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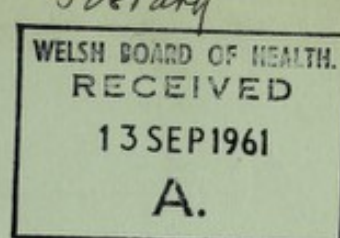
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CEIRIOG RURAL DISTRICT

COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



Thomas Kenrick Hughes, M.B. CH.B. D.P.H.

including

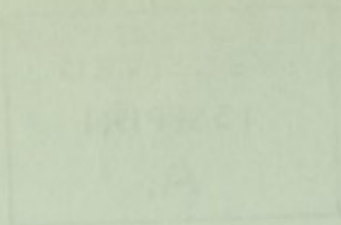
REPORT OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

R. W. Aubrey. A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

for the

YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER 1960.



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CEIRIOG RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT 1960.

I have the honour to present my 10th. Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Ceiriog R.D. for the year ended December 31st. 1960.

The District comprises an area of 63,269 acres of delightful country abounding with hills, dales and rivers so that there is practically never any shortage of water.

The population remains fairly stable and is of a mixed character being predominantly Welsh in the valleys while mainly English in the Chirk area which is the chief centre of population.

During the year the age limit for Polio vaccination was raised from 25 to 40 years and the response has been excellent.

The caravan sites and control of development Bill came before Parliament during the year. The Bill is a carefully worked out plan to do justice to persons living in caravans and to get them on to controlled and registered sites where they can be supervised.

The housing and slum clearance programmes have not progressed but it was a pleasure to have 18 Gregory Type Bungalows completed and occupied during the year. These bungalows are a great boon to old people and go a long way to prevent accidents in the home among the aged.

Houses for general purposes and to relieve overcrowding are still urgently needed for there is small hope for young married couples getting a house of their own for years. They usually are compelled to share houses with their relatives for long periods which often results in domestic strife and unhappiness.

The general health of the community has been good and the climatic conditions are conducive to longevity of the inhabitants.

POPULATION.

The population of the Ceiriog Rural District as estimated by the Registrar General was 7,330 as compared to 7,350 in 1959, which shows little change. At the last census taken in 1951, our population was 7,632 so it will be interesting to find how the 1961 census figures will compare with 1951.

BIRTHS.

There was a total of 130 live births as compared to 116 in 1959 and 103 in 1958, so that there has been a steady increase in number during the past 3 years. The births included 73 boys and 57 girls but of these births 4 were illegitimate whereas there were no illegitimate births in 1959.

BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate was 17.73 as compared to 15.78 in 1959. The corrected birth rate was 19.32 as compared to 17.20 in 1959. The birth rate of England and Wales was 17.1, so that our District has done better than England and Wales as a whole.

ANNUAL REPORT 1950

I have the honor to present to you the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Indian Reservation for the year ending December 31, 1950.

The Indian Reservation is situated in an area of 10,000 acres of irrigated country, bounded by the Colorado River and the Colorado Desert. It is a fertile and productive area, and the health and sanitary conditions are generally good.

The population of the Indian Reservation is approximately 1,000 persons. The population is generally healthy and the sanitary conditions are good. The health and sanitary conditions are generally good.

During the year the health and sanitary conditions were maintained at a high level. The health and sanitary conditions were maintained at a high level.

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STATISTICS

The population of the Indian Reservation is approximately 1,000 persons. The population is generally healthy and the sanitary conditions are good. The health and sanitary conditions are generally good.

DEATHS

There were a total of 10 deaths during the year. The deaths were generally due to natural causes. The health and sanitary conditions were maintained at a high level.

DISSEASES

The health and sanitary conditions were maintained at a high level. The health and sanitary conditions were maintained at a high level.

STILL BIRTHS.

There was a total of 2 still births during the year as compared to none in 1959. The Still Birth Rate was 15.15, whereas that for England and Wales was 19.7. Still births are mainly due to abnormalities in the child or to anaemia or illhealth in the mother and are best prevented by regular ante natal supervision. Some mothers neglect to take this precaution.

DEATHS.

There was a total of 80 deaths during the year as compared to 65 in 1959. This shows an increase of 15, but is less than occurred in 1958 when deaths totalled 87. The 80 deaths included 44 males and 36 females, the chief killing diseases were Cancer and diseases of the heart and circulation. These accounted for 55 deaths of which 19 were due to cancer and 36 to diseases of the heart and circulation. Cancer of the lung caused the death of 2 men while coronary thrombosis caused the deaths of 8 men and 4 women. Although these diseases are on the increase throughout England and Wales they remain much the same in our District (See Table of Deaths Page 10).

DEATH RATE.

The death rate was 10.9 as compared to 8.84 in 1959. The corrected death rate was 11.22 as compared to 11.5 for England and Wales so that the rate for our District was slightly lower than that of the country as a whole.

INFANT DEATHS.

There was a total of 5 infant deaths as compared to 4 in 1959. These included 4 boys and 1 girl, 3 died below the age of 4 weeks.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 38.46 as compared to 34.48 in 1959. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 21.7 so that our District does not compare so favourably in this respect.

PREVENTION and CONTROL over NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Notification of Infectious Diseases is one of the most important means of controlling these infections provided this is done at once so that effectual steps can be taken to prevent the spread of infection and also to protect the community at risk. This is particularly important in outbreaks of food poisoning. We have been free from outbreaks this year which speaks well for the standard of hygiene and cleanliness maintained in our catering establishments. The School canteens are very efficiently run sometimes under difficulties in the country schools, and are a credit to the staff who run them.

There was a total of 19 infectious diseases notified during the year as compared to 31 cases in 1959. Of these 19 cases there were 8 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis which shows a considerable increase on the past two years. They included 7 pulmonary cases and 1 non-pulmonary case.

TABLE OF INFECTIONS.

Scarlet Fever	8 Cases.
Measles	2 "
Meningococcal Meningitis	1 Case
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7 Cases.
Non-Pulmonary "	1 "

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

The County Council is responsible for the provision of these services. The children can be treated at the schools or clinics according to their ages or they may be done by their own General Practitioner.

Vaccination against small pox was first introduced by Dr. Jenner in the last century when small pox was a common and highly dangerous and infectious disease. Vaccination was made compulsory and as a result small pox has practically disappeared from this country. It is no longer compulsory and consequently the public are neglecting to take this precautionary measure. It is nowever compulsory that one is vaccinated to travel to certain countries abroad.

TABLE OF VACCINATION.

Primary	Age 0 - 1 year	56
	" over 15 years.....	2
Revaccination	do	2

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Immunisation against Diphtheria was started about 25 years ago when epidemics of diphtheris were frequent and caused many deaths. Immunisation has gradually eliminated this infection so that no cases have occurred in our District for more than 10 years. Small outbreaks occur periodically, usually in unprotected children in our larger towns. This shows the necessity of getting all our children immunised if the infection is to be kept at bay.

During the year a Triple Antigen was introduced by means of which children can be protected against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus at the same time.

TABLE OF IMMUNISATION.

<u>Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.</u>	Age 0 - 1 year	56
	" 1 - 4 "	13
	" 5 -14 "	5
<u>Boosters for Diphtheria alone.</u>	" 0 - 4 years	29
	" 5 - 9 "	322
	" 10 -14 "	154
	Over 15 "	5
<u>Triple Antigen</u>	" 0 - 1 year	7
	" 1 - 4 "	5
	" 5 - 14 "	1

DISSEMINATION AND VACCINATION

The County Council is responsible for the provision of these services, the children can be treated at the schools or clinics according to their ages or they may be done by their own General Practitioner.

Vaccination against small pox was first introduced by Dr. Jenner in the last century when small pox was a common and highly dangerous and infectious disease. Vaccination was made compulsory and as a result small pox has practically disappeared from this country. It is no longer compulsory and consequently the public are requested to take this precautionary measure. It is however compulsory that one is vaccinated to travel to certain countries abroad.

TABLE OF VACCINATION

Primary Age 0-1 year	20
" over 12 years	2
Re-vaccination	2

DISSEMINATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH

Immunity against Diphtheria was started about 25 years ago when epidemic of diphtheria were frequent and caused many deaths. Immunity was gradually attained by the use of antitoxin. It is now the custom to give all our children immunised in our largest schools. This shows the necessity of giving all our children immunised. If the information is not given to the parents, the children can be protected against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus at the same time.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	Age 0-1 year	20
"	" 1-4 "	12
"	" 5-14 "	2
Booster for Diphtheria alone	" 0-1 year	20
"	" 2-4 "	12
"	" 5-14 "	2
Tetanus Antitoxin	" 0-1 year	2
"	" 1-4 "	2
"	" 5-14 "	1

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

During the year the age limit for vaccination against this infection was raised from 25 years to 40 years and now includes all persons from 6 months to 40 years old. The injections are usually given at the schools and clinics but some are done by their own doctors. Evening clinics have been held for the convenience of the older age groups and these are held at Chirk, Llanrhaeadr and Glynceiriog at monthly intervals.

TABLE OF POLIO VACCINATION.

Primary	Age 0 - 1	7	Booster	Age 0 - 5	152
	" 1 - 4	91		" 5 -15	171
	" 5 -15	34		" 15 -25	216
	" 15 -25	21		" 25 -40	68
	" 25 -40	201			
Total		<u>354</u>	Total		<u>607</u>

WATER SUPPLY

The Council owns 10 water undertakings situated at Chirk, Pandy, Garth, Tregeiriog, Llanarmon D.C., Llansilin, Moelfre, Pentrefelin, Bwlchyddar and Llanrhaeadr. With the exception of Pandy and Pentrefelin Schemes all are from local springs drained into small reservoirs and distributed to the various villages. The springs are enclosed from pollution from the immediate vicinity. It is not possible to accurately ascertain the actual source of the springs which usually originate from drainage of surrounding land. The waters have been subject to intermittent pollution from time to time so that it was decided to instal chlorination plants at Chirk, Garth, Tregeiriog, Llanarmon D.C., Llansilin, Moelfre and Llanrhaeadr. Full chlorination is already provided at Pandy, chlorination only at Pentrefelin. The Bwlchyddar scheme is considered too small to be dealt with. Samples of the waters are regularly submitted for Bacteriological examination. During 1960 there were 48 samples taken of which 24 were highly satisfactory and the remainder unsatisfactory. Considerable improvement should take place as a result of chlorination of these supplies.

HOUSING

The housing programme for 1960 was a small one and included 18 Gregory Traditional Type Bungalows at Rhosywaun.

TABLE OF COUNCIL HOUSES.

	Houses			Bungalows.		Flats.		
	4B.	3B.	2B.	2B.	1B.	3B.	2B.	1B.
<u>CHIRK.</u>								
Rhosywaen	6	130						
Bronywaen.		86		50				4
Maesyparc.		16	4.					
Walden Crescent		66						
South View			7.		2			
Church View		64					20	20
New Rhosywaun		76		1	17	6		
The Fields			1					
<u>GLYNCEIRIOG.</u>								
Erw-Wladys		25						
Y Gamer		16					4	4
Y Maes		20						
Maesypannwr		4						
Bryn Refail			3					
<u>GLYNTRAIAN</u>								
Tanybryn		8						
Maesywern		8						
Wernfadog		10						
Maesmeredydd		16						
<u>TREGEIRIOG</u>								
Maeseinion		8						
<u>LLANSILIN</u>								
Maesyllan		14						
Aelybryn & Berwynfa		2						
<u>LLANARMON D.C.</u>								
Porthycwm		4						
<u>LLANRHAEADR Y.M.</u>								
Maesmorgan		18						
Banhadla		4						
Maesydderwen		22						
Maescedwyn		4						
Green Ucha							2	2
Ddol Emrys		6						
Llys yr Escob							2	2
Total	6	627	15.	51.	19.	6.	28	32.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness and consideration throughout the year.

I should also like to thank Mr. Aubrey and his staff for their help and co-operation during the year and for their contribution to this report.

Finally I must acknowledge the help and advice by Mr. Butler, Clerk of the Council and also Mr. R.T.Jones, Chief Financial Officer.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS KENRICK HUGHES

Medical Officer of Health.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Council for their kind and generous support during the year. I should also like to thank Mr. [Name] for his kind and generous support during the year. I should also like to thank Mr. [Name] for his kind and generous support during the year. I should also like to thank Mr. [Name] for his kind and generous support during the year.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Name]

[Name]
[Address]

RHOSYWAEN HOUSING SITE.

18 Gregory Traditional Type Bungalows were completed and occupied.

HOUSING REPAIRS ACCOUNT.

The following Tables show the value of the work carried out during 1960, in connection with the maintenance of the Council's Housing Estates:-

No. of Houses.	To. Credit Repairs Account.	To Debit Repairs Account.	Average Cost per house.
1959. 774	£7,808. 4. 4.	£6,858. 9. 0	£8. 17. 2.
1960 784	£9,552.19. 10.	£5,387. 4. 7.	£6. 17. 5.

PLANS OF NEW BUILDINGS SUBMITTED.

Alterations & Conversions	32
New Buildings	28
Approved	59
Not approved	1
Carried out	43

WATER SUPPLIES

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Public Supplies	- Satisfactory	24
	- Un-satisfactory	24

PRIVATE SUPPLIES

Four samples were examined, one proving satisfactory and three unsatisfactory.

The following statement shows particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of population supplied from Public Water Mains:-

Year 1960.	No. of Houses.	<u>Direct to House</u>		<u>Stand Pipe</u>	
		No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
Chirk	1178	1137	97%		
Glyn Traian	293	255	86.6%		
Glynceiriog	308	264	85.9%		
Llancafwladr	43	32	74.4%		
Llanarmon D.C.	66	55	60.6%	3	4.5%
Llansilin	305	236	77.3%	11	4.7%
Llangedwyn	56	50	89.3%		
Llanarmon M.M.	19	17	89.5%		
Llanrhaeadr Y.M.	304	273	89.9%	11	3.6%

FOOD & DRUGS ACT.- There are no premises registered under Section 16 of this Act.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1961.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF DATA

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1961.

Year	1960	1961	1962
Population	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000
Area	10,000	11,000	12,000

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF DATA

Population	1,200,000
Area	10,000
Population	1,300,000
Area	11,000
Population	1,400,000
Area	12,000

TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF DATA

Population	1,200,000
Area	10,000
Population	1,300,000
Area	11,000
Population	1,400,000
Area	12,000

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF DATA

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1961.

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Area	10,000	11,000	12,000
Population	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000
Area	10,000	11,000	12,000

TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF DATA

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1961.

MILK & DAIRIES REGULATION 1949 -1954.

It was not necessary to institute formal proceedings under the Act for any breach of the Regulations. Advice on structural improvements was given where necessary.

FOOD STUFFS CONDEMNED.

Meat	263½ lbs.
Tinned Meat	62 lbs. 7 ozs.
Cheese	18 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	182 Tins.
Tinned Fish	3 "
Tinned Fruit	172 "
Tinned Milk	28 "
Tinned Rice Pudding.	10 "
Tinned Soup	4 "

ICE CREAM - All Ice Cream sold in the district is pre-packed and manufactured by reputable firms outside the district.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS. - The following inspections have been carried out during the year:-

Houses visited	446
" revisited	327
Water Supplies	169
Nuisances	33
New Buildings	183
Sewage Works	130
Various	466

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	8
Measles	2
Meningococcal Meningitis	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7
Non-Pulmonary "	1

VITAL STATISTICS - Estimated Population 7330.

Live Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	73	53	126
Illegitimate		4	4
	73	57	130

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	2 (Male)
Illegitimate	NIL.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS RATE per 1000 POPULATION</u> - Crude	17.73	Corrected	19.32
Whole Country	17.1		

STILL BIRTHS PER 1000 LIVE & STILL BIRTHS	15.1
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TOTAL LIVE & STILL BIRTHS - 132

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR - 5 (4 Male 1 Female) Legitimate.

DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS - 3 (2 Male 1 Female) "

DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK - 2 Male "

INFANT MORTALITY RATE per 1000 LIVE BIRTHS - Total 38.46

INFANT MORTALITY RATE per 1000 LIVE BIRTHS - Legitimate 38.46

INFANT MORTALITY RATE per 1000 LIVE. BIRTHS - Illegitimate Nil

Neo-NATAL	"	"	"	"	"	23.0
(First Four Weeks)						

INFANT MORTALITY RATE ENGLAND & WALES - 21.7

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS Nil

MATERNAL DEATHS (Including abortion) -

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 LIVE & STILL BIRTHS.

<u>TOTAL DEATHS</u>	Male 44	Female 36	Total 80.
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<u>DEATH RATE PER 1000 POPULATION</u>	- Crude	10.9	Corrected	11.22
		Whole Country		11.5

THESE RESULTS - 1900-1901

Year	1900	1901	Total
1900	10	10	20
1901	10	10	20

THESE RESULTS - 1902-1903

1902	10	10
1903	10	10

THESE RESULTS - 1904-1905

1904	10	10
1905	10	10

THESE RESULTS - 1906-1907

1906	10	10
1907	10	10

THESE RESULTS - 1908-1909

THESE RESULTS - 1910-1911

THESE RESULTS - 1912-1913

THESE RESULTS - 1914-1915

THESE RESULTS - 1916-1917

THESE RESULTS - 1918-1919

THESE RESULTS - 1920-1921

THESE RESULTS - 1922-1923

THESE RESULTS - 1924-1925

THESE RESULTS - 1926-1927

THESE RESULTS - 1928-1929

THESE RESULTS - 1930-1931

THESE RESULTS - 1932-1933

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Tuberculosis Respiratory	3
" other	1
Syphilitic disease	1
Malignant neoplasm stomach	5
" " lung bronchus	2
" " breast	2
" " uterus	3
Other " & lymphatic neoplasms	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system	9
Coronary disease, angina	12
Other heart disease	12
Other circulatory disease	3
Pneumonia	3
Bronchitis	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	2
Nephritis & nephrosis	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1
Congenital malformation	2
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	5
Motor vehicle accidents	2
Suicide	1

<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>	Cases at 31. 12. 59.	New Cases.	Removed Cases.	Cases at 31. 12. 60.
Pulmonary - Male	27	4	3	28
" Female	26			26
Non-Pulmonary Male	8		1	7
" " Female	8	1		9

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

PART I OF THE ACT.

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Number of		
		Inspection. (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1. 2. 3. 4. & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	30	45	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	30	45		

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

There are no out-workers in this area.



