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Contributors

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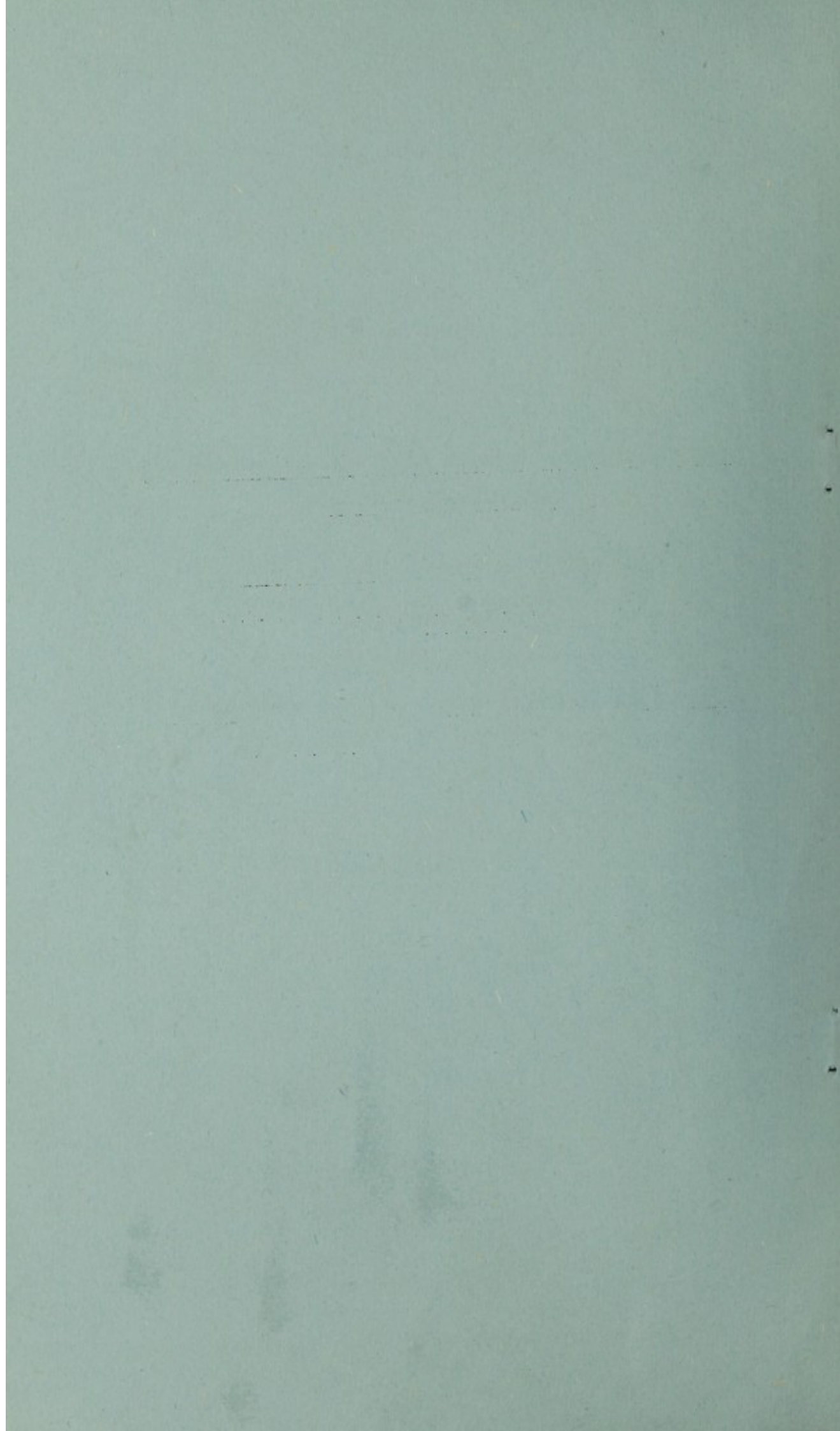


HOLYWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
(D.P.W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.)

TOGETHER WITH THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(D.O. MEREDITH JONES, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

FOR THE YEAR
1971



RYDAL DISTRICT OF WALES

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Chair of the Council

R. Ival Williams, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.P.M., D.P.S.

Medical Officer of Health

P. E. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.M.,
D.P.S., D.P.S.

Office Address

P.O. Box 3, Rydal House, 14 Rydal Road, Rydal,
Tels. 501 475

Home Address

12 Buns Drive, Rydal, Tels. 501 2287

Chief Public Health Inspector

CYNGOR GWLEDIG TREFFYNNON

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. E. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Public Health Inspector

ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL

Refuse

Y

Abattoir

Dogs

SWYDDOG IECHYD

Swat

Laboratory Facilities

(D. P. W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.)

Clerk/Technical Assistant

GYDA ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL Y

PRIF ARCHWILINR IECHYD CYHOEDDUS

(D. O. MEREDITH JONES, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

AM

1971

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 1000
JANUARY 1960

BY J. J. KATZ

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1960

1960

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLYWELL

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Clerk of the Council:

W. Noel Williams, M.B.E., D.P.A. (Lond.), F.C.C.S.

Medical Officer of Health:

D.P.W. Roberts., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

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Tel: Rhyl 4750

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32 Burns Drive, Rhyl. Tel: Rhyl 53887

Chief Public Health Inspector:

D.O. Meredith Jones, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G.J. Tinniswood, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector:

R.D. Jones, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Engineer:

W.G. Davies, A.M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.H.E.

Architect:

D.J. Roberts, A.R.I.B.A.

Treasurer:

A.G. Jones, F.C.C.S., A.R.V.A.,

Chemist:

R. Lamb, A.R.I.C.

Laboratory Facilities:

Public Health Laboratory, Chester.
Public Analyst, Chester.

Clerk/Technical Assistant:

G.H. Mazurke

OFFICES OF THE DISTRICT

Chief of the District

W. Earl Williams, R.R. 1, Honolulu, T.C.C.

Medical Director of Health

D.E. Roberts, R.R. 1, Honolulu, T.C.C.
D.E. Roberts, R.R. 1, Honolulu, T.C.C.

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D.E. Roberts, R.R. 1, Honolulu, T.C.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

D.E. Roberts, R.R. 1, Honolulu, T.C.C.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector

D.E. Roberts, R.R. 1, Honolulu, T.C.C.

Inspector

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Inspector

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Inspector

D.E. Roberts, R.R. 1, Honolulu, T.C.C.

Inspector

D.E. Roberts, R.R. 1, Honolulu, T.C.C.

Laboratory Facilities

Public Health Laboratory, Honolulu
Public Health Laboratory, Honolulu

Chief Technical Assistant

D.E. Roberts

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1971.

The Registrar General's mid-year census figure for the population was 25,430, which is an increase of 1,900 over the previous year.

In the last ten years the population of the Rural District has grown by nearly 4,000, and most of this increase in population has taken place in the eastern end of the District where there have been very large private housing developments.

The number of live births was 443, which is an increase of 53 over the previous year, giving a standardised birth rate of 19.1 compared with the national average of 16 per thousand population. There were 7 still births, giving a local still birth rate of 16 compared with the national figure of 12 per thousand live births. Five infants died under the age of one year, and the local infant mortality rate was 12 per thousand live births compared with the national figure of 18. Two hundred and eighty-nine deaths were recorded in the District in the year, which is a reduction of 23 on the previous year, and the local standardised death rate was 10.5 per thousand population compared with the national death rate for England and Wales of 11.6.

In the Summer of 1971 a small outbreak of Whooping Cough occurred in the Holywell District, and 16 cases were notified to the Department. It is likely that there will be further outbreaks of the disease as the vaccine used is not particularly effective in giving long term protection, although it is quite safe to use.

Progress was made during the year in the provision of public water supply to properties in the District without this amenity. I hope that the programme will continue so that the remaining dwellings and farms in the District can be supplied with a safe and adequate water supply wherever this is practicable. There will remain a very small number of properties situated in isolated parts which will be difficult to provide with a public water supply on account of cost, but nevertheless there are means today of treating household supplies with filtering agents to safeguard the water for drinking purposes.

I am very pleased to record progress is being made in the eradication of Brucellosis in cattle, and it has not been necessary to issue a Pasteurisation Order for many months. Brucellosis is an extremely difficult disease to eradicate from cattle, and I am advised by the Veterinary profession that it could be a very considerable time before the cattle population of this country can be safely said to be Brucella free.

Further considerable progress was made during the year in the provision of main drainage facilities in the villages, and I am very pleased with the progress made, and I am hopeful that by the time the re-organisation of local government comes about in 1974 the schemes will be completed.

Nuisances from quarrying activities continue to occur from time to time, and occupy a considerable amount of the time of Mr. D.O.M. Jones and his Staff. Disused quarries used for the dumping of industrial refuse also give rise to nuisances from time to time, and I hope that the new powers given to the County Council will be used in a constructive and progressive way in reducing these nuisances and the interference with the life of the community. I would like to point out that the majority of the instance of nuisance occurring do not as such cause a serious immediate health hazard, but they are a nuisance and on a long term basis no doubt affect the amenities of the District. It is still very unfortunate that industry today still regards the disposal of waste from factories, oil refineries, and industrial premises in general, as some form of minor aspect of the work of the factory. This I regard as a totally wrong concept, and the disposal of factory waste matter should be placed in the same category as that of the care that has taken place in the manufacture of the factory end product itself.

Local Authorities have always tried in the past to work with industrialists in reducing these nuisances, before instigating Statutory action when nuisances arise as a result of quarrying activities and dumping of industrial refuse. I feel that if the legislation was strengthened and greater punitive powers given to local Authorities, then perhaps greater care would be taken with the dumping of industrial refuse.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to all the voluntary organisations in the District who do such worthwhile work in providing meals-on-wheels and other services, and I would like to thank the Council, Officers of the Council, Mr. D.O. Meredith Jones and the Staff of the Health Department for their generous assistance throughout the year.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

D.P.W. ROBERTS
Medical Officer of Health

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1977.

The Registrar General's mid-year census figures for the population was 22,430, which is an increase of 1,200 over the previous year.

In the last two years the population of the Rural District has grown to nearly 4,000, and most of this increase in population has taken place in the eastern end of the District where there have been very large private housing developments.

The number of live births was 412, which is an increase of 22 over the previous year, giving a standardised birth rate of 18.1 compared with the national average of 15 per thousand population. There were 7 still births, giving a local still birth rate of 1.5 compared with the national figure of 1.2 per thousand live births. Five infants died under the age of one year, and the local infant mortality rate was 15 per thousand live births compared with the national figure of 10.7 per thousand and eight-week deaths were recorded in the District in the year, which is a reduction of 25 on the previous year, and the local standardised death rate was 10.2 per thousand population compared with the national death rate for England and Wales of 11.8.

In the Summer of 1977 a small outbreak of Whooping Cough occurred in the Holwell District, and 10 cases were notified to the Department. It is likely that there will be further outbreaks of the disease as the vaccine used is not particularly effective in giving long term protection, although it is quite safe to use.

Progress was made during the year in the provision of public water supply in proportion to the District without this meeting. I hope that the programme will continue so that the remaining dwellings and farms in the District can be supplied with a safe and adequate water supply. There will remain a very small number of properties situated in isolated parts which will be difficult to provide with a public water supply on account of cost, but nevertheless there are means today of treating household supplies with filtering agents to safeguard the water for drinking purposes.

I am very pleased to record progress in being made in the eradication of Brucella in cattle, and it has not been necessary to issue a ban on cattle from the district. Brucella is an extremely difficult disease to eradicate from cattle, and I am advised by the Veterinary profession that it could be a very considerable time before the cattle population of this country can be safely said to be Brucella free.

Further considerable progress was made during the year in the provision of safe drinking water in the village, and I am very pleased with the progress made, and I am hopeful that by the time the re-organisation of local government comes about in 1979 the scheme will be completed.

Business from quarrying activities continues to grow from time to time, and occupy a considerable amount of the time of Mr. D.O.B. Jones and his Staff. District Councils have for the longest time been asked to give rise to nuisance from time to time, and I hope that the new powers given to the County Council will be used for a constructive and progressive way in reducing these nuisances and the interference with the life of the community. I would like to point out that the majority of the business of nuisance occurring in our district comes from a variety of sources: health matters, but they are a nuisance and on a long term basis no doubt affect the amenities of the District. It is still very unfortunate that industry today still regards the disposal of waste from factories, oil refineries, and industrial processes as normal, as some form of minor nuisance of the waste. This I regard as a fairly serious comment, and the disposal of factory waste matter should be placed in the same category as that of the raw materials taken place in the manufacture of the factory and product itself.

Local Authorities have always tried to the best of their power with industrialists in reducing these nuisances. Before instituting statutory action when nuisance arises as a result of quarrying activities and dumping of industrial refuse. I feel that if the legislation was strengthened and greater powers given to local Authorities, then perhaps greater care would be taken with the dumping of industrial refuse.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to all the voluntary organisations in the District who do such worthwhile work in providing meals-on-wheels and other services, and I would like to thank the Council, Officers of the Council, Mr. D.O. Blandford Jones and his Staff in the Health Department for their generous assistance throughout the year.

I remain,

Dr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

D.O.B. Jones
Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

Land Area	58,000
Population at Mid-year 1971 (Registrar General's Estimate)	25,430
Population change compared with previous year (increase of)	1,900
Number of inhabited properties (end of 1971)	9,748
Rateable value of the Rural District at end of 1971	£700,859
Product of a penny rate	£ 6,437
General rate in £1	94.5p
Number of rated premises	10,242

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births : Male 231 Female 212	443
Legitimate Live Births: Male 216 Female 201	417
Illegitimate Live Births: Male 15 Female 11	26
Illegitimate Local Rate per 1,000 Live Births	58
National Illegitimate Rate per 1,000 Live Births	80
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	17.4
Birth Rate Comparability Factor	1.10
Birth Rate Standardised	19.1
National Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	16.0
Still Births (Total)	7
Legitimate Still Births	7
Illegitimate Still Births	0
Local Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	16
National Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	12
Infant Deaths under one year of age	5
Legitimate Infant Deaths under one year of age	5
Illegitimate Infant Deaths under one year of age	0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	11
National Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	18
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	12
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	0
Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal)	2
Legitimate Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age	2
Illegitimate Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	5
National Neo-natal Mortality Rate	12
Total Perinatal Deaths (Still-births and deaths under one week combined)	9
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births and Still Births	20
National Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	22
Deaths in First Week of Life (early neo-natal period)	2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	5
National Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	10
Maternal Mortality, including Abortion:	
Number of deaths	NIL
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	NIL

DEATHS

Deaths: Male 151 Female 138	289
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11.4
Comparability Factor	0.92
Death Rate Standardised per 1,000 Population	10.5
National Death Rate for England and Wales	11.6

20,000	Land Area
15,000	Population at Mid-year 1971 (Registrar General's Estimate)
1,000	Population change compared with previous year (Increase %)
5,000	Number of inhabited properties (end of 1971)
200,000	Notable value of the Rural District at end of 1971
5,000	Product of a penny rate
50.00	General rate in £1
10,000	Number of rated premises

100	Live Births: Male 515 Female 515
117	Legitimate Live Births: Male 515 Female 515
20	Illegitimate Live Births: Male 15 Female 15
50	Illegitimate Live Births per 1,000 Live Births
60	National Illegitimate Rate per 1,000 Live Births
17.4	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population
1.10	Birth Rate Standardized per 1,000 Population
10.1	Birth Rate Standardized
10.0	National Birth Rate per 1,000 Population
7	Still Births (Total)
7	Legitimate Still Births
0	Illegitimate Still Births
10	Local Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live Births
17	Infant Deaths under 5 years of age
2	Legitimate Infant Deaths under 5 years of age
0	Illegitimate Infant Deaths under 5 years of age
11	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births
10	National Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births
15	Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births
0	Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births
3	Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age (legitimate)
2	Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age (illegitimate)
0	Illegitimate Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age
2	Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births
10	National Neonatal Mortality Rate
0	Total Perinatal Deaths (Still-Births and Deaths under one week neonatal)
20	Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births and Still Births
25	National Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
5	Deaths in first week of life (early neonatal period)
2	Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births
10	National Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Infant Mortality, including Abortion
111	Number of Deaths
112	Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births

200	Deaths: Male 199 Female 198
17.4	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population
0.90	Standardized Mortality Ratio
10.2	Death Rate Standardized per 1,000 Population
11.0	National Death Rate for England and Wales

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR PAST FOURTEEN YEARS IN DETAIL

Year	Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of population	Number of local births R.G. Return	Local crude birth rate per 1000 population	Local adjusted rate	National birth rate per 1,000 population	Local deaths - R.G. Return	Grode death rate per 1,000 1,000 population	Adjusted local rate per 1,000 population	National death rate per 1,000 population	Infant deaths: Under one year of age	Local infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	National infant mortality rate
1957	22,130	347	15.68	17.04	16.1	276	12.47	11.84	11.5	11	31.7	23.0
1958	22,110	339	15.33	17.01	16.4	288	13.02	12.36	11.7	10	29.19	22.5
1959	22,090	336	15.21	16.88	16.5	270	12.22	11.59	11.6	4	11.90	22.0
1960	22,180	365	16.45	18.25	17.1	262	11.81	11.21	11.5	5	13.69	21.7
1961	21,500	382	17.76	19.71	17.4	302	14.04	13.33	12.0	9	23.56	21.4
1962	21,550	363	16.84	18.69	18.0	256	11.94	11.34	11.9	10	27.54	21.6
1963	21,560	393	18.22	20.04	18.2	277	12.80	12.28	12.2	4	10.10	21.1
1964	21,980	409	18.6	18.8	18.4	254	11.6	11.0	11.3	4	8.6	21.3
1965	22,280	416	18.6	20.5	18.0	327	14.6	13.7	11.5	7	16.8	19.0
1966	22,380	394	18.0	19.8	17.7	274	12.2	11.4	11.7	5	12.6	19.0
1967	22,640	398	17.1	18.8	17.2	298	13.2	12.5	11.2	4	10	18.3
1968	22,640	398	19.0	21.0	17.0	290	12.7	11.9	11.8	10	25	18.3
1969	22,950	419	18.3	20.1	16.3	287	12.5	11.5	11.9	8	19	18
1970	23,530	390	16.6	18.3	16.0	312	13.3	12.2	11.7	7	18	18
1971	25,430	443	17.4	19.1	16.0	289	11.4	10.5	11.6	5	11	18

Year	National infant mortality rate	Local infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	Infant deaths under one year of age	National death rate per 1,000 population	Estimated local rate per 1,000 population	Crude death rate per 1,000 population	Local death rate - 7.8, before	National birth rate per 1,000 population	Local birth rate	Local adjusted rate	Local crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Number of local births 8.5, before	Population-Growth's 15-year estimate of population	Year
1991	10	11	7	11.6	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1991
1990	10	11	7	11.7	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1990
1989	10	11	7	11.8	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1989
1988	10	11	7	11.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1988
1987	10	11	7	12.0	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1987
1986	10	11	7	12.1	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1986
1985	10	11	7	12.2	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1985
1984	10	11	7	12.3	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1984
1983	10	11	7	12.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1983
1982	10	11	7	12.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1982
1981	10	11	7	12.6	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1981
1980	10	11	7	12.7	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1980
1979	10	11	7	12.8	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1979
1978	10	11	7	12.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1978
1977	10	11	7	13.0	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1977
1976	10	11	7	13.1	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1976
1975	10	11	7	13.2	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1975
1974	10	11	7	13.3	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1974
1973	10	11	7	13.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1973
1972	10	11	7	13.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1972
1971	10	11	7	13.6	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.3	18.1	20.1	18.1	181	65,227	1971

POPULATION CHANGES IN THE HOLYWELL RURAL DISTRICT

The following table shows the change in population:

YEAR	MID-YEAR POPULATION R.G. EST. FIGURE	POPULATION CHANGE DURING YEAR	CHANGE IN POPULATION DUE TO BIRTHS AND DEATHS ONLY DURING YEAR	CHANGE IN POPULATION DUE TO MIGRATION
1957	22,130	- 60	+ 71	- 131
1958	22,110	- 20	+ 51	- 71
1959	22,090	- 20	+ 66	- 86
1960	22,180	+ 90	+ 103	- 13
1961 (Census figure)	21,636	- 544	+ 60	- 604
1962	21,550	+ 50	+ 107	- 57
1963	21,560	+ 10	+ 116	- 106
1964	21,960	+ 400	+ 155	+ 245
1965	22,280	+ 320	+ 89	+ 231
1966	22,380	+ 100	+ 120	- 20
1967	22,640	+ 260	+ 90	+ 170
1968	22,840	+ 200	+ 108	+ 92
1969	22,950	+ 110	+ 132	- 22
1970	23,530	+ 580	+ 78	+ 502
1971 (Census figure)	25,430	+ 1,900	+ 154	+ 1,746

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 Weeks and under one year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & Over
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal cavity etc.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	2
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Leukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3
Diabetes Mellitus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Meningitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Multiple Sclerosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Hypertensive Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	11	18	8
	F	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	15
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	7
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	4
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	13
	F	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	14
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 Weeks and under one year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & Over
Pneumonia	M 4 F 12	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M 8 F 2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	11
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M 1 F 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	M 1 F 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M 3 F 3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M 1 F 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M 1 F 3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M 1 F 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital anomalies	M 3 F 1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	M 1 F 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M 1 F 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill-defined conditions	M 1 F 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M 3 F 2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	M 3 F 3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other External Causes	M 1 F 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES :	M 151 F 136	287	1	2	2	2	2	1	6	8	29	48	50

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1) EATING LESS

It can be taken for granted that most of us eat too much, especially those past forty years of age.

Try to avoid second helpings and whenever possible make do with one potatoe instead of two, and one slice of bread in place of two. Eating to excess can be a form of habit, easy to develop and difficult to break.

2) MORE EXERCISE

Exercise keeps the joints flexible, increases the tone of the muscles, increases the cardiac reserve and in the long run has a beneficial effect on the blood pressure.

"A little a day keeps the cardiologist away".

No need to run six miles a day - just an evening constitutional, especially for the office bound man.

3) Try to develop as many interests in life as possible, apart from the daily occupation - not always easy to achieve. Hobbies including sport, either indulged in actively or passively, have an important influence on health, setting the mind free of obsessions, prejudices and anxiety - far better than pills from the doctor.

4) Cup of Tea - far better stimulant and sedative than a cigarette.

5) Hot bath on going to bed, provided it is not after a large meal. Great relaxant of muscles, relieves anxiety, blood pressure lowered - one of the best home remedies.

SMOKING AND HEALTH

An Anti-Smoking Clinic was held in the Rhyl Town Hall in September, 1971 and just over 20 people attended the five evening sessions, at which films and demonstrations were given and the members of the audience were asked to participate.

The response from the public attendance-wise was very disappointing, but I have recently written to the people who attended, asking for their comments. It would appear from the replies I have received that about half have restarted smoking, although not smoking to the same extent as prior to the clinic.

The main risks to health from smoking cigarettes are :-

1) Lung Cancer

In heavy smokers there is a 15 - 30 times greater risk of developing cancer of the lung as against non-smokers, and it has also been shown that the risk is increased by the inhalation of smoke; by the earlier onset of smoking; by taking more puffs from each cigarette; by keeping the cigarette in the mouth between puffs; and by relighting half smoked cigarettes. Recent studies have suggested that filter type cigarettes may have slightly reduced the risk of developing lung cancer, compared with unfiltered cigarettes. Cigar smoking and pipe smoking seem to have a smaller effect on the incidence of cancer of the lung. This may be due to the fact that most of the dangerous inhalants are condensed in the pipe or cigar before inhalation. When people give up smoking it has been shown that the risk of developing lung cancer falls significantly and steadily over the years.

Between 1951 and 1966 half of the doctors in the United Kingdom who used to smoke, stopped smoking over the period, and this compares with the general consumption of cigarettes over the same period, which has been unchanged. The incidence of cancer of the lung has fallen considerably amongst doctors, and this strongly suggests that stopping smoking of cigarettes will reduce the general mortality from this appalling disease, which last year accounted for the deaths of over 30,000 men.

It has been stated as an argument by smokers that lung cancer does occur amongst non-smokers, and this is true, but the incidence is extremely small and of course, cancer can occur in any organ of the body at any age.

Continued .../.../...

1) LIVING LIFE

It can be taken for granted that most of us eat too much, especially those past forty years of age.
 Try to avoid second helpings and whenever possible make do with one helping instead of two, and one slice of bread or piece of fat. Eating to excess can be a form of habit, easy to develop and difficult to break.

2) MORE EXERCISE

Exercise keeps the joints flexible, increases the tone of the muscles, increases the cardiac reserve and in the long run has a beneficial effect on the blood pressure.

"A little a day keeps the cardiologist away".

No need to run six miles a day - just an evening constitutional, especially for the office bound man.

Try to develop as many interests in life as possible, spend your daily occupation - not always easy to achieve. Hobbies including sport, either indulged in actively or passively, have an important influence on health, setting the mind free of obsessions, prejudices and worries - far better than pills from the doctor.

2) Quit or Cut - far better abstinent and modest than a cigarette.

3) Hot bath on going to bed, provided it is not after a large meal. Great relaxation of muscles, relieves anxiety, blood pressure lowered - one of the best lung remedies.

SMOKING AND HEALTH

An Anti-Smoking Clinic was held in the City Town Hall in September, 1971 and just over 50 people attended the five evening sessions, at which films and discussions were given and the members of the audience were asked to participate.

The responses from the public attendance were very disappointing, but I have recently written to the people who attended, asking for their comments. It would appear from the replies I have received that about half have wanted smoking, although not smoking in the same extent as before in the clinic.

The main reason for people from smoking cigarettes are :-

1) Lung Cancer

In heavy smokers there is a 15 - 20 times greater risk of developing cancer of the lung as against non-smokers, and it has also been shown that the risk is increased by the inhalation of smoke, by the earlier onset of smoking, by taking more puffs from each cigarette, by keeping the cigarette in the mouth between puffs, and by inhaling half smoked cigarettes. Recent studies have suggested that filter tip cigarettes may have slightly reduced the risk of developing lung cancer, compared with unfiltered cigarettes. Clear smoking and also smoking even in a smaller effect on the incidence of cancer of the lung. This may be due to the fact that most of the dangerous materials are contained in the glue or paper between cigarettes. When people take up smoking it has been shown that the risk of developing lung cancer falls slightly and steadily over the years.

Between 1951 and 1965 half of the doctors in the United Kingdom who used to smoke, stopped smoking over the period, and this compares with the general consumption of cigarettes over the same period, which has been unchanged. The incidence of cancer of the lung has fallen considerably, and this strongly suggests that stopping smoking of cigarettes will reduce the general mortality from this appalling disease, which last year accounted for 16,000 deaths in over 25,000 men.

It has been stated as an argument by smokers that lung cancer does occur amongst non-smokers, and this is true, but the incidence is extremely small and of course, cancer can occur in any organ of the body at any age.

2) Bronchitis and Emphysema

Many studies of this disease have been carried out throughout the world in the past 20 years, and there has been a strong correlation between the prevalence of excess production of sputum, the incidence of bronchitis and the number of cigarettes smoked. These symptoms usually abate when smokers cut down their cigarette consumption or stop smoking. Every aspect of lung function is affected by cigarette smoke. There is a narrowing of the airways, impairment of gas transfers, (oxygen etc), across the lung membranes, diminution of exercise tolerance etc.

Amongst doctors in England and Wales, aged between 30 and 60, many of whom stopped smoking cigarettes, there was a 30% reduction in bronchitis mortality between 1953 and 1965, and this compares with a reduction of only 4% in all men of the same age group in England and Wales over the same period, amongst whom there was no reduction in cigarette smoking.

3) Coronary Heart Disease

The mortality from this disease has steadily increased over the last half century, not only in the United Kingdom, but throughout the western world. The cause of the increase is still largely unknown, but it is believed that cigarette smoking is a significant factor. Other factors, of course, are physical inactivity, obesity, high blood pressure, diabetes etc.

Cigarette smoking or the injection of nicotine prompts the release of chemicals from the adrenals, and these affect the components of the blood, tending to increase the fatty content of the blood and also tending to cause cardiac irregularities. This, repeated many times a day, many days of the year and over many years, does, of course, eventually damage the heart and arterial system. The stopping of cigarette smoking in an otherwise heavy smoker, can reduce the risk of developing a heart attack by up to 30%.

4) Other diseases whose causation may be related to cigarette smoking

It is believed that cigarette smoking may be a factor in the causation of cancer of the urinary tract and in particular, cancer of the bladder, as there is a higher incidence of this disease amongst cigarette smokers. Scientists are still unravelling the various chemical components in cigarette smoke, and it may perhaps be shown in years to come that there are many more than the two or three known cancer producing agents in cigarette smoke.

How to stop smoking

The Health Education Council have produced an excellent booklet on this subject, and this is available at the Health Department.

They refer in their leaflet to the various types of smoker :-

1. The stimulation smokers, who smoke to give themselves a lift, a perk, to keep them going and prevent themselves slowing down. If this kind of smoker gives up he looks for a substitute stimulant like tea, coffee, beer, etc.
2. The handling smokers, who must have something to hold, manipulate and watch. Pipe smokers belong to this classification.
3. The relaxation smokers, who are referred to in the cigarette advertisement, and enjoy a cigarette after a good meal and relaxation in familiar surroundings.
4. The crutch smokers, who light cigarettes in moments of stress, when they are upset or beset by cares and worries.
5. The craving smokers, who are physically addicted to tobacco.
6. The habit smokers, who smoke automatically and are often surprised to find a cigarette in their mouths when they are looking for another one !

Plan of action to help you stop smoking

There are many ways of trying to stop smoking, but I would suggest that smokers might find it easier to give up smoking if they plan this event with a change of surroundings or change in their routine.

Continued .../.../...

2) Smoking and Lung Cancer

Many studies of this disease have been carried out throughout the world in the past 50 years, and there has been a strong correlation between the prevalence of cancer production of cancer, the incidence of bronchitis and the number of cigarettes smoked. These studies usually show that smokers are more likely to develop lung cancer than non-smokers. Every aspect of lung function is affected by cigarette smoke. There is a narrowing of the airways, impairment of gas exchange, (hyperinflation), chronic inflammation of the lung membranes, distortion of normal anatomy etc.

Smoking studies in England and Wales, aged between 30 and 60, many of whom stopped smoking cigarettes, have had a 10% reduction in mortality mortality between 1955 and 1965, and this compares with a reduction of only 4% in all men of the same age group in England and Wales over the same period, though there was no reduction in cigarette smoking.

3) Common Heart Disease

The mortality from this disease has steadily increased over the last half century, not only in the United Kingdom, but throughout the western world. The cause of the increase is still largely unknown, but it is believed that cigarette smoking is a significant factor. Other factors, of course, are physical inactivity, obesity, high blood pressure, diabetes etc.

Cigarette smoking or the injection of nicotine produces the release of chemicals from the arteries, and these affect the components of the blood, leading to increased fatty content of the blood and also leading to cause cardiac irregularities. This, repeated every time a day, may have in the year and over many years, done its work, eventually damage the heart and arterial system. The stopping of cigarette smoking in an otherwise heavy smoker, can reduce the risk of developing a heart attack by up to 50%.

4) Other diseases whose causation may be related to cigarette smoking

It is believed that cigarette smoking may be a factor in the causation of cancer of the urinary tract and in particular, cancer of the bladder, as there is a higher incidence of this disease amongst cigarette smokers. Dentists are still practising the various chemical components in cigarette smoke, and it may perhaps be some years before there are any more than the two or three known cancer producing agents in cigarette smoke.

How to stop smoking

The Health Education Council have produced an excellent booklet on this subject, and this is available at the Health Department.

They refer to their booklet as the various types of cancer:

1. The attention smokers, who smoke to give themselves a lift, a kick, to keep their going and prevent themselves slowing down. It does not do much good to give up for a day, efforts stimulate the fat, cortex, brain etc.
2. The habit smokers, who must have something to hold, manipulate and watch. The reason being is this classification.
3. The relaxation smokers, who are referred to in the cigarette advertisement, and enjoy a cigarette after a good meal and relaxation in familiar surroundings.
4. The social smokers, who light cigarettes in socially & stress, when they are about to meet by dinner and drinks.
5. The evening smokers, who are physically addicted to tobacco.
6. The habit smokers, who smoke automatically and are often surprised to find a cigarette in their mouth when they are looking for their keys and so on.

What to do to help you stop smoking

There are many ways of trying to stop smoking, but I would suggest that careful, steady, slow it down to give up smoking is the best plan. This is not a change of circumstances or change in their routine.

Plan of action to help you stop smoking / continued

This could be done whilst they are on holiday or perhaps during a short break from work. It would be advantageous to decide in advance that one is going to give up smoking and then attempt to stop for good.

The first week after deciding to stop smoking is the most difficult, and it may be necessary, in some cases it is absolutely necessary, to try to find an alternative such as something to chew e.g., sweets, or some other form of agent to occupy one's mind and thoughts during the period when the desire for a cigarette becomes pre-eminent. Try also to vary your routine whilst at work and try to persuade your colleagues at work who offer you cigarettes to refrain from doing so.

Most people find that their appetite improves and fear they will put on weight. There is no doubt that there is a certain weight gain in the first few weeks after stopping smoking, but this is due to a period of adjustment by the body and this weight gain will settle down after some weeks. Nevertheless, it is important to take more exercise during these weeks to combat this increase in weight, which in some cases is due to increased fluid retention. Try to combat temptations by travelling in "No Smoking" compartments on trains and buses, and if you have managed to give up the habit, try then to persuade your friends to follow your example.

22 weeks	Acute hydroxylation in	7
	uric acid levels	
23 weeks	Acute hydroxylation in	8
	uric acid levels	
24 weeks	Proteinuria	7
25 weeks	Acute hydroxylation in	8
	uric acid levels	
26 weeks	Acute hydroxylation in	7
	uric acid levels	

SMOKING DISEASES

Diabetes cases of smoking cough were reported to the Department during the year, and this was part of the smoking cough outbreak which occurred during the summer of 1971 in the Bristol area. It is possible, of course, that some of these cases may not have been actually due to the smoking cough organism. It is disappointing to find that some of the children who developed the disease had previously been immunized against smoking cough, and it is regrettable that the vaccine is not as protective as was thought when it was originally introduced.

It is pleasing to report that there were no cases of Brucella reported and that generally speaking Brucella Abortus organisms were not isolated from any routine milk samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis, and as a result no Pasteurization Orders were issued in 1971.

Cases of Pulmonary Interstitial continue to occur, and the people were diagnosed as suffering from the disease during the year. Considerable vigilance is maintained by the Health Visitors for Chest Diseases who visit the families of the patients concerned to ensure that the close contacts are screened and to ensure that there is no spread of infection within the family and in the community.

This could be done whilst they are on holiday or perhaps during a short break from work. It would be advantageous to decide in advance that one is going to give up smoking and then attempt to stop for good.

The first week after deciding to stop smoking is the most difficult, and it may be necessary, in some cases it is absolutely necessary, to try to find an alternative such as smoking a pipe, chewing gum, or some other form of activity to occupy one's mind and thoughts during the period when the desire for a cigarette becomes pre-occupant. Try also to vary your routine whilst at work and try to persuade your colleagues at work who offer you cigarettes to refrain from doing so.

Most people find that their appetite improves and that they will put on weight. There is no doubt that there is a certain weight gain in the first few weeks after stopping smoking, but this is due to a period of adjustment by the body and this weight gain will settle down after some weeks. Nevertheless, it is important to take some exercise during these weeks to control this increase in weight, which in some cases is due to increased fluid retention. Try to avoid temptations by travelling in the morning, compartments on trains and buses, and if you have managed to give up the habit, try then to persuade your friends to follow your example.

It is important to remember that the first few weeks after stopping smoking are the most difficult, and it may be necessary, in some cases it is absolutely necessary, to try to find an alternative such as smoking a pipe, chewing gum, or some other form of activity to occupy one's mind and thoughts during the period when the desire for a cigarette becomes pre-occupant. Try also to vary your routine whilst at work and try to persuade your colleagues at work who offer you cigarettes to refrain from doing so.

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It is important to remember that the first few weeks after stopping smoking are the most difficult, and it may be necessary, in some cases it is absolutely necessary, to try to find an alternative such as smoking a pipe, chewing gum, or some other form of activity to occupy one's mind and thoughts during the period when the desire for a cigarette becomes pre-occupant. Try also to vary your routine whilst at work and try to persuade your colleagues at work who offer you cigarettes to refrain from doing so.

Details of Infant Deaths Under One Year of Age extracted from Local Returns

<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>M or F</u>
30 minutes	Prematurity	F
1 month	Heart failure due to truncus arteriosus	F
11 hours	Prematurity & anoxia	M
2 months	Acute bilateral bronchopneumonia	M
7 months	Anoxia necrosis of the brain due to heart block, caused by Fallot's tetralogy	M

Details of Still Births extracted from Local Returns

<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>M or F</u>
37 weeks	Rhesus incompatibility	F
32 weeks	Anencephaly	M
28 weeks	Acute hydramnios in uniovular twins	M
28 weeks	Acute hydramnios in uniovular twins	M
32 weeks	Prematurity	F
37 weeks	Accidental haemorrhage	M
35 weeks	Anencephaly	F

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Sixteen cases of whooping cough were reported to the Department during the year, and this was part of the whooping cough outbreak which occurred during the summer of 1971 in the Holywell area. It is possible, of course, that some of these cases may not have been actually due to the whooping cough organism. It is disappointing to find that many of the children who developed the disease had previously been immunised against whooping cough, and it is regrettable that the vaccine is not as protective as was thought when it was originally introduced.

It is pleasing to report that there were no cases of Brucellosis reported and that generally speaking *Brucella Abortus* organisms were not isolated from any routine milk samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis, and as a result no Pasteurisation Orders were issued in 1971.

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis continue to occur, and six people were diagnosed as suffering from the disease during the year. Considerable vigilance is maintained by the Health Visitors for Chest Diseases who visit the families of the patients concerned to ensure that the close contacts are x-rayed and to ensure that there is no spread of infection within the family and in the community.

Age at Death	Cause of Death	No. of Deaths
30 months	Presumably	1
1 month	Heart failure due to known infection	1
11 hours	Presumably & stroke	1
2 months	Acute bilateral pneumonitis	1
7 months	Acute necrosis of the brain due to heart block, caused by failure of a tetralogy	1

Details of Still-Births Extracted from Local Returns

Age at Death	Cause of Death	No. of Deaths
37 weeks	Brain incompleteness	1
32 weeks	Anencephaly	1
38 weeks	Acute hyaline foetal membrane disease	1
32 weeks	Acute hyaline foetal membrane disease	1
35 weeks	Presumably	1
37 weeks	Acute foetal pneumonia	1
32 weeks	Anencephaly	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Sixteen cases of whooping cough were reported to the Department during the year, and this was part of the whooping cough outbreak which occurred during the summer of 1971 in the Highlands. It is possible, of course, that some of these cases may not have been actually due to the whooping cough organism. It is disappointing to find that many of the children who developed the disease had previously been immunised against whooping cough, and it is regrettable that the vaccine is not as protective as was thought when it was originally introduced.

It is pleasing to report that there were no cases of Brucella reported and that generally speaking Brucella abortus organisms were not isolated from any vaccine milk samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis, and as a result no Brucella infection cases were found in 1971.

Cases of Polymyositis tuberculosa continue to occur, and six people were diagnosed as suffering from this disease during the year. Continuous vigilance is maintained by the Health Division for Chest Diseases and also the facilities of the Pathology Department are used to ensure that the virus is not spread and to ensure that there is no spread of infection within the family and in the community.

THE FOLLOWING DISEASES WERE NOTIFIED IN 1971

DISEASE	0 - 3 years Inc.	4 - 10 years Inc.	11 - 30 years Inc.	Over 31 years	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	-	2	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	5	8	-	-	16
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	6	-	-	6
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	2	5	2	-	9
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	2	2
Tuberculosis : Respiratory	-	-	3	3	6
Tuberculosis : Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	1	1
Infective Hepatitis (Jaundice)	-	-	2	-	2
Brucellosis (Non-Motifable)	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning (Suspected)	-	-	-	-	-

In 1968 new Regulations were introduced governing notification of infectious diseases, and Pneumonia, Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas were deleted and the following diseases were added :- Tetanus, Anthrax, Infective Hepatitis (Yellow Jaundice) and a number of tropical diseases such as Leprosy, Smallpox and Yellow Fever.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE TREND OF THE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT OVER THE PAST 14 YEARS.

DISEASE	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Scarlet Fever	20	14	13	1	3	6	4	8	4	3	-	-	2	2
Whooping Cough	55	2	7	5	9	1	16	5	3	32	4	-	46	16
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	68	294	88	251	31	33	190	118	143	203	79	28	53	6
Pneumonia	28	26	21	17	20	13	10	8	5	6	11	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Poliovirus	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	17	-	-	4	20	-	1	6	12	-	4	-	-	9
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	17	3	24	23	2
Paratyphoid and Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	8	11	19	19	6	7	5	4	1	4	2	5	2	1
Tuberculosis - Non-Respiratory	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	2	5	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	3	-
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Laboratory Facilities :

Public Health Laboratory,
Chester and Conway.

Public Analyst, Chester.

Ambulance Facilities :

Provided by the Flintshire County Council.

Ambulances are stationed at Flint, Holywell, Mold and Rhyl.

Sitting case cars are provided by arrangement with the
County Ambulance Service.

Vaccination and Immunization

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis

Protection against these diseases is provided by a course of one injection and oral vaccine given simultaneously on three occasions, commencing at the 4th month of life, and completing the course by the 10th month. An injection of anti-diphtheria/tetanus vaccine and a dose of oral polio vaccine is given at school entry age.

Smallpox

Routine vaccination of babies has now been discontinued.

Measles

Immunization is provided by a single injection on completion of the diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and polio course, and takes place around the first birthday. There are few reactions.

Rubella (German Measles)

All girls between eleven and fourteen years of age are offered protection against this disease, which is given by a single injection of vaccine, with very few side effects.

Tuberculosis

All 13 year old children are offered protection against the disease by vaccination with a live attenuated strain of the tubercle bacillus (B.C.G.).

Other Services provided by the County Council

Home Helps
Home Nursing
Domiciliary Midwifery
Health Visitors
Tuberculosis Health Visiting
Mental Health Visiting
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care
Pre-natal Clinic
School Clinics and Medical Examination of School Children at Schools
Infant Welfare Clinics
Distribution of Infant Foods
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics
Speech Therapy Clinics
Ultra-Violet Light Therapy
Cervical Smear Clinics
Chiropody

Provided by the Regional Hospital Board are :

Hospital and Out-Patient Clinic Facilities
Chest Clinics and Sanatorium Accommodation
Mental Hospital Facilities
Mass Radiography Facilities - Mobile Units, Semi-Static Units.

Laboratory Facilities: Public Health Laboratory, Chester and County.

Public Analyst, Chester.

Abolition Facilities: Provided by the Chester County Council.

Abolitions are stationed at Flint, Hales, and Hyl.

Sitting cars are provided by arrangement with the County Abolition Service.

Vaccination and Immunization

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Polio

Protection against these diseases is provided by a course of one injection and oral vaccine given simultaneously on three occasions, commencing at the age of five, and completing the course by the 10th month. An injection of anti-diphtheria/tetanus vaccine and a dose of oral polio vaccine is given at school entry age.

Outbreak

Routine vaccination of babies has now been discontinued.

Measles

Immunization is provided by a single injection on completion of the diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and polio course, and given also around the first birthday. There are two reactions.

Smallpox (Scarlet Fever)

All girls between eleven and fourteen years of age are offered protection against this disease, which is given by a single injection of vaccine, with very few side effects.

Tuberculosis

All 15 year old children are offered protection against the disease by vaccination with a live attenuated strain of the tubercle bacillus (B.C.G.).

Other Services provided by the County Council

- Home Help
- Home Nursing
- Domesticity Ministry
- Health Visitors
- Tuberculosis Health Visiting
- Mental Health Visiting
- Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care
- Pre-natal Clinic
- School Clinics and Mental Examination of School Children at Schools
- Infant Welfare Clinics
- Distribution of Infant Food
- Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics
- Speech Therapy Clinics
- Ultra-Violet Light Therapy
- Cervical Screen Clinics
- Chiropody

Provided by the Regional Hospital Board are:

- Hospital and Out-patient Clinics Facilities
- Guest Clinics and Sanatorium Accommodation
- Mental Hospital Facilities
- West Radiology Facilities - Radio Units, X-ray Units, etc.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment is available at the following special clinics :-

Chester Royal Infirmary

Males	-	Wednesday 5.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.	Saturday 11.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.
Females	-	Monday 5.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.	Thursday 5.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.

H.M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph

Males)	-	Tuesday, 5.30 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.
Females)		

Treatment is confidential and free, inclusive of travelling expenses.

County Welfare Homes

Residents of Flintshire wishing to be admitted to a Welfare Home because of age or infirmity and unable to look after themselves satisfactorily, may arrange this through the local Welfare Officer or their family physician.

Homes are situated in Rhyl, Prestatyn, Holywell, Mold, Shotton, and new homes are planned for Flint and Overton.

Deposit Gauge at Pentre Halkyn

A standard deposit gauge was placed in Pentre Halkyn village in 1968 following complaints of dust from Pant-y-Pwll Quarry, and the results so far are as follows :-

1968	Monthly average of	15.1	tons per square mile of inorganic matter deposited.
1969	Monthly average of	11.7	tons per square mile of inorganic matter deposited.
1970	Monthly average of	13.0	tons per square mile of inorganic matter deposited.
1971	Monthly average of	16.0	tons per square mile of inorganic matter deposited.

Analysis of the insoluble matter has shown it to be largely calcium carbonate.

Visiting Hours

Treatment is available at the following special clinics :-

Special Hours Summary

Men - Wednesday 5.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.
 Women - Monday 2.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.
 Saturday 11.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.
 Thursday 2.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.

H.W. Stanley Hospital, St. Mary

Men - Tuesday 5.30 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.
 Women -

Treatment is confidential and free, inclusive of travelling expenses.

County Welfare House

Students of Washington State are admitted to the Welfare House because of age or inability to work after graduation (scholarship), may arrange this through the local Welfare Officer or their family physician.

Shops are situated in King, Frederick, Montgomery, and one house is planned for Flint and Gwynedd.

Health Group at Fenton Village

A standard health group was placed in Fenton Village in 1955 following completion of work from Fenton Hall Quarry, and the results are as follows :-

1955	Monthly average of	12.1	tons per square mile of inorganic matter deposited.
1956	Monthly average of	11.7	tons per square mile of inorganic matter deposited.
1957	Monthly average of	13.0	tons per square mile of inorganic matter deposited.
1958	Monthly average of	16.0	tons per square mile of inorganic matter deposited.

Analysis of the inorganic matter has shown it to be largely calcium sulphate.

REPORT upon the analysis of a mains water supply taken during 1971. (Y Dreiflan, Maes Pennent, Mostyn, 8.6.71). Ref. No. F 256.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Colour, Hazen Units	5
Turbidity F.E. Scale	22
pH	7.75
Electrical Conductivity Micromhos/cm	85
Chlorides as Cl	12
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	17
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	17
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	16
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	33
Calcium as CaCO ₃	19
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	14

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform count/100 mls	0
E Coli count/100 mls	0
Plate count 1 day at 37°C	3
Plate count 3 days at 22°C	-
Clostridium Welchii/20 ml.	-

Opinion

The chemical and bacteriological condition of the water sample taken, the results of which are shown above, was satisfactory.

There are still a number of properties, mainly scattered rural dwellings and farms, which do not receive mains water supply in the District, and it is imperative that where practicable these properties be provided with a public supply.

There are two private water schemes in the District which supply a number of properties, viz. the Gyrn Estate in the Parish of Llanasa, and the Penbedw Estate in the Parish of Nannerch, and I hope that it will be possible in the near future to provide mains water supply to these dwellings which now receive their supplies from shallow wells. Tests carried out on the majority of the water supplies operating from shallow wells have proved to be unsatisfactory from a bacteriological aspect.

Some progress has been made on the scheme for the provision of a water supply for the farms and dwellings in the Nercwys Mountain area, but nevertheless I would urge the Council to continually press for work to continue so that the scheme is completed before the re-organisation of local government.

Some farmers have informed me that the lack of mains water supply has restricted their type of farming, and precluded them from engaging in the production of milk.

I would like to point out that as far as I am aware, there has been no case of infectious disease occurring as a result of the consumption of water from shallow wells, but nevertheless it is important from the amenity aspect that these people who have no public supply of water be provided with one, wherever practicable from the engineering and financial considerations.

Fifty-two samples of water from public water mains were submitted for analysis during 1971, and all were found to be satisfactory from the bacteriological aspect.

Sampling of unchlorinated well supplies was undertaken by the Inspectors, and 20 samples were taken, of which 13 were unsatisfactory on bacteriological analysis, and a few samples showed heavy contamination.

REPORT upon the analysis of a water supply taken during 1971. IT Dredge, West Limestone, North, 8-2-1977, 8-2-1977, 8-2-1977.

GENERAL ANALYSIS

14	Residuals as CaCO ₃
19	Calcium as CaCO ₃
31	Total hardness as CaCO ₃
18	Non-Carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃
17	Carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃
17	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃
15	Chlorides as Cl
88	Electrical Conductivity (micromhos/cm)
1.78	Specific Gravity
53	Subsidence (inches)
2	Color, Hazen Unit

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

-	Coliforms (per 100 ml)
2	Fecal coliforms (per 100 ml)
3	Plate count (per 100 ml) at 37°C
2	Plate count (per 100 ml) at 22°C
-	Coliforms (per 100 ml)

Discussion

The chemical and bacteriological condition of the water sample taken, the results of which are shown above, are satisfactory.

There are still a number of properties, mainly scattered rural dwellings and farms, which do not receive water supply in the District, and it is suggested that some provision be made for these properties to be provided with a public supply.

There are two private water schemes in the District which supply a number of properties, viz. the Great Estate in the Parish of Llanymor, and the Llanymor Estate in the Parish of Llanymor, and it is suggested that it will be possible in the near future to provide water supply to these dwellings which now receive their supply from private wells. Tests carried out on the water at the water supply station near Llanymor have proved to be satisfactory from a bacteriological aspect.

Some progress has been made on the scheme for the provision of a water supply for the farms and dwellings in the Llanymor District, but nevertheless it would seem the County to continue to press for work to continue so that the scheme is completed before the re-organisation of local government.

Some farmers have informed me that the lack of water supply has restricted their use of fertiliser, and suggested that some provision be made for the provision of water.

I would like to point out that as far as I am aware, there has been no case of infection disease occurring as a result of the consumption of water from private wells, but nevertheless it is important from the health aspect that these people who have no public supply of water be provided with one, wherever practicable from the engineering and financial considerations.

Fifty-two samples of water from public water supply were submitted for analysis during 1971, and all were found to be satisfactory from the bacteriological aspect.

Sampling of water supply was continued by the Inspector, and 10 samples were taken, of which 15 were satisfactory on bacteriological analysis, and a few samples showed heavy contamination.

This section of the National Assistance Act, 1948, conveys powers on District Councils to remove persons who are "aged, infirm or suffering from chronic diseases and are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to look after themselves and are not receiving adequate care and attention from others."

In 1971 it was necessary to take legal action in one case, but this is only resorted to as a terminal procedure when every alternative approach has failed and where treatment in a home or hospital is necessary in the interests of the individual. I am very pleased to say that the patient settled down well at Hafan Clyd, Shotton.

A number of visits were made by me during the year to old people living in distressing conditions, and these requests come usually from the general practitioners and welfare officers.

Where an order for removal is necessary, a magistrate gives the final authority, and in the first instance the order lasts for 3 weeks, and later can be renewed up to a further period of 3 months.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

I have kindly received from Mr. W.G. Davies, the Engineer, a report regarding works carried out, the works under construction and future developments at the end of 1971.

" Since last year's report the position regarding Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes is as follows :-

Scheme completed during financial year 1971/72.

Llanasa Coastal Scheme £806,000 approx.

Schemes under construction

Afonwen	-	£20,000 approx.
Brynford	-	£60,000 "
Rhosesmor	-	£90,000 "
Lixwm, Rhesycae and Ysceifiog	-	£135,000 "
Berthengan	-	£5,000 "
Nercwys	-	£37,000 "

Scheme approved by Welsh Office

Cadole	-	£50,000 "
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Scheme awaiting Welsh Office approval

Mostyn Works Extension	-	£30,000 "
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Schemes to be submitted to Welsh Office

Hendre	-	£20,000 "
Mostyn Docks Area	-	£6,000 "
Mostyn Pen Rho Area	-	£4,000 "

Schemes to be considered in the future are those which will join the Windmill area, Britannia Inn, Halkyn; Milwr-Brynford; Pentre and Four Crosses, Cilcain; and Lloc area on to existing sewerage system.

Some of these schemes have been considered in the past, but were not economical propositions as far as the Welsh Office were concerned. An estimated cost to do these schemes would be approximately £70,000.

During the year, 67 properties received conversion grants and were connected to main drainage.

The latest estimate of the population of the Rural Area is 25,430, and it is now estimated that the number of persons living in dwellings served by main drainage is about 19,000. The population catered for at all the sewage disposal works at the moment is 30,000 persons. This figure excludes visitors who number 10,000 during the summer months. Within the next few years the number of persons catered for will rise to 50,000 as further works come under the Council's control. "

This section of the Human Assistance Act, 1968, covers persons on District Councils in various parts of the country who are "aged, infirm or suffering from chronic diseases and are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to look after themselves and are not receiving adequate care and attention from others."

In 1971 it was necessary to take legal action in one case, but this is only necessary in a few cases. It was necessary to take legal action in one case, but this is only necessary in a few cases. It was necessary to take legal action in one case, but this is only necessary in a few cases. It was necessary to take legal action in one case, but this is only necessary in a few cases.

A number of other cases have been brought by the local authorities in the last year. These cases have been brought by the local authorities in the last year. These cases have been brought by the local authorities in the last year. These cases have been brought by the local authorities in the last year.

When an order for removal is necessary, a magistrate gives the final authority, and in the first instance the order lasts for 3 weeks, and later can be renewed up to a further period of 3 months.

Deaths and Burial Expenses

I have kindly received from Mr. E.D. Davies, the Engineer, a report regarding the work done under construction and future developments at the end of 1971.

* Since last year's report the position regarding Deaths and Burial Expenses is as follows:-

Deaths registered during financial year 1971/72

Deaths registered during financial year 1971/72

Deaths registered during financial year 1971/72

Deaths registered during financial year 1971/72

Deaths registered during financial year 1971/72

Deaths registered during financial year 1971/72

Deaths registered during financial year 1971/72

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Deaths registered during financial year 1971/72

Deaths registered during financial year 1971/72

There will always remain a number of cottages and farms in the Rural Area whose distance from main sewers is such as to make the connection uneconomical. It is important in these situations that these dwellings have adequate septic tanks. Grants are now available to provide these facilities and owners of such properties should take advantage of them.

The Council are still providing a cesspool emptying service, and although the demands on the service are slowly declining, in my opinion the rate of decline is too slow.

It is imperative where public money has been spent in providing main drainage works that these facilities are used, and that house connections are carried out as quickly as possible. This situation has not always been the case in the past, and the night soil service has had to be continued for longer periods than necessary.

yard refuse collection vehicle was purchased and delivery was made towards the end of the year, to replace the oldest 35 cubic yard refuse collection vehicle operating in the southern part of the area.

In order to cope with the ever increasing bulk of refuse a 70 cubic yard refuse collection vehicle was purchased and delivery was made towards the end of the year, to replace the oldest 35 cubic yard refuse collection vehicle operating in the southern part of the area.

The vehicles are crewed primarily by a total of 16 men, and a weekly collection service is maintained except for occasional delay due to bank holidays and sickness etc.

The number of properties in the southern part of the area continues to increase due to the development of new estates in most of the villages surrounding Maid.

All the properties in the area are served either by the main sewer system or the plastic pipe system, and both systems operate satisfactorily. The service has also been extended to provide a new sewerage park, which is at present undergoing construction at Great, and which will ultimately cater for some 2,000 properties.

Two refuse disposal sites are maintained in the area, one at Spring, Maid, and the other at St. Mary's. A further site at Thrope is at present being prepared for use during next year. Approximately 4,000 tons of household refuse are disposed of annually in the Council's refuse tips, and a Bailey-Jerguson Industrial type transfer is used for loading and covering. A large amount of refuse is also continually being deposited in the tip by individuals, including motorcars and various other household refuse, and on occasion little regard is had for suitable tipping practice, and it has been necessary to direct staff to clear up the various items which have been dumped indiscriminately on and around the tip.

Following the success of the Clean-Up Campaign organised last year to mark European Conservation Year, a similar campaign was organised during the summer months, and once again it proved quite successful. Various organisations participated in the scheme and it resulted in many loads of rubbish, together with old car bodies, being disposed of.

In addition to the collection of dry refuse it is still unfortunately necessary to operate a night soil collection service, which entails the use of going out on the vehicle for just over three days each week. It is hoped that the need for the service will be further reduced when the sewerage works are completed following the installation of main sewerage mains, but it will, of course, still be necessary to maintain a collection service to maintain the areas not served by main drainage.

The Council's service for emptying cesspools was again in great demand during the year, and a total of 777 tanks were emptied. Two free services are provided for agricultural and domestic use, and although the service has been reduced the number of applications for the service have not fallen appreciably.

There will always remain a number of outages and tears in the Rural Area where drainage lines are located, as such as to make the connection impracticable. It is important in these situations that these drainage lines be kept in good order. It is not possible to provide these facilities and service of such properties should take advantage of them.

The Council has also provided a separate sewage service, and although the demand on the service was already declining, in my opinion the rate of decline is too slow.

It is imperative where public money has been spent in providing this drainage works that these facilities are used, and that some consideration be carried out as quickly as possible. This situation has not always been the case in the past, and the right of service has had to be continued for longer periods than necessary.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Public Cleansing

The refuse collection services for wet and dry refuse have again been operated satisfactorily during the year.

The bulk of the dry refuse collection was carried out by three 35 cubic yard Pakamatic refuse vehicles, assisted by a smaller 10/12 cubic yard side loader which was sent out on two or three days per week, to collect from the more scattered areas.

In order to cope with the ever increasing bulk of refuse a 70 cubic yard Revopak refuse collection vehicle was purchased and delivery was made towards the end of the year, to replace the oldest 35 cubic yard Pakamatic operating in the southern part of the area.

The vehicles are crewed primarily by a total of 14 men, and a weekly collection service is maintained except for unavoidable delay due to bank holidays and sickness etc.

The number of properties in the southern part of the area continue to increase due to the development of new estates in most of the villages surrounding Mold.

All the properties in the area are served either by the bin liner scheme or the plastic sack scheme, and both systems operate satisfactorily. The service has also been extended to include a new caravan park, which is at present undergoing construction at Gronant, and which will ultimately cater for some 2,000 caravans.

Two refuse disposal sites are maintained in the area, one at Sychdyn, Mold, and the other at Mostyn. A further site at Rhesycae is at present being prepared for use during next year. Approximately 8,500 tons of household refuse are disposed of annually in the Council's refuse tips, and a Massey-Ferguson Industrial type tractor is used for levelling and covering. A large amount of refuse is also continually being deposited on the tips by individuals, building contractors and various other business concerns, and on occasion little regard is had for sensible tipping practice, and it has been necessary to direct Staff to clear up the various loads which have been dumped indiscriminately in and around the tips.

Following the success of the Clean-Up Campaign organised last year to mark European Conservation Year, a similar campaign was organised during the Summer months, and once again it proved quite successful. Various organisations participated in the scheme and it resulted in many loads of rubbish, together with old car bodies, being disposed of.

In addition to the collection of dry refuse it is still unfortunately necessary to operate a nightsoil collection service, which entails two men going out on the vehicle for just over three days each week. It is hoped that the need for the service will be further reduced when the conversions are completed following the installation of main sewerage schemes, but it will, of course, still be necessary for a collection service to be maintained in the areas not served by main sewerage.

The Council's service for emptying cesspools was again in great demand during the year, and a total of 772 tanks were emptied. Two free services are provided for domestic properties, and although main sewerage has reduced the number of tanks, applications for the service have not fallen appreciably.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1941

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Public Cleansing

The refuse collection services for war and dry refuse have again been operated satisfactorily during the year.

The bulk of the dry refuse collection was carried out by three 35 cubic yard Pakenham refuse vehicles, assisted by a smaller 10/15 cubic yard side loader which was sent out on two or three days per week, to collect from the more scattered areas.

In order to cope with the ever increasing bulk of refuse a 70 cubic yard Pakenham refuse collection vehicle was purchased and delivery was made towards the end of the year, to replace the oldest 35 cubic yard Pakenham operating in the northern part of the area.

The vehicles are crewed primarily by a total of 14 men, and a weekly collection service is maintained except for unavoidable delay due to bank holidays and sickness etc.

The number of properties in the northern part of the area continue to increase due to the development of new estates in most of the villages surrounding Mold.

All the properties in the area are served either by the bin liner system or the plastic sack system, and both systems operate satisfactorily. The service has also been extended to include a new suburban park, which is at present undergoing construction at Green Lane and which will ultimately cater for some 2,000 persons.

Two refuse disposal sites are maintained in the area, one at Gylfryd, Mold, and the other at Nosty. A further site at Rhosymedra is at present being prepared for use during next year. Approximately 8,500 tons of house-hold refuse are disposed of annually in the Council's refuse tips, and a Messing-Tyngdon Industrial Tip is used for levelling and covering. A large amount of refuse is also continuously being deposited on the tips by individuals, building contractors and various other business concerns, and on occasion little regard is had for sensible tipping practice, and it has been necessary to direct staff to clear up the various loads which have been dumped indiscriminately in and around the tips.

Following the success of the Clean-Up Campaign organised last year to mark European Co-operation Year, a similar campaign was organised during the summer months, and once again it proved quite successful. Various organisations participated in the scheme and it resulted in many loads of rubbish, together with old car bodies, being disposed of.

In addition to the collection of dry refuse it is still unfortunately necessary to operate a night-soil collection service, which entails two men going out on the vehicle for just over three days each week. It is hoped that the need for this service will be reduced when the conversions are completed following the installation of main sewerage schemes, but it will, of course, still be necessary for a collection service to be maintained in the areas not served by main sewerage.

The Council's service for emptying cesspools was again in great demand during the year, and a total of 175 tanks were emptied. Two free services are provided for domestic properties, and although main sewerage has reduced the number of tanks, applications for the service have not fallen appreciably.

Rivers and Streams

No complaints were received regarding unsatisfactory conditions.

Camping Sites

Camping Sites were again inspected as a matter of routine during the year, and in the main were found to be satisfactory. Little cause for complaint was found, and in fact no complaints were received.

Smoke Abatement

No further difficulties were experienced from the furnace which gave rise to complaints during last year. New plant was installed, which successfully abated the nuisance.

No other complaints were received regarding smoke abatement.

Rodent Control

The Council's full-time Rodent Operator continued to satisfactorily deal with all complaints and carry out routine treatments for rodent infestation in the area.

During the year a total of 268 properties were inspected following notification, and a further 582 block treatments were carried out as a matter of routine.

SECTION D

Housing

The inspection of houses has continued throughout the year in connection with the Council's Slum Clearance programme, the improvement of houses, the repair of unfit properties, and the Council's re-housing programme.

Representations were submitted to the Council under the provision of Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 in respect of a number of structures, in continuance of the clearance of unfit properties.

Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932

In accordance with Article 31 of the above regulations, the following information is given in connection with housing inspections :-

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 1) | Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation | - 18 |
| 2) | Number of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers | - 80 |
| 3) | Number of representations made to Local Authority with a view to a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works, and
b) the making of demolition or closing orders -
(a) Nil
(b) 18 | |
| 4) | Number of notices served requiring the execution of works | - Nil |
| 5) | Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice | - Nil |
| 6) | Number of demolition or closing orders made | - 17 |
| 7) | Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act 1957 | - 7 |

continued .../.../...

No complaints were received regarding unsatisfactory conditions.

Complaints

Complaints were again reported as a matter of routine during the year, and in the main were found to be satisfactory. Little cause for complaint was found, and in fact no complaints were received.

Smoke Abatement

No further difficulties were experienced from the furnace which gave rise to complaints during last year. New plant was installed, which successfully abated the nuisance.

No other complaints were received regarding smoke abatement.

Bednet Control

The Council's full-time Bednet Operator continued to satisfactorily deal with all complaints and carry out routine treatments for rodent infestation in the area.

During the year a total of 100 properties were inspected following notification, and a further 2500 house treatments were carried out as a matter of routine.

SECTION 2

Housing

The inspection of houses has continued throughout the year in connection with the Council's Slim Clearance programme, the improvement of houses, the repair of unfit properties, and the Council's re-housing programme.

Representations were submitted to the Council under the provision of Sections 15 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1937 in respect of a number of structures, in connection of the clearance of unfit properties.

Houses Designated Unfit, 1937 and 1954

In accordance with Article 31 of the above regulations, the following information is given in connection with housing inspections:-

15	1)	Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation
20	2)	Number of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the local authority or health officers
	3)	Number of representations made to local authority with a view to all the houses of houses requiring the execution of works, and
	4)	The making of demolition or closing orders -
	5)	Number of notices served requiring the execution of works
	6)	Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice
15	7)	Number of demolition or closing orders made
7	8)	Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sections 15 and 17 of the Housing Act 1937

continued ...

SECTION D. / Continued

Housing

Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 / Continued

8) Number of houses demolished	- 30
New Council Houses completed in 1971	- 75
New Council Houses under construction at 31st December 1971	- 22
Private houses completed in 1971	-433
Private houses under construction at 31st December 1971	-319

SECTION E.

Shops and Food Premises

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Retail Shops

(i) Number of Premises	117
(ii) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	116
(iii) Number to which Reg. 19 applies	117
(iv) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	116

Catering Establishments

(i) Number of Premises	22
(ii) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	22
(iii) Number to which Reg. 19 applies	22
(iv) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	22

Licensed Premises / Clubs

(i) Number of Premises	78
(ii) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	78
(iii) Number to which Reg. 19 applies	78
(iv) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	78

Bakeries

(i) Number of Premises	5
(ii) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	5
(iii) Number to which Reg. 19 applies	5
(iv) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	5

Fish and Chip Shops

(i) Number of Premises	6
(ii) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	6
(iii) Number to which Reg. 19 applies	6
(iv) Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	6

Regular inspections of all the food premises were carried out during the year. Generally premises were found to be satisfactory, but it was necessary in a few cases to require cleaning and redecoration works to be carried out. It was not necessary to resort to formal action under the provisions of the Regulations in any case.

The improvement of some licensed premises and clubs was again achieved during the year. Ten premises were completely modernised, and various other premises had defects remedied.

During recent years forty-one licensed premises in the area have either been completely modernised, have been rebuilt or have had extensive improvements carried out to provide revised and improved bar layouts, lounge accommodation and satisfactory sanitary accommodation.

Continued .../.../...

Hotels

Hotels (General) Regulations, 1955 and 1957 / Continued

30	Number of houses demolished	0
32	New Council House completed in 1957	0
33	New Council House under construction at 31st December 1957	0
43	Private houses completed in 1957	0
51	Private houses under construction at 31st December 1957	0

SECTION 3.

Spices and Food Premises

Food Premises (General) Regulations, 1950

Spices

117	Number of Premises	(i)
118	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 10	(ii)
119	Number to which Reg. 10 applies	(iii)
120	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 10	(iv)

Spices (General)

22	Number of Premises	(i)
23	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 10	(ii)
24	Number to which Reg. 10 applies	(iii)
25	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 10	(iv)

Licensed Premises / Clubs

78	Number of Premises	(i)
79	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 10	(ii)
80	Number to which Reg. 10 applies	(iii)
81	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 10	(iv)

Hotels

8	Number of Premises	(i)
9	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 10	(ii)
10	Number to which Reg. 10 applies	(iii)
11	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 10	(iv)

Food and Drink Premises

6	Number of Premises	(i)
7	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 10	(ii)
8	Number to which Reg. 10 applies	(iii)
9	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 10	(iv)

Regular inspection of all the food premises were carried out during the year. Generally premises were found to be satisfactory, but it was necessary in a few cases to require cleaning and redecoration works to be carried out. It was not necessary to resort to formal action under the provisions of the Regulations in any case.

The improvement of some licensed premises and clubs was again achieved during the year. Ten premises were completely modernised, and various other premises had defects remedied.

During recent years forty-one licensed premises in the area have either been completely modernised, have been rebuilt or have had extensive improvements carried out to provide revised and improved bar layouts, lounge accommodation and satisfactory sanitary accommodation.

Continued

SECTION E. / Continued

All the premises received at least two routine inspections during the year, and this practice has proved of immense value in obtaining and maintaining improved standards.

All premises are now provided with water-borne sanitary accommodation connected either to the Council's main sewer or to their own treatment plant.

Ice Cream

One manufacturer of ice cream continued in business during the year, but at a much reduced level.

Satisfactory results were obtained on submitting bacteriological samples to the Public Health Laboratory.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963

Routine inspections of premises coming within the scope of the above Act were again carried out during the year. Whenever possible they were made in conjunction with other inspections, i.e., Food Hygiene etc., and no difficulties were experienced in administering the Act.

Contraventions found related mostly to the proper display of thermometers and abstract of the Act, and in the case of the offices, to poor decoration and inadequate lighting.

No accidents were reported during the year.

The following premises were registered at the 31st December, 1971 :-

Offices	7
Retail Shops	29
Wholesale Shops	2
Catering Establishments open to the Public	27
Fuel Storage Premises	1
	<hr/>
	66
	<hr/>

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act - 101

Slaughterhouses

Visits are made regularly to the one licensed slaughterhouse operating in the Area.

Slaughtering is still carried out within the specified hours on the days which were fixed by agreement following the introduction of the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966, with adjustments as may be necessary for Bank Holidays etc., and 100% meat inspection has been maintained.

Inspections are carried out under the provisions of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals Prevention of Cruelty Regulations 1968 as a matter of routine, and also in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food Regional Veterinary Officer each quarter, and no cause for complaint has been found.

The premises are used by a total of four butchers, and meat is provided for the districts of Holywell Rural and Urban, Mold Urban and Flint Borough, only one of the butchers retailing in this Authority's area.

Animals slaughtered have again been of prime quality, and little need for condemnation of unsound food has been necessary.

Continued .../.../...

All the premises received at least two routine inspections during the year, and this practice has proved of immense value in obtaining and maintaining improved standards.

All premises are now provided with water-borne sanitary accommodation connected either to the Council's main sewer or to their own treatment plant.

Ice Cream

The manufacture of ice cream continued in business during the year, but at a much reduced level.

Satisfactory results were obtained on submitting bacteriological samples to the Public Health Laboratory.

Offices, Shops & Public Premises Act, 1927

Routine inspections of premises coming within the scope of the above Act were again carried out during the year. Whenever possible they were made in conjunction with other inspections, i.e., Food Hygiene etc., and no difficulties were experienced in administering the Act.

Contraventions found related mostly to the proper display of thermometers and absence of the Act, and in the case of the offices, to poor decoration and inadequate lighting.

No accidents were reported during the year.

The following premises were registered at the 31st December, 1931:-

Offices	7
Retail Shops	29
Wholesale Shops	2
Catering	
Establishments	
Open to the Public	77
Public Houses	
Premises	1
	<hr/>
	116
	<hr/>

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises under the Act 101

Sloughing

Visits are made regularly to the one licensed slaughtering operating in the area.

Slaughtering is still carried out within the specified hours on the days which were fixed by agreement following the introduction of the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1926, with adjustments as may be necessary for Bank Holidays etc., and 100% meat inspection has been maintained.

Inspections are carried out under the provisions of the Slaughtering (Hygiene) Regulations 1926, and the Slaughter of Animals Prevention of Cruelty Regulations 1908 as a matter of routine, and also in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food Regional Veterinary Officer each quarter, and no cause for complaint has been found.

The premises are used by a total of four butchers, and meat is provided for the districts of Holwell Rural and Urban, Cold Green and Flint Borough, only one of the butchers retaining in this Authority's area.

Animals slaughtered have again been of prime quality, and little need for condemnation of carcasses food has been necessary.

Continued

Slaughterhouses

Detailed below is the number of carcasses which have been inspected under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 during 1971 :-

Meat Inspection

Cattle	361
Sheep & Lambs	2600
Total	<u>2961</u>

CondemnationsCattle

1 head	-	Actino bacillosis
2 livers	-	Cirrhosis
1 liver	-	Abscess

Brucella Abortus

Regular samples of milk have again been obtained from retailers operating within the Rural District.

Brucella Abortus was discovered in two of the herds, following which Pasteurisation Orders were placed on the milk. Detailed below is the number of samples obtained :-

(i)	Number of samples of raw milk obtained	-	42
(ii)	Number of positive samples found	-	2
(iii)	Number of Pasteurisation Orders issued under the provisions of Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	-	2

Poultry Inspections

(i)	Number of poultry processing premises within the District	-	1
(ii)	Number of visits to these premises	-	73
(iii)	Total number of birds processed during the year	}	- 40,000 approx.
(iv)	Type of birds processed - Turkeys, hens and chickens		
(v)	Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	-	$\frac{1}{2}\%$
(vi)	Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	-	500 lbs.
(vii)	The bulk of the slaughtering at these premises takes place at the beginning of the week, visits are, therefore, made to coincide with these times.		

The operator carries out a pre-selection of birds before bringing them to the slaughterhouse, and thereby eliminates the obviously suspect bird.

During processing the staff set aside abnormal birds which were inspected at the time of the visit.

It has been the practice during the year for the staff to throw out birds which might be unsaleable because of poor-ness etc., without them being actually unfit. This system therefore ensures that very few condemnations were necessary.

Examination

Detailed below is the number of carcasses which have been inspected under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1953 during 1971 :-

Meat Inspection

351	Cattle
2800	Sheep & Lambs
2951	Total

Examination

1 dead	-	Adeno bacillosis
5 livers	-	Cryptosporidiosis
1 liver	-	Ascariasis

Brucella Abortus

Regular samples of milk have again been obtained from retailers operating within the Rural District.

Brucella Abortus was discovered in two of the herds, following which Pasteurisation Orders were placed on the milk. Detailed below is the number of samples obtained :-

(i)	Number of samples of raw milk obtained	- 45
(ii)	Number of positive samples found	- 5
(iii)	Number of Pasteurisation Orders issued under the provisions of Regulation 50 of the Milk and Milk Products Regulations, 1953	- 2

Poultry Inspection

(i)	Number of poultry processing premises within the District	- 1
(ii)	Number of visits to these premises	- 73
(iii)	Total number of birds processed during the year	- 40,000 approx.
(iv)	Type of birds processed - Turkeys, hens and chickens	
(v)	Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	- 1%
(vi)	Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	- 300 lbs.
(vii)	The bulk of the slaughtering at these premises takes place at the beginning of the week, visits are, therefore, made to coincide with these times.	

The operator carries out a pre-selection of birds before bringing them to the slaughterhouse, and thereby eliminates the obviously unsound birds.

During processing the staff select abnormal birds which were inspected at the time of the visit.

It has been the practice during the year for the staff to throw out birds which might be unsalable because of poor meat etc., without them being actually unfit. This system therefore ensures that very low condemnations were necessary.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Number of complaints received	784
Number of cesspools and septic tanks cleaned by Department	772
Number of nuisances found (including under Factories Act)	85
Number of Preliminary Notices served	85
Number of Statutory Notices served	10

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Nuisance Complaints	192
Infectious Diseases	40
Refuse Collection	415
Refuse Disposal	296
Housing Inspections	676
Housing Surveys	504
Factories	190
Pet Animals Act	23
Food Premises	328
Milk Sampling	42
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	101
Water Supplies	62
Water Samples - Bacteriological	40
- Chemical	NIL
Civic Amenities Act	51

GENERAL SUMMARY

784	Number of complaints received
775	Number of complaints and reports cleared by Department
65	Number of nuisances found (including under Factories Act)
65	Number of Preliminary Notices served
10	Number of Statutory Notices served

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

195	Nuisance Complaints
40	Infectious Diseases
415	Refuse Collection
196	Refuse Disposal
676	Housing Inspections
504	Housing Surveys
150	Factories
25	Food Premises
128	Milk Sampling
45	Offices, Shops and Public Premises
101	Water Supplies
65	Water Sampling - Bacteriological
10	Water Sampling - Chemical
211	Public Health Act
21	

FACTORIES ACT, 1961Part 1 of the Act

<u>Inspections</u> <u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on</u> <u>Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of</u>	
			<u>Written</u> <u>Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers</u> <u>Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	2	45	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	35	42	NIL	NIL
(iii) Other Premises	2	103	3	NIL
	39	190	3	NIL

Cases in which defects were found

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-
Totals:	5	5

Part VIII of the ActOutwork

(Sections 133 and 134) - NIL

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

D.O. MEREDITH JONES

Chief Public Health Inspector

Part I of the Act

Provision	No. on Register	Inspection	Written Notice	Number of Inspections
(i) Provisions in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are enforced by Local Authority	42	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Provisions not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	72	42	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Provisions	2	102	2	Nil
	72	190	2	Nil

Cases in which defects were found

Defect	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness (2.1)	2	2
Overcrowding (2.2)	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (2.3)	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (2.4)	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (2.5)	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (2.7)	-	-
(a) Inadequate	-	-
(b) Unavailable or defective	2	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to notices)	-	-
Total:	2	2

Part VIII of the Act

Enforcement

(Sections 121 and 122)

- Nil

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

D. O. MERRIETH JONES

Chief Public Health Inspector



