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Holywell Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

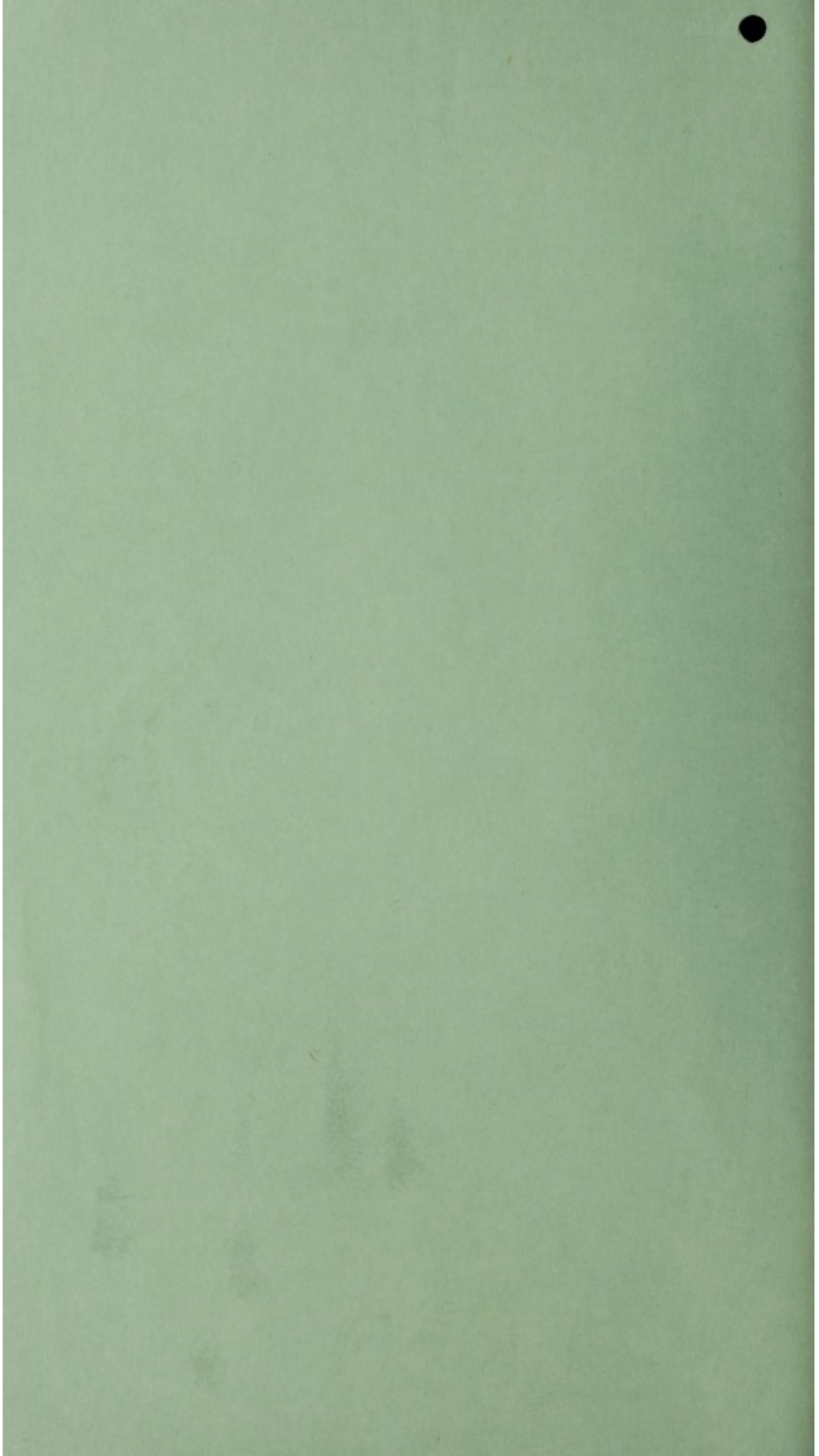
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Public Health Inspector

1964.



HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health,
Dr. D.J. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

TOWN HALL,
HOLYWELL.

Official Address : Town Hall,
Mold.
Tel : Mold 176

Home Address : Clwyd,
Gwernaffield Road,
Mold.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ended December, 31st, 1964.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-year was 8,560. The population at the Census (1961) was given as 8,459.

The Birth Rate shows a fall. The number of live-births was 168 compared with 174 in 1963. There were 9 illegitimate births, compared with 5 in 1963 and 13 in 1962. There were 4 still-births, compared with 1 in 1963.

The Death Rate showed a fall. The total of deaths was 102 compared with 129 in 1963. 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 59 of the deaths, and cancer for 18.

There was a considerable fall in the Infantile Death Rate and no deaths of infants under one year were recorded. This pleasing record compares with 6 in 1963, 7 in 1962 and 4 in 1961. There were no deaths associated with childbirth. There were 2 deaths from Tuberculosis, compared with 1 in 1963, none in 1962 and 1 in 1961.

Pneumonia accounted for 5 deaths, Bronchitis for 6 and Influenza for 2.

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 197 compared with 41 in 1963, 56 in 1962, 52 in 1961 and 203 in 1960, there being many more cases of measles. There were no cases of Dysentery.

There were 4 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 got 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, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

D.J. Fraser.

Medical Officer of Health.

Vital Statistics 1964

Population : Registrar General's Estimate at Mid-Year 1963	8,560
Census 1961	8,459
Live Births -	
Number	168
Rate per 1,000 population	19.6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.3
Still-births -	
Number	4
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	23.3
Total live and still-births	172
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)	nil
Infant Mortality Rate -	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	nil
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	nil
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total births)	nil
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	nil
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	23
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	nil
Deaths (from all causes)	102

Vital Statistics 1964

6,260	Population : Registrar General's Estimate at Mid-Year 1963
6,439	Canada 1961
	Live Births -
169	Number
19.6	Rate per 1,000 population
2.3	Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births
	Still-Births -
4	Number
27.3	Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births
175	Total live and still-births
441	Infant deaths (deaths under one year)
	Infant Mortality Rate -
441	Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births
441	Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births
441	Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births
441	Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total births)
441	Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)
441	Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)
	Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion)
441	Number of Deaths
441	Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births
102	Deaths (from all causes)

ANNUAL REPORT 1964

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, 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 1964 - 8,560
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	Mid-year 1963 - 8,470
	Mid-year 1962 - 8,470
	Mid-year 1961 - 8,400
	Mid-year 1960 - 8,360
	Mid-year 1959 - 8,320

Number of inhabited houses	-	2,552
Rateable Value	-	£400,011
Product of a Penny Rate	-	£1583.4.6d.

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

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	81	78	159
Illegitimate	2	7	9
Total	83	85	168

Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 population

1964 - 19.6
1963 - 20.54
1962 - 21.72
1961 - 20.59
1960 - 17.94
1959 - 19.35
1958 - 20.72

England and Wales

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.
1964 (Provisional) - 18.4

The birth rate was lower but it is above the rate for England and Wales. 168 live-births occurred compared with 174 in 1963. There were 9 illegitimate births, compared with 5 in 1963, 13 in 1962, 10 in 1961 and 7 in 1960.

The Registrar General's Comparability Factor being 0.97, the corrected Birth Rate is therefore 19.0 per 1,000.

SECTION 4.

Social Conditions including Child Indentures.

There has been no change in conditions during the year. Employment the Urban District is provided mainly in paper works, woolen and other textile works and in artificial silk works. Many residents work in neighboring districts at steel works, as iron foundry, quarrying, coal mining, and distillative trades. Holwell is the market town for a large rural area.

Area in acres - 2,450 - Statutory acres.

Population - Census 1951 - 8,196. 1961 - 8,459.
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)
Mid-year 1961 - 8,450
Mid-year 1962 - 8,470
Mid-year 1963 - 8,470
Mid-year 1964 - 8,470
Mid-year 1965 - 8,450
Mid-year 1966 - 8,450

Number of inhabited houses - 2,322
Rateable Value - £400,017
Product of a Penny Rate - £158,464.

Vital Statistics

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

TABLE 1 BIRTHS

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	61	78	139
Illegitimate	2	7	9
Total	63	85	148

Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 population

1964 - 19.6
1963 - 20.24
1962 - 21.75
1961 - 20.59
1960 - 17.94
1959 - 19.78
1958 - 20.75

England and Wales

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.
1964 (Provisional) - 16.4

The birth rate was lower but it is above the rate for England and Wales. The birth rate was 17.4 in 1963. There were 8 illegitimate births, compared with 5 in 1962, 13 in 1961, 10 in 1960 and 7 in 1959.

The Registrar General's Comparative Mortality Factor being 0.97, the corrected birth rate is therefore 19.0 per 1,000.

TABLE II. STILL-BIRTHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	3	1	4

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

1964 - 23
 1963 - 5.71
 1962 - 21.27
 1961 - 11.42
 1960 - 19.60
 1959 - 12.26
 1958 - 11.56

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Population

1964 - 0.46
 1963 - 0.11
 1962 - 0.47
 1961 - 0.23
 1960 - 0.35
 1959 - 0.24
 1958 - 0.24

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

1964 - 16.4

There were 4 still-births in the Holywell Urban area in 1964, compared with 1 in 1963, 4 in 1962 and 2 in 1961.

TABLE III. DEATHS (GENERAL) RATE.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1964	57	45	102
1963	61	68	129
1962	80	66	146
1961	54	68	122
1960	56	63	119
1959	64	49	113
1958	53	41	94
1957	45	49	94

Death Rate per 1,000 Population

1964 - 11.92
 1963 - 15.23
 1962 - 17.23
 1961 - 14.52
 1960 - 14.23
 1959 - 13.58
 1958 - 11.39

England and Wales. Death Rate per 1,000 Population

1964 - 11.3
 1963 - 12.2
 1962 - 11.9
 1961 - 12.0
 1960 - 11.5
 1959 - 11.6
 1958 - 11.7

The crude death rate has fallen but it is higher than the rate for England and Wales. There were 162 deaths, compared with 129 in 1963.

TABLE II. STILL-BIRTHS

	Still-Births	Deaths	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	3	1	4

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

1964 - 5.3
1963 - 5.71
1962 - 5.27
1961 - 11.42
1960 - 19.60
1959 - 12.26
1958 - 11.26

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Population

1964 - 0.46
1963 - 0.11
1962 - 0.47
1961 - 0.23
1960 - 0.35
1959 - 0.24
1958 - 0.24

Infant and Neonatal, Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births

1964 - 16.4

There were 4 still-births in the Holwell Urban area in 1964, compared with 1 in 1963, 4 in 1962 and 2 in 1961.

TABLE III. DEATHS (GENERAL) RATE

Year	Deaths	Population	Total
1964	37	45	102
1963	61	68	129
1962	80	66	146
1961	24	68	92
1960	26	73	99
1959	64	78	142
1958	27	41	68
1957	42	47	89

Death Rate per 1,000 Population

Infant and Neonatal, Death Rate per 1,000

1964 - 11.95
1963 - 12.29
1962 - 17.25
1961 - 14.25
1960 - 14.23
1959 - 17.28
1958 - 11.25
1957 - 11.7

The crude death rate has fallen but is as high as the rate for Bath and Nelson. There were 168 deaths, compared with 159 in 1963.

TABLE IV. DEATHS (GENERAL) ANALYSIS

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea.	-	-	-
Diabetes.	-	1	1
Tuberculosis - respiratory.	2	-	2
Tuberculosis - other	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach.	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm Lung Bronchus.	3	1	4
Malignant Neoplasm Breast.	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus.	-	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	4	7	11
Hypertension with heart disease.	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	15	11	26
Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-
Other heart diseases.	3	1	4
Other circulatory disease	4	6	10
Other respiratory diseases.	1	1	2
Bronchitis.	5	1	6
Ulcer stomach and duodenum.	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	1	4
Accidents (motor).	-	1	1
Suicide.	-	-	-
Congenital malformations.	1	-	1
Pneumonia.	1	4	5
Other Accidents.	-	1	1
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1	1	2
Hyperplasia Prostate.	-	-	-
Influenza.	1	1	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-
	57	45	102

It will be seen from this table that 59 deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, a decrease of 13 compared with 1963. Eighteen deaths were due to cancer in one form or another. There were two deaths from Tuberculosis. There were no deaths from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Meningitis, Poliomyelitis and Measles. Pneumonia accounted for 5 deaths. There was one death due to motor accidents and one due to other accidents. Two deaths were due to Influenza. Lung cancer caused 4 deaths, compared with 3 in 1963, 4 in 1962 and 3 in 1961.

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.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

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

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

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

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

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

1964 - nil
 1963 - 35.50
 1962 - 40.93
 1961 - 24.53
 1960 - 13.98
 1959 - 51.61
 1958 - 31.25

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

1964 - nil
 1963 - nil
 1962 - nil
 1961 - nil
 1960 - nil
 1959 - nil
 1958 - 181.81

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

1964 - nil
 1963 - 34.48
 1962 - 38.04
 1961 - 23.12
 1960 - 13.33
 1959 - 49.68
 1958 - 40.93

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

1964 - 20.0
 1963 - 21.1
 1962 - 21.6
 1961 - 21.4
 1960 - 21.7
 1959 - 22.0
 1958 - 22.5

It is shown that no infants died in 1964 compared with 6 in 1963, 7 in 1962, 4 in 1961 and 2 in 1960.

TABLE VI. (2) DEATHS (BRO-KATAI) UNDER ONE WEEK

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

TABLE VI. (3) DEATHS (BRO-KATAI) UNDER ONE WEEK

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

Infantile Death-Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Births

1964 - nil
1963 - 35.50
1962 - 40.93
1961 - 24.33
1960 - 17.98
1959 - 21.81
1958 - 21.22

Infantile Death-Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Births

1964 - nil
1963 - nil
1962 - nil
1961 - nil
1960 - nil
1959 - nil
1958 - 18.01

Infantile Death-Rate per 1,000 Live-Births (Legitimate and Illegitimate)

1964 - nil
1963 - 35.48
1962 - 36.04
1961 - 23.13
1960 - 17.73
1959 - 20.98
1958 - 20.93

Infantile and Maternal Death-Rate per 1,000 Live-Births

1964 - 20.0
1963 - 21.1
1962 - 21.6
1961 - 21.4
1960 - 21.7
1959 - 22.0
1958 - 22.2

It is shown that no infants died in 1964 compared with 5 in 1963, 7 in 1962, 4 in 1961 and 3 in 1960.

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

Nil.

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

Nil.

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

23

Perinatal Mortality Rate : England and Wales

28.2

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 Conway 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 Clinic.</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Date and Times of Opening</u>
Chest Clinic.	Cottage Hospital.	Tuesdays and Thursdays 9.0a.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.	2nd and 4th Fridays 10.0a.m.-12 noon

<u>Treatment Clinics.</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Date and Times of Opening</u>
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.	The Clinic, Holywell.	One 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.
Parentcraft.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays (morning).
Anti-polio myelitis 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 Lluest General Hospital, and at St. Asaph, for persons temporarily or permanently homeless.

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

There were no cases dealt with under this Section of the National Assistance Act during the year.

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. For many years the Urban District Council has ensured a mains water supply, satisfactory in quality and quantity, and not liable to a plumbo-solvent action. However, from the 1st April, 1964, the administration of this service has been taken over by the Central Flintshire Water Board.

The few cottages served by private supplies are to be dealt with under slum clearance schemes.

Seventeen samples of mains water were submitted for bacteriological examination and one sample for chemical analysis and all found to be satisfactory.

One sample from private supplies was submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory, and the house then scheduled for early demolition.

Numbers of dwelling houses supplied by mains direct to the house : - 2,500

Numbers of dwelling houses supplied by means of standpipes : - 20

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The regular weekly collection was maintained, using two side loading vehicles and disposal was by means of controlled tipping. Unfortunately, the site used for tipping is rapidly being filled up and enquiries are being pursued for other sites.

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 for slum clearance and do not justify the expenditure involved in the laying of sewers. 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 were as follows :-

<u>Nature</u>	<u>Number</u>
Visits and re-visits to premises following complaints	182
No access	52
Inspections under the Housing Acts	350
Refuse Collection and disposal	199
Inspections of slaughterhouses	40
Visits to slaughterhouses	445
Visits to food premises	120
Inspections of foodstuffs	36
Water Supplies	43
Milk Supplies	9
Ice-cream premises	7
Inspections under the Factories Act	5
Inspections under the Shops Acts	23
Caravans	13
Infectious Diseases	5
Miscellaneous	34
Interviews	215

TABLE VIII.

<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Nature of Notices</u>	<u>Result</u>
36	14	Nuisances	Abated

SECTION D. HOUSING

The slum clearance programme proceeded and 21 families comprising 100 persons were re-housed during the year. 47 individually unfit houses were closed, and 14 houses were demolished. Inspections have continued in further areas scheduled for clearance.

TABLE IX.

Dwelling houses inspected for defects under the Public Health Acts - 85.

Inspections made for the purpose of the above - 123.

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

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

SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The necessity for constant vigilance of our food supplies was graphically illustrated by the typhoid outbreak in Aberdeen, eventually traced to contaminated corned beef from the Argentine. Acting on information from the Ministry of Health, all food premises in Holywell were visited to trace tins

of corned beef from a suspected source. Many tins were found and arrangements were made for their return to the wholesalers. Suspected sample tins were examined bacteriologically, and found to be negative.

There were three complaints from members of the public concerning unsound food. One was an unclean milk bottle and the matter was taken up with the dairy, another was a mouldy apple tart which eventually revealed unauthorized dealing by a delivery man and led to his dismissal. The third complaint was an alleged smell of iodine from tinned ham, which was not confirmed by the Public Analyst.

TABLE XI. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	553	3	5,461	903
Number inspected	553	3	5,461	903
Number Affected with Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Tuberculosis.	0	0	0	0
Number Affected with Other Diseases.	35	0	41	11
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Other Diseases.	6.33	0	0.75	1.14

Most meat condemned was as a result of parasites or abscesses. Two bullocks were found to be affected with cysticercus bovis and the carcasses were accordingly deep frozen for three weeks before release.

Three slaughterhouses were licensed as complying with the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and structural improvements are being considered in all of them.

Condemned Food - 1964

Various unsound tinned foods were inspected and disposed of after voluntary surrender, and also a display of frozen foodstuffs that had been ruined by a failure of the refrigerator.

TABLE XII. FOOD POISONING.

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

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This important new legislation came into force this year, with the ultimate aim of improving the working conditions and facilities for persons employed in such premises.

The first step in this direction was to obtain registered details of such premises, and these are the figures obtained :-

<u>Number of premises registered:-</u>		<u>Number of persons employed:-</u>	
Offices	14		72
Retail shops	85		356
Wholesale shops and warehouses	4		33
Catering establishments	6		21
Fuel storage depots	1		1
	—		—
	110		483
	—		—

Storage of Petroleum Spirit

Licences were issued in respect of 15 premises where petroleum spirit is stored. Excellent co-operation is received from the Officers of the County Fire Service, in inspections, and testing of equipment.

Factories I Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, 1964.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>M/C</u> <u>Line</u> <u>No.2</u>	<u>No.on</u> <u>Register</u> <u>(3)</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Inspections</u> <u>(4)</u>	<u>Written</u> <u>Notices</u> <u>(5)</u>	<u>Occupier</u> <u>Prosecuted</u> <u>(6)</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,3 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	5	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	29	5	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).	3	-	-	-	-
Total.		34	5	-	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

	<u>M/C</u> <u>Line</u> <u>No.2</u>	<u>Number of cases in which</u> <u>Defects were found</u>				<u>No. of cases in</u> <u>which prosecutions</u> <u>were instituted</u>
		<u>Found</u>	<u>Reme-</u> <u>died</u>	<u>To H.</u> <u>M.I.</u>	<u>By H.</u> <u>M.I.</u>	
Want of Cleanliness S.I.	4	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding. S.2.	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature. S.3.	6	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation. S.4.	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor. S. 6.	8	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences. S.7. (a) insufficient	9	1	1	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	10	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes.	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work).	12	-	-	-	-	-
Total.		1	1	-	-	-

Factories Act 1961, Part VIII, Section 133.

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

SECTION F. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Notifiable Disease, 1964.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Scarlet Fever.	2	0
Whooping Cough	24	0
Measles	166	0
Acute Pneumonia	1	0
Erysipelas	3	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0
Dysentery	0	0
Meningococcal Infection	0	0
Food Poisoning	1	0
Total.	197	0

Analysis of Infectious and Other Notifiable Disease, 1964.

<u>Diseases.</u>	<u>Number of cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages immediately below specified.</u>										
	<u>At all Ages</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 & Over	<u>Age Un-Known</u>
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	24	3	2	3	4	2	8	1	-	-	1
Measles	166	5	18	24	19	16	19	4	-	-	1
Dysentery	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

	<u>At all Ages</u>	<u>Under 5 Years</u>	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and Over	<u>Age Un-Known</u>
Acute Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	1	-	-	1	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Encephalitis	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	197						

From the tables on the previous page, it will be seen that there were 197 notifications of diseases, (excluding Tuberculosis) compared with 41 in 1963, 56 in 1962, 52 in 1961 and 203 in 1960. Measles totalled 166 cases compared with 25 in the previous year. There were 5 deaths from pneumonia. Whooping Cough cases totalled 24. 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 2 deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases Notified in 1964

There were 4 new cases notified during the year (3 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) compared with 10 pulmonary in 1963, 5 in 1962. The causes 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	2
45-64 years	1	-	1
65 and over	1	-	1
	2	2	4

There was one death from pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year compared with one in 1963, none in 1962. 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, 1964

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 Xray service is a most valuable one in the prevention and spread of disease. In place of the biennial visit of the Xray 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.

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 of course is 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 to the presence of a case of Tuberculosis in any family. In 1964 B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all suitable children at school, between the ages of 12 and 14. The acceptance rate is satisfactory. In Flintshire, 1882 children were tested, and 1114 received the necessary injections. 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. In February 1962, the Sabin vaccine - a living vaccine taken by mouth - was introduced. By the end of 1964 60,904 persons had received the oral vaccine, the majority being children and young persons.

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 1964.

Poliovirus Vaccination

Vaccination against Poliovirus continued throughout the year. Clinic sessions were held throughout the year and the response by the public was very good. In February 1964, the Sabin vaccine - a living vaccine taken by mouth - was introduced. By the end of 1964 60,904 persons had received the oral vaccine, the majority being children and young persons.

This vaccine was found to be easily administered in group or on an individual basis, and was readily accepted by the public.

There were no notifications of Poliovirus in Botswana in 1964.



