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Holywell Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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

Together with the Annual Report of the

Public Health Inspector

H. L. FIELD, M.A.P.H.I.

FOR THE YEAR

1966



CYNGOR DOSBARTH DINESIG TREFFYNNON



A D R O D D I A D

B L Y N D D O L

Y

S W Y D D O G I E C H Y D

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

G Y D A A D R O D D I A D B L Y N Y D D O L Y

A R C H W I L I W R I E C H Y D C Y H O E D D U S

(H.L.FIELD, M.A.P.H.I)

1966

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION



APPLICANTS

ALIENS

EXEMPTIONS

(U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION)
(U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION)

GENERAL INFORMATION

APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP

(U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION)

1962

U R B A N D I S T R I C T O F H O L Y W E L L

Health Department Offices :

Town Hall, High Street, Holywell Tel. No. 3375/6

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1966

Councillor D.P. Schwarz. J.P.

(Chairman of the Council)

Councillor K.J.B. Caithness (Chairman) Councillor W.H. Howitt.

Councillor A.G. Hughes.

Councillor G. Jones.

Councillor J.R. Petrie.

Councillor H.G. Roberts.

Dr. M.E. Parry.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Public Health Inspector :

H.L. FIELD M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk :

Miss. L. Fenton

Associated Chief Officers :-

Clerk of the Council :

R. Woodruff, F.C.C.S.

Engineer and Surveyor :

W. Isherwood C. Eng., A.M.I. Mun. E., A.I.H.M.

Chief Financial Officer :

F. Long

URBAN DISTRICT OF HOLLYWELL

Public Health Committee Office :

Town Hall, High Street, Hollywell Tel. No. 2225/6

Public Health Committee 1966

Councillor D.P. Roberts. J.P.

(Chairman of the Council)

Councillor K.J.E. Galtman (Chairman) Councillor W.B. Howitt.

Councillor G. Jones.

Councillor A.G. Hughes.

Councillor R.G. Roberts.

Councillor J.E. Preece.

Dr. M.H. Parry.

Public Health Officer

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M.L. Field M.A.P.H.I.

Chair :

Miss J. Preece

Associated Chief Officers :-

E. Woodruff, F.C.O.S.

Chair of the Council :

M. Ingham O.B.E., A.M.I.M.E., A.I.E.E.

Engineer and Surveyor :

J. Jones

Chief Financial Officer :

HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1966

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my annual report for 1966.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 8,640 which is an increase of 60 compared with 1965. There were 133 births during the year which gives a local birth rate of 15.4 per 1,000 population and when adjusted for the slightly higher proportion of old people in the local population compared with the national average, the adjusted rate was 14.9 per 1,000 population (national average 17.7). There were 9 illegitimate births notified during the year giving an illegitimacy rate of 67 per 1,000 population live births, which is comparable with the national average. There was one still-birth recorded giving a local still birth rate of 7. per 1,000 live and still-births which compares well with the national average of 15.4.

There was only one infant death under one year which gives a local infant mortality rate of 7 per 1,000 live births, which compares well with the national average of 19. I am pleased to say that there were no deaths of mothers in pregnancy or childbirth.

During the year 133 deaths occurred giving a crude death rate of 15.4 per 1,000 population and when adjusted the standardised death rate was 10.5 which compares well with the national average of 11.7.

In 1966 the commonest cause of death (35) was due to a stroke, followed by coronary disease which accounted for 32 deaths, cancer was the third biggest killer, which accounted for 10 deaths, of which cancer of the lung accounted for four. Until there is a substantial reduction in air pollution and smoking habits there will be little improvement in the statistics with regard to cancer of the lung, short of the discovery of the cause and treatment of the disease.

There were 84 cases of measles notified showing a significant rise on previous years. There were 5 cases of suspected dysentery, none of these cases proved positive after bacteriological examination. One case of tuberculosis (pulmonary) was recorded. There were numerous outbreaks of minor illnesses amongst school children during the year and apart from the inconvenience to the families concerned and the school authorities there were no serious long term effects.

ROSELAND HEALTH DISTRICT COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1966

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ROSELAND HEALTH DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my annual report for 1966.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 8,640 which is an increase of 60 compared with 1965. There were 133 births during the year which gives a local birth rate of 15.4 per 1,000 population and when adjusted for the slightly higher proportion of old people in the local population compared with the national average, the adjusted rate was 14.9 per 1,000 population (national average 13.7). There were 2 illegitimate births notified during the year giving an illegitimacy rate of 67 per 1,000 population live-births, which is comparable with the national average. There was one still-birth recorded giving a local still birth rate of 7 per 1,000 live and still-births which compares well with the national average of 15.4.

There was only one infant death under one year which gives a local infant mortality rate of 7 per 1,000 live births, which compares well with the national average of 19. I am pleased to say that there was no death of mother in pregnancy or childbirth.

During the year 133 deaths occurred giving a crude death rate of 15.4 per 1,000 population and when adjusted the standardised death rate was 10.5 which compares well with the national average of 11.7.

In 1966 the commonest cause of death (35) was due to a stroke, followed by coronary disease which accounted for 15 deaths, cancer was the third biggest killer, which accounted for 10 deaths, of which cancer of the lung accounted for four. Until there is a substantial reduction in air pollution and smoking habits there will be little improvement in the statistics with regard to cancer of the lung, apart of the discovery of the cause and treatment of the disease.

There were 84 cases of measles notified showing a significant rise on previous years. There were 5 cases of suspected diphtheria, none of these cases proved positive after bacteriological examination. One case of tuberculous (pulmonary) was reported. There were numerous outbreaks of other illnesses amongst school children during the year and apart from the inconvenience to the families concerned and the school authorities there were no serious long term effects.

At the time of writing this report the routine Mass Radiography Van which visits Holywell will cease at the end of 1967, and this is to be regretted as the response in Holywell is quite reasonable bearing in mind the population catchment area. It is hoped that a satisfactory alternative can be arranged for the general public to attend for their chests to be X-rayed either through their general practitioner or directly through some agency or other.

During the year 59 Council properties were built and satisfactory progress was made to clear the slums and if the present speed is maintained I can foresee at the end of another year or two, the present slum clearance programme will almost have been completed. There have been considerable social problems which have arisen from people who have been re-housed from slum dwellings, but from my enquiries they seem to be pleased with their new dwellings, although the rents are significantly higher than previous rents whilst occupying slum dwellings - there is always a price for progress.

The Council are considering a scheme to provide new office accommodation for the Urban District Staff. Present conditions are extremely unsatisfactory and at the time of writing this report a 'White Paper' on Local Government Re-organisation has been published but it would appear to me that it will be some considerable time before the proposals are implemented and in my opinion it would be detrimental to the health, well-being and working efficiency of the Urban District Staff that they should have to put up with these conditions and I consider that it is imperative that improved arrangements be made if only for an interim period.

Progress has been made by Mr. Field in connection with the implementation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, during the year.

As I have mentioned in the report, improvements have been carried out at St. Winefride's Well and the water supply has been regularly tested.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, Council Officials and Staff of the Health Department.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

D.P.W. ROBERTS.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Population at Mid-year 1966 (Registrar General's estimate)	8640
Population change compared with previous year (increase of)	60
Number of inhabited properties (end of 1966)	2590
Number of empty properties (end of 1966)	145
Rateable value of the Urban District at end of 1966	£409,283
Product of penny rate	£1653
General rate in £1	11s 6d.
Number of rated premises	2964

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

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, quarrying, coal mining and distributive trades. Holywell is the market town for a large rural area.

Legitimate infant deaths under 5 years of age	1
Illegitimate infant deaths under 5 years of age	1
Infant deaths under 5 years of age	2
Legitimate infant deaths under 5 weeks of age	1
Illegitimate infant deaths under 5 weeks of age	1
Infant deaths under 5 weeks of age	2
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	12.5
National Neonatal mortality rate	12.5
Total perinatal deaths (still births and deaths within 7 days of birth)	2
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	25
National perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	25.2
Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period)	2
Early neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25
National early neo-natal mortality rate	25.2
Maternal mortality, including stillbirths:	
Number of deaths	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	25

DEATHS

Deaths: Male 68 Female 68	136
Gross death rate per 1,000 population	15.6
Comparability factor	0.89
Death rate standardised per 1,000 population	13.9
National death rate for England and Wales	11.7

GENERAL STATISTICS

Population at mid-year 1966 (Registrar General's estimate)	6640
Population change compared with previous year (increase or)	60
Number of inhabited properties (end of 1966)	2590
Number of empty properties (end of 1966)	145
Rateable value of the Urban District at end of 1966	2403,287
Product of penny rate	21823
General rate in £1	11s 6d.
Number of rated premises	2964

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

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, quarrying, coal mining and distillative trades. Heljwell is the nearest town for a large retail area.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births : Male 73 Female 60	133
Legitimate live births : Male 69 Female 55	124
Illegitimate live births	9
Illegitimate local rate per 1,000 live births	67
National Illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births	79
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	15.4
Birth rate comparability factor	0.97
Birth rate standardised	14.9
National birth rate per 1,000 population	17.7
Still births (total)	1
Legitimate still births	1
Illegitimate still births	-
Local still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	7
National still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	15.4
Infant deaths under one year of age	1
Legitimate infant deaths under age of one year	1
Illegitimate infant deaths under age of one year	-
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	19
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal)	1
Legitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	1
Illegitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	-
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7
National Neo-natal mortality rate	12.9
Total perinatal deaths (still births and deaths under one week combined)	2
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	14
National perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	26.3
Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period)	1
Early neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7
National early neo-natal mortality rate	11.1
Maternal mortality, including abortion:	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

DEATHS

Deaths: Male 69 Female 64	133
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	15.4
Comparability factor	0.68
Death rate standardised per 1,000 population	10.5
National death rate for England and Wales	11.7

VITAL STATISTICS

137	Live Births : Male 75 Female 60
124	Legitimate live births : Male 59 Female 55
9	Illegitimate live births
67	Illegitimate local rate per 1,000 live births
79	National illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births
12.4	Gross birth rate per 1,000 population
0.97	Birth rate comparability factor
14.9	Birth rate standardized
17.7	National birth rate per 1,000 population
1	Still births (total)
1	Legitimate still births
-	Illegitimate still births
7	Local still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births
12.4	National still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births
1	Infant deaths under one year of age
1	Legitimate infant deaths under age of one year
-	Illegitimate infant deaths under age of one year
7	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births
19	National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births
7	Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births
-	Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births
1	Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal)
1	Legitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age
-	Illegitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age
7	Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births
12.9	National neo-natal mortality rate
2	Total perinatal deaths (still births and deaths under one week combined)
14	Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births
28.3	National perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births
1	Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period)
7	Early neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
11.1	National early neo-natal mortality rate
	Maternal mortality, including abortions
111	Number of deaths
111	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births
	<u>DEATHS</u>
127	Deaths : Male 69 Female 64
12.4	Gross death rate per 1,000 population
0.68	Comparability factor
10.5	Death rate standardized per 1,000 population
11.7	National death rate for England and Wales

POPULATION CHANGES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

The following table shows the change in population due to migration :-

Year	Mid-year population: R.G. Estimated figure	Population change during the year	Change in population due to births and deaths only during year	Change in population due to migration
1957	8,230	+40	+45	-5
1958	8,250	+20	+77	-57
1959	8,320	+70	+48	+22
1960	8,360	+40	+31	+9
1961	8,400	+40	+51	-11
1962	8,470	+70	+38	+32
1963	8,470	Nil	+45	-45
1964	8,560	+90	+66	+24
1965	8,580	+20	+54	-34
1966	8,640	+60	-	+60

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

The table below indicates the common causes of death :-

	<u>In Holywell</u>	<u>National Return</u>
Heart disease	25%	44%
Vascular lesions of C.N.S.	26%	17%
Cancer, excluding cancer of lung	6%	13%
All other causes	24%	8½%
Bronchitis	6%	5½%
Other circulatory diseases	6%	5%
Cancer of lung	3%	2½%
Pneumonia	2%	2½%
Other respiratory diseases	2%	2%

POPULATION CHANGES IN THE GREAT DISTRICT

The following table shows the change in population due to migration :-

Year	Mid-year population: R.G. Estimated figure	Population change during the year	Change in population due to births and deaths only during year	Change in population due to migration
1956	8,640	+80	-	+80
1955	8,560	+20	+24	-24
1954	8,540	+30	+36	+24
1953	8,470	Nil	+42	-42
1952	8,470	+70	+38	+32
1951	8,400	+40	+31	-11
1950	8,360	+40	+31	+9
1949	8,320	+70	+48	+22
1948	8,250	+30	+77	-47
1947	8,220	+40	+42	-2

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

The table below indicates the common causes of death :-

Causes of death	No. of deaths	Percentage of total deaths
Other respiratory diseases	22	2.2
Pneumonia	24	2.4
Cancer of lung	30	3.0
Other circulatory diseases	60	6.0
Bronchitis	66	6.6
All other causes	248	24.8
Cancer, excluding cancer of lung	68	6.8
Vascular lesions of C.B.A.	268	26.8
Heart diseases	222	22.2
Total	440	44.0

CANCER :

The total number of deaths from cancer decreased by 4 over last year. The commonest site of cancer was cancer of the lung, which caused 4 deaths and until people give up the habit of smoking and there is a substantial reduction in air pollution, very little progress will be made. Meanwhile there is a considerable amount of research being carried out into the causation of cancer and it is hoped that a cure will be found before too long. It is thought that the causes of cancer are multifactorial.

The figures shown below are extracts from the Registrar General's Returns :-

Cancer Deaths:	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Lung	5	8	2	7	3	4	3	4	6	4
Stomach	3	-	2	2	3	5	3	1	3	2
Breast	2	2	1	1	1	6	1	-	1	2
Uterus	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Leukaemia	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-
Other Sites	8	8	11	5	8	18	11	11	5	4
<hr/>										
Total Deaths										
All Sites	18	18	19	15	16	35	18	18	16	12

CORONARY HEART DISEASE :

During the past 10 years there has been a significant rise in the incidence of this disease and in the local number of deaths from coronary disease. There may be a number of reasons for this increase as it has never been absolutely certain of the cause of death of the individual unless a post mortem examination is carried out so that the increased incidence of this disease could be more apparent than real.

I wish to say that people might think that living in a hilly district might lead to a higher incidence of coronary disease than people living in an area which is flat, but in fact it can be said that exercise is one of the factors which prevents the onset of coronary disease.

The following chart shows the annual deaths from this disease in the district for the past 10 years :-

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Deaths	13	15	18	16	22	18	21	18	18	32

INFANT MORTALITY :

There was one death of an infant under one year of age notified locally, of which occurred in the first week of life. Details of the death are given below :-

<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male or Female</u>
1 week	(a) Cardiac failure	Female
	(b) Congenital heart disease	

TABLE SHOWING VARIOUS STATISTICS OF THE PROVINCE FOR EACH YEAR 1957-1966

Year	Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population	Number of local births R.G. Return	Local crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Local adjusted rate	National birth rate per 1,000 population	Local deaths : R.G. Return	Crude death rate per 1,000 population	Adjusted local rate per 1,000 population	National death rate per 1,000 population	Infant deaths : Under 1 year of age	Local infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	National infant mortality rate
1957	8,230	139	16.88	17.04	16.1	94	11.42	13.24	11.5	4	28.75	23.0
1958	8,250	171	20.72	20.92	16.4	94	11.39	13.44	11.7	7	40.93	22.5
1959	8,320	161	19.35	19.54	16.5	113	13.58	14.39	11.6	8	49.68	22.0
1960	8,360	150	17.94	18.11	17.1	119	14.23	11.52	11.5	2	13.33	21.7
1961	8,400	173	20.59	20.79	17.4	122	14.52	13.21	12.0	4	23.12	21.4
1962	8,470	184	21.72	21.93	18.0	146	17.23	N.A.	11.9	7	38.04	21.6
1963	8,470	174	20.54	19.2	18.2	129	15.23	N.A.	12.2	6	34.48	20.0
1964	8,560	168	19.6	19.0	18.4	102	11.92	N.A.	11.3	-	N.A.	20.0
1965	8,580	172	20.0	19.4	18.0	118	13.7	10.2	11.5	1	5.8	19.0
1966	8,640	133	15.4	14.9	17.7	133	15.4	10.5	11.7	1	7.0	19.0

N.A. Not Available

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS											75 and over
				1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75				
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	8	
	F	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	-	
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	5	5	
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	-	
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
20. Other Heart Diseases	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22. Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23. Pneumonia	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24. Bronchitis	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31. Congenital Malformations	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	
	F	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
34. All Other Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total All Causes	M	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	21	15	27	-	
	F	64	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	14	43	-	-	

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS DURING 1966

[illegible]

The following table show the trend of the incidence of infectious notifiable diseases in the district over the past ten years :-

Disease	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Scarlet Fever	16	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2
Whooping Cough	3	19	-	6	-	-	11	24	11	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	106	5	28	188	48	28	25	166	27	84
Pneumonia	12	4	6	3	4	1	1	1	5	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polionyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	5	-	24	1	-	-	5
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
Paratyphoid and Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	8	8	12	6	9	5	9	3	1	1
Tuberculosis - Non Respiratory	6	2	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Erysipelas	3	4	1	1	-	3	3	3	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 84 cases of measles in the district which is a considerable rise in figures for 1965. A vaccine has now been prepared against measles and is now available for general use, and it is hoped over the course of the next few years that it will be used on a wide spread basis and measles may disappear into the archives of medical science as one of the diseases which used to affect humanity in the United Kingdom, such as Diphtheria, Plague, Cholera, etc.

There were 5 cases of sonne dysentery: none of these cases were confirmed.

There was one case of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year, all of the contacts of the case were screened to ensure no spread of the infection, but it cannot be too strongly emphasised that the fight against tuberculosis is not yet over and there is a residuum of this infection in the community mainly amongst people over 50 years of age who have had the disease in years gone by and whilst not being affected by the disease are harbouring the germs.

CHEST X-RAY FACILITIES

The Welsh Regional Hospital Board has a mobile X-Ray unit based at Wrexham, which visits all parts of North Wales, and is at the Town Hall every third Monday, all day. The unit is available to all members of the public, except young children.

Chest X-Ray by the Mass Radiography unit in Flintshire in 1966 and breakdown of figures :-

<u>Circuit Location</u>	<u>Number Examined</u>	<u>Number of Visits</u>	<u>Average Attendance</u>
HOLYWELL	935	14	66
MOLD	1061	16	60
RHYL	2352	16	146
SHOTTON	826	15	55

Analysis Showing Type of Examinee in Flintshire :

General Population Volunteers	4425
General Practitioner Referrals	186
Factory Groups :	
Industrial	1942
Non-industrial	96
Scholars	404
General Population	<u>7053</u>

INTRODUCTION

There were 84 cases of measles in the district which is a considerable rise in figures for 1962. A vaccine has now been prepared against measles and is now available for general use, and it is hoped over the course of the next few years that it will be used on a wide spread basis and measles may disappear from the archives of medical science as one of the diseases which used to afflict humanity in the United Kingdom, such as Diphtheria, Polio, Cholera, etc.

There were 5 cases of acute dysentery: none of these cases were confirmed.

There was one case of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year, all of the contacts of the case were assessed to ensure no spread of the infection, but it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the fight against tuberculosis is not yet over and there is a possibility of this infection in the community mainly amongst people over 50 years of age who have had the disease in years gone by and whilst not being affected by the disease are harboring the germs.

Great X-Ray Facilities

The Welsh Regional Hospital Board has a mobile X-Ray unit based at Wrexham, which visits all parts of North Wales, and is at the town Hall every third Monday, all day. The unit is available to all members of the public, except young children.

Great X-Ray by the Welsh X-rayography unit in Flintshire in 1962 and breakdown of figures:-

<u>General Location</u>	<u>Number of General</u>	<u>Number of Private</u>	<u>Average Attendance</u>
RUDEVALE	932	14	66
WELL	1081	16	60
WELL	1332	16	146
SHOTTON	826	12	32

Analysis Shows Type of Services in Flintshire:

General Population Volunteers	4225
General Practitioner Referrals	186
Factory Group:	
Industrial	1912
Non-industrial	36
Schools	104
General Population	7023

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES FOUND TO BE

ABNORMAL

<u>Abnormality</u>	<u>Flintshire</u>
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
'New' Cases	4
'Old' Cases	1
Requiring further observations at Clinic	-
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	21
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	53
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax and soft tissues	24
Malignant Neoplasm	9
Non-Malignant Neoplasm	2
Lymphadenopathies excluding Sarcoidosis	1
Sarcoids	3
Congenital Cardiac Abnormalities	2
Acquired Cardiac Abnormalities	50
Pneumoconiosis - without P.M.F.	4
Pneumoconiosis - with P.M.F.	-
Pulmonary Fibrosis - non tuberculous (to include Asthma and Bronchitis)	14
Emphysema	9
Bronchiectasis	9
Bacterial or virus infection	3
Pleural thickening or calcification	31
Abnormalities of the Diaphragm and Oesophagus	17
Malformation of the lungs	2
Diagnosis not yet received from Chest Physician	1
Failed to attend Chest Clinic	13
	<hr/>
	273
Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic	51
	<hr/>
	324
	<hr/>

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES FOUND TO BE

ABNORMAL

Figures

Abnormality

Confirmed Primary Tuberculosis	
'New' Cases	4
'Old' Cases	1
Requiring further observation at Clinic	-
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	21
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	27
Abnormality of the Lung Tissue and Lymphatics	14
Malignant Neoplasms	9
Non-Malignant Neoplasms	2
Lymphadenitis including Bronchitis	1
Bronchitis	3
Constitutional Cerebral Abnormalities	2
Acquired Cerebral Abnormalities	20
Tuberculosis - without P.M.T.	4
Tuberculosis - with P.M.T.	1
Primary Fibrosis - non tuberculous	14
(to include Ascaris and Involutions)	9
Epilepsies	9
Bronchiectasis	9
Bacterial or virus infection	2
Fungal infection or overinfection	21
Abnormalities of the Larynx and Oropharynx	17
Malformation of the Lungs	2
Diagnosis not yet received from Chest Physician	1
Failed to attend Chest Clinic	12
	<hr/>
	272
Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic	21
	<hr/>
	251
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PROVISION OF SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH

SERVICES ACT, 1946

The following local services are the responsibility of the Flintshire County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G.W. Roberts, for allowing me to give the following details :-

SECTION 22 - CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN - INFANT WELFARE CENTRES :

The Clinic premises are in Park Lane, Holywell and an infant welfare clinic is held every Thursday afternoon from 1.30 - 4.30 p.m. There is also an additional clinic in School Lane, Greenfield, where an infant welfare clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon 1.30 - 4.30 p.m.

Welfare foods (vitamin tablets, cod liver oil and orange juice) are distributed at these clinics.

ANTE NATAL CLINICS :

Ante Natal Clinics are held at Park Lane Clinic weekly and are staffed by hospital and nursing personnel, under the direction of the Consultant Obstetrician.

Talks are given to mothers attending these clinics by the health visitors on childbirth and baby management.

FAMILY PLANNING :

Family Planning is available at Flint.

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS :

This is carried out by the school dental staff of the County Council, and the service is free during the period of pregnancy and up to one year after the birth of the baby. It is regrettable that more mothers do not take advantage of these facilities.

SECTION 23 - MIDWIFERY SERVICES

There are two midwives, who are also district nurses, working in the area, also two part-time nurses, and they are responsible for the ante natal care, delivery and post-natal surveillance of these patients, under the general direction of the patient's doctor.

SECTION 24 - HEALTH VISITORS

There are two full-time health visitors who are responsible for giving advice to families on all aspects of health education. These duties have increased of late due to the ever expanding needs of the community, especially the older members. Their duties are complimentary to the work of the general practitioners, who are often too busy to be able to give the necessary time to such matters as health education.

PROVISION OF SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH

SERVICES, 1948

The following local services are the responsibility of the Pittsburg County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. A.W. Roberts, for allowing me to give the following details:-

SECTION 25 - CARE OF WOMEN AND YOUNG CHILDREN - INFANT NURSERY SERVICE:

The Infant Nursery are in Park Lane, Hoxwell and an infant welfare clinic is held every Thursday afternoon from 1.30 - 4.30 p.m. There is also an additional clinic in School Lane, Hoxwell, where an infant welfare clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon 1.30 - 4.30 p.m. Welfare foods (vitamin tablets, cod liver oil and orange juice) are distributed at these clinics.

WELFARE CLINICS:

These Welfare Clinics are held at Park Lane Clinic weekly and are staffed by hospital and nursing personnel, under the direction of the Consultant Obstetrician. Folio are given to mothers attending these clinics by the health visitors on childbirth and baby management.

FAMILY PLANNING:

Family Planning is available at this.

DETAILED CARE OF EXPECTANT WOMEN:

This is carried out by the school dental staff of the County Council, and the service is free during the period of pregnancy and up to one year after the birth of the baby. It is desirable that new mothers do not take advantage of these facilities.

SECTION 27 - MIDWINTER SERVICES

There are two midwives, who are given district houses, working in the area, also two part-time nurses, and they are responsible for the ante-natal care, delivery and post-natal supervision of these patients, under the general direction of the patient's doctor.

SECTION 28 - HEALTH VISITORS

There are two full-time health visitors who are responsible for giving advice to families on all aspects of health education. These duties have increased of late due to the ever expanding needs of the community, especially the older members. Their duties are complementary to the work of the general practitioners, who are often too busy to be able to give the necessary time to such matters as health education.

SECTION 25 - HOME NURSING SERVICES :

This very valuable provision is carried out by the district nurses, who are usually midwives, and the demands of the service increase yearly as the proportion of old people rises in the community.

SECTION 26 - VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION :

- Smallpox : As a result of Ministry of Health recommendation it is now the policy to vaccinate infants at one year of age instead of at birth or within the first three months, and the vaccination rate has fallen considerably during the past year.
- Poliomyelitis : Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued throughout the year, but oral vaccination has now superseded the Salk vaccine which was given by injection.
- Measles : A vaccine has now been prepared for protection of infants against measles but it is not intended to introduce a campaign of mass vaccination of infants at present.

TUBERCULOSIS :

All 13 year old children are offered vaccination (by the use of live attenuated tubercle bacilli B.C.G.) against this disease and the majority of children are protected. The percentage of children who do not require vaccination is high i.e. they have already had contact with the disease and developed a successful immunity, and this indicates a significantly high level of tuberculosis infection in the community.

SECTION 27 - AMBULANCES :

The ambulance service is radio controlled and administered from the headquarters at Mold. A local station is situated in Holywell.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBNORMALITY :

Visits are paid by mental welfare officers of the County Council to mentally ill patients who require advice and help.

Subnormal children who cannot be educated in an ordinary school, and who are not severely retarded (i.e. in the idiot category), are admitted to the Training Centre at "Tirionfa", Rhuddlan. There they receive training to the limits of their capabilities. There is also an Adult Training Centre, at Greenfield, for men and women.

SECTION 25 - HOME NURSING SERVICES :

This very valuable provision is carried out by the district nurses, who are usually assisted, and the demands of the service increase yearly as the proportion of old people rises in the community.

SECTION 26 - VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION :

Smaller : as a result of Ministry of Health recommendation it is now the policy to vaccinate infants at one year of age instead of at birth or within the first three months, and the vaccination rate has fallen considerably during the past year.

Polio-vaccine : Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued throughout the year, but oral vaccination has now superseded the Salk vaccine which was given by injection.

Measles : A vaccine has now been prepared for protection of infants against measles but it is not intended to introduce a campaign of mass vaccination of infants at present.

TUBERCULOSIS :

All 15 year old children are offered vaccination by the use of live attenuated tubercle bacilli (B.C.G.) against this disease and the majority of children are protected. The percentage of children who do not receive vaccination is high i.e. they have already had contact with the disease and developed a cross-immunity, and this indicates a significantly high level of tuberculous infection in the community.

SECTION 27 - MENTAL SERVICES :

The psychiatric services are under control and administered from the headquarters at Kofu. A local station is situated in Holwell.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBNORMALITY :

Visits are paid by mental welfare officers of the County Council to mentally ill patients who require advice and help.

Subnormal children who cannot be educated in an ordinary school, and who are not severely retarded (i.e. in the idiot category), are admitted to the Training Centre at "Tilden", Rhadham. There they receive training for the limits of their capabilities. There is also an Adult Training Centre, at Greenfield, for men and women.

VENEREAL DISEASE :

Treatment is available at the following special clinics :-

H.M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph

Males and Females - Tuesday 5.30 - 7 p.m.

Chester Royal Infirmary

Males - Wednesday 5 - 7 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Females - Monday 5 - 7 p.m. Thursday 5 - 7 p.m.

Treatment is confidential and free, inclusive of travelling expenses.

NURSING HOMES :

The following Nursing Home in the town is registered with the County Council, and is inspected periodically : Glyn Abbot, Bagillt Road.

WELFARE HOMES :

Persons who are unable to look after themselves satisfactorily may be admitted to County Council Homes which are situated at Y Gorlan, Rhyl; The Lawns, Rhyl; Part of the Womens Convalescent Home, Rhyl; Carr Holme, Prestatyn; Park House, Prestatyn; Hafan Glyd, Shotton; and Mold. A site has been acquired by the County Council in Holywell and although there are certain difficulties to be ironed out it is hoped that an early start will be made.

SECTION 47 - NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 :

This section conveys powers on District Councils to remove persons who 'are aged, infirm, or suffering from chronic diseases, and are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to look after themselves and are not receiving adequate care and attention from others'. In 1966 it was not necessary to take any legal action. Legal action is only taken as a last resort and every effort is made to persuade people to accept advice and treatment for their benefit. The demands of the aged increase annually as the proportion of this group within the population rises. This problem of the care of the aged is aggravated by relatives often living considerable distances away, being unable or unwilling for various reasons, to help in the care of their next of kin.

A number of visits were made to cases of people in Holywell who were living in unsatisfactory conditions and arrangements were made for their removal to hospital either on a temporary or permanent basis.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE :

The local public health laboratory is at Chester (Dr. P. Poole is the Director) and bacteriological examination of specimens sent from the Urban District are examined here. They have been most co-operative and my gratitude is extended to them for their advice and help throughout the year.

VENTRAL DISEASE :

Treatment is available at the following special clinics :-

H.M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph

Males and Females - Tuesday 2.30 - 7 p.m.

Greater Royal Infirmary

Males - Wednesday 5 - 7 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Females - Monday 5 - 7 p.m. Thursday 5 - 7 p.m.

Treatment is confidential and free, inclusive of travelling expenses.

NURSING HOMES :

The following Nursing Home in the town is registered with the County Council, and is inspected periodically : Glyn Abbot, Bagillt Road.

WELFARE HOMES :

Persons who are unable to look after themselves satisfactorily may be admitted to County Council Homes which are situated at Y Gorian, Hilly, The Llanes, Hilly, Part of the Women's Convalescent Home, Hilly, Gair Holme, Prestatyn; Park House, Prestatyn; Hilly, Gair Holme, and Hilly. A site has been acquired by the County Council in Hilly, and although there are certain difficulties to be faced out it is hoped that an early start will be made.

SECTION 47 - NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 :

This section empowers on District Councils to remove persons who are aged, infirm, or suffering from chronic diseases, and are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to look after themselves and are not receiving adequate care and attention from others. In 1948 it was not necessary to take any legal action. Legal action is only taken as a last resort and every effort is made to persuade people to accept advice and treatment for their benefit. The demands of the aged increase annually as the proportion of this group within the population rises. This problem of the care of the aged is aggravated by relatives often living considerable distances away, being unable or unwilling for various reasons, to help in the care of their next of kin.

A number of visits were made to cases of people in Hilly who were living in insanitary conditions and arrangements were made for their removal to hospitals either on a temporary or permanent basis.

MURDO MATHS LABORATORY SERVICE :

The local public health laboratory is at Chester (Dr. P. Poole is the Director) and bacteriological examination of specimens sent from the Urban District are examined here. They have been most co-operative and my gratitude is extended to them for their advice and help throughout the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND FOOD HYGIENE :

Efforts were made during the year by the staff to inculcate good hygiene practices in persons working in food premises, whilst improvement was continually being made in the equipment in these premises.

HOUSING :

During the year the following units of housing accommodation were provided in the town :-

New houses and flats provided by the Council	59
Private properties, mainly bungalows	9

Since the war the Council have built 657 houses, bungalows and flats also 294 private dwellings have been built.

In 1957 there were 3.5 persons per dwelling in Holywell and in 1966, it was reduced to 3.3 showing a reduction in over-crowding in the town, furthermore there has been a tremendous improvement in the standard of housing in the district. Further details of the slum clearance programme will be submitted by the Public Health Inspector but it must be pointed out that over the past ten years 297 council properties have been built and 145 properties have been cleared in the slum clearance programme, furthermore at the end of 1966, 122 properties were under construction, and it is hoped that when all these properties have been completed that the bulk of the slum clearance programme will have been completed.

This is a record that the authority should be proud of, nevertheless, it must be emphasised that they must not rest on their laurels.

The table below indicates the yearly totals of new housing construction in the town over the past ten years :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>New Council Houses Bungalows or Flats</u>	<u>New Private Houses or Bungalows</u>	<u>Number of Inhabited Properties in Town</u>
1966	59	9	2590
1965	38	32	2571
1964	-	57	2552
1963	-	21	2526
1962	20	16	2660
1961	77	27	2576
1960	49	8	2494
1959	9	9	2450
1958	-	12	2419
1957	45	11	2366

The waiting list for Council accommodation at the end of 1966 was as follows :-

Number of families in general list	approximately	250
Number of persons waiting for old persons' accommodation	approximately	40

Efforts were made during the year by the staff to improve food hygiene in persons working in food premises, whilst improvement in the equipment in these premises.

HOUSING :

During the year the following units of housing accommodation were provided in the town :-

New houses and flats provided by the Council 39

Private properties, mainly bungalows 2

Since the war the Council have built 657 houses, bungalows and flats and 394 private dwellings have been built.

In 1957 there were 3.5 persons per dwelling in Solihull and in 1956, it was reduced to 3.2 showing a reduction in overcrowding in the town. Furthermore there has been a tremendous improvement in the standard of housing in the district. Further details of the housing programme will be submitted by the Public Health Inspector but it must be pointed out that over the past two years 1957 Council properties have been built and 145 properties have been cleared in the housing programme, furthermore at the end of 1956, 124 properties were under construction, and it is hoped that when all these properties have been completed the bulk of the housing programme will have been completed.

This is a record that the authority should be proud of, nevertheless, it must be emphasized that they must not rest on their laurels.

The table below indicates the yearly totals of new housing accommodation in the town over the past ten years :-

Year	New Council houses bungalows or flats	New private houses or bungalows	Number of completed properties in 1956
1956	35	2	2830
1955	30	32	2571
1954	-	27	2325
1953	-	21	2256
1952	20	16	2460
1951	27	23	2875
1950	42	18	2424
1949	9	9	2430
1948	-	12	2419
1947	45	11	2266

The waiting list for Council accommodation at the end of 1956 was as follows :-

Number of families in general list approximately 250
Number of persons waiting for old persons' accommodation approximately 40

WATER SUPPLY :

There is an efficient and abundant supply of bacteriologically and chemically pure water which is supplied by the Alwen Reservoir. The Water Engineer and the staff of the Central Flintshire Water Board normally carry out the analysis of the water. Twelve samples were taken during the year and the majority were satisfactory and when otherwise appropriate action was taken to have the abnormality rectified.

The St. Winefrido's Well is supplied with water from an adit fed by an underground water pipe. Samples of the water were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis at periodic intervals.

During the year the Council carried out engineering works on the adit and the pipes so as to improve the quality of the water and this has been reflected in the results subsequently obtained.

A recent sample of water was submitted for analysis chemically, and the following details are given below :-

ANALYSIS :

<u>Location</u>	<u>New Main Pen-y-Maes, Holywell.</u>
pH	11.2
Colour (hazen units)	49
Electrical Conductivity	180
Turbidity	17
Free Carbon Dioxide	-
Alkalinity as (CaCO ₃)	48
Permanent Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	Nil
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	27
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours @ 27° C)	-
Nitrogen : Free and Saline Ammonia	
Albuminoid Ammonia	
Nitrites (NO ₂)	
Nitrites (NO ₃)	
Phosphates (P ₂ O ₅)	-
Silicates (SiO ₂)	-
Sulphates (SO ₄)	-
Chlorides (Cl)	16
Metals : Calcium as CO ₃	23
Magnesium as CO ₃	4
Iron (Fe)	0.60
Manganese (Mn)	-
<u>Bacteriological :</u>	
Coliform / 100 mls.	Nil
E. Coli / 100 mls.	Nil
Plate Count : 2 days 37° C	1
3 days 22° C	7
Clostridium Welchii in 40 mls.	Nil
Class (MoH) Standard	I
Residual Chlorine	0.02

WATER SUPPLY :

There is an efficient and abundant supply of bacteriologically and chemically pure water which is supplied by the Alton Reservoir. The Water Engineer and the staff of the General Municipal Water Board normally carry out two samples of the water. Twelve samples were taken during the year and the majority were satisfactory and when otherwise appropriate action was taken to have the chemistry rectified.

The St. Wendel's Well is supplied with water from an artesian well by an underground water pipe. Samples of the water were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis at quarterly intervals.

During the year the Council carried out engineering works on the artesian well and the pipes so as to improve the quality of the water and this has been reflected in the results subsequently obtained.

A recent sample of water was submitted for analysis chemically, and the following details are given below :-

ANALYSIS :

Location	How Main Line - Water, Hillywell.
ph	7.5
Colour (Nelson units)	40
Electrical Conductivity	180
Turbidity	17
Free Carbon Dioxide	-
Alkalinity as (CaCO ₃)	48
Permanent Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	115
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	27
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours @ 20° C)	-
Nitrogen : Free and Nitrate ammonia	-
Aluminium (ppm)	-
Iron (ppm)	-
Manganese (ppm)	-
Phosphate (PO ₄)	-
Silicate (SiO ₂)	-
Sulphate (SO ₄)	-
Calcium (Ca)	16
Magnesium (Mg)	83
Metal : Calcium as CaO	0.80
Magnesium as MgO	-
Iron (Fe)	-
Manganese (Mn)	-
<u>Bacteriological :</u>	
Coliform / 100 ml.	115
F. coli / 100 ml.	111
Plate Count : 2 days 37° C	7
3 days 22° C	111
Colony forming units in 100 ml.	1
Glass (Hob) Standard	0.02
Residual Chlorine	-

MILK SUPPLY :

The responsibility for the routine sampling of milk rests with the County Council Health Department and close co-operation is maintained between the County Council and Mr. Field.

The Health Department carried out a considerable amount of work during the year in the taking of samples of milk for bacteriological analysis in connection with the search for brucella abortus organisms in unpasteurised milk.

Brucella organisms in milk can cause undulant fever in human beings if the milk is drunk unpasteurised. A few of the samples taken were found to be positive and appropriate action was taken to safe-guard the milk supply in Holywell.

At the time of writing this report the government have decided to implement a national scheme for the eradication of brucellosis in cattle by building up brucella free herds in certain areas of the country. I am rather pessimistic on the success of the scheme in Flintshire, I think we have a very long road to travel before we can say that the milk in Flintshire is safe to drink unpasteurised, meanwhile the Health Department will do its utmost to continue to test the milk supply in conjunction with the County Council Officers.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE :

There are no cesspools in the district and in 1966 there were 20 houses using pail closets and at the time of writing this report these have been replaced with chemical closets. Satisfactory progress has been made over the years in reducing the number of pail closets in the district this being hand-in-hand with the slum clearance programme.

The sewage is being discharged in a crude state into a holding tank the contents of which are released into a stream which runs into the Dee Estuary, the release of sewage is dependant on tidal conditions. The conditions of the stream receiving this sewage are very unsatisfactory and the Council have considered a report from the Consulting Engineers who have prepared a scheme for a new sewage disposal works on land at Greenfield. At the time of writing this report the scheme is now being considered by the Ministry and it is hoped, in the interests of the town, that an early decision will be agreed to go ahead with the scheme, or to use the sewage works of a neighbouring authority.

SUPERANNUATION :

During the year five medical examinations were carried out on employees of the Urban District in connection with fitness for employment and absence through ill-health.

The responsibility for the routine sampling of milk rests with the County Council Health Department and close co-operation is maintained between the County Council and St. Mary's. The Health Department carried out a considerable amount of work during the year in the testing of samples of milk for bacteriological analysis in connection with the search for brucella abortus organisms in unpasteurized milk.

Brucella organisms in milk can cause abortion in human beings if the milk is drunk unpasteurized. A few of the samples taken were found to be positive and appropriate action was taken to stop the milk supply in Holwell.

At the time of writing this report the Government have decided to implement a national scheme for the eradication of brucella in cattle by building up brucella free herds in certain areas of the country. I am rather pessimistic on the success of the scheme in this district, I think we have a very long road to travel before we can say that the milk in this district is safe to drink unpasteurized. Meanwhile the Health Department will do its utmost to continue to test the milk supply in connection with the County Council Officers.

INFECTION AND CONTROL

There are no cases of infection in the district and in 1955 there were 30 houses using ball closures and at the time of writing this report there have been reported with bacterial infection. Bacteriological progress has been made over the years in reducing the number of well citizens in the district this being hand-in-hand with the other infection programme.

The scheme is being discussed in a series of public meetings and the committee of which are members of the district health committee, the District Council, the Health Department and the County Council have considered a report from the Committee. The committee have prepared a scheme for a new sewage disposal works to be built at Holwell. At the time of writing this report the scheme is now being considered by the Ministry and it is hoped, in the interests of the town, that an early decision will be agreed to go ahead with the scheme, as in the meantime work of a neighbouring authority.

SUPERSTITION

During the year two medical investigations were carried out on employees of the Urban District in connection with illness for influenza and shingles through ill-health.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fourth Annual Report, for 1966.

This year was one of steady progress and it brought an end to several of the problems which had beset us for years.

The most seriously sub-standard houses have now been demolished, and relevant action is well advanced with the remainder.

Slaughtering facilities in the area were greatly improved by the extensive re-construction carried out by the private owner of the Plas-yn-Dre Slaughterhouse.

The problem of a suitable new site for use as a refuse tip, has now been solved. This factor, and your decisions to purchase a modern compression refuse vehicle and crawler loader in 1967, mean greater efficiency in both refuse collection and disposal.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, and the Medical Officer of Health for their support and interest, and all members of the staff for their ready help and co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

H.L. FIELD.

Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fourth Annual Report, for 1966.

This year was one of steady progress and it brought an end to several of the problems which had beset us for years.

The most seriously sub-standard houses have now been demolished, and relevant action is well advanced with the remainder.

Sanitation facilities in the area were greatly improved by the extensive re-connection carried out by the private owner of the Elm-Gr-Bro Sanatorium.

The problem of a suitable new site for use as a refuse tip, has now been solved. This factor, and your decision to purchase a modern compression refuse vehicle and crawler loader in 1967, mean greater efficiency in both refuse collection and disposal.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, and the Medical Officer of Health for their support and interest, and all members of the staff for their ready help and co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

H. D. VINE.

Public Health Inspector.

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	86
No access	42
Inspections under the Housing Acts	441
Refuse collection and disposal	230
Inspections of slaughterhouses	26
Visits to slaughterhouses	287
Visits to food premises	74
Inspections of foodstuffs	16
Water supplies	99
Milk supplies	6
Caravans	16
Infectious diseases	13
Miscellaneous	53
Interviews	207

Service of Notices

<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Reasons for Notices</u>	<u>Result</u>
21	2	Nuisances	Abated

Number of dwelling houses in which repairs were carried out in consequence of formal and informal action - 28.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

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

I was pleased that negotiations were nearly completed for the acquisition of a disused quarry to be ready in 1967 for controlled tipping purposes. This, and the approval given for the early purchase of a crawler loader, mean an end to the problems of operating the existing refuse tip.

Housing

Slum clearance progressed with the declaration of two clearance areas comprising eleven houses and the placing of demolition or closing orders on fifty-two houses.

Fourteen houses were demolished and a total of one hundred and nine individuals and thirty six families were re-housed from sub-standard property.

Particulars of Notices and Inspections during the year.

Visits made in connection with public health matters were as follows :-

Number	Matter
307	Interventions
83	Miscellaneous
13	Infectious diseases
16	General
6	Milk supplies
99	Water supplies
16	Inspections of food premises
74	Visits to slaughterhouses
287	Inspections of slaughterhouses
28	Refuse collection and disposal
230	Inspections under the Housing Acts
447	No action
45	Complaints
86	Visits and re-visits to premises following

Details of Notices

Informal	Formal	Referrals for Notices	Result
21	2	Nil	Refused
Number of dwelling houses in which repairs were carried out in consequence of formal and informal action			
- 28			

Refuse Collection and Disposal

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

I was pleased that negotiations were nearly completed for the acquisition of a licensed quarry to be ready in 1967 for controlled tipping purposes. This, and the approval given for the early purchase of a crawler loader, mean an end to the problem of operating the existing refuse tip.

Housing

Some clearance programmes with the demolition of two eleven storey council eleven houses and the fitting of demolition or closing orders on fifty-two houses.

Fourteen houses were demolished and a total of one hundred and nine individuals and thirty six families were rehoused from sub-standard property.

Inspections and Supervision of Food

Routine inspections of food premises were maintained and the following complaints were received from members of the public :-

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Odour in farm bottled milk	- due to cows ingesting mouldy feeding stuffs.
Currant loaf containing tobacco	- warning letter to bakery.
Discolouration of tinned corned beef	- analyst's report showed acceptable tin content.
Discoloured milk bottle	- warning letter to dairy which was closing down.
Tinned peas containing beetle	- warning letter to canners.
Treacle toffee containing rodent droppings	- referred to local authority in whose area the toffee was purchased.
Ointment containing sliver of glass	- manufacturers notified.
Orange juice containing formic acid	- warning letters to manufacturers and retail shop and representations to interested bodies.

The latter occurrence was most serious, as it involved a bottle of orange juice found to contain on analysis, 19.5% of formic acid, which made it extremely toxic. After exhaustive enquiries, the most likely explanation for the presence of the formic acid, was that it had been maliciously introduced by an unknown person.

It is a matter of regret that due to the refusal of the Soft Drinks Industry to seal all their products, such dangerous interference can be expected.

Carcases Inspected and Meat Condemned

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed.	296	-	3230	420
Number Inspected	296	-	3230	420
Number affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Number affected with other diseases	14	-	60	8
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with other diseases	4.73	-	1.86	1.90

Investigation and Supervision of Food

Household investigations of food premises were maintained and the following complaints were received from members of the public:-

<u>Complaint</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Obtain in farm bottled milk	- due to cows ingesting mouldy feeding stuffs.
Current food containing tobacco	- warning letter to bakery.
Misinformation of tinned corned beef	- analyst's report showed acceptable tin content.
Discoloured milk bottle	- warning letter to dairy which was closing down.
Tinned peas containing beetle	- warning letter to cannery.
French coffee containing rodent droppings	- referred to local authority in whose area the coffee was purchased.
Glutinous containing silver of glass	- manufacturer notified.
Orange juice containing foreign sold	- warning letter to manufacturer and retail shop and representations to interested bodies.

The latter occurrence was most serious, as it involved a bottle of orange juice found to contain an analysis, 19.5% of formalin, which is extremely toxic. After exhaustive enquiries, the most likely explanation for the presence of the formalin was that it had been maliciously introduced by an unknown person.

It is a matter of regret that due to the refusal of the local British Industry to recall all their products, such dangerous interference can be expected.

Statistics presented and most common

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1950	2520	-	Number killed.
1951	2520	-	Number inspected.
-	-	-	Number affected with tuberculosis.
-	-	-	Percentage of the number inspected, affected with tuberculosis.
8	80	-	Number affected with other diseases.
1.50	1.50	-	Percentage of the number inspected, affected with other diseases.

Slaughterhouses :

One licensed slaughterhouse re-opened on the 1st October, after extensive improvements had been effected, and the other two slaughterhouses continued to operate.

Animals killed were of a very high quality, and the small amount condemned was mainly due to parasites.

Condemned Food - 1966 :

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

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:

Inspections of these premises continued, and there were two reported accidents.

<u>Numbers of premises registered :-</u>	<u>Number of persons employed :-</u>
Offices	72
Retail Shops	370
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	33
Catering Establishments	21
Fuel Storage Depots	1
<hr/>	<hr/>
117	497 - Males 155 Females 342

Storage of Petroleum Spirit :

Licences were issued in respect of fifteen 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 (1) - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, 1966 :

<u>Premises</u>	<u>M/C Line</u> (2)	<u>No. on</u> <u>Register</u> (3)	<u>Number of</u> <u>Inspections</u> (4)	<u>Written</u> <u>Notices</u> (5)	<u>Occupier</u> <u>Prosecuted</u> (6)
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	5	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	32	12	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).	3	-	-	-	-
Total :-		37	12	-	-

One licensed slaughterhouse re-opened on the 1st October, after extensive improvements had been effected, and the other two slaughterhouses continued to operate.

Animals killed were of a very high quality, and the meat amount consumed was mainly due to parasites.

Condensed Food - 1955 :

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

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1953:

Inspections of these premises continued, and there were two reported accidents.

Number of premises registered :-	Number of persons employed :-
Offices	14
Retail Shops	92
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	4
Catering Establishments	6
Post Storage Depots	1
	117
	487 - Males
	342 - Females

Status of Petrol and Gas :

Licences were issued in respect of fifteen premises where petrol and gas is stored. Excellent co-operation is received from the Office of the County Fire Service, in inspection, and testing of equipment.

Factories (1) - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, 1955 :

Provision	No. on which inspection	Number of persons employed	Number of premises	Number of persons employed
(1) Factories in which sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local authorities.	1	5	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	2	32	12	-
(111) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworks premises).	2	-	-	-
Total :-	5	37	12	-

(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>To H.</u>	<u>By H.</u>
			<u>died</u>	<u>M.I.</u>	<u>M.I.</u>	
<u>Want of Cleanliness S.I. 4</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Overcrowding S.2.</u> 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Unreasonable Temperature S.3.</u> 6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Inadequate Ventilation S.4.</u> 7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Ineffective drainage of floor S.6.</u> 8	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>						
<u>S.7. (a) insufficient</u> 9	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>(b) unsuitable or</u>						
<u>defective</u> 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>(c) not separate for</u>						
<u>sexes</u> 11	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other offences against</u> <u>the Act (not including</u> <u>offences relating to</u> <u>outwork).</u> 12	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL :-</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Factories Act 1961, Part VIII, Section 133 :

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



