4	4 14 1	123 191 91	105 130 80				

Midwifery.—The number of women confined in the County Council Hospital in 1944 was 656, as compared with 519 in the previous year. There were two maternal deaths—one due to Puerperal Pyrexia and the other to Haemorrhage following Caesarean section.

The number of babies born was 644 (24 twins), amongst whom there were 12 deaths due to the following causes:—Prematurity 8; Asphyxia 1; Cerebral Haemorrhage 1; Broncho-Pneumonia 1; Icterus Neonatorum 1.

The number of still-births was 24.

An Ante-Natal Clinic is held every Saturday morning in Shrewsbury, where all booked cases attend periodically for examination and advice. The average number in attendance was 25 per session.

Other Work.—The number of surgical operations (major and minor) was 332.

Twelve beds are provided in shelters for patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, who, because they are either highly infectious or in an advanced stage of the disease, cannot properly be looked after at home. Particulars of these cases are as follows:—

	In Hospital, 1st Jan.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hospital, 31st Dec.
Pulmonary—Males Females	1 1	15	10	8 2	3
Children		1		2	_

TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—During the year, 155 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, which is 58 less than in the previous year, and the number of deaths from this form of the disease decreased by 18.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—In the case of other forms of the disease, the number of notifications for 1944 was 95, or 39 less than in the previous year; and there was also a decrease of 5 in the number of deaths.

Particulars of Notifications of, and Deaths from, both forms of the disease are as follows :-

Notifications of, and Deaths from, Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary). 1944.

			New	Cases.			Dea	ths.	
Age periods of	cases.	Respiratory.		Non- Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non- Respiratory	
		М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1		 1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
1-5		 2	1	9	8	1	1	1	0
515	1	 0	1	19	16	0	3	1	1
5-25		 16	25	12	10	7	8	0	1
5—35		 28	15	4	3	11	9	3	0
5-45		 23	12	5	4	20	9	0	0
5—55		 10	2	0	0	10	5	0	1
5-65		 8	2 6	2 0	2	10	4	1	3
5 and upwards		 4	1	0	0	5	4	0	1
		92	63	51	44	65	43	7	7
TOTALS FOR			55		95		08	1-	
TOTALS FOR	1943	 2	13	1	34	1.	20	1:	9

Pulmonary Tuberculosis-Notifications and Death Rates since 1938.

						Rates pe	т 1,000.
Year.			Notifications.	Deaths.	Population.	Notifications.	Deaths.
1938	 	 	164	71	241,400	.68	.29
1939	 	 	156	91	*244,900 †249,500	.63	.36
1940	 	 	198	72	257,170	.76	. 27
1941	 	 	246	109	276,920	.88	. 39
1942	 	 	208	91	268,900	.77	.33
1943		 	213	126	260,900	.81	.48
1944	 	 	155	108	259,830	.59	. 41

^{*}Estimated population for Birth-rate purposes.

Allowances to Patients (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).—During the year ended 31st December, 1944, allowances were granted to 61 patients for the first time, and of these, 42 received Maintenance Allowances only, 10 received both Maintenance and Discretionary Allowances, and 9 received Special Payments.

Discretionary Allowances are awarded to enable patients to meet standing charges such as high rent, insurance and educational fees.

Special Payments include allowances in respect of pocket money made to single persons while in the Sanatorium; allowances to married women to assist them to provide domestic help in their homes while they themselves are receiving treatment in the Sanatorium; and grants to patients' relatives to enable them to visit the Sanatorium.

Below are particulars of payments being made on the 31st December, 1943, and 31st December, 1944.

Number receiving Maintenance Allowances	31st December, 1943. 30	31st December, 1944. 38
Number of above also receiving Discretionary Allowances	3	9
Number receiving Special Payments— (a) pocket money	6	8
(b) provision of domestic help	6	1

Visits of Tuberculosis Officers.

		1943	1944
On notification	 	19	110
To contacts	 	33	30
To suspicious cases	 	233	204
On discharge from Sanatorium	 	11	7
Other occasions	 	188	100
		484	451

[†]Estimated population for Death-rate purposes.

Examination of Sputum.—The total number of sputum examinations during the year was 991, as compared with 870 in the previous year.

Shelters.—There are at present 140 shelters in the County, 131 of which have been provided by the County Council.

Artificial Pneumothorax.—Artificial pneumothorax was induced in 20 new cases, and there are now 109 patients who regularly attend the Treatment Centres.

Particulars of Patients receiving Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

Centre.	No. of cases treated.	No. of refills given
Shrewsbury Tuberculosis Dispensary	62 42 5	826 861 72
	109	1759

X-Ray Examination.—During 1944, two thousand and sixty-six X-Ray Films were taken, an increase of two hundred and thirty over the previous year.

Light Therapy.—During the year 22 cases attended, and 650 treatments were given.

Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints.—Such cases are dealt with under the Orthopaedic scheme.

Tubercular Peritonitis.—An arrangement has been made with the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital for the treatment of patients suffering from tubercular peritonitis. The number of cases sent for treatment during the year was 2.

Prees Heath Sanatorium.—During the year 9 cases were admitted to Prees Heath Sanatorium, 6 were discharged and 4 died.

Shirlett Sanatorium.—The following are the particulars of admissions, discharges and deaths during 1944:—

		Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Adults—				The same of
Males	 	 44	46	2
Females	 	 44 31	46 25	5
Children—				District on
Boys	 	 1	_	
Girls	 	 1	2	
		77	73	7

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.—There continues to be a steady increase in the number of attendances at the various Tuberculosis Dispensaries and Examination Centres, the total for 1944 being 7,984, as compared with 7,655 in the previous year.

Attendances at Tuberculosis Dispensaries in 1944.

		11 12		cases who ring the year.	SUMMA	ARY OF ATTEN	DANCES.	T-4-1
	Tuberculosis Dispensaries.		Total.	For the first	Notified	Non-notin	fied Cases.	Total Attend-
			Total.	time.	Cases.	Contacts.	Suspects.	ances.
Shrewsbury			986	612	1776	242	865	2883
Oswestry Wellington			218 838	99 522	708 2813	32 220	146 640	886 3673
Whitchurch			89	46	34	54	117	205
Ludlow			64	41	54	26	38	118
Bridgnorth			120	60	122	45	52	219
			2315	1380	5507	619	1858	7984

In addition, under an arrangement made by the Church Stretton Care Committee, 3 sessions were held for examination of contacts and 36 attendances made.

Arrangements are also made for a Clinic to be held at Market Drayton at intervals, to encourage the attendance of persons who find that travelling difficulties prevent their coming to Shrewsbury or Wellington. Three sessions were held and 47 attendances made.

Dr. Watkin writes:—"From year to year there continues to be a remarkable increase in the work done at the County Tuberculosis Clinics. Comparing 1944 with 1935 (the first complete year in which our X-Ray apparatus was functioning) one finds as follows:—

	X-Ray Examinations.	Artificial Pneumothorax Refills.	New Cases Examined.
1935	582	252	590
1944	2066	1687	1380

"The larger attendances for examination are evidence, not of an increase in Tuberculosis, but of a greater realisation on the part of Medical Practitioners and public of the importance of early diagnosis and of the facilities available at "the Tuberculosis Clinics.

"The next big forward step in the campaign against Tuberculosis is likely to be Mass Miniature Radiography. This has been introduced on a limited scale by the Ministry of Health during the present war, but a set of the special apparatus has not up to the present been available for Shropshire. When the present difficulties relax it would seem desirable to make plans either for the provision of a set, and a team of operators in Shropshire, or for seeking a working arrangement between this and some neighbouring County. In Lancashire, of the first 19,240 persons examined by mass radiography, 3.5 per thousand were found to have active Tuberculosis, 1.6 per thousand having Tubercle Bacilli in the sputum. The investigation dealt mainly with employees in industrial establishments, a high proportion of whom would probably belong to age groups in which Tuberculosis is most prevalent, and the percentage of Tuberculosis in the population as a whole would not be so large, but the figures give some idea of the number of undiscovered cases there are likely to be in Shropshire. A fully working mass radiography scheme would almost certainly necessitate some increase in the number of Sanatorium beds for treatment."

Dr. Elliott writes:—"The year 1944 shows a decrease in both the incidence and mortality from Tuberculosis. The number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis showed a decrease of 58, with 18 fewer deaths than in 1943, whilst in other forms of the disease there was a decrease of 39 new cases, with 5 fewer deaths.

"When one considers the worry, strain, and long hours of work of the people after five years of war conditions, with the lack of open air exercise and the lack of proper ventilation in many houses and workplaces owing to black-out conditions, one cannot help feeling that these decreases in the incidence and mortality of Tuberculosis in Shropshire are very satisfactory.

"If one compares the figures for the incidence and mortality in the last four years of the 1914—1918 War, i.e., 1915—1918 inclusive, with the figures of the present war, 1941—1944 inclusive, one gets an even happier picture. In the years 1915—1918 there were 1,574 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, with 790 deaths. In the years 1941—1944 there were 822 new cases, with 434 deaths. This shows a decrease of 48 per cent. in the number of new cases, and a decrease of 45 per cent. in the deaths.

"These figures are perhaps even more satisfactory than they appear if one takes into account the increase in the population of the County during the War years by evacuees. One has, however, to bear in mind that more accurate modern methods of diagnosis, such as X-Ray, may have had some small effect om the decrease in the number of notifications.

"Although these figures show that thirty years anti-Tuberculosis work has given good results, these could have been better, and one of our main difficulties lies with the people themselves. In far too many cases people, fail to seek medical advice until the disease has advanced to an incurable stage. The general public, thanks to propaganda work by the Press and the B.B.C., are however, now seeking advice at an earlier stage.

"To-day, early Tuberculosis, with the advance in new methods of trearment, is definitely curable, and again early treatment means that a patient is rendered non-infectious, and thus is no longer a danger to his family; so, early diagnosis and treatment is one of the greatest factors in the prevention and cure of Tuberculosis.

'Mass Miniature Radiography of the population will prove a great help in the detection of these early cases, but X-Ray plants for this purpose are not available, nor the personnel to work them, until things become more normal.

"In the annual report for 1941, writing on Mass Radiography, I said: "In the meantime a great deal can be done if people will only realise that a cough which lasts longer than an ordinary cold, requires investigation. That Pleurisy,—often called 'a stitch in the side'—is often a symtom of early Tuberculosis, as is also blood spitting, or a feeling of being run down. If people would only consult their doctor about these symptoms in time, many cases would be discovered in an early and more curable stage of the disease."

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

There is a Central Hospital at Park Hall, Oswestry, and After-Care Clinics are held weekly at Oswestry, Shrewsbury and Wellington; fortnightly at Bridgnorth, Craven Arms, Dawley, Ellesmere, Ironbridge, Ludlow, Market Drayton, Wem and Whitchurch; and monthly at Newport and Oakengates.

Attendances at Clinics.—The following table gives particulars of the attendances at the Orthopaedic Clinics during 1944. The tuberculous cases, which are of all ages, are the smallest in number, but their attendances at the Clinics extend as a rule over a very prolonged period.

Attendances at Orthopaedic After-Care Clinics, 1944.

Age Groups.	On Books 1/1/44.	Admitted during 1944.	No. treated. during 1944.	Discharged during 1944.	On Books 31/12/44.	On Appliance Supervision 31/12/44.	Attendances during 1944.
Under 5 years 5—16 years Over 16 years T.B. cases, (all ages)	541 971 1,028 145	316 515 544 27	857 1,486 1,572 172	289 421 462 31	568 1,059 873 109	0 6 237 32	1,573 3,271 2,839 654
Totals	2,685	1,402	4,087	1,203	2,609	275	8,337

It will be observed that 4,087 patients are stated to have been treated during 1944, but as 126 of these have been included in more than one group, the actual figure should be regarded as 3,961. In addition, 171 cases for whom treatment was not found to be necessary were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, and these have not been included amongst the attendances at the After-Care Centres.

Hospital Patients.—Persons suffering from conditions and defects of such a nature that they cannot be adequately dealt with at the After-Care Centres are admitted for treatment to the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital. Particulars of cases, both Public Health and Education, admitted to Hospital for treatment in 1944 are given in the table below.

Cases admitted to the Orthopaedic Hospital in 1944.

Disease.			Under 5 years of age.	5—16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.
Tuberculosis			 1	5	16	22
Osteomyelitis				8	Market Books	8
Congenital Defects and D	eformitie	s	 8	8	-	. 16
Acquired Deformities				20	3	. 16
Injuries (Bones and Joint				12	5	21
Arthritis			 1	1	2	4
Poliomyelitis			 -	4	2	6
Other Nerve Lesions			 	1	_	1
Total f	or 1944		 16	59	28	103
Total fo	or 1943		 21	75	23	119

During the first five years of the operation of the Orthopaedic Scheme in this County, the average number of beds occupied by patients for whom the Public Health Committee had accepted responsibility was 62, but as a result principally of the After-Care Scheme, this has fallen to an average of 38 for the four years 1941—1944.

Particulars of the numbers of beds occupied are given in the table below. It should be noted, however, that as the Public Assistance Committee was responsible for the treatment of non-tuberculous patients above the age of 16 until May, 1942, when the Public Health Committee accepted responsibility for them, the average number of beds occupied by this particular group has been given separately under the heading "Non-Tuberculous Adults," as, otherwise, they would vitiate the comparative value of the figures in the Table.

Beds occupied by Shropshire Patients during the period 1921-1944.

			Average	Totals for the years					
	1921—25	1926—30	1931—35	1936—40	1941—44	1941	1942	1943	1944
Tuberculosis (all ages)	 40	33	27	27	21	19	17	25	24
Medical Inspection	 14	13	11	17	12	11	13	15	10
Child Welfare	 8	5	3	5	5	4	7	6	4
Totals	 62	51	41	49	38	34	37	46	38
Non-tuberculous Adults	 -	_		7	5	6	4	5	4

The cost to the County Council of Hospital treatment of Orthopaedic cases is as shown below, but again, in order to make the figures comparable, the cost of non-tuberculous patients above the age of 16 has been given separately.

Cost of Treatment in Orthopaedic Hospital.

Scheme.		Ave	rages.	Years				
Scheme.	1926-30	1931—35	1936-40	194144	1941	1942	1943	1944
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tuberculosis	 4269	3122	3567	2840	2857	2582	2850	3073
Medical Inspection	 1608	1323	1626	1668	1415	1574	1753	1931
Child Welfare	 778	331	452	870	833	716	912	1022
Annual Average Cost	 6655	4776	5645	5378	5105	4872	5515	6026
Non-tuberculous Adults	 _	_	*856	503	324	606	370	713

^{*}This amount represents the average annual cost of treatment for the period 1938—40. Non-tuberculous adult cases admitted to the Orthopaedic Hospital were, until 1st May, 1938, the responsibility of the Public Assistance Committee.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1936-1943.

Licences.—At the end of the year 177 licences to produce Tuberculin-Tested Milk and 620 licences to produce Accredited Milk had been issued by the County Council—an increase of 66 in the number of Tuberculin-Tested Licences and a fall of 68 in the number of Accredited Licences.

In addition, Bottling Licences were also granted by the County Council to 16 producers of Tuberculin-Tested Milk and to 20 producers of Accredited Milk.

The Licensing position, as compared with previous years, is as given below. The variation in the figures for 1944 is largely accounted for by the graduation of producers of Accredited Milk to the production of milk of Tuberculin-Tested standard.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Tuberculin Tested *Accredited	15	20	20	36	57	71	75	77	84	111	177
	14	390	533	542	595	689	675	666	677	652	620

^{*} Previous to 1936 its equivalent was designated "Grade A" Milk.

Dairy Herds in the County.—It may be of interest to compare the number of designated and undesignated herds in the County, and to this end the following information has been obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The figures relate to the year ending 31st March, 1945, and so are not completely identical with the licensing figures given for 31st December, 1944.

Number of Tuberculin-Tested and A		ds ···	 180 620
Total Number of Designated Herds Number of Undesignated Herds			800 4,869
Number of Chaesignated Heras	mar s anteni	Biring Tan b	5,669

Examination of Milk—Routine Sampling.—Of 267 samples of Tuberculin-Tested milk, 82 proved unsatisfactory, and of 1,824 samples of Accredited milk, 580 were unsatisfactory. In addition, 160 "Qualifying" samples of milk were collected, 44 of which were unsatisfactory.

The following is a summary of the numbers of samples taken and the results of examination of these samples:—

sten gren	Design	ation.	115	Total Samples.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Tuberculin-Tested Accredited Milk	Milk			 267 1824	185 1244	82 580

Disciplinary Action.—The Milk (Special Designations) Committee considered the milk sampling records of 38 designated milk producers from whose premises three consecutive unsatisfactory samples had been collected; and of these, 18 Accredited producers and 2 Tuberculin-Tested producers were warned. In addition, 14 Accredited Licences and 4 Tuberculin-Tested Licences were suspended.

Tuberculous Milk.—During the year, 19 reports were received from Medical Officers of Health that tubercle bacilli had been found in milk produced in this County. The herds involved in these complaints were examined, and 21 cows were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.

Inspection of Premises.—The County Sanitary Inspectors made 1,567 visits to farms during the year.

School Milk.—Out of a total of 320 schools in the County (representing 22,617 children), 298 schools (i.e., 15,889 children) are supplied daily with fresh milk under the Milk in Schools scheme. That is, 93.1 per cent. of the schools and 70.2 per cent. of the children in the County are included in the scheme.

The milk supplied is obtained, wherever possible, from designated producers, viz.: Tuber-culin-Tested (80 schools), Accredited (112 schools), and Pasteurised (71 schools).

Undesignated milk is supplied to 35 schools by approved producers whose farms have been inspected by the County Sanitary Inspectors and whose herds are regularly examined by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

During the year, 9 new suppliers were approved and 6 schools were incorporated in the Milk in Schools scheme for the first time.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year, 348 samples were collected, 319 being samples of milk and the remainder being samples of foods other than milk.

Of these, 119 samples were found on analysis to be not genuine (117 being milk samples, 1 being a sample of Whisky and 1 a sample of Lime Fruit Flavour Cordial). Appropriate action was taken in each case, and in 17 instances Court proceedings followed, resulting in fines ranging from £1 10s. 0d. to £20, exclusive of costs.

Details of all samples are given below :-

Genuine Non-Gen Genuine Non-Gen Non-Gen Milk	Description of S	amples.		Total.	For	mal.	Info	Informal.		
Providered Gelatine				Total.	Genuine.	Non-Gen.	Genuine.	Non-Gen		
Clauber Solts	Milk			 323	189	116	18			
Comparison of the Comparison	Powdered Gelatine			 2	The second second		2			
Sal Volatile	Flowers of Sulphur			 1			1			
Sucalyptus Oil 1 —	Glauber Salts			 1	-	_	1			
Ory Gin 1 1 — <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td> 1</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>1</td></td<>				 1	-		-	1		
Whiskey <				 1			1	-		
ime Fruit Flavour Cordial 1 — 1 —<				 1	1	_	- 0			
Sider, Sweet <				 4	3	1				
Aardine and Tomato Paste				 1	_	1				
Salmon and Shrimp Paste				 2	2	-	-	-		
odda Bicarbonate <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td> 1</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td>				 1	-		1	-		
age and Onion Stuffing .				 1 .	-	The state of the s	1 10	and the same		
ponge Cake and Pudding Mixture 1 — — — 1 — — — — 1 — — — — — — — —				 2		Decree Chi	2	A Louis		
hocolate and Blancmange Mixture 1 — — 1 — — 1 — — emon Essence 1 — — 1 — — 1 — — 1 — — 1 — — — 1 — — — 1 —	age and Onion Stuffing			 2		-	2	*****		
emon Essence 1 — 1 —	ponge Cake and Pudding	Mixtur	e	 1	-	-	1	-		
			re	 1	-	770	1	LINE NEWS		
emon Flavouring				 1	I I I I I I	Date:	1	The state of		
	emon Playouring			 1	100	0.77	1			

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE COUNTY.

Following the decision of the Public Health Committee that fuller information concerning the sanitary circumstances in the individual Districts, and in the County as a whole, should be available to them, the following letter was sent to the District Medical Officers of Health in August, 1944:—

"I have been instructed by my Council to issue an Annual Questionnaire to Medical Officers of Health of the County Districts, in order to be in a position to keep the County Council informed of the sanitary circumstances in the various districts in the County, and I enclose herewith Questionnaires relating to Water, Sewage and Housing, as it is anticipated that you will now be able to supply the information which will represent the position relative to these matters at the end of 1943.

"In order not to place unnecessary demands on the labour and time of the officials who may be concerned, these Questionnaires have been made as simple and short as possible; and I should be very much obliged if you could kindly see your way to supply the information asked for at an early date.

"If up-to-date information is not available regarding certain of the items—I have in mind the Questionnaire relating to Housing particularly—would you please give the latest information which is available, the year being given in brackets."

Questionnaires:—The Questionnaires which accompanied the above letter were as given below, and the information supplied by the District Medical Officers of Health in regard to Water, Sewage and Housing has been summarised in tabular form on pages 24 and 25.

WATER.	1.	Total number of houses (1943)	 	 	
	2.	Number of houses with piped supply	 	 	
	3.	Nature of supply to remaining houses	 	 	The second secon

SEWAGE.	1.	Number of l	nouses	in district (1943)				
	2.	Number of	houses	connected to Sewer				
	3.	Number of o	other h	ouses connected to satisfactory	y Sewa	age Disp	oosal	
		Works						
Housing.	1.	Number of l	nouses	in district (1943)				
	2.		11	fit for human habitation				
	3.	**	11	requiring minor repairs				
	4.	**	.,,	requiring reconditioning				and the state of t
	5.	11	22	which should be demolished				The state of the s
	6.	.,	1)	needed to replace those de	molish	ned and	l to	
				relieve overcrowding				

Summary of Answers to Questionnaire on Water and Sewage.

		Sewa	GE DISPOSAL.	WA	TER SUPPLIES.
Medical Officer and District.	Houses in District.	Connected to sewer.	Other satisfactory sewage disposal	Piped Supply.	Supply to remaining houses.
					Sponge (Singed Pane)
Dr. Dickson.	1.005	1.700	2771	1.000	11: 11
Bridgnorth Borough	1,685	1,530	Nil	1,630	Wells and Springs.
,, Rural	3,438	2,575	100†	762	
Dr. Evans.			CHE		
Oswestry Borough	2.931	2.900	10	2.901	Wells.
Ellesmere Urban	590	581	5	590	,
Wem	658	624	34	656	
Whitchurch	1 000	1,724†	24	1,849	
Ellesmere Rural	1,713	Nil		362	,, and Springs.
Oswestry	4,229	1,165	28	2,153	CALL CASSESSED AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY
Wem	3,004	Nil	260	474	surelly visiting all
		the site of	term and install as	Section 37	mediate distinct
Dr. Gregory.					
Bishop'sCastleBorough	396	353	12	374	
Ludlow	1,553	1,350†		1,553†	., -very few.
Wenlock	4,329	3,000	William Francisco III with	3,360+	., and Springs.
Church Stretton Urban	684	475	Nil	628	
Atcham Rural	5,285	530	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	2,600	
Clun	2,871	CALCULATION OF	torn or service chart	1,400†	,, Springs, Stream
Ludlow ,,	3,850	450†	distinct - setting	1,246	" " "
Dr. Stewart.				a Charles and	
Dawley Urban	2,179	1,265	Nil	1,894	Standpipes from
	* 450	1.050	00	1 100	mains.
Market Drayton Urban	1,470	1,372	88	1,460	Wells.
Newport ,,	976	967	Nil	974	"
Oakengates ,,	3,000	2,500	6	3,000	
Wellington ,,	2,769	2,733	12	2,757	**
Drayton Rural	2,319	138	79	881	and the same water
Shifnal	2,586	1,500	56	1,980	., and Springs.
Wellington	5,400	2,426	8	4,194	., Springs,
			THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	September 1	Boreholes.
Dr. Symons.			principal de la comp	in ration of	
Shrewsbury Borough	11,400	10,967	254	11,188	

[†] Approximate.

25 Summary of Answers to Questionnaire on Housing.

Medical Officer and District.	Population (1931 Census).	Houses in District.	Fit.	Minor Repairs.	Recon- ditioning.	Demoli- tion.	Replace ment.
Dr. Dickson.	A POPULATION OF THE PARTY OF TH	months area			milas m		apar was
Bridgnorth Borough † .	5,295	1,685	750	400	150	400	500
,, Rural † .		3,438	2,000	850	300	300	400
,, 10,000	12,010	17,400	2,000	000	300	300	400
Dr. Evans.							
Oswestry Borough	9,961	2,931	2,300	700	350	250	300
Ellesmere Urban	1 050	590	563	35	15	12	100
Wem	0.055	658	638	20	50	20	25
Whitchurch † .	0 171	1,899	1,319	100	50	200	230
Ellesmere Rural † .	0.000	1,713	1,500	minerald and	100	50	80
Oswestry , † .		4,229	4,119		200	110	130
Wem ,, † .	10 000	3,004	2,060	27	30	69	80
Dr. Gregory.	horiq doug				w 51.73.11		
Bishop's Castle Borough †	1,352	396	301*	95*	Nil	Nil	refragant
Ludlow Borough †	= 000	1,553	1,343	100	50	60*	83
Wenlock , †	4 4 4 40	4,329	3,900			150	150
Church Stretton Urban	0.000	684	678	6	Nil	Nil	Nil
Atcham Rural	10 550	5,285	100	The state of			
Clun ,	10 000	2,871	7000	-	The Property	article-some	BOH -
Ludlow ,		3,850	-	in the second	-		VIII DE
Dr. Stewart.	ALC:				JERF INA		
Dawley Urban	7,669	2,179	1.269	307	108	495	543
Market Drayton Urban	1 510	1,470	1,337	53*	45*	88*	200
Newport ,, †		976*	674*	72*	90*	140*	150
Oakengates ,,	11 040	3,000	1.475	275	550	700	1,200
Wellington ,, †	0.000	2,769	1.816	340	418	195	275
Drayton Rural †	= 000	2,319	463	1.392	232	232	250
Shifnal ,,	7 700	2,586		-	-	M. I	
Wellington ,,	10 110	5,400		-	-	126	
Dr. Symons.							
Shrewsbury Borough	36,732	11,400			-	943	

[†] Medical Officer of Health indicated that figures were approximate.

WATER SUPPLIES.

No new grants towards the capital cost of schemes of water supply have been sanctioned during the year by the County Council under Section 307 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and several schemes previously approved for grant under this Section have been postponed as a result of the War.

The table on page 27 gives particulars of the grants which have been paid or promised by the County Council in respect of schemes of water supply, from which it will be seen that the County Council has approved the payment of grants up to a possible total of £48,123, towards the capital cost of new schemes, the actual or estimated cost of which amounts to a total of £155,839.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES.

One application for a County Council contribution towards the cost of a sewage scheme was received during the year 1944. This was made by the Shifnal Rural District Council in respect of the Albrighton Scheme, and the County Council agreed to contribute 25 per cent. of the estimated nett capital cost of £11,628, up to a maximum of £2,907.

^{* 1939} figures.

⁻ Figures not available.

As in the case of water supplies, the majority of the schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal, which were approved for purposes of grant, have been postponed as a result of the War, and the particulars of the grants paid or promised by the County Council in respect of approved schemes are given in the table on page 28. From this table it will be seen that the County Council has approved the payment of grants amounting to a possible total of £31,851, towards the actual or estimated capital cost of new schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal, the total cost of which amounts to £157,423.

HOUSING.

The administration of the various Housing Acts is the responsibility of the District Councils, the County Council's functions being mainly supervisory.

Housing Act, 1936.—Under Section 88 of the Act, it is a special duty of the County Council to have constant regard to the housing conditions of persons of the working classes within the Rural Districts, and to obtain information regarding conditions of, and progress in, housing through the medium of returns to be supplied at least annually by the Councils of the Districts.

Under Section 115, it was the duty of the County Council, prior to 1st January, 1939, to contribute to a Rural District Council £1 per house for a period of 40 years in respect of each new house built to meet the needs of the agricultural population; but since that date the payments to be made by the County Council are as required by the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938, under which this section of the Act of 1936 has been repealed.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.—This Act amends the law with respect to the making of contributions by the Minister of Health and County Councils, and may be cited together with the Housing Act, 1936, as the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1938.

In respect of each new house completed after 31st December, 1939, by any Council of a County District, the Minister may pay an annual contribution for 40 years of either £5 10s. 0d. or £6 10s. 0d. under Section 1, or £10 for the same period under Section 2; and in such case the County Council are obliged, by Section 7 of the Act, to make a contribution of £1 for 40 years to the Local Authority. (In exceptional circumstances the Minister may increase the contribution under Section 2 to £12 per annum, in which case the annual payment by the County Council will be proportionately increased.)

Grants under Housing Acts, 1936-1938.

			County (Council Grant.
District Council.		No. of Houses.	Period (Yrs.)	Paid to date.
Wenlock Borough	-89	6	40	£ 36
Atcham Rural		36	40	169
Clun "		37	40	164
Drayton "		42	40	239
Ellesmere ,,		54	40	304
Oswestry "		12	40	124
Wellington	0.9	34	40	167
One Stellard Rough		221	La Diffe	£1,203

Gate. #### ####
50% annual 6,675 deficit 24,000 Block Grant 250 ", 150 ", 150 annual 885 deficit 1,245
50 Block 30 " 20 50% a defic
4,285 153 48 . 169
3,100 30 - 25 4,100 30
250) 150) 200 400
280 2,915 350 4,500
72 280
1/5/37
Worthen and Brockton

SEWERAGE SCHEMES COUNTY COUNCIL GRANTS.

						20					
rant.	Paid to date.	£ 1,320	1	1	1	1	8,000	3,692	1,400	1	£14,412
County Council Grant.	Maxi- mum.	1,320	8,200	937	2,025	2,907	8,000	3,692	1,400	3,370	£31,851
County	Basis.	15% Cost	20%	15%	15%	25%	25%	20%	20%	20%	
Annual Charges.	Main- tenance.	200	300	65	223	120	300	100	1	100	S. Samo
Annual	Loan.	485	2,340	327	741	641	629	1,028	-	916	
Loan.	Period.	30	30	30	30	30 115 10	30	60 30 15	1	30	5 210
Lox	Author- ised.	8,800	38,600	6,250	13,500	10,805 669 154	22,398	600 17,204 666	1	14,625 2,225	
Fotti	mated Cost.	8,800	40,960	6,250	13,500	11,628	31,975	18,460	000'6	16,850	£157,423
Scheme.	Inhab- itants.	2,200	5,117	896	1,256	2,800	650	1,552	1	1	
Scope of Scheme.	No. of Houses.	540	1,535	242	314	783	796	388	1	1	
	Approved by C.C.	4/2/39	4/2/39	4/2/39	4/2/39	4/11/44	2/5/36	4/2/39	28/10/39	29/5/43	
	Scheme.	Broseley	Dawley	Cleobury Mortimer	Weston Rhyn	Albrighton	Ketley and Lawley	Donnington and Muxton	(Extension)	:	
District		Wenlock B.	Dawley U.	Ludlow R.	Oswestry R.	Shifnal R.	WellingtonR				

VENEREAL DISEASE.

There is no evidence of any material increase in the prevalence of Venereal Disease in this County as a result of war-time conditions. Particulars of the cases dealt with under the various arrangements made by the County Council are given below.

Clinics.—The main treatment centre for Shropshire cases is, of course, the Shrewsbury Clinic, but the Oswestry Clinic, which was opened in 1941, seems to have justified its existence. Although the number of cases dealt with at Oswestry is not large, the measure of its success must not be judged by the number of patients in attendance, as it is conceivable that a great deal of harm could be done even by a small number of cases for whom treatment facilities were not locally available. It would have been very difficult to secure the attendance at Shrewsbury of certain of the cases who were dealt with at Oswestry; and the number of cases, if not the number of attendances, at this Clinic is comparable with those who attended the Wolverhampton Clinic from the east of the County.

Treatment by General Medical Practitioners.—General Medical Practitioners with the necessary qualifications, who are willing to undertake at the expense of the County Council, the treatment in their own Surgeries of patients suffering from Venereal Disease, dealt with eleven male and eight female cases during the year.

Cleveland House, Wolverhampton.—This hostel is available for girls and women suffering from Venereal Disease who are unsuitable for treatment at clinics. During the year one case was admitted from this County.

Cases of Venereal Disease Treated in 1943 and 1944.

		a to				SHRE	WSBUR	Y CLINI	C.				
		THE REAL PROPERTY.	-	Case	es.					Attenda	ances.		
		М	ale.	Fen	ale.	Tot	tal.	Ma	le.	Fem	ale.	То	tal.
		1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
TUI		. 54	60	72	70	126	130	439	394	864	725	1303	1119
		75	45 65	50 97	40 130	125 165	85 195	183 130	110 125	135 318	171 362	318 448	281 487
Totals		. 197	170	219	240	416	410	752	629	1317	1258	2069	1887
Increase (+) Decr	ease (-) -	-27	+	21		-6		123		59		182
						Oswe	STRY C	LINIC.					
0 2 01		. 6	11	5	5	11	16	55	51	63	56	118	107
		. 15	9 2	- 8 10	6 22	23 19	15 24	23 54	32 5	28 34	11 43	51 88	43 48
Totals		. 30	22	23	33	53	55	132	88	125	110	257	198
Increase (+) Decr	ease (-) -	-8		-10		-2	_	44		15		59

			is to	Wo	LVERHAMI	PTON CLI	NIC.	General Medical Practitioners						
			and a	Cas	ses.	Attend	ances.	Ma		ises Female.				
				1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	. 1943	1944			
Syphilis Soft Chancre	11	***		3	4	190	264	1	4	di Ton	bin TO			
Gonorrhoea				3	8	150	204	men 10-	2	and place	1			
Other conditions				13	14	an emeli		1	5	i	7			
Totals				19	26	190	264 .	2	11	2	8			
Increase (+)				12/11/1	m Lylin	1721111		1 - 1 - 1		and los	Salten			
Decrease (—)				+	+7		74	+	7	+6				

Examination of Pathological Specimens from Treatment Centres.

Name of the second	Culture.	Serum.	Microscopic
Salop Clinics	85	244	269
Wolverhampton Clinic	4	77	98

Regulation 33.B.—In January, 1943, Regulation 33.B. was added to the Defence (General) Regulations, and provides for the compulsory treatment of Venereal Disease in certain circumstances. The object of the Regulation is to bring under medical care those infected persons who have shown themselves unresponsive to educational propaganda, or to methods of persuasion, and who remain a constant source of danger to the health of the community. The following is a brief outline of the scheme.

When a Medical Officer, specially approved by the Ministry of Health for the purposes of the treatment of patients suffering from Venereal Disease, and therefore referred to in the Regulation as a "Special Practitioner," is informed by one of his patients of the source of infection, and the person mamed has been reported in this way on more than one occasion, that person, described in the Regulation as the "contact," comes within the category of those liable to be dealt with under this Regulation.

Notification of such cases is sent by the Special Practitioner to the Medical Officer of Health of the County or County Borough in which the contact resides, and the Medical Officer of Health is required on receipt of the second notification to serve a notice requiring the attendance of the contact for examination and treatment by a Special Practitioner. In the event of failure to comply with this notice, the person named is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment or fine, or both; and attendance for treatment is required until a Certificate is received from the Special Practitioner stating that the patient is free from Venereal Disease in a communicable form.

Subsequent to the coming into force of Regulation 33.B., the Ministry of Health issued a Circular stating that there was some misunderstanding of the position, and therefore a difference of opinion regarding the action which could be taken when *only one notification* had been received in respect of an alleged contact. The Ministry suggested that, by the paying of an informal visit.

before the receipt of a second notification, much might be done to prevent the spread of infection; and the Public Health Committee, after considering this Circular, decided that the County Medical Officer of Health should not of necessity await a second notification, but should, at his discretion, take such informal action as seemed desirable on receipt of the first notification.

It may be pointed out that, notwithstanding the power which Regulation 33.B. gives to the Venereal Diseases Authority to serve notice on the contact requiring his compulsory attendance for treatment on receipt of a second notification, the recommendation of the Ministry of Health is that, before serving such a notice, a second informal visit should be paid, and that the notice should only be served when failure to attend shows that the second informal visit has not achieved its object.

All contacts are therefore visited immediately and informally on receipt of the first notification, but of course no other action can be taken to secure attendance in any particular case pending the receipt of a second notification from a Special Practitioner. When this is received in the case of a contact who has not responded to the first informal visit, a second such visit is paid; and if the contact does not then attend for treatment a formal notice is served. As there is often some delay in securing attendance for treatment while awaiting the result of the second informal visit, the desirability of serving a notice on receipt of the second notification without any further informality is worthy of consideration.

During 1944, the number of contacts notified (all of whom were females) was 23, and the necessary visits, formal and informal, were carried out with the following results:—

Number	who at	tende	l for tre	atment		one informal two ,,		::	::		4 0
	11	,,	21	210	,,	notice being	served	 		4.6	2
Number					d c	often one notif	iontion				7
(b)	Could	not be	traced			after one notif		 			6
											23

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following examinations have been carried out on behalf of the County Council at the Donaldson-Hudson Pathological Laboratories, Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury:—

Throat, Nose and Ear Swabs For Diphtheria bacilli				 1190
., Haemolytic Strepton			 	 1815
,, Vincents Angina			 	 938
Other Examinations			 	 236
Examinations for Tubercle Bacilli Microscopic			 	 1260
Culture			 	 912
Other examinations			 	 74
General Cultural Examinations of Sputum			 	 52
Faeces for Pathogenic Organisms			 	 482
Widals Tests			 	 81
Venereal Diseases Examinations:—Serological	* *		 	 1257
Bacteriological	***	***	 	 919
Bacteriological Examinations of Water samples			 	 1106
Bacteriological Examinations of Milk samples			 	 196 1652
Other Bacteriological Examinations			 	 449
Haemotology—Blood counts, etc			 	 334
Biochemical Examinations			 * *	 0.0.3

BLIND PERSONS ACTS.

Register of Blind Persons.—On the 31st March, 1945, there were 438 blind persons on the Register. Particulars of these persons are as follows:—

Persons of independent means					 10
Home Workers					 20
Workshop Employees					 1
Members of St. Dunstan's					 14
Persons otherwise employed					 23
Unemployable persons living at hor					 319
Persons in Homes for the Blind					 8
Persons in Public Assistance Institu	utions				 25
Inmates of Asylums					 5
Adults undergoing training					 2
Children in Special Schools for the		/			 10
Children under 5 years of age			100	11.71	 1
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			1000		

Domiciliary Relief of the Blind.—During the Financial Year which ended on the 31st March, 1945, £10,758 was paid in Domiciliary Relief of the Blind. This figure includes amounts subsequently reclaimed from other Counties, the amount reclaimed being £695.

Home Workers.—The average number of Home Workers supervised by the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind was 21; and the average number of visits paid to each during the year was 4. The earnings of Home Workers average 32/-, and this was supplemented by an average weekly augmentation of 28/10d.

Shropshire Association for the Blind.—This Association, which employs two Home Teachers, exercises a general supervision over the welfare of all blind persons in the County. The Home Teachers investigate all applications for assistance, and case sheets with recommendations are submitted to the Public Health Committee for consideration. When these have been approved grants are paid fortnightly by cheque sent by the County Accountant.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

Four motor ambulances are owned by the County Council, one stationed at a garage in Shrewsbury, and three at the County Council Hospital. (In addition there is at the Hospital a converted ambulance used as a staff van, which can be, and sometimes is, used to serve the purposes of an ambulance, as well as a "Utilicon" which at times undertakes ambulance duties).

Details are given below of the Ambulance facilities in the County :-

County Council							 	4
Local Authorities							 	7
Voluntary Hospitals							 	2
Lady Forester H	Ospita	al. Muc	h Wen	lock.				
Robert Jones and					c Hosp	ital.		
Other Welmstown Bod	ina			-				-
Other Voluntary Bod	nes						 	5
St. John's Ambu	lance	Brigad	e, Shre	ewsbury	y ;			
Oswestry and Di	strict	Ambul	ance C	ommit	tee;			
Ludlow Joint An	nbulai	nce Cor	mmitte	e;				
Madeley Ambula	nce C	ommitt	tee;					
Albrighton Ambi	ulance	Comn	ittee.					
Di i Di i								
Private Enterprise.								
37								1

MENTAL HEALTH.

Mental Treatment Act, 1930.—The Mental Treatment Clinic held weekly sessions at the Royal Salop Infirmary during the year ended the 31st March, 1945. Sixty-eight new patients were seen at the Clinic by the Medical Officer, Dr. Stanley Hughes, during the year, and re-visits were made by 38 of these patients.

Forty-nine "voluntary" and two "temporary" patients were admitted to the Salop Mental Hospital during the same period.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Statistics.—The following are particulars of the numbers of defectives dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts on the 31st December, 1944, and the 31st December, 1943:—

					MALES.				FEMALES.			
		Under 16.		Over 16.		Under 16.		Over 16.		Total.		
		1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	
Cases in State Institutions			_	6	6			6	7	12	13	
Cases in Certified Institutions		13	12	85	88	7	6	120	121	225	227	
Cases on Licence from Institutions			-	13	13		-	22	23	35	36	
Cases under Guardianship		-	-	6	6	-	-	19	14	25	20	
Cases on Licence from Guardianship		-	-	1	1		_	2	4	3	5	
Cases under Statutory Supervision		20	21	96	97	26	27	92	94	234	239	
Grand Totals		33	33	207	211	33	33	261	263	534	540	

In addition to the above there were 712 defectives, not formally supervised under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, who were kept under friendly supervision by the Health Visitors. A further 79 mental defectives were accommodated in Public Assistance Institutions, and 115 in the Mental Hospital.

School Cases.—The following are particulars of educable mentally defective children under the Salop Education Committee on 31st December, 1944:—

n Special Schools	 	Male. 6 2 76	Female. 5 3 49	Total. 11 5 125
		84	57	141

There were in addition 111 school-children (69 boys and 42 girls) whose mental condition had been called in question, about fifty per cent. of whom, it has been estimated, will probably prove to be feeble-minded. It has thus been calculated that there were a total of 196 feeble-minded children under the Local Education Authority, who are eligible for admission to Special Schools.

Statistics - The following the participant of the numbers of eventues to be under the Mental Deficiency Ame on the 11st Develop 1941, and the 31st December 1942.