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Contributors

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HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE



Public Health Inspector

1961

✓



HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Medical Officer of Health,
Dr. D.J. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Official Address: Town Hall,
Held,
Tel. Mold 176.

TOWN HALL,
HOLYWELL.

Home Address: 19, Highfield,
Held.
Tel. Mold 316.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report with that of the Public Health Inspector, for the year ended December 31st, 1961.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-year was 8,400. The population at the Census (1961) was given as 8,459.

The Birth Rate shows a rise. The number of live-births was 173 compared with 150 in 1960. There were 10 illegitimate births, compared with 7 in 1960. There were 2 still births, compared with 3 in 1960.

The Death Rate showed a slight rise. The total of deaths was 122 compared with 119 in 1960. With the ever increasing number of elderly persons in the population, a rise in the death rate must be expected in the future. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 70 of the deaths, and cancer for 15. The figures for 1960 were 67 and 15.

There was a rise in the Infantile Death Rate. Four infants under a year old died compared with 2 in 1960 and 8 in 1959. There were no deaths associated with childbirth. One death was due to a motor accident, and 5 were caused by other accidents. There was one death from Tuberculosis compared with none in 1960, 1 in 1959 and 3 in 1958.

Pneumonia accounted for 2 deaths, bronchitis for 5 and influenza for 5.

It will be seen from the reports upon samples, that the quality of the water supply is satisfactory and the quantity is becoming more adequate.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified totalled 52 compared with 203 in 1960, 36 in 1959, there being fewer cases of measles.

There were 9 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year. Modern methods of diagnosis and close co-operation between the various authorities responsible for the health of the population bring many of the unsuspected cases to light. Most of the patients who go to Sanatoria quickly regain their health, such has been the advance in methods of treatment. The X-ray Units of The Welsh Regional Hospital Board, continued to visit the district during the year. B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis is carried out in the Secondary Schools and at Chest Clinics.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council as a whole, and your Officers for their assistance which was so readily given to me, throughout the year.

I remain, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

D.J. Fraser,

Medical Officer of Health.

THE LIFE OF JOHN F. B. ARNOLD

1801-1880

JOHN F. B. ARNOLD, D.D., LL.D.,
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
AND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS,
CHICAGO, ILL., 1901.

THE LIFE OF JOHN F. B. ARNOLD

BY J. H. ARNOLD.

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CHICAGO, ILL., 1901.

Vital Statistics 1961.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population: Registrar General's Estimate at Mid-Year | 8,400 |
| Census 1961 | 8,459 |
| Live Births - | |
| Number | 173 |
| Rate per 1,000 population | 20.59 |
| Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births | 5.78 |
| Still-births - | |
| Number | 2 |
| Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births | 11.42 |
| Total live and still-births | 175 |
| Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) | 4 |
| Infant Mortality Rate - | |
| Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births | 23.12 |
| Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births | 24.53 |
| Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births | Nil. |
| Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) | 11.56 |
| Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) | 11.56 |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births) | 22.85 |
| Maternal Mortality (including abortion) | |
| Number of Deaths | Nil. |
| Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births | Nil. |
| Deaths (from all causes) | 122. |

ANNUAL REPORT 1961.

SECTION .A.

Social Conditions Including Chief Industries.

There has been no change in conditions during the year. Employment within the Urban District is provided mainly in paper works, woollen and other textile works and in artificial silk works. Many residents work in neighbouring districts at steel works, an iron foundry, quarrying, coal mining, lead mining and distributive trades. Holywell is the market town for a large rural area.

Area in acres - 2,428 - Statutory acres.

Population - Census 1951 - 8,196. 1961 - 8,459.

Population (Registrar General's Estimate)

Mid-Year 1961 - 8,400

Mid-Year 1960 - 8,360.

Mid-Year 1959 - 8,320.

Mid-Year 1958 - 8,250.

Mid-Year 1957 - 8,230.

Number of inhabited houses

-

2,576

Rateable Value

-

£141,732.

Product of a Penny Rate

-

£591. 10. 3d.

Vital Statistics.

These are presented in tabular form. For purposes of comparison, figures for last year are given, and where appropriate the rates for England and Wales as a whole are also given.

TABLE I. BIRTHS.

Live-Births.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Legitimate. | 89 | 74 | 163 |
| Illegitimate. | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Total. | 97 | 76 | 173 |

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.

1961 - 20.59

1960 - 17.94

1959 - 19.35

1958 - 20.72

1957 - 16.83

1956 - 17.94

England and Wales. Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.

1961 (Provisional) - 17.4

The birth rate was higher and it is well above the rate for England and Wales. 173 live births occurred compared with 150 in 1960. There were 10 illegitimate births, compared with 7 in 1960, 6 in 1959 and 11 in 1958.

The Registrar General's Comparability Factor being 1.01, the corrected Birth Rate is therefore 20.79 per 1,000.

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| Year | Population | Area | Population | Area |
|------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1901 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| 1911 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| 1921 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 |
| 1931 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 |
| 1941 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| 1951 | 1,600,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,600,000 |
| 1961 | 1,700,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,700,000 |
| 1971 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 |
| 1981 | 1,900,000 | 1,900,000 | 1,900,000 | 1,900,000 |
| 1991 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| 2001 | 2,100,000 | 2,100,000 | 2,100,000 | 2,100,000 |
| 2011 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 |

TABLE II, STILL-BIRTHS.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Legitimate. | 2 | - | 2 |
| Illegitimate. | - | - | - |
| Total. | 2 | - | 2 |

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births.

1961 - 11.42
 1960 - 19.60
 1959 - 12.26
 1958 - 11.56
 1957 - 27.97
 1956 - 20.00

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.

1961 - 0.23
 1960 - 0.35
 1959 - 0.24
 1958 - 0.24
 1957 - 0.48
 1956 - 0.36

England and Wales, Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

1961 - 18.7

There were 2 still-births in the Holywell Urban area in 1961 compared with 3 in 1960, 2 in 1959, 2 in 1958 and 4 in 1957.

TABLE III, DEATHS (GENERAL) RATE.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | 1961 - 54 | 68 | 122. |
| | 1960 - 56 | 63 | 119 |
| | 1959 - 64 | 49 | 113 |
| All Ages (All Causes) | 1958 - 53 | 41 | 94 |
| | 1957 - 45 | 49 | 94 |
| | 1956 - 43 | 46 | 89 |

Death Rate per 1,000 Population.

1961 - 14.52
 1960 - 14.23
 1959 - 13.58
 1958 - 11.39
 1957 - 11.42
 1956 - 10.86

England and Wales, Death Rate per 1,000 Population.

1961 - 12.0
 1960 - 11.5
 1959 - 11.6
 1958 - 11.7
 1957 - 11.5
 1956 - 11.7

The crude death rate has risen slightly and it is higher than the rate for England and Wales. The Registrar General's "Comparability Factor" being 0.91 the corrected death rate is 13.21. There were 122 deaths, compared with 119 in 1960.

TABLE IV. DEATHS (GENERAL) ANALYSIS.

| Cause of Death. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Rate per 1,000 Population. |
|--|--------|----------|--------|----------------------------------|
| Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea | - | - | - | - |
| Diabetes. | - | 1 | 1 | 0.11 |
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | 1 | - | 1 | 0.11 |
| Tuberculosis - Other | - | - | - | - |
| Malignant Neoplasms Stomach. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.35 |
| " " Lung Bronchus. | 3 | - | 3 | 0.35 |
| " " Breast. | - | 1 | 1 | 0.11 |
| " " Uterus. | - | - | - | - |
| Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms. | 5 | 3 | 8 | 0.95 |
| Hypertension with heart disease. | - | 8 | 8 | 0.95 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system. | 4 | 15 | 19 | 2.26 |
| Coronary disease, angina. | 12 | 10 | 22 | 2.61 |
| Other heart diseases. | 3 | 5 | 8 | 0.95 |
| Other circulatory diseases. | 5 | 8 | 13 | 1.54 |
| Other respiratory diseases. | - | 1 | 1 | 0.11 |
| Bronchitis. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0.59 |
| Ulcer stomach and duodenum. | - | - | - | - |
| Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion. | - | - | - | - |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases. | 7 | 6 | 13 | 1.54 |
| Accidents (motor). | 1 | - | 1 | 0.11 |
| Suicide. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.23 |
| Congenital Malformations. | - | - | - | - |
| Pneumonia. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.23 |
| Other Accidents. | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0.59 |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia. | - | 1 | 1 | 0.11 |
| Hyperplasia Prostate. | - | - | - | - |
| Influenza. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0.59 |
| Total... | 54 | 68 | 122 | |

It will be seen from this table that 70 deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, an increase of 3. Fifteen deaths were due to cancer in one form or another compared with 15 in 1960. There was one death from Tuberculosis, (0 in 1960). There were no deaths from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Meningitis, Poliomyelitis, Measles. Pneumonia accounted for 2 deaths. There was 1 death due to a motor accident and 5 due to other accidents. Five deaths were due to Influenza. Lung cancer caused 3 deaths, compared with 7 in 1960.

TABLE V. DEATHS (ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH).

There were once more no deaths from those causes.

TABLE VI. DEATHS (INFANTILE) i.e. INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Legitimate. | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Illegitimate. | - | - | - |
| Total. | 3 | 1 | 4 |

TABLE VI. (A) DEATHS (NEO-NATAL) UNDER 4 WEEKS.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Legitimate. | 2 | - | 2 |
| Illegitimate. | - | - | - |
| Total. | 2 | - | 2 |

TABLE VI. (B) DEATHS (EARLY NEO-NATAL) UNDER 1 WEEK.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Legitimate. | 2 | - | 2 |
| Illegitimate. | - | - | - |
| Total. | 2 | - | 2 |

Infantile Death-Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births.

1961 - 24.53
 1960 - 13.98
 1959 - 51.61
 1958 - 31.25
 1957 - 29.62
 1956 - 42.25

Infantile Death-Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births.

1961 - Nil.
 1960 - Nil.
 1959 - Nil.
 1958 - 181.81
 1957 - Nil.
 1956 - 200

Infantile Death-Rate per 1,000 live-births (Legitimate and Illegitimate.)

1961 - 23.12
 1960 - 13.33
 1959 - 49.63
 1958 - 40.93
 1957 - 28.75
 1956 - 47.61

England and Wales, Infantile death-rate per 1,000 live-births.

1961 - 21.4
 1960 - 21.7
 1959 - 22.0
 1958 - 22.5
 1957 - 23.0
 1956 - 23.8

It is shown that 4 infants under a year old died compared with 2 in 1960, and 8 in 1959.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live-births).

11.56

| Year | Number | Percentage | Total |
|------|--------|------------|-------|
| 1950 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 1951 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 1952 | 1 | - | 1 |

TABLE VI. (B) BROAD (1950-1951) BROAD (1951-1952)

| Year | Number | Percentage | Total |
|------|--------|------------|-------|
| 1950 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 1951 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 1952 | 1 | - | 1 |

Indicate the number of individuals in the sample for 1950 and 1951.

1950 - 11.11
1951 - 11.11
1952 - 11.11
1953 - 11.11
1954 - 11.11
1955 - 11.11
1956 - 11.11

Indicate the number of individuals in the sample for 1950 and 1951.

1950 - 11.11
1951 - 11.11
1952 - 11.11
1953 - 11.11
1954 - 11.11
1955 - 11.11
1956 - 11.11

Indicate the number of individuals in the sample for 1950 and 1951.

1950 - 11.11
1951 - 11.11
1952 - 11.11
1953 - 11.11
1954 - 11.11
1955 - 11.11
1956 - 11.11

Indicate the number of individuals in the sample for 1950 and 1951.

1950 - 11.11
1951 - 11.11
1952 - 11.11
1953 - 11.11
1954 - 11.11
1955 - 11.11
1956 - 11.11

It is noted that a female was a pair of the same sex in 1950 and 1951.

Indicate the number of individuals in the sample for 1950 and 1951.

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live-births).

11.56

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births).

22.85

SECTION .B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

OFFICERS: Clerk of the Council. : J. Kerfoot Roberts.
Engineer and Surveyor. : W. Isherwood, A.M.I.Mun.E., A.I.Hsg.
Medical Officer of Health. : D.J. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Public Health Inspector. : C.A. Wynn, M.A.P.H.I.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratories at Conway and Birkenhead.
The Public Analyst, Chester.

Ambulance. Services provided by the County Council. An ambulance is stationed in Holywell on a 24 hour service.

Other Services Provided by the County Council are:-

Home Help.
Home Nursing.
Domiciliary Midwifery.
Health Visiting.
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.
Tuberculosis Health Visiting and After Care.
Mental Health Visiting.
Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.
Antenatal Clinics.
School Clinics and Examination of School Children.
Infant Welfare Clinics.
Vaccination (by arrangement) by Local Medical Practitioners, and by the Medical Officer on request.
Dental Clinics. Care of the aged and provision of residential accommodation.
Anti-Poliomyelitis Immunisation.
B.C.G. Immunisation against Tuberculosis.
Speech Therapy.

Provided by the Regional Hospital Board are:-

Hospital and out-patients clinic facilities.
Tuberculosis clinics and sanatorium accommodation.
Mental Hospital facilities, including clinics.

| <u>Treatment Clinics.</u> | <u>Situation.</u> | <u>Date and Times of Opening.</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Chest Clinic. | Cottage Hospital. | Tuesdays & Thursdays 9.0. a.m. by appointment. |
| School Clinic. | The Clinic, Holywell. | Tuesdays 1.30.p.m. |
| Antenatal Clinic. | The Clinic, Holywell. | Wednesdays. |
| Infant Welfare Clinic. | The Clinic, Holywell. | Thursday 1.30.p.m. - 4.30.p.m. |
| Infant Welfare Clinic. | Church Hall, Greenfield. | Tuesday 1.30. p.m. - 4.30.p.m. |
| Orthopaedic Clinic. | Cottage Hospital, Holywell. | 2nd and 4th Fridays 10.0.a.m. - 12 Noon. |

Each vaccinated individual costs \$0.05 and the total cost is \$1.00.

11.25

Each vaccinated individual costs \$0.05 and the total cost is \$1.00.

11.25

11.25

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Each vaccinated individual costs \$0.05 and the total cost is \$1.00.

| <u>Treatment Clinics.</u> | <u>Situation.</u> | <u>Date and Times of Opening.</u> |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation. | The Clinic, Holywell. | Once monthly 1st Thursday 10.0.a.m. |
| Ophthalmic Clinic. | The Clinic, Holywell. | 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 9.30.a.m. |
| Dental Clinic. | The Clinic, Holywell. | By Appointment. |
| Ultra Violet Therapy. | The Clinic, Holywell. | Mondays, Thursdays 9.30.a.m. |
| Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic. | The Clinic, Holywell. | Mondays 1.30.p.m. |
| Speech Therapy Clinic. | The Clinic, Holywell. | 1st and 3rd Tuesdays (morning). |
| Parentcraft. | The Clinic, Holywell. | Tuesday 2.30.p.m. |
| Anti-Poliomyelitis Immunisation. | Sessions by arrangement, at the Clinic and in Schools. | |
| B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis. | Sessions held in schools by arrangement. | |

Hospitals.

The provision of all types of hospital accommodation is the responsibility of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee. There are two general hospitals within the Urban Area. "Part 3 Accommodation" is provided at Lluestry General Hospital, and at St. Asaph, for persons temporarily or permanently homeless.

National Assistance (Amendment Act, 1951).)
National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47).)

(Removal to some suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention). No cases were dealt with under this heading during the year, but many visits were made in this connection.

Admission to Homes for the Aged.

Aged persons requesting admission to Old Peoples' Homes in the County, have to be examined as to physical and mental conditions, as such persons should be reasonably mobile.

SECTIONS C.D. AND E. have been Contributed by the Public Health Inspector.

SECTION C.

Water Supply. Ten water samples, taken at various parts of the district, were submitted for bacteriological analysis to the Public Health Laboratory. All these samples were satisfactory. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs and prompts me to add that, in the eight years I have served the Council there has not been one unsatisfactory sample submitted for analysis that has been taken from the water mains. A small number of cottages, notably in the Lostyn Road area, have private supplies from which samples were taken during the year. These proved to be heavily polluted and occupiers were advised that water from this service should be boiled prior to drinking. There are five premises involved and three of these were the subject of action under the Housing Acts during the year.

Figures for water consumption showed a very big increase on last year's consumption. In my opinion there are three main reasons for this increase:-

1. The tremendous waste of water that undoubtedly takes place. Much of this is due entirely to carelessness and had each householder to pay on the quantity of water used at his premises he would take a great deal more care to see that wastage does not occur.
2. The Slum Clearance Schemes involve the rehousing of people from squalid houses with perhaps one standpipe serving the whole terrace into modern houses with baths and all modern amenities. This must increase consumption in the area as a whole.
3. The difficulty with which burst mains are discovered. Thousands of gallons of water go to waste when a water main bursts and early detection is essential. The only way in which this problem can be adequately tackled is to sectionalize the area and fit meters to the mains at selected points. Regular reading of these meters would quickly reveal excessive consumption and action could be taken at once.

Figures for water consumption in the district are as follows:-

| | |
|--------|----------------------|
| 1957 - | 81,743,830 gallons. |
| 1958 - | 95,437,610 gallons. |
| 1959 - | 97,359,000 gallons. |
| 1960 - | 100,333,240 gallons. |
| 1961 - | 117,259,960 gallons. |

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The regular weekly collection was maintained despite the usual difficulties.

The demonstration of a new type of vehicle took place in February but the results were not what I had hoped. Later in the year the Council decided to purchase a new 12 y.c. side loading vehicle and at the same time tenders were invited for a new tractor for use, primarily, on the refuse tip.

In November a demonstration was given by the manufacturers of paper sacks which would be used to replace the conventional dustbin. The visit evoked considerable interest in the Council, and with the general public, and it is hoped that the qualities attributed to the sacks will be put to the test in the coming year. There is no doubt, in my mind, that the dustbin as we know it to-day, will become obsolete and will be replaced by the paper sack. The main drawback at the moment is the cost of the paper sack itself. Whilst the Council appreciates the need, and indeed encourages, for improvements in its services the cost of such improvements must be well considered. There must come a time when the sack manufacturers will reduce the cost of their product and so encourage local authorities to make use of such products.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The majority of the Urban Area is adequately sewered apart from some out-lying areas. Many of the houses in these areas are included in the Council's Slum Clearance Proposals and would not justify the expenditure involved in the laying of sewers in these areas. The number of houses on pail closets has reduced considerably over the past few years, due to works of house improvement and the Council's present policy of converting to water closets where sewers and water supplies are available. The pail closets that remain are collected and emptied weekly using a gully emptier purchased at the end of the year. The sewers are adequate in size but any large scale development may affect the efficiency of the two Pumping Stations at Greenfield. Sewage is disposed untreated in the estuary of the River Dee and it is recommended that consideration be given to some form of treatment prior to its discharge. The discharging of crude sewage in to tidal waters is unsatisfactory to say the least, and the time will come when such effluents will be illegal.

Government and State Disposal

The majority of the River Area is already covered over: first some out-lying areas. Many of the houses in these areas are included in the Council's Sanitation Proposals and would not justify the expenditure involved in the laying of sewers in these areas. The number of houses on each allotment has increased considerably over the past few years, due to water of house improvement and the Council's present policy of converting to water closets where necessary and water supplies are available. The total closets that remain are collected and emptied weekly with a high system provided at the end of the year. The sewers are stopped in this but any large cesspit housing must not be at the efficiency of the two existing stations at Greenfield. Sewage is disposed of in the estuary of the River Don and it is recommended that consideration be given to some form of treatment prior to its discharge. The discharge of raw sewage in the River Don is undesirable to say the least, and the time will come when such effluents will be illegal.

TABLE VII.

Particulars of Notices and Inspections during the year.

Visits made in connection with Public Health matters are as follows:-

| <u>Number.</u> | <u>Nature.</u> |
|----------------|---|
| 295 | Visits re complaints of sanitary defects. |
| 841 | Inspections of dwelling houses. |
| 146 | Shops and foodstores. |
| 570 | Slaughterhouses. |
| 67 | Refuse collection and disposal. |
| 4 | Infectious diseases and disinfection. |
| 16 | Factories Act. |
| 147 | Interviews with owners or agents. |
| 2 | Dirty or verminous premises. |
| 16 | Backhouses. |
| 2 | Sewage Works. |
| 21 | Shops re unsound food. |
| 28 | Sampling. |
| 39 | Licensed premises. |
| 6 | Shops Act. |
| 5 | Rent Act. |
| 7 | Clean Air Act. |

The statistics shown above, when closely examined reveal some interesting facts.

It is obvious that housing was the main concern during the year - no less than 841 visits being made in this connection. The particular activity in slum clearance is responsible for this.

There were only two visits to filthy or verminous premises whereas some years ago such premises were often visited. The number of houses that are dirty has also reduced but the presence of vermin in houses is becoming less and less.

The seven visits concerning the Clean Air Act were more or less routine. One local factory which did give some trouble in smoke emissions scrapped their old boiler and changed over to gas heating. Lluest Hospital still gives occasional trouble but a major scheme will be required to completely remove the nuisance.

TABLE VIII. NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED.

| <u>Informal.</u> | <u>Formal.</u> | <u>Nature of Notices.</u> | <u>Result.</u> |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 54 | 13 | Nuisances. | Abated. |
| 18 | - | Septic Tanks. | Abated. |
| 32 | - | Dustbins. | Abated. |

SECTION D. HOUSING.

The Slum Clearance Programme proceeded very satisfactorily indeed and a total of 71 families were rehoused in the period under review. Nine clearance Orders relating to 56 houses were submitted to and confirmed by, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and, by the end of the year, many of the occupants had been rehoused. This is indeed an excellent record and, had a similar number of houses been dealt with each year since the original submission of properties to the Minister in 1955, the programme would have been almost cleared. Had the rates of interest not been so high this rate of building would probably have been attained.

Table 1. Summary of the results of the survey.

The following table shows the results of the survey, which was conducted in the year 1960.

| Category | Percentage |
|----------------------|------------|
| Male | 55 |
| Female | 45 |
| Age 15-24 | 15 |
| Age 25-34 | 25 |
| Age 35-44 | 20 |
| Age 45-54 | 15 |
| Age 55-64 | 10 |
| Age 65+ | 15 |
| Married | 60 |
| Single | 40 |
| Divorced | 5 |
| Widowed | 5 |
| Never married | 10 |
| High school graduate | 70 |
| Some college | 10 |
| College graduate | 10 |
| Postgraduate | 5 |
| Unemployed | 10 |
| Employed | 90 |

The results of the survey show that the majority of the respondents are male, aged 25-34, married, and employed.

It is noted that the survey was conducted in the year 1960, and the results may be different if conducted in a later year.

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Table 2. Summary of the results of the survey.

| Category | Percentage |
|----------------------|------------|
| Male | 55 |
| Female | 45 |
| Age 15-24 | 15 |
| Age 25-34 | 25 |
| Age 35-44 | 20 |
| Age 45-54 | 15 |
| Age 55-64 | 10 |
| Age 65+ | 15 |
| Married | 60 |
| Single | 40 |
| Divorced | 5 |
| Widowed | 5 |
| Never married | 10 |
| High school graduate | 70 |
| Some college | 10 |
| College graduate | 10 |
| Postgraduate | 5 |
| Unemployed | 10 |
| Employed | 90 |

Table 3. Summary of the results of the survey.

The following table shows the results of the survey, which was conducted in the year 1960.

The survey was conducted in the year 1960, and the results may be different if conducted in a later year.

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The survey was conducted in the year 1960, and the results may be different if conducted in a later year.

The fact is that there are still a lot of sub-standard houses in the district waiting to be dealt with and the Council's decision to acquire land at Llangyfaes shows that the determined effort to continue with the clearance of old houses is to be maintained.

The block of flats in Strand Close was completed during the year and Greenfield Hall Estate was also nearing completion.

The need, in some cases the urgent need, to improve houses which are at present not in too bad a condition was also realised by the Council. A meeting which took place towards the end of the year between owners of a terrace of eighteen houses in Bryncelyn and members of the Council, resulted in the owners joining together to engage an architect to design wholesale improvements for the whole terrace. These plans are to be considered by the Council and grants will probably be given. The Council encouraged the owners in every way and this policy, when generally implemented, will do much to improve older houses.

The general policy of grants towards the cost of improving houses is extremely sound: Everyone benefits:- the tenant by means of the additional facilities provided; the owner by keeping property which would otherwise only be fit for demolition, and also by being able to increase the rent charged; and the Council also benefits in that it does not become necessary to spend £1,500 - £2,000 on providing a new house for the tenant.

TABLE IX.

Dwelling houses inspected for defects under the Public Health Acts - 118.

Inspections made for the purpose of the above - 327.

TABLE X. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT THE SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of dwelling houses in which repairs were carried out in consequence of informal action - 49.

SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The general standard of food hygiene is satisfactory but does not give cause for complacency. There are several food premises in the area which, although complying with the regulations, do not have that 'finish' which gives the appearance of being absolutely clean. We have, in this area, a high incidence of shops and, being the market town for a large local area, it is essential that food premises should not only be clean but they should present a clean and well-maintained appearance.

The food and Drugs Authority for the area is the Flintshire County Council who is also responsible for issuing dealers licences etc. to milk distributors.

As far as time allows, regular inspections of food premises are made and these visits include calls at works canteens, bakehouses etc. There was no necessity for any formal action to be taken during the year, the minor points which arose were quickly attended to.

The fact is that there are still a lot of sub-standard houses in the district and it is the duty of the Council to ensure that the standard of the houses is maintained.

The fact of these is stated above and explained during the year and the Council will continue to take every precaution.

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TABLE 1

Number of houses inspected for defects under the Public Health Act - 1917.

Inspection made for the purpose of the Act - 1917.

TABLE 2. THE NUMBER OF DEFECTS FOUND IN HOUSES INSPECTED

Number of houses inspected in which defects were found and the nature of the defects - 1917.

SECTION 3. DEFECTS IN HOUSES INSPECTED

The Council's report on the condition of the houses inspected is as follows: The Council's report on the condition of the houses inspected is as follows: The Council's report on the condition of the houses inspected is as follows:

The fact that the houses inspected for defects under the Public Health Act - 1917.

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TABLE XI. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED.

| | Cattle. | Calves. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|---|---------|---------|--------|-------|
| Number Killed. | 623 | 150 | 6,921 | 622 |
| Number Inspected. | 623 | 150 | 6,921 | 622 |
| Number Affected with Tuberculosis. | - | - | - | - |
| Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Tuberculosis. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Number Affected with Other Diseases. | 19 | 0 | 17 | 2 |
| Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Other Diseases. | 3.05 | 0 | 0.245 | 0.32 |

For the first time since my appointment here there were no cases of tuberculosis in any of the animals slaughtered within the Urban Area. When it is remembered that in 1954, when meat was de-controlled, the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle was 13.26%; in 1955 - 13.07%; in 1956 - 6.66%; 1957 - 0.92%; 1958 - 0.88%; 1959 - 0.23% and 1960 - Nil. These figures show the complete success of the Ministry's tuberculosis eradication scheme and goes a long way towards minimising the danger of human infection. The meat figures show a very satisfactory state of affairs.

The condition of the slaughterhouses in the area was not so satisfactory, however. The date by when the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations and the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 came into operation was the 1st January, 1961. At the date agreed none of the three slaughterhouses complied and temporary licences were issued to expire in March, 1961. In September one of the premises still did not comply and it was unfortunately necessary to close the slaughterhouse and the premises were not used for about five weeks. The condition of all three premises is constantly watched and, whilst two are operated in a satisfactory manner, the third gives regular trouble.

In March there was an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in the County and restrictions on the movement of cattle were introduced. The result was an increase in the number of animals slaughtered in the area and one slaughterhouse, attached to a farm, was closed temporarily.

Ice Cream.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the Urban District. All ice cream sold from shops in the area is manufactured by multiple firms but there are four vehicles which retail within the area during summer months, where the produce is manufactured within the areas of neighbouring authorities. Regular samples are taken for bacteriological analysis and all were satisfactory. The ice cream industry in this country has developed tremendously within the last decade, and in most cases, the standard of production is very high indeed.

Condemned Food - 1961.

| | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| Peaches | 16 tins. | Beans | 15 tins. |
| Pears | 21 tins. | Tomatoes | 81 tins. |
| Apricots | 1 tin. | Fruit Salad | 6 tins. |
| Pineapple | 8 tins. | Rice Pudding | 2 tins. |
| Oranges | 5 tins. | Milk | 35 tins. |
| Han. | 2 tins. | Peas | 6 tins. |
| Luncheon Meat | 10 tins. | Meat Loaf | 7 tins. |
| Brisling | 1 tin. | Salmon | 2 tins. |
| Carrots | 3 tins. | Grapefruit | 4 tins. |
| Stock | 5 tins. | Sago | 1 tin. |
| Pork | 12 tins. | Cherries | 1 tin. |
| Chicken | 4 tins. | Spaghetti | 1 tin. |

TABLE XII FOOD POISONING.

There were no outbreaks of food-poisoning in the area during the year.

Factories I. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector) 1961.

| Premises. | H/C Line No.2. | No. on Register (3) | Number of | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | Inspections (4) | Written Notices (5) | Occurior Prosecuted (6) |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities. | 1 | 5 | 6 | - | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. | 2 | 26 | 17 | - | - |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises). | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Total. | | 33 | 23 | - | - |

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

| | H/C Line No. | Number of cases in which defects were found. | | | | No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. |
|--|--------------------|--|--------------|------------------|------|---|
| | | Found | Remo- ved | To H. by H.M. | H.M. | |
| Want of Cleanliness. S.1. | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding. S.2. | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable Temper- ature. S.3. | 6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate Ventilation. S.4. | 7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floor. S.6. | 8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences. S.7. (a) insufficient | 9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (b) unsuitable or defective | 10 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| (c) not separate for sexes. | 11 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork). | 12 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total. | | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |

Factories Act, 1937, Part VIII, Sections 110,111.

Outworkers: There were no outworkers in the Holywell Urban Area.

SECTION F. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases, 1961.

| Diseases. | Cases Notified. | Deaths. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Scarlet Fever. | 0 | 0 |
| Whooping Cough. | 0 | 0 |
| Measles. | 48 | 0 |
| Acute Pneumonia. | 4 | 2 |
| Erysipelas. | 0 | 0 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum. | 0 | 0 |
| Dysentery. | 0 | 0 |
| Meningococcal Infection. | 0 | 0 |
| Food Poisoning. | 0 | 0 |
| Total. | 52 | 2 |

Analysis of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases, 1961.

| Diseases. | Number of cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages immediately below specified. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------|---|---|---|---|-----|-------|-------|------------------------|
| | At all Ages | Under 1 Yr. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-24 | 25 & Age Un-Overknown. |
| Scarlet Fever. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Whooping Cough. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles. | 48 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 19 | - | - | 1 |
| Dysentery. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food Poisoning. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | At All Ages | Under 5 Years | 5-14 | 15-44 | 45-64 | 65 and Over | Age Unknown. |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Acute Pneumonia. | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Erysipelas. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Infective Encephalitis. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total. | 52 | | | | | | |

Source: Census of the Republic of the Congo, 1960.

Table 2. Distribution of the population by sex and age.

| Sex | Male | Female | Total |
|-------|------|--------|-------|
| 0-4 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 5-9 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 10-14 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 15-19 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 20-24 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 25-29 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 30-34 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 35-39 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 40-44 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 45-49 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 50-54 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 55-59 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 60-64 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 65-69 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 70-74 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 75-79 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 80-84 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 85-89 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 90-94 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 95-99 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 100+ | 100 | 100 | 200 |

Source: Census of the Republic of the Congo, 1960.

| Sex | Male | Female | Total |
|-------|------|--------|-------|
| 0-4 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 5-9 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 10-14 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 15-19 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 20-24 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 25-29 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 30-34 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 35-39 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 40-44 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 45-49 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 50-54 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 55-59 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 60-64 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 65-69 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 70-74 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 75-79 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 80-84 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 85-89 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 90-94 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 95-99 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 100+ | 100 | 100 | 200 |

| Sex | Male | Female | Total |
|-------|------|--------|-------|
| 0-4 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 5-9 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 10-14 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 15-19 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 20-24 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 25-29 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 30-34 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 35-39 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 40-44 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 45-49 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 50-54 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 55-59 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 60-64 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 65-69 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 70-74 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 75-79 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 80-84 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 85-89 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 90-94 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 95-99 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| 100+ | 100 | 100 | 200 |

From the tables on the previous page, it will be seen that there were 52 notifications of disease, (excluding Tuberculosis) compared with 203 in 1960, 36 in 1959, 40 in 1958, 145 in 1957 and 104 in 1956. Measles totalled 48 cases, compared with 138 in the previous year. There were 2 deaths from pneumonia. Whooping Cough was absent during the year. This complaint is one of the most serious and disabling diseases of childhood, but it could be prevented or its effects minimised, if all parents would have their babies immunised. It is now possible to have combined injections (Diphtheria and Whooping Cough) against these two complaints, and this protection is offered free. Immunisation is done at the Clinics, and by the general practitioners. Many children received primary immunisation during the year, and reinforcing injections were done at the Clinic and in the schools. Influenza caused 5 deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases Notified in 1961.

There were 9 new cases notified during the year, (9 pulmonary, 0 non-pulmonary) compared with 14 and 1 in 1957, 3 and 2 in 1958 and 13 and 1 in 1959, and 6 in 1960. The cases analysed in their age groups thus:-

| <u>Ages.</u> | <u>Males.</u> | <u>Females.</u> | <u>Total.</u> |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Under 5 Years. | - | - | - |
| 5 - 14 Years. | - | - | - |
| 15 - 24 Years. | - | - | - |
| 25 - 44 Years. | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 45 - 64 Years. | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 65 and Over. | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total.. | 4 | 5 | 9 |

There was one death from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year compared with none in 1960, 1 in 1959 and 2 in 1958. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The continued incidence of new cases of tuberculosis does not necessarily mean that the complaint is more prevalent than before. Cases are more readily diagnosed and more and more persons are referred to the Chest Clinics by practitioners.

Mass Radiography 1961.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board was in the district, and examined workers at local factories and works. The semi-static Unit continued its three-weekly visits throughout the year.

The Mass X-ray service is a most valuable one in the prevention and spread of disease. In place of the biennial visit of the X-ray Unit, it was arranged to continue with the Semi-static Unit stationed in the town for one day every three weeks. The general public may attend in the usual way, and general practitioners may also refer patients. This service began in the middle of 1957, and is well used. During the year, 946 persons were examined by the Semi-static Unit, in 14 visits. In addition, the Mobile Unit visited factories in the district.

The provisions of immunisation against tuberculosis is approved by the Government, and arrangements were made in 1956 for this protection to be made available to children in Flintshire. A start was made with 13 year olds in grammar and secondary schools. The service is of course entirely voluntary. Immunisation against Tuberculosis is already available to infants and older children, on the recommendation of the Chest Physician, where there is a danger to the children due to the presence of a case of Tuberculosis in any family. At Holywell Grammar School, 112 children were tested, and 72 received the necessary injection. At Basingwerk Modern School, the numbers tested were 121, of whom 70 were injected. From April 1959 the scheme was extended to cover children approaching 13 years, and those over 14 years. Infant contacts of Tuberculosis cases are given B.C.G. at the Chest Clinics.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis continued throughout the year. Additional Clinic sessions, including evening sessions were held throughout the year and the response by the public was very good. By the end of the year 1961, 45,445 persons had had three injections and 9,885 had had two. 89.5 per cent of children under 15 years had been protected. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis in Holywell, and there were 3 cases in the County as a whole.



