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Holywell Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

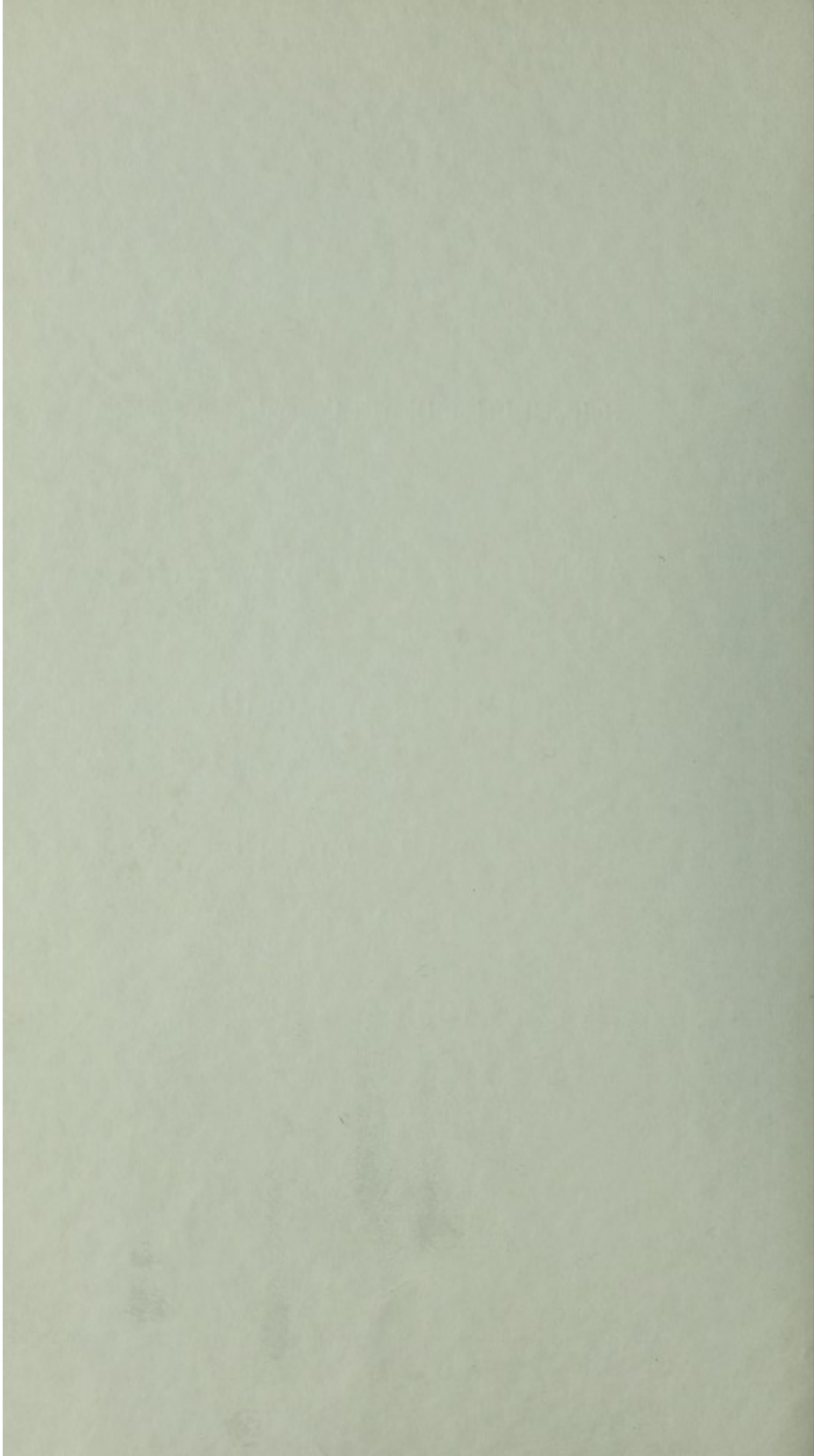
Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Public Health Inspector

1963

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HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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

TOWN HALL,
HOLYWELL.

Home Address:19,Highfield,
Mold.
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 for the year ended December 31st,1963.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-year was unchanged at 8,470. The population at the Census (1961) was given as 8,459.

The Birth Rate shows a fall. The number of live-births was 174 compared with 184 in 1962. There were 5 illegitimate births, compared with 13 in 1962 and 10 in 1961. There was 1 still birth, compared with 4 in 1962.

The Death Rate showed a fall. The total of deaths was 129 compared with 146 in 1962. 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 72 of the deaths, and cancer for 18.

There was a slight fall in the Infantile Death Rate. Six infants under a year old died compared with 7 in 1962, 4 in 1961, 2 in 1960 and 8 in 1959. There were no deaths associated with childbirth. There was one death from Tuberculosis compared with none in 1962, one in 1961, one in 1959 and 3 in 1958.

Pneumonia accounted for 6 deaths, bronchitis for 7 and influenza for 3.

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 41 compared with 56 in 1962, 52 in 1961, 203 in 1960, 36 in 1959, there being fewer cases of measles. There was one case of Dysentery.

There were 10 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 Xray 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.

Vital Statistics 1963.

Population : Registrar General's Estimate at Mid-Year 1963	8,470
Census 1961	8,459
Live Births -	
Number	174
Rate per 1,000 population.	20.54
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	2.8
Still-births -	
Number	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	5.71
Total live and still-births	175
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	6
Infant Mortality Rate -	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	34.43
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	35.50
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births.)	22.93
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births.)	22.93
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births.)	23.57
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	Nil
Deaths (from all causes)	129

Vital Statistics 1951

2,100	Population: Registrar General's Estimate as Mid-Year 1951
2,100	Census 1951
170	Live Births -
20.51	Rate per 1,000 population
2.8	Estimated live births per cent of total live births
1	Still-Births -
2.71	Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births
170	Total live and still-births
8	Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)
	Infant mortality rate -
22.43	Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births
22.30	Estimated infant deaths per 1,000 population live births
22.11	Estimated infant deaths per 1,000 live births
22.98	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)
22.98	Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)
	Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)
	Mortality (including sporadic)
22.11	Number of deaths
22.11	Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births
22.11	Deaths (from all causes)

ANNUAL REPORT 1963

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, load 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.	Mid-year 1963 - 8,470
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	Mid-year 1962 - 8,470
	Mid-year 1961 - 8,400
	Mid-year 1960 - 8,360
	Mid-year 1959 - 8,320
	Mid-year 1958 - 8,250

Number of inhabited houses	-	2,526
Rateable Value	-	£397,845
Product of a Penny Rate	-	£1,595. 6. 6.

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 1. BIRTHS

Live-Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	97	72	169
Illegitimate	2	3	5
Total	99	75	174

Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 population.

1963 - 20.54
 1962 - 21.72
 1961 - 20.59
 1960 - 17.94
 1959 - 19.35
 1958 - 20.72
 1957 - 16.88

England and Wales Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 population.
 1963 (Provisional) - 18.2

The birth rate was lower but it is above the rate for England and Wales. 174 live-births occurred compared with 184 in 1962. There were only 5 illegitimate births, compared with 13 in 1962, 10 in 1961, 7 in 1960 and 6 in 1959.

The Registrar General's Comparability Factor being 0.97, the corrected Birth Rate is therefore 19.92 per 1,000.

Local Government Industrial Child Indicators

There has been no change in conditions during the year. Indicators within the Urban District are provided mainly in paper works, woolen and other textile works and in artificial silk works. Many residents work in neighbour- ing districts as steel works, in iron foundry, quarrying, coal mining, food and drink and distributive trades. Helyett is the nearest town for a large town area.

Area in acres - 2,128 - Statutory acres.

Population - Census 1951 - 8,190, 1952 - 8,450, 1953 - 8,710
Population (Registrar General's Estimates)
Mid-year 1963 - 8,710
Mid-year 1962 - 8,450
Mid-year 1961 - 8,190
Mid-year 1960 - 8,190
Mid-year 1959 - 8,190
Mid-year 1958 - 8,190

Number of inhabited houses - 2,326
Rateable Value - £397,815
Product of a Penny Rate - £1,395.6.6

Vital Statistics

These figures are given, and their interpretation, in the Annual Report and are based on a sample of the population.

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TABLE 1. MARRIAGES

Year	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
1963	97	2	99
1962	75	3	78
1961	2	2	4
1960	2	2	4
1959	2	2	4
1958	2	2	4
1957	2	2	4

Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 population

1963 - 20.71
1962 - 21.78
1961 - 20.99
1960 - 19.94
1959 - 19.35
1958 - 20.72
1957 - 18.88

England and Wales Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 population 1963 (Provisional) - 18.2

The birth rate was lower last year than the rate for England and Wales. The birth rate was lower last year than the rate for England and Wales. The birth rate was lower last year than the rate for England and Wales.

TABLE 11. STILL-BIRTHS.

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	0	1	1
Illegitimate	0	0	-
Total	0	1	1

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

1963 - 5.71
 1962 - 21.27
 1961 - 11.42
 1960 - 19.60
 1959 - 12.26
 1958 - 11.56
 1957 - 27.97

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.

1963 - 0.11
 1962 - 0.47
 1961 - 0.23
 1960 - 0.35
 1959 - 0.24
 1958 - 0.24
 1957 - 0.48

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

1963 - 17.2

There was one still-birth in the Holywell Urban area in 1963 compared with 4 in 1962, 2 in 1961, 3 in 1960, 2 in 1959, 2 in 1958 and 4 in 1957.

TABLE 111. DEATHS (GENERAL) RATE.

	Males	Females	Total	
1963	61	68	129	
1962	80	66	146	
1961	54	68	122	
1960	56	63	119	
All ages (All Causes)	1959	64	49	113
	1958	53	41	94
	1957	45	49	94
	1956	43	46	89

Death Rate per 1,000 Population.

1963 - 15.23
 1962 - 17.23
 1961 - 14.52
 1960 - 14.23
 1959 - 13.58
 1958 - 11.39
 1957 - 11.42

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

1963 - 12.2
 1962 - 11.9
 1961 - 12.0
 1960 - 11.5
 1959 - 11.6
 1958 - 11.7
 1957 - 11.5

The crude death rate has fallen but it is higher than the rate for England and Wales. There were 129 deaths, compared with 146 in 1962.

Year	Deaths	Population	Total
1963	0	1	1
1964	0	0	-
1965	0	1	1

Death Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Still-Born

1963 - 27.71
1964 - 27.27
1965 - 11.12
1966 - 19.82
1967 - 12.28
1968 - 11.36
1969 - 27.71

Still-Born Rate per 1,000 Population

1963 - 0.11
1964 - 0.17
1965 - 0.23
1966 - 0.28
1967 - 0.24
1968 - 0.24
1969 - 0.28

Infant and Neonatal Death Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-Born

1963 - 17.2

There was one still-birth in the hospital system in 1963 compared with 1962, 2 in 1961, 3 in 1960, 2 in 1959, 2 in 1958 and 1 in 1957.

TABLE 11. DEATH RATES (GENERAL)

Year	Deaths	Population	Total
1963	61	68	129
1964	60	66	126
1965	54	68	122
1966	52	63	115
1967	54	59	113
1968	51	51	94
1969	48	49	94
1970	43	46	89

All ages (All Causes)

Death Rate per 1,000 Population

1963 - 15.21
1964 - 17.38
1965 - 14.32
1966 - 14.33
1967 - 13.28
1968 - 11.36
1969 - 11.12

Infant and Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 Population

1963 - 17.2
1964 - 17.9
1965 - 13.0
1966 - 11.3
1967 - 11.3
1968 - 11.7
1969 - 11.3

The crude death rate has fallen but is higher than the rate for England and Wales, there were 122 deaths, compared with 114 in 1963.

TABLE IV. DEATHS (GENERAL) ANALYSIS.

<u>Cause of Death.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Population</u>
Gastritis,Enteritis,Diarrhoea.	-	-	-	-
Diabetes.	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - respiratory.	1	-	1	0.11
Tuberculosis - other.	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach.	-	3	3	0.35
" " Lung Bronchus.	3	-	3	0.35
" " Breast.	-	1	1	0.11
" " Uterus.	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	4	7	11	1.29
Hypertension with heart disease.	1	4	5	0.59
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	12	16	28	3.30
Coronary disease,angina.	15	6	21	2.47
Other heart diseases.	5	2	14	1.65
Other circulatory diseases.	1	3	4	0.47
Other respiratory diseases.	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis.	2	5	7	0.82
Ulcer stomach and duodenum.	-	1	1	0.11
Pregnancy,childbirth and abortion.	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	7	7	14	1.65
Accidents (motor) .	1	-	1	0.11
Suicide.	1	-	1	0.11
Congenital malformations.	1	-	1	0.11
Pneumonia.	3	3	6	0.70
Other Accidents.	1	-	1	0.11
Leukaemia,aleukaemia.	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia Prostate.	-	-	-	-
Influenza.	1	2	3	0.35
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	1	2	0.23
Syphilitic disease.	1	-	1	0.11
	61	68	129	

It will be seen from this table that 72 deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system,an increase of 5. Eighteen deaths were due to cancer in one form or another, a fall of 14. There was one death from Tuberculosis, a man over 75 years old (0 in 1962). There were no deaths from Diphtheria,Whooping Cough,Meningitis,Poliomyelitis,Measles. Pneumonia accounted for 6 deaths. There was one death due to motor accidents and 1 due to other accidents. Three deaths were due to Influenza. Lung cancer caused 3 deaths,compared with 4 in 1962,3 in 1961 and 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	6	-	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	6	-	6

TABLE VI. (A) DEATHS (NEO-NATAL) UNDER 1 WEEKS.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	4	-	4

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

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	4	-	4

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

1963 - 35.50
 1962 - 40.93
 1961 - 24.53
 1960 - 13.98
 1959 - 51.61
 1958 - 31.25
 1957 - 29.62

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

1963 - Nil
 1962 - Nil
 1961 - Nil
 1960 - Nil
 1959 - Nil
 1958 - 181.81
 1957 - Nil
 1956 - 200

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

1963 - 34.48
 1962 - 38.04
 1961 - 23.12
 1960 - 13.33
 1959 - 49.68
 1958 - 40.93
 1957 - 28.75

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

1963 - 21.1
 1962 - 21.6
 1961 - 21.4
 1960 - 21.7
 1959 - 22.0
 1958 - 22.5
 1957 - 23.0

It is shown that 6 infants under a year old died compared with 7 in 1962, 4 in 1961, 2 in 1960 and 8 in 1959. 4 were under a week old.

TABLE VI. (A) BEARINGS (NEW-STATE) UNDER 1 YEAR.

Category	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	4	-	4

TABLE VI. (B) BEARINGS (NEW-STATE) UNDER 1 YEAR.

Category	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	4	-	4

Information furnished by birth records (see page 1000 for details).

1957 - 25.20
 1958 - 21.25
 1959 - 21.25
 1960 - 13.00
 1961 - 24.50
 1962 - 40.00
 1963 - 25.20

Information furnished by birth records (see page 1000 for details).

1957 - 101.01
 1958 - 101.01
 1959 - 101.01
 1960 - 101.01
 1961 - 101.01
 1962 - 101.01
 1963 - 101.01

Information furnished by birth records (see page 1000 for details).

1957 - 20.75
 1958 - 20.75
 1959 - 20.75
 1960 - 17.25
 1961 - 20.75
 1962 - 20.75
 1963 - 20.75

Information furnished by birth records (see page 1000 for details).

1957 - 21.0
 1958 - 21.0
 1959 - 21.0
 1960 - 21.0
 1961 - 21.0
 1962 - 21.0
 1963 - 21.0

It is shown that 6 infants under a year old died compared with 7 in 1961 and 5 in 1960 and 6 in 1959. A year under a year old.

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

22.98

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

22.98

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

28.57

Perinatal Mortality Rate: England and Wales.

29.3

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

OFFICERS:- Clerk of the Council : R.Woodruff, F.C.C.S.
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 : H.L.Field, M.A.P.H.I.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratories at Corway and Chester.
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 and Thursdays 9.0 a.m. by appointment.
School Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Fridays, 1.30 p.m.
Antenatal Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Wednesdays.
Infant Welfare Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Thursday, 1.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Infant Welfare Clinic.	The Clinic, Greenfield.	Tuesday, 1.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic.	Cottage Hospital, Holywell.	2nd and 4th Fridays 10.0 a.m. - 12 noon.

Estimated Monthly Rate (Dental under 1 week per 1,000 total live-
 births) 22.98
Estimated Monthly Rate (Dental under 1 week per 1,000 total live-
 births) 22.98
Estimated Monthly Rate (Dental under 1 week per 1,000 total live-
 births) 22.98
Estimated Monthly Rate (Dental under 1 week per 1,000 total live-
 births) 22.98

SECTION 2.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.
 OFFICERS:- Clerk of the Council: R. Roberts, F.R.C.S.
 Registrar and Surveyor: W. Latham, A.M.I.M.S., A.I.H.S.
 Medical Officer of Health: D. J. Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.F.R.C.
 Public Health Inspector: H. J. White, M.A.F.H.S.

Laboratory Facilities.
 The Public Health Laboratories at Dewey and Chester.
 The Public Analyst, Chester.

Advantages. Services provided by the County Council. An ambulance is available in hospital on a 24 hour service.

Other Services Provided by the County Council are:-
 Bone Repair.
 Bone Nursing.
 Contraceptive Methods.
 Health Visiting.
 Day Nurseries and Grouping Group Nurseries.
 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 oral and prevention of venereal diseases.
 Anti-Tuberculous Laboratories.
 B.C.G. Laboratories against Tuberculosis.
 Speech Therapy.

Provided by the Hospital Health Service are:-

Particulars	Treatment Clinics	Rate and Terms of Payment
Hospital and out-patient clinics for all diseases.	Chest Clinics.	Free and Terms of Payment as per regulations.
Tuberculosis clinics and venereal disease clinics.	School Clinics.	The Clinics, Holywell, Rhyl, and Llandudno, 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
Mental Health Clinics, including day hospital.	Antenatal Clinics.	The Clinics, Holywell, Rhyl, and Llandudno.
	Infant Welfare Clinics.	The Clinics, Holywell, Rhyl, and Llandudno, 1.30 - 4.30 p.m.
	Infant Welfare Clinics.	The Clinics, Gwersyllt, 1.30 - 4.30 p.m.
	Orthopaedic Clinics.	Free and Terms of Payment as per regulations.

<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.	Wednesday 2.30 p.m.
Antipoliomyelitis 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). One case was dealt with under this heading during the year, and many visits were made in this connection. The case was an old lady living alone in an old person's bungalow. She was admitted to Hafan Glyd, Shotton.

Admission to Homes for the Aged.

Aged persons requesting admission to Old People's 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. The District is well served by a mains water supply, satisfactory in quality and quantity, and not liable to have a plumbo-solvent action. A few cottages in the Mostyn Road area have private supplies, and it is likely that they will be subject to action under Slum Clearance Schemes.

Twenty-three samples of mains water were submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory.

Five samples from private supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory.

Numbers of dwelling houses supplied by mains direct to the house :- 2,486

Numbers of dwelling houses supplied by means of standpipes :- 40

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

1963 - 116,874,630 gallons.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The regular weekly collection was maintained, using two side loading vehicles and disposal was by means of controlled tipping.

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.

The Council's decision to engage a Consulting Engineer to design a Sewage Disposal Works, means that the present system of discharging crude sewage into tidal waters, will cease in a few years time.

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>
120	Visits re complaints of sanitary defects.
266	Inspections of dwelling houses.
18	Shops and foodstores.
320	Slaughterhouses.
74	Refuse Collection and Disposal.
1	Infectious diseases and disinfection.
15	Factories Act.
45	Interviews with owners or agents.
6	Bekehouses.
18	Shops re unsound food.
2	Licensed premises.
6	Shops Act.
8	Clean Air Act.

TABLE VIII.

<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Nature of Notices</u>	<u>Result</u>
38	-	Nuisances	Abated

SECTION D. HOUSING.

The Slum Clearance Programme proceeded and a total of 8 families were re-housed in the period under review. Five individually unfit houses were closed, and 54 houses were demolished. Inspections have been commenced in areas scheduled for clearance.

TABLE IX.

Dwelling houses inspected for defects under the Public Health Acts - 106.

Inspections made for the purpose of the above - 298.

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 - 53.

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'

The majority of the houses in the area are situated on a hillside and are built on a steep slope. The houses are built on a hillside and are built on a steep slope. The houses are built on a hillside and are built on a steep slope.

The Council's decision to accept a remedial scheme to deal with the drainage problem, means that the present system of drainage will be replaced by a new system in a few years time.

TABLE VII

Expenditure of Rates and Improvements during the year

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

Item	Amount
Visits to owners of empty houses	120
Inspection of building houses	200
Wages and materials	12
Electricity	12
Water Collection and Disposal	120
Inspection of houses and drainage	12
Travelling Exp.	12
Investments with interest on deposits	12
Interest	12
Wages for manual work	12
Material expenses	12
Wages for	12
Grants for	12

TABLE VIII

Category	Amount
Interest	12
Wages of Public	12
Grants	12

SECTION D. HOUSES

The Sanitation Programme provided for a total of 5 houses to be built in the period under review. Five individual units have been built, and 21 houses were demolished. Inspections have been carried out on all the houses.

TABLE IX

Building houses inspected for defects under the Public Health Act - 1936. Inspections made for the purpose of the Act - 1936.

TABLE X. NUMBER OF HOUSES WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Number of building houses in which repairs were carried out in connection with the Act.

SECTION E. SANITATION AND DRAINAGE OF HOUSES

The general standard of food hygiene in the area is satisfactory but there are some cases of insanitariness. There are several food premises in the area which, although complying with the regulations, do not have that high standard of hygiene.

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.

TABLE XI. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number Killed	530	2	5,356	612
Number Inspected	530	2	5,356	612
Number Affected with Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Tuberculosis	0.19	0	0	0
Number Affected with Other Diseases.	15	0	7	1
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Other Diseases.	2.83	0	.13	.16

Three slaughterhouses were licensed as complying with the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, although one licence was withheld for a few weeks until the required improvements were made.

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.

Condensed Food - 1963.

Various unsound tinned foods were inspected and disposed of after voluntary surrender.

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) 1963.

which shows the presence of being absolutely clean. It has, in fact, a high incidence of eggs and, being the most common for a large local area, it is essential that food products should not only be clean but they should present a clean and well-maintained appearance.

The Food and Drug Authority for the area is the District Council and is also responsible for issuing licences etc. to this authority.

As far as the above, regular inspection of food products are made and these visits include visits to various premises, etc. There was no necessity for my formal action to be taken during the year.

TABLE II. CATEGORIES INSPECTED AND THEIR RESULTS.

Year	Cattle	Pigs	Other	Percentage of the number inspected, visited with
1952	20	2,300	2	Number visited with tuberculosis
1953	20	2,300	2	Number visited with tuberculosis
-	1	-	-	Percentage of the number inspected, visited with tuberculosis
0	0.10	0	0	Number visited with other diseases
1	10	7	0	Percentage of the number inspected, visited with other diseases
10	1.00	10	0	Percentage of the number inspected, visited with other diseases

These figures show that the number of premises visited with tuberculosis, although the number was visited for a few years, was not reported throughout the year.

Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the District. Ice cream sold from shops in the area is made by various firms. There are four varieties which are sold within the area and these are: (1) plain, (2) vanilla, (3) chocolate, and (4) strawberry. The ice cream is made by various firms and all were inspected during the year. The ice cream is made by various firms and all were inspected during the year. The ice cream is made by various firms and all were inspected during the year.

Condensed Food - 1953

Various brands of condensed food were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

TABLE III. FOOD PACKING.

There were no instances of food poisoning in the year under review. Inspections for purposes of verification of weights and measures (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) were made.

Premises	M/C Line No.2	No. on Register (3)	Number of Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupier Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	1	5	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	28	11	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).	3	-	-	-	-
Total.		33	15	-	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

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

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

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

Section	No. of Cases	No. of Persons	No. of Families	No. of Persons
(i) Persons in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local authorities.	1	2	4	-
(ii) Persons not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	2	10	12	-
(iii) Other persons in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (including children's homes).	3	-	-	-
Total.		33	16	-

(2) Cases in which Section 7 is enforced.

Section	No. of Cases	No. of Persons	No. of Families	No. of Persons	No. of Families
Section 1	1	2	4	-	-
Section 2	2	10	12	-	-
Section 3	3	-	-	-	-
Section 4	4	-	-	-	-
Section 5	5	-	-	-	-
Section 6	6	-	-	-	-
Section 7	7	-	-	-	-
Section 8	8	-	-	-	-
Section 9	9	-	-	-	-
Section 10	10	-	-	-	-
Section 11	11	-	-	-	-
Section 12	12	-	-	-	-
Total		33	16	-	-

The total for all sections is 33 cases.

Outcomes: There were no convictions or orders in the 33 cases.

SECTION F. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases, 1963.

Diseases	Cases Notified.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever.	0	0
Whooping Cough.	11	0
Measles.	25	0
Acute Pneumonia.	1	6
Erysipelas.	3	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	0	0
Dysentery.	1	0
Meningococcal Infection.	0	0
Food Poisoning.	0	0
Total.	41	6

Analysis of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases, 1963.

Diseases.	Number of cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages immediately below specified.									
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1-2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 & Over	Age Un-Known.
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	11	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	4
Measles.	25	-	1	9	3	4	8	-	-	-
Dysentery.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	At All Ages.	Under 5 Years	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and Over.	Age Unknown.
Acute Pneumonia.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	3	-	-	1	-	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Encephalitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	41						

SECTION 2. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases, 1951.

Disease	Cases Notified	Deaths
Beriberi Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	11	0
Malaria	25	0
Acute Brucellosis	1	0
Epilepsy	3	0
Optic Atrophy	0	0
Neuritis	1	0
Neurasthenia	0	0
Infected	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	0
Total	41	0

Analysis of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases, 1951.

Disease	Number of cases notified as having occurred during previous of the year (weekly data available)							As All Ages, 1 year	As All Ages, 1951	As All Ages, 1950	As All Ages, 1949	As All Ages, 1948	As All Ages, 1947	As All Ages, 1946
	1-12	13-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over							
Beriberi Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	1	3	4	8	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Disease	As All Ages, 1951	As All Ages, 1950	As All Ages, 1949	As All Ages, 1948	As All Ages, 1947	As All Ages, 1946	As All Ages, 1945		As All Ages, 1944	As All Ages, 1943	As All Ages, 1942	As All Ages, 1941	As All Ages, 1940
							1945	1944					
Acute Brucellosis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Optic Atrophy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neuritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41

From the tables on the previous page, it will be seen that there were 41 notifications of disease, (excluding Tuberculosis) compared with 56 in 1962, 52 in 1961, 203 in 1960, 36 in 1959, 40 in 1958, 145 in 1957 and 104 in 1956. Measles totalled 25 cases, compared with 28 in the previous year. There were 6 deaths from pneumonia. Whooping Cough cases totalled eleven. 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 (Anti-Tetanus, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough), and this protection is offered free. Immunisation is done at the Clinics, and by the general practitioners. Many children receive primary immunisation during the year, and reinforcing injections were done at the Clinic and in the schools. Influenza caused 3 deaths.

One Dysentery case occurred during the spring. The complaint was prevalent throughout the country as a whole. This disease can easily be controlled if strict personal cleanliness is observed by food handlers in shops and in the home.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases Notified in 1963.

There were 10 new cases notified during the year, (9 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary) compared with 5 pulmonary in 1962, 9 in 1961, 6 in 1960, 13 and 1 in 1959 and 8 and 2 in 1958. Two cases occurred in one family. Six of the cases were notified by the Chest Physician and four by the medical practitioner. The cases analysed in their age groups thus :-

<u>Ages.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 5 years	-	2	2
5 - 14 years	-	1	1
15 - 24 years	1	-	1
25 - 44 years	-	3	3
45 - 64 years	1	-	1
65 and over	2	-	2
<hr/>			
Total	4	6	10

There was one death from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year compared with none in 1962, 1 in 1961, 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 1963.

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, 901 persons were examined by the Semi-Static Unit, in 15 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. In 1963, B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all suitable children at school, between the ages of 12 and 14. The acceptance rate is satisfactory. At Holywell Grammar School, 104 children were tested, and 38 received the necessary injection. At Basingwerk Modern School, the numbers tested were 148, of whom 72 were injected. Infant contacts of Tuberculosis cases are given B.C.G. at the Chest Clinics.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis continued throughout the year. Clinic sessions were held throughout the year and the response by the public was very good. By the end of the year 1963, 58,359 persons in the County had had two injections or three doses of oral vaccine. 71 per cent of children under 15 years had been protected, and 66% of persons between the ages of 15 and 40 years. In February 1962, the Sabin vaccine - a living vaccine taken by mouth - was introduced. By the end of 1963, 3,576 persons had received the oral vaccine, the majority being infants under 1 year and children up to 15 years.

This vaccine was found to be easily administered in syrup or on sugar lumps, and was readily accepted by the public.

There were no notifications of Poliomyelitis in Holywell in 1963.

This in general and secondary schools. The service is of course entirely voluntary. Vaccination against Tuberculosis is already available to infants and other children, on the recommendation of the Great Britain, where there is a danger to the children due to the presence of a case of Tuberculosis in any family. In 1961, B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all children between the ages of 12 and 15. The response rate in a pilot survey, at St. John's Grammar School, 100 children were tested, and 38 received the necessary injection. At St. John's Grammar School, the number tested was 150, of whom 75 were injected. Initial contacts of Tuberculosis cases are given B.C.G. at the Great Ormond Street Hospital.

Polioepidemic Vaccination

Vaccination against Polioepidemic continued throughout the year. Clinic sessions were held throughout the year and the response for the vaccine was very good. By the end of the year 1961, 58,359 persons in the County had had two injections or three doses of oral vaccine. A large part of children under 15 years had been protected, and 80% of persons between the ages of 15 and 19 years. In February 1962, the clinic vaccine - a living vaccine when by mouth - was introduced. By the end of 1962, 1,170 persons had received the oral vaccine, the majority being infants under 1 year and children up to 15 years.

This vaccine was found to be easily administered in group or on a large scale, and was readily accepted by the public.

There were no notifications of Polioepidemic in Ireland in 1962.



