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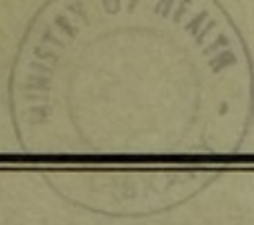
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BOROUGH OF WREXHAM

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

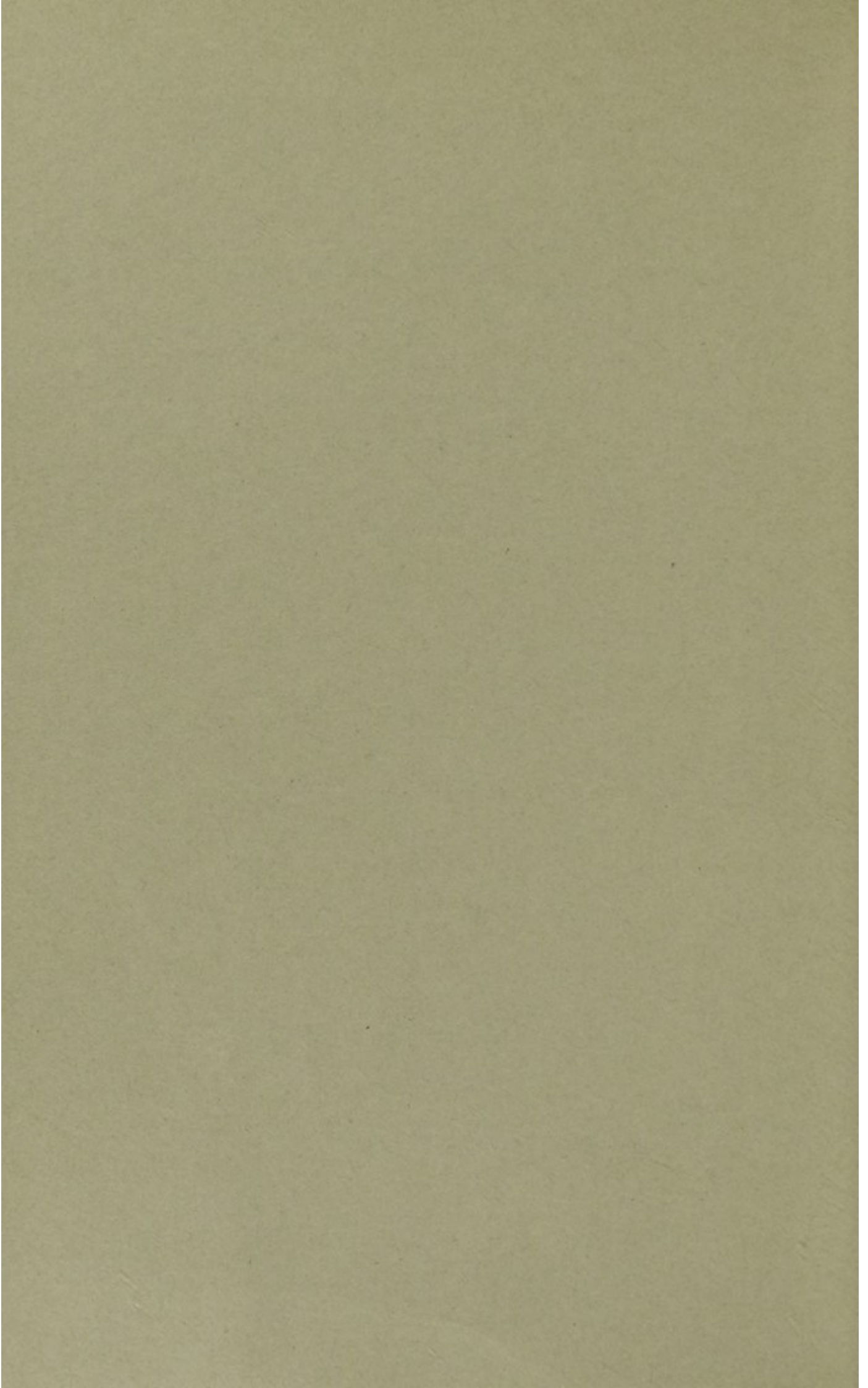
AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1967

ALWYN GRIFFITH,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

A. McCARTNEY
F.A.P.H.I.



BWRDEISDREF WRECSAM

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AM Y FLWYDDYN 1967

ALWYN GRIFFITH,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

A. McCARTNEY
F.A.P.H.I.

Y PWYLLGOR IECHYD 1967.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1967.

Chairman — Councillor Dr. L. WISE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.C., PATH.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor SILAS DAVIES, J.P.

Alderman E. DAVIES, J.P.

- " H. GRIFFITHS
- " Mrs. C. JARVIS JONES
- " E. McMAHON
- " R. ROBERTS

His Worship the Mayor,
Councillor ERNEST PRICE, J.P.

Councillor C. HUGHES

- " C. JACKSON, J.P.
- " J. LLOYD JONES
- " Miss M. M. JONES, J.P.
- " J. KYFFIN
- " G. MORRIS
- " G. H. PARRY
- " P. W. SAMUEL
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- " H. TAYLOR
- " W. WHITEHALL
- " H. WILLIAMS, J.P.
- " J. B. WILLIAMS
- " Mrs. L. V. WISE, B.A., J.P.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR 1967.

Medical Officer of Health

ALWYN GRIFFITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Abattoir Superintendent

A. McCARTNEY, F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

B. JONES, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

G. J. REES, M.A.P.H.I.

E. T. CREWE, M.A.P.H.I.,

P. R. ATKIN, M.A.P.H.I.

Authorised Meat Inspector:

C. CATER, A.R.S.H.

Articled Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

B. P. CULLINANE.

J. M. HUGHES, (Commenced March 1967).

Clerical Staff to the Health Department

Miss M. B. PARRY,

Mrs. A. JONES,

Miss B. BEAKS.

I GADEIRYDD AC AELODAU'R PWYLLGOR IECHYD.

Mr. Cadeirydd, Foneddigesau a Boneddigion.

Braint yw cael cyflwyno'r Adroddiad hwn ar gyflwr iechyd y cyhoedd yn y Fwrdeisdref am y flwyddyn 1967.

Dengys amcangyfrif y Cofrestydd Cyffredinol gynnydd pellach yn rhif y boblogaeth. Bû 39 yn rhagor o enedigaethau ac mae'r cyfartaledd o 17.6 yn cymharu'n ffafriol â'r cyfartaledd o 17.2 dros Gymru a Lloegr. Bû cynnydd o 40 ysywaeth yn nifer y genedigaethau anghyfreithlon.

'Roedd y cyfartaledd marw babanod, hyn yn fynegai cywir o gyflwr iechyd unrhyw gymdeithas, yr isaf ar glawr; ac, ar ben hyn, achosion na ellir ar y foment eu hosgoi oedd yn gyfrifol am dri o'r marwolaethau.

Ni fu unrhyw farwolaeth yn gysylltiedig â genedigaeth plentyn.

Nid oedd unrhyw newid syfrdanol yn nosbarthiad prif achosion marwolaeth. Afiechydon y galon, a'r cancr oedd yn gyfrifol am 38% a 25% o'r cyfan. Ni faentumiwyd y cynnydd a fû yn 1966 yn nifer y marwolaethau o ganer y stumog ond cynnydd pellach fu hanes yr achosion o ganer yr ysgyfaint; ac ni fu unrhyw ostwng yn effeithiau'r afiechyd arall yr ysgyfaint, y bronceitus, afiechyd sy'n trethu'r corff am gyfnod maith. Bu cynnydd bychan yn nifer y marwolaethau o ganer y fron, lleoliad mwyaf cyffredin y caner yn y fenyw.

Ni chafwyd unrhyw epidemig brawychus o afiechyd heintus yn ystod y flwyddyn. Cafwyd un achos o'r polio, ond heb unrhyw barlys. Parhaodd yr epidemig o'r Frech Goch hyd y gwanwyn. Bu cynnydd nid bychan yn nifer achosion o'r Pas hyn yn pwysleisio unwaith yn rhagor y pwysigrwydd o ddiogelu cynnifer mwyaf posibl o blant rhag yr haint peryglus hwn.

'Roedd nifer helaeth o'r hysbysebion o wenwyno gan fwyd yn gysylltiedig âg un achlysur — effeithiwyd ar nifer o bensiynwyr ar eu gwibdaith i Landudno. Mae'r ffaith fod rhai ohonynt yn bur wael am rai dyddiau yn pwysleisio nad afiechyd yw hwn y gellir nac â ddylid ei ddiystyru. Dengys y cynnydd, er yn fychan, yn nifer achosion o'r darfodedigaeth nad yw'r afiechyd hwn wedi ei goncro er nad yw y bygythiad peryglus a oedd mewn dyddiau cynarach.

Ym myd amgylchedd, gwelwyd cynnydd boddhaol pellach yn y rhaglenni i wella'r awyrgylch a chlirio tîi anaddas. Daeth yr ail Orchymyn Rheoli Mwg yn weithiol ar y laf o Dachwedd a chadarnhawyd y Gorchymyn Prynu Gorfodol yn y Dreuwch. Yn anffodus ni welwyd unrhyw symud pellach i fflworeiddio dŵr, yr unig foddion diogel ac ymarferol i wella cyflwr dannedd.

Yn naturiol, yr hen a'r oedrannus sy'n mynnu'r rhan helaeth o'r gwasanaethau cymorth yn y cartref, nyrsio a sylw yr ymwelydd iechyd. Atodir y gwasanaethau hyn gan rai gwirfoddol, gan unigolion a chymdeithasau. Bû Gwasanaeth Gwirfoddol Brenhinol y Merched yn ddiwyd yn dosbarthu bwydydd, yn trefnu gwyliau a gwibdaith a threfnu adloniant yn y clwb wythnosol. Cafwyd cymorth parod amrhyw gymdeithasau eraill gyda chlodiant a chymorth ariannol. Bû ieuenctid o'r coleg a'r ysgolion yn ymweled yn rheolaidd â'r unig ac yn helpu

mewn amrywiol ffyrdd. Dyma'r moddion sy'n galluogi ac yn symbylu'r hen i fwynhau bywyd yn eu cynefin ac mae ein diolch i'r amryw unigolion a chymdeithasau yn ddiffuant.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Dr. M. T. Islwyn Jones, Swyddog Meddygol y Sir, am bob cymorth ac anogaeth. Bû'r Meddygon Teulu a staff yr ysbytai yn barod eu cydweithrediad ar bob achlysur.

Dymunaf gydnabod yn ddiffuant waith a chymorth Mr. McCartney ag oll o staff yr Adran Iechyd, ac ar ein rhan i gyd diolchaf i chwi, Mr. Cadeirydd, ac i aelodau'r Pwyllgor Iechyd am bob cyngor a chefnogaeth yn ystod y flwyddyn.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir,

ALWYN GRIFFITH,

Swyddog Meddygol.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the public health in the Borough of Wrexham for the year 1967.

The Registrar General's population estimate shows an increase, for the seventh successive year. There were 39 more births than during the previous year and the adjusted birth rate of 17.6 compares favourably with a rate of 17.2 for England and Wales. The number of illegitimate births however, was, at 60, the highest since 1946.

The Infant Mortality rate, a sensitive index of social and medical standards in a community, is the lowest on record. Furthermore three of the eight deaths were caused by conditions that are, in the present state of our knowledge, unavoidable.

There were again no maternal deaths during the year.

There was no great change in the distribution of the principal causes of death. Heart and circulatory diseases and cancer caused 38% and 25% respectively of all deaths. The sharp increase in deaths from stomach cancer noted last year has not been maintained. Deaths from lung cancer show a continuing increase. A slight increase is also noted in the number of deaths from breast cancer, the commonest of cancer deaths in women. Bronchitis continued to take its toll and death from this condition is often preceded by long periods of incapacity.

There was no major outbreak of any infectious disease. One case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis occurred. The measles epidemic which commenced in the autumn of 1966 continued during the early part of 1967. There was a considerable increase in the number of notifications of whooping cough, emphasizing the necessity for a high immunisation rate which substantially reduces the hazard in infants. All but one of the notifications of food poisoning were associated with a single incident in which a party of Old Age Pensioners on a day outing to Llandudno were affected. The fact that a few were seriously ill is a reminder that food poisoning is not an unavoidable hazard of little consequence. A slight increase in the number of notifications of tuberculosis shows that the disease is not yet overcome — even though it is not the menace it once was.

In the environmental field, further progress was made with the Clean Air and Housing Programmes. The second Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st November and the Hightown Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed by the Secretary of State for Wales in December. Unfortunately no progress was made in implementing the fluoridation of the water supplies, the only safe and practical method of controlling dental caries.

No statutory services are provided solely for the elderly though their needs constitute the main demands for such services as home help, home nursing, health visiting and chiropody. These services are supplemented by those of voluntary organisations. The Women's Royal Voluntary Service deliver hot midday meals to elderly people who find it too much of an effort to cook or have no inclination to feed themselves properly, provide companionship and recreation at club meetings and organise holidays and day outings. A number of other organisations arrange transport for the disabled and the elderly and provide

financial assistance where necessary. Students and schoolchildren whose initiative to help comes from their teachers, organise a regular visiting service and help with shopping, letter writing and gardening. I would like to pay tribute to all those organisations and to individuals who are prepared to give of their time and energy to help others. It is these services that enable and encourage the elderly to remain in their own homes for as long as possible. Those that cannot, even with help, by reason of age or infirmity, manage in their own homes, require residential accommodation. The serious shortage of such accommodation remains.

I would like to thank the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. M. T. Islwyn Jones, for every encouragement. I have on every occasion obtained the full co-operation of General Practitioners and Hospital Medical Staff.

I sincerely acknowledge the help of Mr. McCartney and all the staff of the Health Department and on behalf of the staff I wish to thank you Mr. Chairman and all members of the Health Committee for your counsel and support during the year.

Yours sincerely,

ALWYN GRIFFITH,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	2,916 Acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate) ... (Mid Annual)	37,120
Rateable Value of the Borough, April, 1967	£1,334,782
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate, 1967/68	£5,070
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate, 1968/69	£5,350
No. of private dwellings (1st April, 1967)	6,061
No. of council dwellings (1st April, 1967)	5,860
Density of persons per dwelling	3.17

POPULATION TRENDS SINCE 1957.

Year.	Population		Annual Increase/Decrease	Natural Increase.
1957	31,970	Estimated figure	— 840	246
1958	32,650	Estimated figure	+ 680	269
1959	32,970	Estimated figure	+ 320	297
1960	32,590	Estimated figure	— 380	196
1961	35,427	Estimated figure	+ 2,837	315
1962	35,800	Estimated figure	+ 373	346
1963	36,120	Estimated figure	+ 320	292
1964	36,300	Estimated figure	+ 180	333
1965	36,670	Estimated figure	+ 370	295
1966	36,910	Estimated figure	+ 240	247
1967	37,120	Estimated figure	+ 210	271

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Comparability Factors:

Deaths	1.15
Births	0.93

The area comparability factors for use with crude birth and death rates, calculated by the Registrar General make allowances for the way in which age and sex distribution of the local population differ from those for England and Wales as a whole. When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor they are comparable with the crude rates for England and Wales and for the corresponding adjusted rates for any other area.

BIRTHS.

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate Live Births	327	313	640
Illegitimate Live Births	28	32	60
Total Live Births	355	345	700

Crude Birth Rate — The number of births per 1,000 mid year
...population = 18.9

Adjusted Birth Rate = 17.6

Birth Rate England and Wales = 17.2

The Birth Rates (adjusted) for previous years were:—

1957 18.3	1963 17.6
1958 17.7	1964 18.2
1959 19.1	1965 16.6
1960 17.4	1966 16.6
1961 17.8	1967 17.6
1962 18.7	

A total of 700 live births including 6 sets of twins was 39 more than in 1966. Figures for England and Wales show a continuation of the decline from the peak in 1964.

Illegitimate births, 8% of total live births were 40 up on the previous year and is the highest since the war years. A steady rate in illegitimacy has been the pattern for England and Wales since 1950.

STILLBIRTHS.

A stillborn child is one born after the 28th week of pregnancy and which did not at any time breathe or show any other sign of life.

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate stillbirths	2	5	7
Illegitimate stillbirths	1	—	1
Total Stillbirths	3	5	8

	Male	Female	Total
Total Legitimate Births	329	318	647
Total Illegitimate Births	29	32	61
Total of all Births	358	350	708

Stillbirth Rate — number of Stillbirths per 1,000 live and stillbirths = 11.3.

Stillbirth Rate England and Wales = 14.8.

Three stillborn infants had severe congenital abnormalities, four were the result of toxæmia in the mother and in one case no cause was found.

INFANT DEATHS.

Infant Mortality.

There were 8 deaths of infants under 1 year of age.

Causes of death:—

Age	SEX		Causes of Death
	Male	Female	
2 hours		1	Extreme Prematurity 24 weeks. 1 lb. 3 ozs.
2 hours		1	Multiple congenital abnormalities. (Meningocele cleft palate, prematurity).
1 week		1	(a). Surgical emphysema. (b). Broncho pneumonia.
1 month	1		(a). Broncho pneumonia (b). Congestive cardiac failure.
1 month	1		(a). Cardiac failure. (b). Tricuspid atresia.
1 month	1		Broncho pneumonia bilateral.
3 months	1		Bronchiolitis and collapse of lungs.
1 year		1	(1a). Respiratory failure. (b). Chronic chest infection. (2). Severe cerebral palsy and bilateral calcification of adrenals.

Infant Mortality Rate — number of deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births = 11.4.

Illegitimate Mortality Rate = NIL.

Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales = 18.3.

Infant Mortality Rate for previous years were:—

1957	27.2	1963	22.0
1958	26.8	1964	28.5
1959	30.8	1965	19.8
1960	18.9	1966	24.2
1961	13.4	1967	11.4
1962	22.5		

Seven of the infant deaths were in those aged 3 months or under. There were severe abnormalities present in three cases, prematurity was extreme in one. In these cases in the present state of our knowledge death was unavoidable. Four infants died of bacterial infection of the respiratory system.

Early neo-natal mortality — deaths of infants under 1 week = 3.

Early neo-natal mortality rate — number of infant deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births = 4.3.

Early neo-natal mortality England and Wales = 10.8.

Neo-natal mortality — deaths of infants under 4 weeks = 6.

Neo-natal mortality rate — number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births = 8.6.

Neo-natal mortality rate England and Wales = 12.5.

Stillbirths and Neo-natal deaths are often considered together under the heading **peri-natal mortality** because of their common aetiology — causes found in the ante-natal period e.g., maternal illness, maternal age and congenital abnormalities.

	Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths	3	5	8
Neo-Natal deaths	3	3	6
Total	6	8	14

Peri-natal mortality rate — number of stillbirths and neo-natal deaths per 1,000 live and stillbirths = 19.7.

Peri-natal mortality rate England and Wales = 25.4.

Six infants had serious congenital abnormalities, one was premature; three were associated with toxæmia in the mother and four died from respiratory tract infection.

Maelor Maternity Unit.

In his Annual Report for 1967, Mr. D. B. Whitehouse, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., Consultant Obstetrician states that the total of mothers delivered at the Unit passed the 2,000 mark for the first time and the peri-natal mortality dropped to 27.1.

The flying squad was called out to 17 patients during the year; 6 required blood transfusion.

Of 2051 live births 85 had congenital malformations of which 11 were stillborn; 9 were transferred to Alder Hey Hospital and 7 were successfully operated on. 171 babies of birth weight 5½lbs. and under were admitted to the Premature Unit; 14 died.

DEATHS (all ages).

	Male	Female	Total
Total all causes	234	195	429

Crude rate per 1,000 population = 11.6.

Adjusted rate = 13.3.

Death Rate England and Wales = 11.7

Deaths are classified under 36 headings based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

Principal Causes.	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infection	—	1	1

	Male	Female	Total
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	12	3	15
11. Malignant neoplasm, Lungs, Bronchus	28	3	31
12. Malignant neoplasm, Breast	—	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, Uterus	—	3	3
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	30	18	48
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
16. Diabetes	2	1	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	30	37	67
18. Coronary disease, angina	53	42	95
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
20. Other heart disease	12	21	33
21. Other circulatory diseases	3	7	10
22. Influenza	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia	18	10	28
24. Bronchitis	14	6	20
25. Other disease of the respiratory system	4	—	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
28. Nephritis, nephrosis	1	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	2	1	3
32. Other defined and illdefined diseases	9	14	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
34. All other accidents	5	5	10
35. Suicides	2	1	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Totals :	234	195	429

Thirty-eight per cent (166) of all deaths were caused by cardiovascular degenerative disease. Coronary heart disease was responsible for 95 deaths arranged according to age as follows:—

Age Group.	Number of deaths.
35—45	2
45—55	6
55—65	16
65—75	40
75+	31

Vascular lesions and hypertension resulted in 71 deaths :—

Age Group.	Number of deaths.
35—45	1
45—55	2
55—65	8
65—75	18
75+	38

The incidence of these diseases has been increasing steadily in Western countries for many years. Scientific evidence at present available suggests that dietary factors are important in the aetiology. Animal fats have been incriminated for some years but recent research suggests that excess carbohydrates, particularly sugar, in the diet may be more important. One study showed that patients with heart disease ate twice as much sugar as did control subjects. Intake of fats and sugars go hand in hand and in Britain and the U.S.A. there has been a considerable increase in the amounts consumed, with a corresponding increase in cardio vascular diseases. Factors such as hereditary, cigarette smoking, lack of regular exercise and stress of modern living also play their part.

In the present stage of knowledge moderation is the key word in the prevention and treatment of cardio vascular disease — moderate intake of animal fats and sugar, moderation in smoking habits and regular exercise as befits the age.

Cancer.

The main cause of the increase of 15 in cancer deaths compared with 1966 was an increase of 10 in deaths from lung cancer. The relationship between cancer at this site and cigarette smoking is too well known to require repetition; it is the one type of cancer that is largely preventable.

This table gives the age groups of deaths from lung cancer:—

Age Group.	Number of deaths.
35—45	2
45—55	3
55—65	10
65—75	13
75+	3

Female cancers of breast and uterus cannot be prevented but they can be treated at the very earliest stage, before symptoms occur, at the stage when efficient treatment can guarantee a 100% cure.

There were 3 deaths from leukaemia, one in age group 15-25 and 2 in age group 65-75. The cause of this serious disease remains obscure. A number of drugs are available for treatment which prolong life, in good health, for a number of years.

The majority of deaths from pneumonia occurred in age groups under 12 months and over 65 years, i.e., at the extremes of life.

The number of deaths from accidents remained substantially the same as during 1966.

Four deaths involved motor vehicle accidents — two were pedestrians, one a passenger in a car and one a motor cycle pillion passenger. Two deaths followed severe burns — the one resulting from a night-dress being ignited by an open fire, the other by clothing being ignited on lighting a cigarette. There were two home accidents, causing fractures of the femur that resulted in death.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1967
(Arranged according to age)

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Under</i> <i>1</i>	<i>1</i> <i>to</i> <i>2</i>	<i>3</i> <i>to</i> <i>4</i>	<i>5</i> <i>to</i> <i>9</i>	<i>10</i> <i>to</i> <i>14</i>	<i>15</i> <i>to</i> <i>44</i>	<i>45</i> <i>to</i> <i>64</i>	<i>65</i> <i>Plus</i>	<i>Total</i>
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	70	71
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	2	12	10	4	1	—	—	29
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	14	22	63	71	48	2	—	—	220
Whooping Cough	9	10	10	27	2	—	—	—	58
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	—	1	—	2	—	5	4	1	13
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
TOTALS:	24	36	85	111	54	16	4	72	402

There was no notification of Smallpox or Typhoid Fever. One case of non-paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred — the virus was isolated from an 18 month old infant. It was not possible to be certain whether the virus was the wild type or the vaccine type contacted from a recently vaccinated cousin.

It is noted that Scarlet Fever remains prevalent. It is a generally mild disease and indeed the steep fall in mortality from 1860 to 1930 (before the days of the sulphonamides) is one of the mysteries of epidemiology.

No case of Diphtheria occurred, surely an unchallengable case for the effectiveness of immunisation.

No deaths occurred in the small epidemic of Whooping Cough. Vaccination has substantially reduced the hazards of this serious disease in infants' and young children and provides a strong case for a high rate of vaccination in infants.

The Measles epidemic which commenced in the autumn of 1966 continued into the spring of 1967. Measles can and does kill; more commonly it causes serious lung or ear complications. Notifications should be substantially reduced when the vaccine becomes available.

The majority of the cases of Food Poisoning concerned one incident in which a party of old age pensioners on a day trip from Kidderminster to Llandudno were affected. The source of the infection was traced to infected ham consumed at a cafe in Llandudno. The isolated case was admitted to hospital where a *Salmonella* infection was confirmed. It was not possible to pin-point the source of this infection. These were the known cases; but many more cases of food poisoning

must have occurred, cases where symptoms were not sufficiently severe or persistent to require medical attention. The great majority of cases of food poisoning are avoidable by high standards of food hygiene both in the home and in food establishments.

NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES ON REGISTER

	<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1st January 1967	119	89	208	14	16	30
31st December 1967	109	76	185	13	13	26

TUBERCULOSIS CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR (Arranged according to age)

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0—1	—	—	—	—
1—4	1	—	—	—
5—9	2	—	1	—
10—14	—	—	—	—
15—19	—	—	—	—
20—24	1	1	—	1
25—34	2	—	—	—
35—44	—	1	—	—
45—54	1	—	—	—
55—64	2	—	—	—
65 plus	1	—	—	1
TOTALS:	10	2	1	2

Of the 15 notifications, 10 were in age groups under 45 years. This is unusual, most new cases occurring in the older members of the community.

All cases are investigated for source of infection, all close contacts x-rayed, child contacts are skin tested and if necessary vaccinated.

The non-pulmonary lesions were present in abdominal, neck glands and kidney sites. It is noted that in no case were bones and joints affected, sites favoured by the bovine type of Tuberculosis. Before the second World War bovine tuberculosis was widespread, 40% of cows being infected. The Attested Herd Scheme and pasteurisation of milk were then adopted — measures stubbornly resisted by farmers — and as a result bovine tuberculosis has been practically eliminated.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS

No. 1 Grosvenor Road ... Monday and Wednesday Afternoons
Gatefield, Kings Mills Road ... Tuesday Afternoons
The Institute, Garden Village ... Wednesday Afternoons
Queen's Park, Prince Charles Road ... Monday and Thursday
Afternoons

Medical Officers and Health Visitors attend at each clinic session.

Welfare Foods and vitamin supplements are available to infants' and children under 5 years of age, and to expectant and nursing mothers.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

<i>Type of Vaccine</i>	<i>Initial Course</i>							<i>Booster Protection</i>					
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	5-8	9-18		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	5-8	9-18
Diphtheria	268	255	30	7	84	19	—	106	236	39	486	423	
Whooping Cough	265	250	29	6	8	—	—	100	230	38	52	3	
Tetanus	270	256	30	7	84	23	—	111	236	39	445	325	

Poliomyelitis

<i>Primary Vaccination</i>						
0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	5-8	9-18	<i>Others</i>
97	352	63	18	211	139	24

<i>Booster Vaccination</i>						
0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	5-8	9-18	<i>Others</i>
—	5	2	3	720	369	39

Smallpox Vaccination

Primary Vaccination					Re-Vaccination				
0-1	1	2-4	5-14	15 and over	0-1	1	2-4	5-14	15 and over
5	214	53	13	26	—	—	2	5	12

The poliomyelitis vaccination acceptance rate remains unsatisfactory, only 64% of infants' born in 1966 having received their full course by December 1967. This again emphasises that the absence of the disease from the community produces a false sense of security. The acceptance rate has been steadily decreasing in England and Wales from 76% in children born in 1963 to 68% of those born in 1965. We must not forget that poliomyelitis used to be the chief cause of crippling children; in 1964, 600 boys and girls were in special schools for the physically handicapped as a result of this disease and that it was as the result of intensive vaccination that the notification rate dropped to 11, with no deaths, in 1965. It is only by maintaining a high acceptance rate of vaccination in infants' and young children that poliomyelitis can become as rare as tuberculosis of bones and joints.

The numbers accepting the triple vaccine shows an increase of 2% over the previous year but the smallpox vaccination rate has dropped to 34% for children born in 1966.

County Welfare Residential Homes.

Accommodation in the Wrexham area is as follows:—

Argoed Hall, Froncysyllte	30 beds
New Hall, Ruabon	46 beds
Wren's Nest, Wrexham	35 beds
Gladwyn, Gresford	35 beds
Pen-y-Nant, Minera	35 beds
Welfare Establishment, Wrexham ...	37 beds
Nazareth House, Wrexham	66 beds

The site for the proposed new Home in Rhosddu has not yet been purchased but it is hoped that this will materialise in the near future.

Dental Service.

Mr. D. R. Pearce, B.D.S., D.P.D., is assisted by two full time and two part time dental surgeons.

Mr. B. T. Broadbent, L.D.S., V.U., F.D.S., R.C.S., Consultant Orthodontist, attends 6 sessions weekly at 1 Grosvenor Road.

Clinics are held at 1 Grosvenor Road and Queen's Park. A comprehensive dental service is provided for all children up to school leaving age and for expectant and nursing mothers.

Cervical Cytology.

This clinic is held on Monday and Thursday evenings by appointment.

Some diseases exist in an early preclinical form, unrecognisable by normal methods of medical examination but detectable by special techniques. One such disease is cancer of the neck of the womb but in addition other tests which are quick, cheap and acceptable are carried out.

556 persons from the Wrexham Borough attended. 125 abnormalities were detected including 4 positive cervical smears and 20 breast abnormalities.

Chiropody.

Clinics are held at 1 Grosvenor Road and Queen's Park Clinic by appointment. 1,052 patients were treated during the year. There were 3 persons on the waiting list for first treatment in December.

Family Planning.

Clinics are held on Thursdays 2—4 p.m., and on alternate Wednesdays 6.45—8 p.m., at 1 Grosvenor Road. There were 176 new registrations during 1967. 766 patients attended for check visits and 1,217 for supplies.

Health Visitors.

Eight Health Visitors working at the various clinic centres in the Borough are State Registered Nurses, Midwives and hold a specialised diploma in Health Visiting. Their work is concerned with the well-being of the family as a whole, advising on the care of the newly born infant and school child to advising on prevention of accidents, diets and personal health matters with the elderly.

Midwifery and Home Nursing Service.

Two Midwives and seven District Nurses are employed in the Borough. Their duties are carried out at the request of the family doctors.

Home Helps.

Forty-four Home Helps are employed. The service is intended to give a measure of essential domestic assistance to any family temporarily or permanently incapacitated. The main demand is obviously by the elderly.

WELSH HOSPITAL BOARD

Hospital Accommodation:

War Memorial Hospital:

	Beds
General Medicine	112
Unclassified	6
Private	6
Orthopaedics	79

Maelor General Hospital:	Beds
General surgery	168
Paediatric Unit	55
Obstetric Unit	56
Geriatric Unit	76
Gynaecology	50
Special care of babies	24
Ophthalmology	24
Dermatology	6
Dentistry	4
Unclassified	28
Private	6
Ear, Nose and Throat	24
Chest Diseases	20
Infectious Diseases	30

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.

3,738 persons were examined at the Unit during 1967; 64 abnormalities were diagnosed and a further 61 were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation.

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC.

Twelve new cases, 10 males and 2 females, of gonorrhoea attended for treatment at the War Memorial Hospital. There were no cases of syphilis.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.

The function of the Service is to make a study of how communicable diseases are spread and advise about their control. Bacteriological and virological examinations are carried out at the P.H.L.S., Chester, Director Dr. Pauline Poole, M.A., M.D., Mc. PATH., D.I.P. Specimens accepted fall under two main headings:—

- (a) Medical specimens — sputum, faeces, throat swabs, blood samples for diagnostic examination. A comprehensive service is available for the diagnosis treatment and prevention of infectious diseases.
- (b) Sanitary specimens — comprising specimens for bacteriological examination of water, milk and cream, of processed food and of imported products such as various forms of meat, processed egg. The Service normally examines only material offered to the consumer but will examine specimens taken at any stage of production or distribution by Medical Officers of Health investigating suspected foodborne infections.

The Service also distributes various vaccines and serum on behalf of the Minister of Health.

WATER SUPPLY

I am obliged to Mr. H. Seddon, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer to the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company for the following report on the water supply:—

- (a) The water supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

- (b)
 - (i) A total of 30 samples of raw water were bacteriologically examined. All the raw waters are normally subject to pollution of faecal origin, but all samples taken from Talwrn borehole during the year were free from faecal contamination.
 - (ii) A total of 53 samples of water from treatment works were bacteriologically examined, all of which were satisfactory.
 - (iii) A total of 27 samples of water from the Company's service reservoirs and consumers' taps were bacteriologically examined of which 26 were satisfactory. A further 11 samples were examined by Dr. Ingham of the Pathological Department, Chester Royal Infirmary, one of which was unsatisfactory. This was found to be satisfactory on resampling.
 - (iv) 19 Chemical analyses of raw water and 11 chemical analyses of treated water were made on samples from the Company's treatment works.
 - (v) No fluoride determinations were carried out on waters in 1967, but tests before 1967 showed that the fluoride content of each source was less than 0.1 p.p.m.
- (c) One lead test was carried out on water which had stood overnight in a lead service pipe, situated in the Borough of Wrexham. No lead was present in the water, showing it to have no plumbosolvent tendencies. Lead tests were included in the chemical analyses referred to in paragraph (b) (iv). Lead was absent from all the samples.
- (d) No significant bacteriological contamination occurred in 1967. The two unsatisfactory bacteriological samples which did occur were followed up and resampled immediately. They were satisfactory on resampling. A number of discoloured water complaints were received during 1967, slightly fewer than during 1966. These were the result of mains disturbances, or were received from consumers supplied from cul-de-sac mains. Routine procedure of mains flushing was put into effect to restore the supplies to a clean condition.
- (e) The number of premises supplied within the Borough of Wrexham at the end of 1967 was 13,043. The population was approximately 38,000. No water is supplied by means of standposts.

The Works that supply the Borough of Wrexham are those at Gronwen, Legacy, River Dee (Llwyn Onn), Ty Mawr, Minera, River Dee (Sesswick and Talwrn).

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The need for additional sewerage and sewage disposal facilities having regard to certain aspects of the existing Sewerage System and the necessity to provide new main drainage for future council and private housing and other development was considered by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

There were 26 premises in the Borough without main sewerage facilities.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH — CERTIFICATE IN FOOD HYGIENE

Four candidates who sat the Royal Society of Health examination were successful and obtained their certificate in food hygiene.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No action was taken for the compulsory removal from home of a person in need of care and attention.

PRE-SCHOOL PLAY GROUPS

Play groups at Acton, Garden Village, Queen's Park and Rhosddu for children from 3—5 years of age are run entirely by voluntary effort. Sessions are held for 2-3 hours on 2-3 mornings a week. Parents pay for expenses of individual groups and provide equipment by money raising efforts.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF BOROUGH EMPLOYEES

31 prospective employees were medically examined for fitness for employment and 8 following absence from employment through ill health.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There were no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1967

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Twenty-Second Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors' Department.

There were no staff changes during the year.

The year was an eventful one in a variety of spheres affecting the work of the Department. The second Smoke Control Order came into operation on November 1st, 1967, and a third Order was submitted for confirmation by the Secretary of State towards the end of the year.

In the field of housing, an important landmark was the confirmation of the Hightown Compulsory Purchase Order, the largest ever undertaken by the Council.

October saw the commencement of what eventually became the most serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease ever recorded in Great Britain. The publication (in March, 1968), of the Government White Paper on the outbreak, led to considerable publicity affecting Wrexham Public Abattoir.

I would again express my thanks to Dr. Alwyn Griffith, the Medical Officer of Health, for his help and co-operation. A busy year has again proved the loyalty and efficiency of my staff and I am grateful to them all. In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I once more express my appreciation to you and to all the members of the Health Committee for your helpful consideration during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. McCARTNEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

TABULATED SUMMARY OF SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Total No. of inspections made	13,241
Total No. of complaints received	724
Total No. of notices served	240
Total No. of interviews with owners etc	1,524

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

No. of smoke observations made	39
No. of visits made	3,633
No. of Notices served (Formal)	4
No. of Notices served (Informal)	2
No. of deposit gauges sited in the Borough	1

The average monthly deposit of soot etc. for the past three years is as follows:—

	1965	1966	1967 (9 months).
Parish Church Site	14 tons	15 tons	12 tons

During the year, the Committee agreed to the removal of the deposit gauge which has been sited in the grounds of Wrexham Parish Church for the past fifteen years. Arrangements were in hand towards the end of the year for the installation of three volumetric instruments in different parts of the town which will provide more accurate information on the incidence of pollution by smoke and sulphur dioxide. The readings from the deposit gauge have provided much useful statistical information over the past fifteen years, and I am sure the Committee would like to record its appreciation to the Vicar and officers of the Wrexham Parish Church for their kind co-operation.

Smoke control measures continue to progress very satisfactorily. No. 2 Smoke Control Order became operative on November 1st, and a third Order was submitted for confirmation towards the end of the year. This latter Order covers an area of 586 acres and affects over 2,500 properties, and it is hoped to have it in operation by September, 1969.

Smoke Control Areas are the best form of advertisement for clean air, and the improvement in the atmosphere in the areas already subject to smoke control is obvious. Some teething troubles have been encountered, but in the main, these have been due to inexperience in the operation of more sophisticated heating appliances.

DISINFESTATION

No. of complaints received	161
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CINEMAS AND PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

No. of inspections made	20
No. of Notices served	—
No. of Notices complied with	—

CLOSETS

Cleansed and decorated	9
No. of water-closets repaired or reconstructed	2
No. of flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	6
No. of new water-closet pedestals provided	3
No. provided with supply of water	1
Light and ventilation improved	—

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

No. on Register	—
------------------------	---

DRAINS

Drains constructed or reconstructed	—
Repaired or cleansed	10
New inspection chambers	3
Inspection chambers repaired	1
Ventilated	—
Gullies provided or renewed	3
New sinks provided	2
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	7
Soil and ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	2

FACTORIES (EXCLUDING BAKEHOUSES)

No. of Factories in District (Mech.)	176
No. of Factories in District (Non-Mech.)	37
No. of inspections made	81
No. of contraventions found	1
No. of contraventions remedied	1
No. of contraventions outstanding at end of year	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES ENQUIRIES

No. of investigations carried out	344
No. of specimens submitted for examination	106
No. of premises disinfected	5

OFFENSIVE TRADES

No. of businesses in District	4
No. of inspections made	8
No. of contraventions found	—
No. of contraventions remedied	—
No. of contraventions outstanding at end of year	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

No. of premises registered	615
No. of inspections made	474
No. of notices served	30
No. of notices complied with	5

Registration and inspection.

During the year 27 premises were newly registered, bringing the total number of premises registered to 615. Many of the newly registered premises were those in respect of which no notice had been received under Section 49 of the Act and were registered in the course of routine surveys.

215 premises have had a general inspection during the year, bringing the total of general inspection to 566 since the Act came into operation.

Operation of the General Provisions of the Act.

The total number of visits of all kinds to Registered Premises during the year was 407 and it is considered that reasonably satisfactory progress has continued to see that the general provisions of the Act are complied with.

Out of a total of 206 notices served for a variety of infringements, 103 notices had been fully complied with by the end of 1967, and work was in progress in the majority of the remaining premises.

No applications for exemptions were dealt with during the year.

Investigation of Accidents.

Sixteen accidents were notified during the year and all were investigated. 5 male and 11 female employees were involved. Four of the accidents were caused by slipping on floors or stairs; three were caused by falling objects; foot injuries were sustained in 2 instances due to being run over by a lift-truck; strains due to lifting occurred twice; injury resulted in two cases from being knocked; one injury to foot was reported due to standing on a piece of sharp metal; and the remaining two accidents were the result of misuse of bacon slicing machines by the employees.

Prosecutions.

There were no prosecutions during the year.

General Observations.

Reasonable progress in the administration of the Act has been made during the year. The inspections which have been carried out at existing premises, and the advice to prospective owners and occupiers of new premises, has resulted in a substantial improvement in the working conditions of shop and office workers in the Borough.

RODENT CONTROL.

No. of complaints received of rat infestation	126
No. of premises found to be infested	125
No. of complaints received of mice infestation	208
No. of premises found to be infested	188
Total number of visits made	2,714
No. of sewer treatments carried out	3

REMOVAL OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

No. of new dustbins provided by Statutory action	114
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DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Dampness.

No. of roofs renewed or repaired	24
No. of eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	21
Yard surfaces repaired or relaid.	—

Other Work.

No. of walls repaired	9
No. of walls rendered or repointed	4
No. of ceilings repaired	4
No. of floors repaired	4
No. of chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	1
No. of firegrates repaired or renewed	9
Damp proof courses provided and dampness remedied	17
No. of doors and windows repaired or renewed	42
No. of food stores ventilated	2
Offensive accumulations removed	1
Sufficient water supply provided	—
Staircases repaired or renewed	1
Nuisances from animals abated	—

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

No. of Swimming Baths in the District	1
No. of samples taken (Bacteriological)	9
No. of samples satisfactory	9

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS ETC.

No. of inspections made	20
No. of contraventions found	—

WATER SUPPLY

No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination ...	11
No. of samples satisfactory	11
No. of samples taken for chemical analysis	2
No. of samples satisfactory	1

WELL WATER.

No. of samples taken	19
No. of samples satisfactory	17

HOUSING

Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

No. of dwelling-houses where defects were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	50
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS ACT DURING THE YEAR

(A) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts. Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 93.

(1) No. of outstanding Notices carried over from previous year	5
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Abatement Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	20
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:—	
(a) By Owners	18
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(4) No. of Notices outstanding at end of year	7

Section 45.

(1) No. of outstanding Notices carried over from previous year	—
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defective water-closets to be repaired	4
(3) No. of dwelling-houses where defective water-closets were repaired after service of Formal Notices:—	
(a) By Owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(4) No. of Notices outstanding at end of year	1

Section 39.

(1)	No. of outstanding Notices carried over from previous year	7
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served for the renewing or repairing of existing drains	13
(13)	No. of dwelling-houses where the existing drains were renewed and cleansed:—	
	(a) By Owners	17
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(4)	No. of Notices outstanding at end of year	3

Section 138 and Water Act, 1945. Section 30.

(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requesting Owner to provide water supply in pipes	—
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in which water supply was provided after service of Formal Notices:—	
	(a) By Owners	—
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(3)	No. of Notices outstanding at the end of the year	—

Public Health Act, 1961.

Section 17.

No. of Notices served	—
No. of Notices complied with	—

(B) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered unfit after service of Formal Notices:—	
	(a) By Owners	—
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

(C) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served under Section 16	1
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(4)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1

(5)	No. of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	1
(6)	No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of Undertaking given by Owner	—
(7)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertaking from owners accepted not to relet houses for human habitation	—
(8)	No. of Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	—
(9)	No. of Local Authority owned houses demolished in pursuance of Medical Officer of Health's Certificate ...	—
(D)	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(1)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
(E)	Housing Act, 1957. Overcrowding.	
(1)	(a) No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year) (b) No. of families dwelling therein) Not (c) No. of persons dwelling therein) known	
(2)	No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(3)	(a) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year (b) No. of persons concerned in such cases	37 120
(4)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses again became overcrowded after the Local Authority had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	Not known

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

Further progress was made during the year in dealing with the clearance of unfit houses. The Hightown Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed. This dealt with the clearance of 168 houses with a population of 419 persons. In addition, 3 Clearance Areas were declared during the year. One Closing Order affecting an individual unfit house was also made during the year.

Since the clearance of unfit houses was resumed in 1955, 38 Clearance Areas have been declared, involving 548 houses, and individual action has been taken with regard to 122 houses. In addition, a total of 364 dwellings, mainly temporary hutments and prefabricated houses have been demolished and replaced by permanent houses. The total of unfit dwellings with, is 1,033 with a population of 2,824 persons.

The Council's current clearance programme is virtually completed, as only 24 unfit dwellings remain to be dealt with.

Clearance Areas dealt with 1955 — 1967

<i>Clearance Area</i>	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>No. of persons involved</i>
Offa Terrace	27	76
Templars Avenue	10	29
James Street, Edge Street, Crescent Road.	54	236
Penybryn, Ruabon Road	7	12
Barnfield (No. 1)	6	19
Barnfield (No. 2)	6	19
Eagle Street	10	29
Lorne Street	13	37
Park Street	7	23
Dean Road, Acton Terrace	27	31
Holt Road	13	39
Barnfield (No. 3)	2	—
Crescent Road	7	34
Mount Street (No. 1)	8	22
Ashfield Road	37	116
Earle Street	4	12
Erddig Road	23	71
Madeira Hill	10	30
Springfield Terrace	15	43
Garden Road	14	37
Alma Terrace	13	32
Holt Street	12	24
Tuttle Street (No. 1)	18	64
Tuttle Street (No. 2)	4	12
Lorne Street, 1962	5	15
Lorne Street, 1964	22	59
Park Street	11	32
Hilly View, Erddig Road	3	7
Earle Street	3	8
Erddig Road, 1964	4	4
Abenbury Street	24	55
Meifod Place	42	119
Hightown (No. 1)	58	136
Hightown (No. 2)	9	25
Hightown (No. 3)	9	14
Ruabon Road	4	8
Smithy Lane	2	3
West Street	5	12
38	548	1,544

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

During the year applications were approved for 54 standard grants and 5 discretionary grants.

THE RENT ACT, 1957

Details of work during the year are as follows:—

No. of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair (Form I)	—
No. of Decisions not to issue Certificates	—
No. of Proposals to Issue (Form J)	—
No. of Undertakings received (Form K)	—
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued (Form L)	—
No. of Cancellations applied for (Form M)	—
No. of Cancellations issued	—

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

	No. in district	No. of inspections made
Bakehouses	15	33
Butchers' Shops	43	20
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars ...	39	97
Confections	19	48
Dairies and Milk Shops	43	72
Fried Fish Shops	15	53
Fruit and Greengrocers	46	11
General PProvision Shops	102	125
Hotels, Clubs and Licensed Premises ...	67	36
Ice-Cream Premises	150	24
Wet Fish Shops	8	15
Street Food Vendors	—	74

The following canned and other foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Tinned Foods	4,876	Salmon Spread	9
Preserves	65	Arrowroot... ..	13½
Fats	236	Meat Pies	8½
Potatoes	2½	Meat	355
Sausages	2½	Lambs Liver	120
Fish	434	Frozen Foods	1,573¾
Poultry	336¾	Bacon	29
Rice	6¾	Baby Foods	30
Confectionery	37	Miscellaneous... ..	23½

Total:— 8,158¾ lbs.

Percentage classifications are as follows:—

Home	51.6%	=	4,212¼ lbs.
Foreign	45.0%	=	3,673¼ lbs.
Commonwealth	3.4%	=	273¼ lbs.
	100.0%	=	8,158¾ lbs.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Forty-one complaints concerning food were investigated during the year, and legal proceedings were instituted in respect of 4 of these. Details are as follows:—

	Fine.	Costs.
1. Steak and Kidney Pie containing a penny	£15 0 0d.	£16 5 6d.
2. Fish Cake containing Foreign Body	£15 0 0d.	—
3. Piece of metal in loaf of bread	£30 0 0d.	£5 5 0d.
4. Synthetic Cream Doughnut containing piece of metal ...	£30 0 0d.	£5 5 0d.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

A total of 60 formal samples and 23 informal samples were taken under the provisions of this Act during the year.

Formal	Informal
Milk 60	Milk 12
	Ice-Cream 6
	Bread 1
	Dates 1
	Butter 1
	Shoulder Ham 1
	Cheese Portions 1

The following samples were submitted for examination to detect the presence of pesticides:—

Canned Peas	1
Bread	1
Wholemeal Bread	1
Rice	1
Lard	1

I am indebted to Mr. D. H. Owens, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Denbighshire County Council, for the following details of his work in the Borough of Wrexham during the year.

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Taken</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine, or Sub-Standard</i>
Milk	58	57	1
Butter	1	1	—
Cheese	3	3	—
Biscuits	1	1	—
Fish Paste	1	1	—

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Curry Powder	1	1	—
Corned Beef	1	1	—
Sausages	2	2	—
Mustard	1	1	—
Sauce	1	1	—
Apples	1	1	—
Tinned Peas	1	1	—
Tinned Fruit	1	1	—
Cream	2	2	—
Dairy Cream	1	1	—
Ice Cream	3	3	—
Ice Lollies	2	2	—
Sweets	2	2	—
Milk Pudding	1	1	—
Salad Cream	1	1	—
Bubble Gum	1	1	—
Coffee Creaming Additive	2	—	2
Dessert Mixture	1	1	—
Proprietary Tablets	1	1	—
Soft Drinks	3	3	—
Beer	1	1	—
Whiskey	1	1	—
Vodka	1	1	—
Balsom of Liquid & Honey	1	1	—
Nasal Drops	1	1	—
Embrocation	2	2	—
Chilblain Tablets	1	1	—
TOTALS:	101	98	3

As will be observed from the Table, 58 samples of milk and 43 samples of other food, drugs, etc. were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year. Only one sample of milk gave cause for complaint. This was a sample of milk which was slightly below the standard for fat. On investigation, it was found that the bottling technique was at fault and this has now been corrected. Further follow-up samples have been found to be genuine. In addition to the usual tests for quality, the Public Analyst carries out tests for the presence of antibiotics on all farm-bottled milk samples. During the year all such tests carried out gave a negative result in each instance.

The samples of coffee creaming additive shown as incorrect were found to be incorrectly labelled. This matter was taken up with the importers and has now been rectified. All other samples were found to be of good quality and free from all prohibited preservatives, colourings and additives.

In addition to the milk samples analysed by the Public Analyst, a further 68 samples of milk taken from Schools, Institutions and

Vending Machines were tested in the Wrexham Office by the Inspectors. All these samples were found to be satisfactory and up to the required standard.

DUTIES RELATING TO ICE-CREAM

There are 153 registered premises for ice-cream including three manufacturers. The shops selling ice-cream are supplied by eleven different makers.

During the year the following samples were taken:—

Bacteriological :—10.

These were graded as follows by the Public Health Laboratory Service:—

Grade 1 10

Grade 2 —

Grade 3 —

Grade 4 —

Six samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis and were found to be up to the required statutory standard.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

A total of 59,459 animals were slaughtered at the Abattoir during the year, an increase of 2,844 compared with 1966.

	<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>
No. Slaughtered	4,650	338	38,451	15,942	78
No. Inspected	4,650	338	38,451	15,942	78
Disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Wholecarcassescondemned.	5	8	153	82	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.	843	86	4,935	1,844	1
%of No. inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysti- cerci.	18.2 %	27.8 %	13.2 %	12.1 %	10.25 %
Tuberculosis					
Whoe carcasses condemned.	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.	—	—	—	474	—
% of No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	—	—	—	2.9 %	—

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Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	5	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned.	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned during the year:—

21 tons 16 cwts. 3 qrs. 22 lbs.

As mentioned in my Report for 1966, the Council successfully completed negotiations with the Fatstock Marketing Corporation who have entered into a 21 year lease for part of the Abattoir premises. This should be mutually advantageous to both parties.

The serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease commenced in October, and it immediately had its effect on activities at the Abattoir. A number of cases occurred in the immediate vicinity of Wrexham, resulting in the Abattoir being closed for two weeks. Once the Abattoir was re-opened it was kept extremely busy with large numbers of animals being directed under licence to the Abattoir for slaughter.

The Health Committee will be aware, of course, that the foot and mouth disease outbreak assumed very serious proportions before it subsided in the late spring of 1968. In March, a Report on the Origin of the epidemic (The Reid Report), was presented to Parliament and released for publication. It was suggested in the Report that the most probable vector which may have carried the foot and mouth virus to the farm where the outbreak was first confirmed, was Argentine imported lamb, and it was further suggested that the butcher who supplied the meat had obtained it from the depot of the Fatstock Marketing Corporation at Wrexham Abattoir. The blaze of publicity which followed will be more than vividly recalled by the members of the Health Committee.

By a most unfortunate coincidence, the attention of the Public Health Department had been drawn to the condition of a consignment of Argentine lamb carcasses bearing the same Establishment number, on August 29th, 1967, about two months before the first case of foot and mouth disease was confirmed. In the August investigations, it was alleged that the lamb carcasses were suspected of being infected with Salmonella Typhimurium. Following the publication of the Reid Report, it was widely assumed that the lamb carcasses alleged to contain the foot and mouth virus in October, were in fact, part of the same consignment investigated for the presence of Salmonella Typhimurium at Wrexham Abattoir in August.

A full report of the investigations into the Argentine lamb consignment in August was placed before the Health Committee and was very carefully considered. Questions on some of the matters raised in the report were answered in the House of Commons by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act.

1. **INSPECTIONS** relating to provisions for health made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1967.

	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>NUMBER OF</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories where Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	37	39	1	—
(ii) Factories not included above where Section 7 is to be enforced by the Local Authority.	176	42	—	—
(iii) Other premises where Section 7 is to be enforced by the Local Authority.	—	—	—	—

2. Cases in which **DEFECTS** were found.

	<i>No. of cases with defects found</i>				
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred</i>		<i>Prosecuted</i>
			<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Sanitary conveniences (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient.	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	1	—	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for the sexes.	—	—	—	—	—
Total defects under part 1 of the Act.	1	—	—	1	—

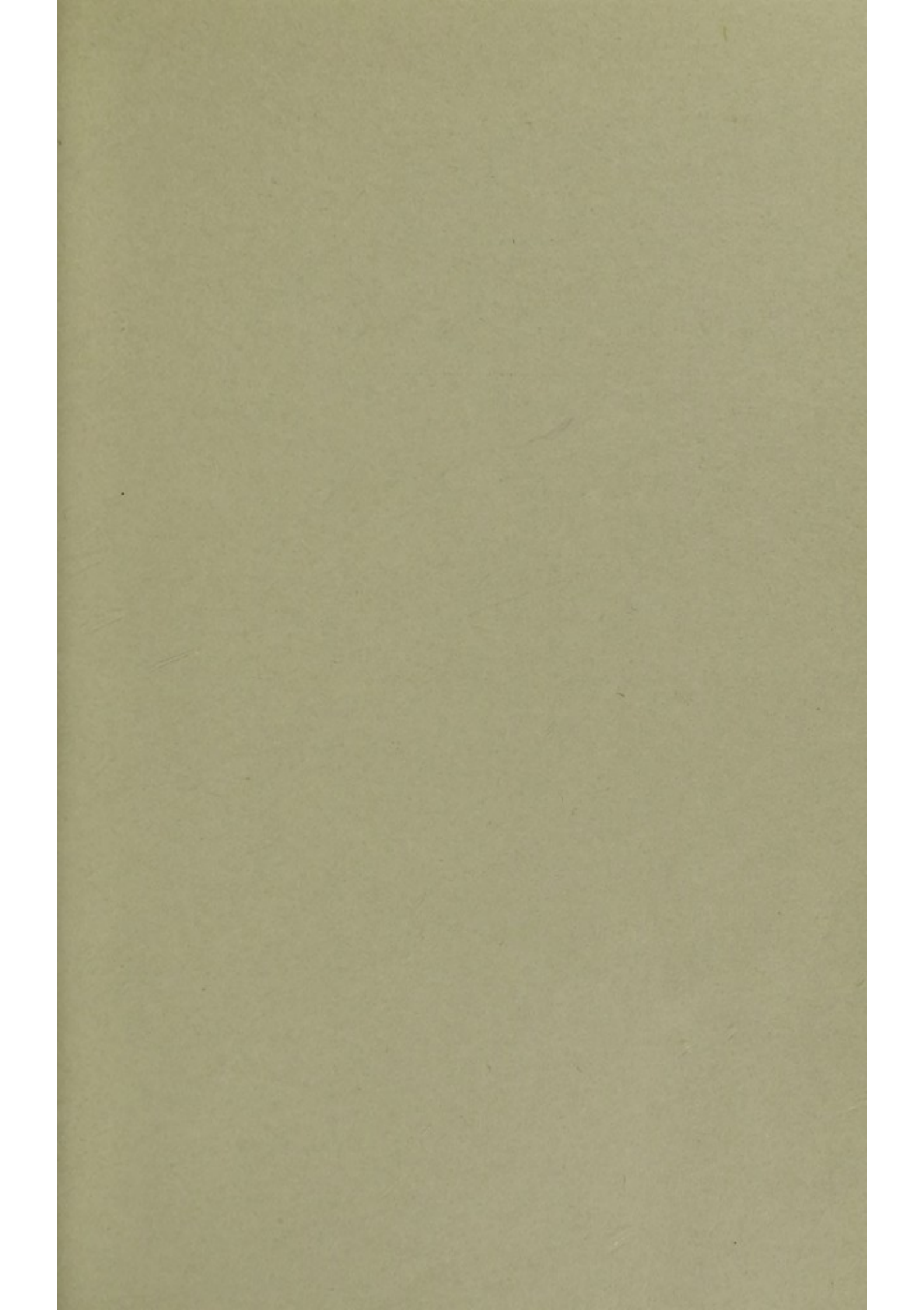
Part VIII of the Act. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work.

Section 133

	<i>No. of out workers in August list as required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>
Wearing apparel: Making etc.	1	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	2	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	1	—	—
TOTAL:	4	—	—

No instances relating to Section 134 (unwholesome premises) were known.



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