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BOROUGH OF WREXHAM

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

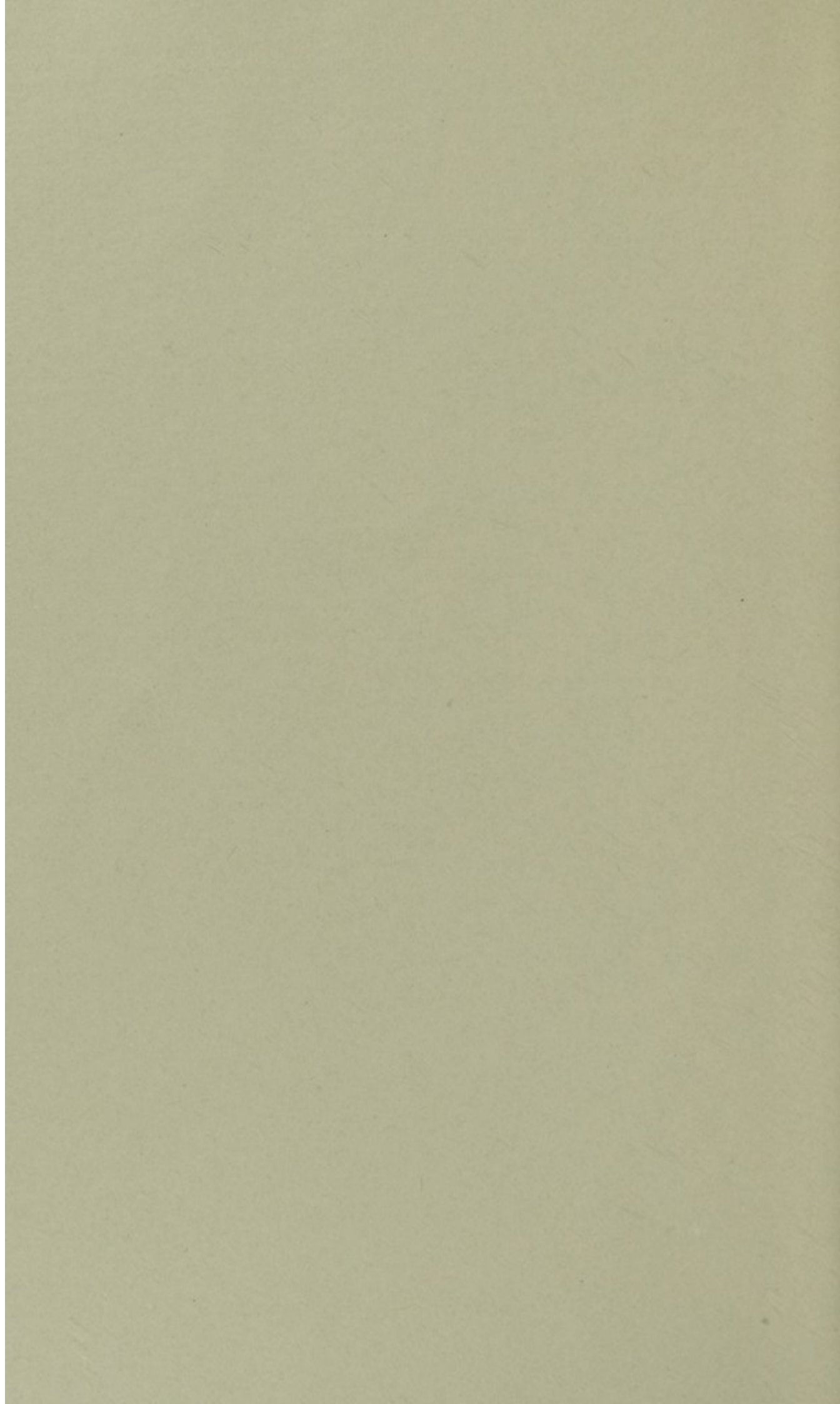
AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1972

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

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



BWRDEISDREF WRECSAM

Adroddiad Blynyddol

Y

SWYDDOG MEDDYGOL

A'R

PRIF AROLYGWR IECHYD

Am y Flwyddyn 1972

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

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

Y PWYLLGOR IECHYD, 1972.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1972.

Chairman — His Worship the Mayor,
Councillor SILAS DAVIES, J.P.

Vice-Chairman — Alderman H. MOORE

Alderman E. DAVIES, J.P.

" H. GRIFFITHS

" J. H. TAPLEY, B.E.M.

Councillor H. DOWNING

" A. EVANS

" C. JACKSON, J.P.

" R. A. JENKINS

" Miss M. M. JONES, J.P.

" M. O. JONES

" J. MYERS

" M. O'LEARY

" G. H. PARRY

" R. P. THOMAS

" W. C. WHITEHALL

" C. E. WILLIAMS

" A. J. WILSON

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR 1972

Medical Officer of Health

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

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:

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 Inspector :

W. E. G. BLACK

Clerical Staff to the Health Department :

Miss M. B. PARRY

Miss B. BEAKS

Miss V. DYER

TO THE CHAIRMAN
AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Jones and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report for 1972.

The population increase of the Borough was again maintained in spite of — fewer births and 34 more deaths than in 1971. There was no outbreak of the serious notifiable diseases, but the epidemic of the killer modern diseases continued. Half of all deaths were caused by the cardiovascular diseases and 21% by cancer at various sites.

During the year the Government continued its plans for the reorganisation of the Health Service. Since the inception of the Service in 1948 in three separate branches, the strands have become increasingly interdependent and interwoven. The determination of successive governments to unite them will be effected in 1974. Many of the services which complement the Health Services will, however, still be provided by local authorities and for this reason the proposed Area Health Authorities will match geographically the new local authorities. It is hoped that the concept of a health district with its district general hospital and associated community services will help to maintain the sense of community.

On Reorganisation the Public Health Inspectorate will remain with the local authority. The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Arthur McCartney, however will have retired by the appointed day — after 27 years of outstanding service to the Council. He will be greatly missed. I wish Mr. McCartney good health and a long and happy retirement.

I thank the staff of the Department for every help and their full co-operation on all occasions during the year.

I fully appreciate the help and support of yourself, Mr. Chairman, and all the members of the Health Committee.

Yours sincerely,

ALWYN GRIFFITH,
Medical Officer of Health.

1, Grosvenor Road.
Wrexham.

I GADEIRYDD AC AELODAU'R PWLLGOR IECHYD.

Mr. Cadeirydd, Miss Jones, Foneddigion,

Pleser yw cael cyflwyno'r Adroddiad hwn am y flwyddyn, 1972.

Bû lleihad o 67 yn nifer y genedigaethau, a 34 yn fwy y farwolaethau — er hynny dal i gynyddu fû cyfanswm y boblogaeth. Ni fu epidemig o'r afiechydon heintus; mor wahanol oedd hanes yr afiechydon "modern", afiechyd y galon, fu'n gyfrifol am bron hanner yr oll o'r marwolaethau, a'r cancr.

Yn ystod y flwyddyn datblygwyd ym mhellach y cynlluniau i ad-drefnu'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd. Yn sicr bû cydweithio cynyddol rhwng tair cangen y Gwasanaeth er ei sefydlu yn 1946. Bydd yr uniad yn ffaith ddeddfol yn 1974. Fodd bynnag, bydd amryw o'r gwasanaethau perthnasol yn aros gyda'r awdurdod lleol. Trefnwyd telly bod ffiniau'r Awdurdod Iechyd Rhanbarthol yn cyfateb yn ddaearyddol i'r siroedd a hyderir y bydd y syniad o Dalaith Iechyd yn gysylltiedig â'r ddwy ysbyty yn y Rhanbarth yn foddion i hybu'r ysbryd cymdeithasol.

Wedi'r ad-drefnu bydd swyddogaeth yr Arolygwyr Iechyd yn aros gyda'r awdurdod lleol. Erbyn y dydd penodedig bydd Mr. Arthur McCartney, Prif Arolygwr Iechyd wedi ymddeol, ar ôl 27 mlynedd o wasanaeth hynod. Wrth ddiolch iddo dymunwn iechyd da a hir oes.

Diolch i oll o staff yr Adran am bob cymorth a'u cydweithrediad drwy gydol y flwyddyn.

Gwerthfawrogwn eich cymorth a'ch cefnogaeth chwithau Mr. Cadeirydd ac Aelodau'd Pwyllgor Iechyd.

Yn gywir

ALWYN GRIFFITH,

Swyddog Meddygol.

1 Ffordd Grosvenor,
Wrecsam.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area		2,916 Acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	.. (Mid Annual)	39,140
Rateable Value of the Borough, April, 1972		£1,558,208
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate, 1972/73		£14,850
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate, 1973/74		£35,725
Number of Private dwellings (1st April, 1972)		6,597
Number of Council dwellings (1st April, 1972)		6,741
Density of persons per dwelling		3

POPULATION TRENDS SINCE 1962

Year.	Population		Annual Increase/Decrease	Natural Increase.
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
1968	37,400	Estimated figure	+ 280	294
1969	37,620	Estimated figure	+ 220	187
1970	37,770	Estimated figure	+ 150	217
1971	38,650	Estimated figure	+ 880	243
1972	39,140	Estimated figure	+ 490	206

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

				Wales/England 1972
Legitimate	316 males	277 females	= 593	662,907
Illegitimate	28 males	19 females	= 47	62,498
		Total	= 640	725,405
Live birth rate per 1,000 population			= 16.4	14.8
Area Comparability factor			= 0.93	1.0
Adjusted birth rate			= 15.3	14.8

STILLBIRTHS

	2 males	0 females	= 2	8,794
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			= 3.1	12.0

INFANT DEATHS

Wales/England

Early neonatal: during first week

2 males	0 females	= 2	7,142
Rate per 1,000 live births			= 3.1 10.0

Perinatal: stillbirths and deaths under one week combined.

4 males	0 females	= 4	15,936
Rate per 1,000 still and live births			= 6.2 22.0

Neo-natal: during first 4 weeks.

4 males	0 females	= 4	8,373
Rate per 1,000 live births			= 6.3 12.0

Infant Mortality: during first 12 months.

8 males	3 females	= 11	12,494
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			= 17.2 17.0

Maternal Mortality = NIL.

The population of the Borough shows a continued increase, 490 more than in 1971, a natural increase of 206.

Live births totalled 640, a decrease of 67. There were 6 sets of twins. 7% of births were illegitimate. The illegitimacy rate for Wales and England was 9%.

The stillbirth rate is the lowest recorded — both were severely abnormal:—

1. Anencephaly and Spina Bifida.
2. (a) Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida.
(b) Prematurity.

The causes of stillbirth are often those of death in the early neo-natal period, causes occurring before birth and influenced by heredity, health of the mother and the quality of obstetric care. There were 2 deaths during the first week of life (early neo-natal). The predominant cause in both cases was prematurity.

The causes of infant death were:—

Male	2 hours	Prematurity.
Male	1 day	(a) Prematurity. (b) Placental insufficiency.
Male	8 days	(a) Prematurity. (b) Ante-partum haemorrhage.
Male	11 days	(a) Cardiac failure. (b) Transposition of great arteries. (c) Coarction of Aorta.
Male	2 months	I. Transposition of great vessels, pulmonary stenosis, ventricular septal defect. II. Cloacal Atresia, cleft palate, hare lip.

Crued Death Rate per 1000 population	1.1.	WALES AND ENGLAND	12.1
Area comparability factor	1.09	"	1.00
Local adjusted death rate	12.1	"	12.1.



Female	2 months	(a) Coliform Ventriculitis. (b) Meningomyelocele and Hydrocephalus
Female	4 months	(a) Congestive cardiac failure. (b) Severe congenital abnormality. (aortic and pulmonary abnormalities).
Male	4 months	Asphyxia due to carbon monoxide poisoning sustained when deceased inhaled smoke from a fire caused when clothing became ignited in a domestic grate.
Male	5 months	Acute pneumococcal broncho-pneumonia.
Female	6 months	Acute streptococcal broncho-pneumonia.
Male	8 months	(a) Perforation of bowel. (b) Hirschsprung's disease.

Nine infants died during the first 6 months; 4 had severe congenital abnormalities and one male infant, who survived 2 months, had particularly severe and multiple abnormalities; 3 were due to prematurity; one death resulted from a home accident and two from acute respiratory infections. It is gratifying to note that no deaths resulted from infantile gastroenteritis, a not uncommon infection in this age group; improved methods of precise diagnosis and great strides in treatment have contributed to this happy state of affairs.

It is pleasing yet again to note that there were no maternal deaths.

Total deaths by cause — International abbreviated list.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Meningococcal infection	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, Buccal cavity etc. ..	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, Oesophagus	5	—	5
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	3	9
Malignant neoplasm, Intestine	5	11	16
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus ..	23	3	26
Malignant neoplasm, Breast	—	7	7
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus	—	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, Prostate	5	—	5
Leukaemia	2	1	3
Other malignant neoplasms	8	8	16
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	—	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	—	2	2
Anaemias	—	1	1
Meningitis	—	2	2
Other diseases of nervous system	—	1	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	3	5
Hypertensive disease	2	4	6
Ischaemic heart disease	77	39	116
Other forms of heart disease	10	13	23
Cerebrovascular disease	30	32	62
Other diseases of circulatory system ..	6	6	12
Influenza	2	2	4
Pneumonia	19	18	37

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bronchitis and Emphysema	23	5	28
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1	4
Peptic ulcer	1	—	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver	—	1	1
Other diseases of digestive system	—	4	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	1	5
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	2	—	2
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	1	—	1
Congenital anomalies	4	2	6
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	—	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality	2	—	2
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5
All other accidents	3	—	3
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	—	1	1
	254	180	434

Death in age groups:—

Under 1 year	=	11
1—4 years	=	3
5—14 years	=	2
15—24 years	=	5
25—34 years	=	6
35—44 years	=	16
45—64 years	=	111
65—74 years	=	112
Over 75 years	=	168

38% of all deaths were over 75 years and 64% over 65 years.

The causes of death in younger age groups were:—

1—4 years

Neoplasm
Influenza
Accident (electrocution).

5—14 years

Leukaemia
Road Accident.

15—24 years

Meningococcal infection
Lung cancer
Heart disease
Road accident
Disease of digestive system.

25—34 years

Breast cancer
Coronary thrombosis
Cerebrovascular disease
Pneumonia
Car accidents.

35—44 years

Lung cancer
Breast cancer
Cancer of uterus
Other malignant neoplasms
Rheumatic heart disease
Coronary thrombosis
Other forms of heart disease
Cerebrovascular disease
Congenital abnormalities
Accidents.

The productivity of any community, both in economical and social terms, depends largely upon men and women in age groups 15—44 years. It is within these years that they reach their peak in mental and physical powers, and mortality causes serious economic and social loss, and hardship and suffering for dependant relatives, including children and the elderly.

Over the past 50 years the most important feature has been the reduction in Tuberculosis deaths — more young adults died from Tuberculosis in 1924 than died from all causes in 1964. Deaths from pneumonia and rheumatic heart disease and maternal deaths have also fallen sharply. Death from cancer and accidents and heart/vascular disease are today the leading cause of death in young people, viz., of 28 deaths in this group 9 were due to cancer, 6 to heart and vascular diseases and 5 to accidents.

At all ages, heart/cardiovascular disease caused 50% of all deaths; 119 died of coronary thrombosis, 41 under the age of 65 years, 35 being males. The disease kills over 30,000 men in Britain every year before they have reached retiring age. In fact, it is the biggest single killer and the numbers are increasing.

A great deal of research has been done into the nature of coronary thrombosis. The basic cause is the development of a porridge like scarring on the inside of the artery wall, particularly in the coronary arteries. This scarring is composed of certain fats (cholesterol in particular), carbohydrates and blood products. The amount of cholesterol in the blood is influenced by its composition in the diet, and high levels of cholesterol are associated with diets which are high in calories and animal fat — the modern western diet. There are other factors involved — stress, lack of exercise, cigarette smoking, heredity and high blood pressure. The first three can be controlled, high blood pressure can be treated. Blood cholesterol can be controlled quite simply by attention to the kinds of fat and sugars in the diet. Reduce intake of butter, cream, fatty meat and cooking fat, use vegetable oils for cooking and margarine made from corn or sunflower seed oil for baking. Egg yolk has a high content of cholesterol. All shell fish are best avoided, so are fatty meats such as duck and goose, sausage, tripe and sweetbread. Such moderation of diet would contribute considerably to a reduction in the incidence of coronary thrombosis.

Cancer at various sites caused 21% of all deaths, substantially the same as in recent years. Cancer of the bowel and lungs account for almost half the total cancer deaths — the number of deaths from bowel cancer was the same as in 1971, whilst a further increase in deaths from lung cancer occurred.

Deaths from accidents were halved compared with 1971. Two were home accidents, both infant males, one industrial and 5 traffic accidents. One in six deaths in persons under 45 years were accidental. Whilst death rates from accident generally have not increased over the past 60 years,

they conceal a change in emphasis between types of accident. Industrial accident, drownings, falls and burns have all been reduced whilst deaths from traffic accidents have trebled. The control of industrial conditions and their supervision by the Factory Inspectorate, the establishment of the British Standards Institution, legislation to prevent domestic accidents and the establishment of R.O.S.P.A., have all exerted a strong influence. Even so a great number of accidents occur that do not result in death. Once a casualty has reached hospital alive it is the exception for death to occur. Improved medical services, surgical techniques, anaesthetic and transfusion and an efficient ambulance service, have all contributed to prevent them from becoming fatal.

Cause, Age and Sex of Accidental Death

Male	4 months	Asphyxia due to carbon monoxide poisoning sustained when deceased inhaled smoke from a fire caused when clothing became ignited by the fire in a domestic grate.
Male	1 year	Electrocution sustained when deceased was playing with the defectively insulated lead from an electric wall plug to the television set.
Male	8 years	Contusion of brain due to head injury sustained on 16/11/72 when deceased was run down by a motor car.
Male	18 years	Shock and haemorrhage due to multiple injuries sustained when a motor car driven by deceased went out of control, crashed into a wall and overturned.
Male	27 years	Laceration of lung together with contusion of brain.
Male	28 years	Shock due to extensive burns sustained when a motor car crashed into a parked car in which deceased was seated, rupturing the petrol tank and causing the car to catch fire.
Male	39 years	Electrocution sustained at Gresford Colliery, when deceased was repairing electrical switch gear which had not been properly isolated from the mains supply.
Female	59 years	Haemorrhage from tearing of the aorta when the car in which she was a passenger collided with another car.

During the year the Joint Advisory Committee on Home Safety was established in conjunction with the Wrexham Rural District Council. An exhibition was arranged at the Garden Village Fete with the co-operation of the Fire Service and the Electricity and Gas Boards.

Table showing notification of infectious disease — 1972:—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1 to 2</i>	<i>3 to 4</i>	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 to 44</i>	<i>45 to 64</i>	<i>65 Plus</i>	<i>Total</i>
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	10
Meningitis	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	4	10	3	3	4	—	—	25
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	43	64	47	2	—	—	—	159
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL:	4	48	78	57	6	7	1	3	204

There were no cases of smallpox, diphtheria or poliomyelitis. The first two are not now endemic in Britain, but it is essential to be on constant guard against their importation. Indeed, two residents were put under daily surveillance as contacts of a highly suspicious case of smallpox. The patient, a Pakistani lady, was admitted to hospital in Oldham, suffering from a long standing chest complaint, shortly after arriving in Britain from Pakistan. Three days later she developed a highly suspicious rash. The Wrexham contacts had visited a relative in the same ward and had close direct contact with the patient. Both, and their families, were immediately vaccinated and excluded from work. Initial tests for smallpox were equivocal, but subsequent virology confirmed that the disease was not smallpox.

Sixteen cases of dysentery were confirmed in an outbreak at Box Lane Residential Nursery, including three members of the staff. Dysentery is in the main a disease of children, infection passing intimately from child to child, and decreases with age as the standard of hygiene rises. The outbreak was controlled by isolation of cases and institution of strict enteric precautions. Seven further cases were all in members of the one family; three children of school age were excluded.

An increased incidence of Meningococcal type of Meningitis is noted in Britain over the past 5 years. In Wrexham, from 1961—1971, an average of one case per year was notified. This year 3 cases occurred; two infants, ages 7 and 12 months, made an uneventful recovery, but one young man aged 23 years unfortunately died.

Notification of measles trebled compared with the number in 1971. German Measles was prevalent during the early months and a short sharp Influenza epidemic reached its peak in early January.

There was no outbreak of food poisoning. Dare one presume that publicity regarding prevention, particularly amongst those catering for large functions, is being heeded? Three individual cases of salmonella infection — *S. anatum* and *S. heidelberg* — were notified, the *S. anatum* in a cook in a residential home. She was excluded from work pending bacteriological clearance.

The three cases of hepatitis made good progress and there were no clinical secondary cases. The notified case of pulmonary tuberculosis, a male aged 76 years, was admitted to hospital where he died.

Number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
1st January 1972	43	21	4	6	74
31st December 1972	40	20	3	5	68

VACCINATION & IMMUNISATION

Immunisation courses completed during 1972:—

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

<i>Initial Course</i>					
1972	1971	1970	1969	1965-68	1955-64
1	424	107	21	24	1
<i>Booster Doses</i>					
1972	1971	1970	1969	1965-68	1955-64
—	1	2	2	368	17

Poliomyelitis

<i>Primary Vaccination</i>				
1972	1971	1970	1969	1965-68
3	425	101	21	39
<i>Booster Vaccination</i>				
1971	1970	1969	1965-68	1955-64
—	1	1	351	58

Smallpox Vaccination

Primary Vaccination					Re-Vaccination				
0—1	1—2	2—4	5—15	16 +	0—1	1—2	2—4	5—15	16 +
—	28	21	11	26	—	—	1	9	54

Measles

1972	1971	1970	1969	1965—68	1955—64
7	201	89	15	27	2

Rubella — 1960 — 26.

Every infant should be actively immunised against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis. Three injections of Triple vaccine are required and at the same time three oral doses of attenuated polio virus vaccine containing the three strains of viruses.

All children should be protected against measles. This disease is uncommon under 1 year old and immunisation is best carried out early in the second year.

Smallpox vaccination is no longer recommended in the routine immunisation schedule of childhood. The advantages and disadvantages are discussed with the parent and 49 children under 5 years accepted vaccinations during the year. Vaccination is still performed to comply with International Regulations where travel is involved to or from areas where Smallpox is endemic.

The programme of rubella vaccination for girls aged 14 years was continued.

B.C.G. vaccine is offered to all tuberculin negative children in their 12th year. It is desirable that nobody should reach adult life still tuberculin negative.

Of 707 children born in 1971 — 424, 60% completed their primary course of Triple and Poliomyelitis vaccination; 201 i.e., 28% accepted measles vaccination.

Booster immunisations are offered to all children at school entry and to those in their last year at school.

Immunisation against other diseases

Influenza vaccination was offered to all Council employees. 90 accepted and of these 12 developed flu. 210 were not vaccinated and 28% were subsequently off work with flu.

The low incidence of typhoid and paratyphoid in Britain does not warrant routine vaccination. Travellers to countries where the diseases are endemic, particularly Spain and Italy, however are strongly urged to be vaccinated. The interval between the 2 doses should be 4—6 weeks, but too often travellers present themselves in the last week before departure.

Cholera is a disease with a fairly strict distribution in certain tropical countries especially India, China and Burma. It is a disease associated with poor sanitation and water supply, and poverty, and in nineteenth century Britain it ravaged the population of overcrowded cities. With modern air travel and the ever increasing movement of travellers over the Middle and Far East spread can be rapid. Vaccine confers a reasonable immunity which, however, is short lasting (6 months).

Yellow fever is endemic in South America and tropical Africa, but not in Asia. Immunity is long lasting and vaccination is performed at certain specified centres only.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

CHILD HEALTH CENTRES

No. 1 Grosvenor Road Monday and Wednesday Afternoons

Prince Charles Road Monday and Thursday Afternoons

Hightown Clinic Wednesday Afternoons

The Institute, Garden Village Tuesday Afternoons

Attendances:—

	<i>1st Visits</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>
1 Grosvenor Road	143	1,881
Hightown	130	1,550
Garden Village	188	2,223
Prince Charles Road	301	2,784
	762	8,438

Child Health Clinics continued to provide a valuable service for infants and pre-school children. The service emphasises the prevention of illness and early diagnosis of established abnormalities. Screening tests detect visual and hearing defects at an early age. Every infant is tested for a relatively rare but serious condition, Phenylketonuria, which if untreated at an early age results in grave physical and mental abnormality; early diagnosis allows early treatment and a good prognosis.

There is close working cooperation between general practitioners and hospital consultants and local authority medical staff.

Dental treatment is provided for pre-school and school children and for expectant and nursing mothers, at 1 Grosvenor Road and Prince Charles Road Clinics. An Orthodontist attends on 3 sessions weekly.

Number attending for first treatment	=	2,856
Subsequent visits	=	3,048

Family Planning

	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>1st Visits</i>	<i>Repeat Visits</i>	<i>Medical Cases</i>	<i>Free Advice Only</i>
1 Grosvenor Road	103	992	1,546	112	735
Prince Charles Road	48	222	417	55	122
Total.	151	1,214	1,963	167	857

Reasons for Visit

Birth Control	=	3,149
Subfertility	=	3
Consultation	=	25

	<i>Number of pregnancies</i>						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Visits	276	84	83	49	19	4	0

Cytology smears taken	=	663
Positive		NIL

Cytology Clinics

"Well Women" clinics are held by general practitioner surgeries, hospital out-patient, and local authority centres at 1 Grosvenor Road and Prince Charles Road.

Smears detect early malignant changes in the cervix utero. In addition test for "lump in the breast", hearing and visual assessment and blood and urine examination are performed. It is unfortunate that so many who are at special risk — those in social classes 4 and 5, the semi-skilled and unskilled, are infrequent attenders.

Attendances	=	1,731
Positive smear	=	4
Lump in breast	=	18
Visual defect	=	16
Urine abnormality	=	9
Raised blood pressure	=	27

Services for the Elderly and Handicapped

As a result of Seebohm Legislation local authority health departments have, at least in theory, been relieved of their social work responsibilities. In practice the department is, however, very much involved in various aspects of social work with the elderly, the handicapped and with other groups with medico-social problems. The need for a close and harmonious working relationship between the two departments is becoming increasingly obvious and this need was particularly emphasised during the miner's strike in January.

Old age brings with it, not only its particular medical disabilities, but social problems which affect the individual, his relatives and the community. There is increasing loss of physical and mental functions due to changes inseparable from advancing age — cardiovascular and res-

piratory conditions, defective vision and hearing, fibrositis and arthritis, corns and overgrown toenails, incontinence and mental confusion. Malnutrition may be due to lack of appetite or lack of knowledge of, or money to purchase, protein and mineral and vitamin rich foods.

On 4th December the use of pre-cooked frozen foods was instituted in the Meals on Wheels Service. It was possible to expand the service immediately from 120 meals per week to a daily delivery of 40 meals on 5 days per week. Ideally, those that need this service should receive at least 4 meals per week; this, however, is not practical and to offset the deficiency every effort is made to arrange for the Home Help to visit on the days when meals are not delivered. Tribute must be paid to the Organiser of the W.R.V.S. and her willing band of helpers who are responsible for the delivery service. The Meals on Wheels, the Home Help and Home Nursing Services, enable many elderly persons to remain in their own homes and environment. The Day Centre at the Geriatric Unit continued to function at its maximum capacity. It is surprising how Dr. Evan Griffith, Consultant Geriatrician, in spite of many difficulties of accommodation, is able to find a bed in cases of real emergency. I would like to thank him for every help and consideration.

1,138 were treated at Chiropody clinics, at 1 Grosvenor Road, Prince Charles Road and Hightown Clinics.

Every effort is made to house or re-house elderly persons nearer to younger members of their families. There is a close working relationship between the Housing and Health Department and the full cooperation of the Housing Officer is greatly appreciated.

Pocket alarm sets for use in emergencies were issued to elderly persons considered to be at greatest risk i.e., those over 75 years. Efforts were made to establish a "Good Neighbour" Scheme for daily visiting of elderly persons — unfortunately the attempt was not a success, but I hasten to add that there are a number of good neighbours in the town who do visit elderly neighbours regularly, and provide hot midday meals. Young members of the community are also regular visitors and are able to perform odd jobs, and what is equally important, show that somebody cares.

Occasionally it is necessary to seek power to remove aged (or other) persons from home to a suitable hospital or institution. Certain conditions must be fulfilled:—

- (a) Those who are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions; and
- (b) Are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

Action is taken under the *National Assistance Act, 1948* or the *Amendment Act, 1951*.

During the year action was taken on 3 occasions:—

- (a) A 64-year-old woman was admitted to Bryn Mair, Llanfair D.C., under the 1951 Amendment Act. Further action was necessary under the 1948 Act. She remains at Bryn Mair to date.
- (b) A 75-year-old man was admitted to New Hall, Ruabon, under the 1951 Act.
- (c) A 71-year-old man was admitted to the Geriatric Unit, Maelor Hospital, under the 1951 Act.

County Residential Welfare Homes, Wrexham area

Accommodation in the Wrexham area is:—

Croesnewydd Welfare Home	=	37
Wren's Nest	=	35
Gladwyn, Gresford	=	35
New Hall, Ruabon	=	46
Pen y Nant, Minera	=	30
Argoed Hall, Froncysyllte	=	35

Number of Borough Residents on waiting list for admission:—

In community	4 males	22 females
In geriatric unit	1 male	36 females
		(11 <i>previously resident in the Borough</i>).

North Wales Hospital —

previously resident in the Borough — 4.

Housing transfer requests on medical grounds:—

348 medical certificates submitted.

Medical examination of Council employees:—

Number for employment	=	45
Number for superannuation	=	18

Hospital Accommodation

WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL:

						<i>Beds</i>
General Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	86
Orthopaedics	..	..	..	..	..	67
Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	14

MAELOR GENERAL HOSPITAL:

General Surgery	..	..	..	..	..	174
Geriatric Unit	..	..	..	..	..	76
Obstetric Unit	..	..	..	..	..	66
Paediatric Unit	..	..	..	..	..	55
Gynaecology	..	..	..	..	..	46
Special Care for Babies	..	..	..	..	..	24
Ophthalmology	..	..	..	..	..	24
Ear, Nose and Throat	..	..	..	..	..	24
Chest Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	20
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	20
Dermatology	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dentistry	..	..	..	..	..	4
Beds out of use	..	..	..	..	..	12

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Clinics are held at the War Memorial Hospital on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 5 p.m.—7 p.m.

New Cases Treated, 1972

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	1971
Syphilis	—	—	—	1
Gonorrhoea	21	9	30	36
Others	49	10	59	136

Common Lodging Houses

There are no Registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

WATER SUPPLY

Report of H. Seddon, B.SC., C.ENG., F.I.C.E., F.I.W.E., M.B.I.M.,
General Manager and Engineer,
Wrexham & East Denbighshire Water Company.

The number of dwellings supplied from public mains is 14,597. No water is supplied by stand-pipes.

Sources of supply are:—

River Dee, Sesswick
Ty Mawr Reservoir
Park Day Level
Talwrn Borehole

Treated Water

77 samples of treated water were examined, consisting of 21 samples of the supply leaving Legacy Works, 20 samples of the supply leaving Llwyn Onn Works, 12 samples of the water leaving Higher Berse service reservoir, and 24 samples from consumers' taps situated in the Borough. Four samples were unsatisfactory, consisting of two from Higher Berse reservoir and two from Wrexham taps.

The two unsatisfactory samples from Higher Berse contained coliform organisms other than E. Coli and occurred while the reservoir was being used for storage only and not for supply purposes. Before being put into supply, the water in storage was rechlorinated and bacteriologically examined. The results showed it to be of satisfactory quality.

Of the two unsatisfactory samples from consumers' taps, one occurred on a dead-end main and was remedied by mains-flushing. The other was caused by the dirty condition of a tap on a consumer's premises from which the sample was collected. The tap was cleared, resterilised and resampled. The supply from the tap was then found to be of satisfactory quality.

Dr. Ingham of the Pathology Department, Chester Royal Infirmary, examined a further fourteen samples of treated water, consisting of four from Legacy Works, four from Llwyn Onn Works and six from Wrexham taps. They were all found satisfactory.

One sample of treated water from Llwyn Onn Works was subject to Chemical Analysis.

Results are as follows:—

Analysis in mg/l where applicable	Llwyn Onn (treated water)
pH	6.9
Alkalinity — Free	NIL
— Total	24
Hardness — Calcium	47
Magnesium	17
Carbonate	24
Non-carbonate	40
Nitrites	NIL
Nitrates	1.6
Amonia — Free	0.006
Albuminoid	0.018
Chlorine	NIL
Iron	NIL
Manganese	NIL
Aluminium	0.08
Zinc	0.04
Copper	NIL
Lead	0.002
Temperature	5.9°c
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	0.8

Results of fluoride determinations were as follows:—

Fluoride Tests	mg/l
River Dee raw water	0.05
Ty Mawr reservoir raw water	0.10
Park Day Level raw water	0.20
Llwyn Onn treated water	NIL

Plumbo-solvency

No plumbo-solvency investigations were carried out on the supply to the Borough during 1972. Lead tests were included in the routine chemical analyses of raw and treated waters during 1972.

Precautions taken at the Company's Works to counteract factors affecting possible plumbo-solvency of the supplies is as follows:—

1. pH value and acidity of the water.

Lime at Llwyn Onn and, at present, sodium hydroxide at Legacy Works are added to the water to correct acidity and raise the pH value. During 1973, lime will replace sodium hydroxide at Legacy.

2. Calcium and magnesium bicarbonate content.

Lime addition at Llwyn Onn also raises the calcium bicarbonate content of the water.

3. Organic content.

Organic purification of the water is brought about by chemical coagulation and filtration at both works.

4. Nitrate and chloride content.

These determinations are included in routine analyses.

As a final precaution against possible plumbo-solvency the Company uses tin-washed lead pipes for consumer's communication pipes throughout its distribution system.

Consumer Complaints — 1972

<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Probable Cause</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>	<i>Location</i>
Discoloured supply	Mains detritus in dead-end main.	Mains flushing	Ffordd Gwilym, Acton.
Insect larvae in the supply	Had probably gained access to distribution system at Llwyn Onn.	Mains flushing of the dead-end main containing the larvae.	Cavendish Square, Acton.
Discoloured supply	Alum floc.	Rejection of turbid Park Day Level water.	Balmoral Road, Acton.
Insect larvae in the supply	Had probably gained access to distribution system at Llwyn Onn.	Mains flushing of the dead-end main containing the larvae.	Heber Mount.
Unsatisfactory bacteriological sample.	Mains detritus or a faulty sampling tap.	Resampled and found satisfactory.	Mount Street.
Unsatisfactory bacteriological sample.	Dirty sample tap.	Clean and resterilised tap, supply found to be satisfactory after resampling.	Rhosnesni Lane.
Discoloured supply.	Mains detritus.	Mains flushing.	Bron yr Efair, Acton.

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1972**

**TO THE CHAIRMAN
AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

Mr. Chairman, Miss Megan Jones and Gentlemen,

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

There were no staff changes during the year.

The year 1972 was marked by an intensive effort to further the cause of clean air in the Borough. Four more Smoke Control Orders were submitted for confirmation, and the necessary surveys for a further Order were nearing completion.

A fresh programme for the clearance of unfit houses was called for by the Secretary of State. As a result of a further survey, a small number of houses have been scheduled for clearance within the next 18 months.

Other aspects of the work of the Department continued in a normal manner, and I am grateful to my staff for their loyalty and for the excellent standard of work which they have maintained during a very busy year.

Once again, Mr. Chairman, my thanks are due to you and to the Members of the Health Committee for your support and encouragement of the work of the Department.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. McCARTNEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

TABULATED SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Total No. of inspections made	..	..	..	..	..	11,438
Total No. of complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	850
Total No. of Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	78
Total No. of interviews with owners etc.	..	..	..	..	..	2,409

DISINFESTATION.

No. of premises disinfested	..	..	..	..	..	116
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CINEMAS AND PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

No. of inspections made	..	..	..	..	..	6
No. of Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	—

CLEAN AIR.

No. of smoke observations made	..	..	..	..	..	12
No. of Notices served (Formal)	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of Notices served (Informal)	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of smoke control areas in operation..	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of smoke control Orders confirmed, but not in operation						4
No. of smoke control Orders awaiting confirmation ...						1
No. of visits made	..	..	..	..	..	1,528

Very satisfactory progress has been made during the year in the field of smoke control.

To date, action has been taken in connection with nine Smoke Control Orders. Three Orders are at present in operation, and a fourth Order submitted in 1971 will come into operation in October, 1973.

During the present year, four further Orders, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, have been submitted to the Secretary of State. These have all been confirmed and will come into operation towards the end of 1973. The survey for Area No. 9 has virtually been completed and this Order will be submitted for confirmation early in 1973.

Progress has been quite dramatic when it is realised that four Orders have been submitted and confirmed during the past 12 months. The position in the town now is that action in connection with smoke control has been taken for 2,059 acres and affecting 9,096 dwellings.

The accompanying charts indicate the improvement which has taken place in recent years.

The Health Department began daily observations of smoke and sulphur dioxide pollution in 1967, in co-operation with Warren Spring Laboratory, as part of a National Survey of Air Pollution.

In the Annual Reports since 1968, charts have been produced showing the monthly concentrations in microgrammes per cubic metre of smoke and sulphur dioxide and each year has shown a progressive improvement as the number of smoke control areas has increased. The daily average smoke concentrations in the United Kingdom decreased by about 60 per cent in the past ten years and sulphur dioxide by about 30 per cent. Wrexham figures compare very favourably with these, showing a 69% reduction in smoke and a 28% reduction in sulphur dioxide in the past four years.

Having regard to the accelerated smoke control programme now in being, there is no reason why these results should not continue to show a continued improvement in the cleanliness of the local atmosphere.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES ENQUIRIES.

No. of investigations carried out	73
No. of specimens submitted for examination	218
No. of premises disinfected	3

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of businesses in District	3
No. of inspections made	16
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	558
No. of inspections made	369

Registration and Inspection.

During the year, 5 offices, 14 retail shops and 1 wholesale premises were newly registered, bringing the total number of registered premises to 558.

162 premises have had a general inspection during the year, bringing the total number of general inspections to 1,954 since the Act came into operation. The number of visits of all kinds, including general inspections, to registered premises during 1972 was 369.

All premises on the register have had one or more general inspections.

Operation of the General Provisions of the Act.

As a result of the inspections carried out, a total of 7 Notices were served for a variety of infringements during the year.

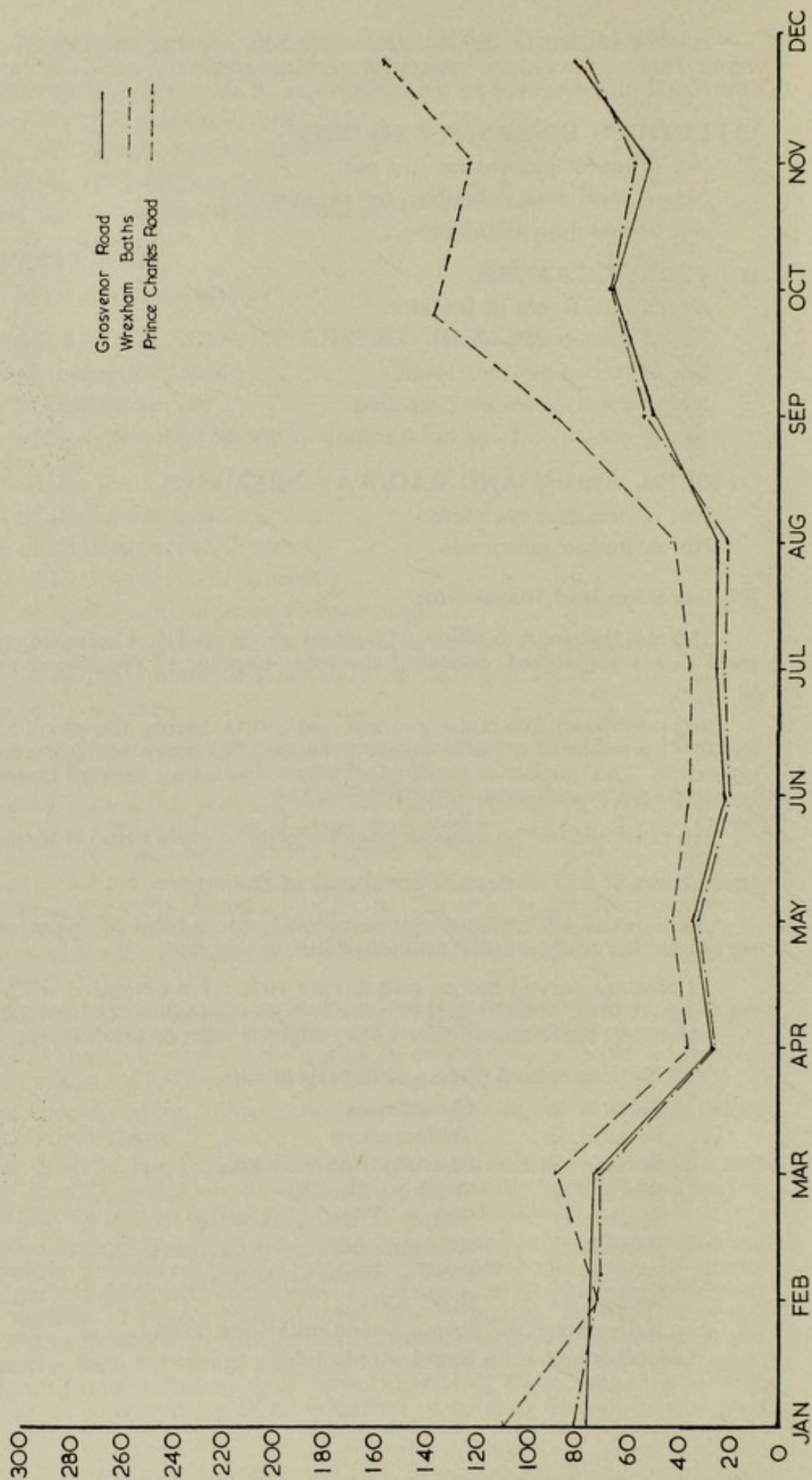
42 Notices served before and during 1972 were complied with during the year. A total of 297 Notices have been served since the Act came into operation and these have either been complied with or work is in progress.

The Notices served during 1972 related to:—

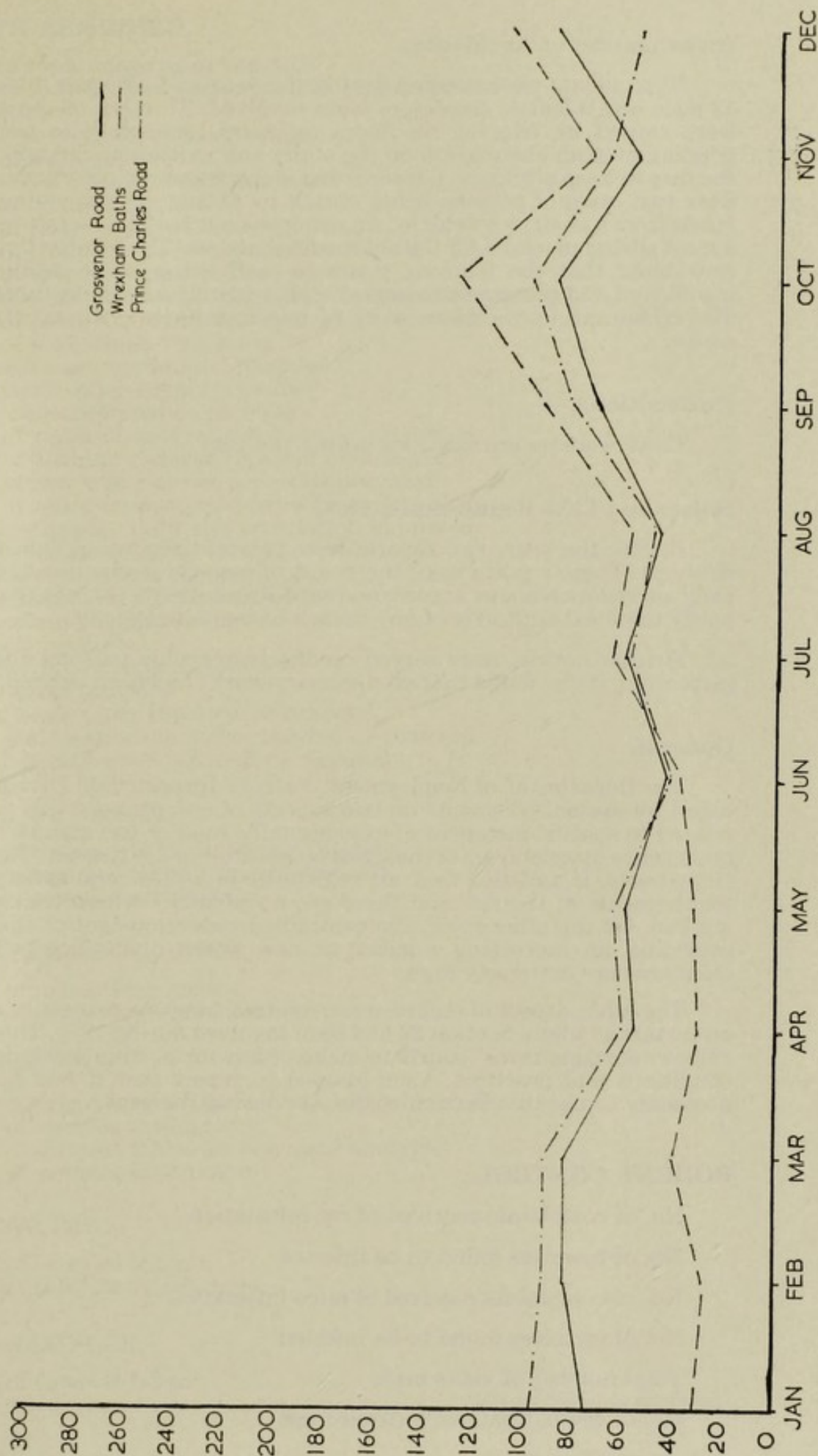
Section 4	Cleanliness	2
Section 6	Temperature	1
Section 9	Sanitary Conveniences	1
Section 10	Washing Facilities	1
Section 11	Supply of Drinking water	1
Section 12	Accommodation for Clothing	2
Section 16	Floors, passages, stairs	3
Section 24	First Aid	3
Information for Employees Regulations, 1965		3
Hoists and Lifts Regulations, 1968		2

—
19
—

BOROUGH OF WREXHAM
AIR POLLUTION INVESTIGATION 1972
SMOKE CONCENTRATION



BOROUGH OF WREXHAM
AIR POLLUTION INVESTIGATION 1972
SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION



Investigation of Accidents.

22 accidents were notified during the year and all were investigated. 13 male and 9 female employees were involved. Thirteen of the accidents were caused by tripping on floors or stairs—one of these was due to tripping over an obstruction on the stairs and written notice was given to the firm to keep all floors, passages and stairs free from obstruction. There were two cases of persons being struck by falling objects whilst moving goods from a shelf or a vehicle. An employee cut his hand while setting up a meat slicing machine for the sharpening process. The Health Department considered that the training given to staff using these machines was insufficient and courses were immediately instituted by the manufacturers. The remaining notifications were of minor injuries with no significant cause.

Prosecutions.

There were no prosecutions during the year.

Hoists and Lifts Regulations, 1968.

During the year, two reports were received regarding defective lifts in shops. These reports were the result of inspections by insurance company surveyors who, in accordance with Regulation 6 (3), are required to notify the local authority of any breach of the Regulations.

Written notices were served on the responsible persons and on re-inspection, it was found that all necessary works had been carried out.

General.

The Department of Employment, Factory Inspectorate Division, have asked for special comments on two aspects of enforcement this year. One related to specific instances of exceptionally good or bad standards in the observance by employers of their responsibilities under the Act. The Health Department is satisfied that all registered premises now satisfy all the requirements of the Act and there are no premises where the standards are bad. On the other hand, the continuing redevelopment of the town is providing an increasing number of new shops and offices where the standards are extremely high.

The other aspect of enforcement referred to was a request to comment on instances where Section 22 had been involved during 1972. This Section empowers magistrates' courts to make orders for putting down dangerous conditions and practices. I am pleased to report that it was not found necessary to use this Section of the Act during the year.

RODENT CONTROL.

No. of complaints received of rat infestation	..	..	..	176
No. of premises found to be infested	..	..	..	139
No. of complaints received of mice infestation	..	..	..	329
No. of premises found to be infested	..	..	..	341
Total number of visits made	..	..	..	4,183
No. of sewer treatments carried out	..	..	..	2

DEFECTS REMEDIED.

No. of roofs repaired or renewed	11
No. of eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	11
Yard surfaces repaired or relaid	2
No. of walls repaired	6
No. of walls rendered or repointed	4
No. of ceilings repaired	2
No. of floors repaired	7
No. of chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	2
No. of firegrates repaired or renewed	9
Damp proof courses provided and dampness remedied	6
No. of doors and windows repaired or renewed	10
No. of food stores ventilated	—
Offensive accumulations removed	—
Sufficient water supply provided	—
Staircases repaired or renewed	1
No. of water-closets repaired or reconstructed	3
No. of flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	2
No. of new water-closet pedestals provided	1
No. of water-closets provided with supply of water	—
Water-closets—light and ventilation improved	—
Drains constructed or reconstructed	—
Drains repaired or cleansed	229
New inspection chambers provided	—
Inspection chambers repaired	1
Drains ventilated	—
Gullies provided or renewed	—
New sinks provided	2
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	1
Soil and ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	—
Wash-hand basins repaired or renewed	—

SWIMMING BATHS.

No. of Swimming Baths in the District	1
No. of samples taken (Bacteriological)	10
No. of samples satisfactory	10

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

No. of inspections made	3
No. of contraventions found	—

WATER SUPPLY.

No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination	13
No. of samples satisfactory	13
No. of samples taken for chemical analysis	1
No. of samples satisfactory	1

WELL WATER.

No. of samples taken	7
No. of samples satisfactory	7

RIVER SAMPLES.

No. of samples taken	1
(No pathogens isolated).	

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	29
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

(A)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts. Public Health Act, 1936 & Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 1969.	
	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	13
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices :— (a) By Owners (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	15 —
(4)	No. of Notices outstanding at end of year	3
	Section 45.	
(1)	No. of outstanding Notices carried over from previous year	1
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defective water-closets to be repaired	—
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses where defective water-closets were repaired after service of Formal Notices :— (a) By Owners (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	1 —
(4)	No. of Notices outstanding at end of year	—
	Section 39.	
(1)	No. of outstanding Notices carried over from previous year	—
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served for the renewing or repairing of existing drains	10

(3)	No. of dwelling-houses where the existing drains were renewed and cleansed :—	
	(a) By Owners	9
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(4)	No. of Notices outstanding at end of year	1
Section 138 (as amended by the Water Act, 1945 and the Public Health Act, 1961).		
(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 end of year	—
(B) 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	—
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(4)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(5)	No. of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders	—
(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	—
(C) 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	1
(2)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

(D) Housing Act, 1957. Overcrowding.					
(1)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(a) No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year</td><td rowspan="3">} Not known</td></tr> <tr> <td>(b) No. of families dwelling therein</td></tr> <tr> <td>(c) No. of persons dwelling therein</td></tr> </table>	(a) No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year	} Not known	(b) No. of families dwelling therein	(c) No. of persons dwelling therein
(a) No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year	} Not known				
(b) No. of families dwelling therein					
(c) No. of persons dwelling therein					
(2)	No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 2				
(3)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(a) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year</td><td>73</td></tr> <tr> <td>(b) No. of persons concerned in such cases</td><td>219</td></tr> </table>	(a) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	73	(b) No. of persons concerned in such cases	219
(a) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	73				
(b) No. of persons concerned in such cases	219				
(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.

One Clearance Area was declared during the year. Action was taken to deal with part of a house which was unfit for human habitation.

Resulting from previous action under the Housing Acts, 23 houses were demolished and 46 persons were rehoused.

Since the clearance of unfit houses was resumed in 1955, 49 Clearance Areas have been declared, involving 616 houses, and individual action has been taken with regard to 129 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 dealt with is 1,109 with a population of 3,093 persons.

During the year, a fresh programme for the clearance of unfit dwellings was called for by the Secretary of State. Surveys were undertaken, and, as a result, 36 houses were scheduled for clearance. These will be dealt with within the next 12 to 18 months.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT.

During the year, 87 standard grants and 16 improvement grants were approved.

During the year applications were approved for the issuing of 38 Qualification Certificates. Twelve applications were refused and 2 were withdrawn. Twelve Certificates of provisional approval were applied for and granted.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

	No. in district	No. of inspections made
Bakehouses	12	15
Butchers' Shops	37	15
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars ..	36	18
Confectioners	19	21
Dairies and Milk Shops	43	3
Fried Fish Shops	17	3
Fruit and Greengrocers	46	9
General Provision Shops	101	172
Hotels, Clubs and Licensed Premises ..	59	11
Ice-Cream Premises	123	11
Wet Fish Shops	7	13
Street Food Vendors	—	274

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

	lbs.		lbs.
Tinned Foods	3,511½	Turkeys	50¾
Cereals	23¼	Chickens & Chicken Portions	47¼
Beverages	22	Meat	4,479¼
Fish	4,926	Liver.. .. .	410½
Ice-Cream	56	Frozen Foods	1,232
Apples	480	Offal	683
Preserves	4	Cream	44¾
Cheese	38¼	Fish Cakes	390
Baby Foods	10¼	Tomato Juice	11½
Fats	10½	Miscellaneous	40½

TOTAL:— 16,471¼ lbs.

Percentage classifications are as follows:—

Home	81.3% = 13,373 lbs.
Foreign	14.4% = 2,397¼ lbs.
Commonwealth	4.3% = 701 lbs.
	100.0% = 16,471¼ lbs.

FOOD COMPLAINTS.

Forty-three complaints concerning food were dealt with during the year. All were investigated, but it was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

A total of 11 informal samples were taken under the provisions of this Act during the year:—

White Wine .. 1

Ice-Cream .. 9

Pork Pie .. 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	52	51	1
Butter	4	3	1
Lard	3	3	—
Cheese	6	6	—
Cheese Spread	1	1	—
Bread	1	—	1
Pork Loaf	1	—	1
Sausages	2	2	—
Sausage Rolls	3	3	—
Meat Pies	6	5	1
Corned Beef	1	1	—
Pork Luncheon Meat	2	2	—
Tongue	1	—	1
Savoury Ducks	1	1	—
Beef Curry	1	1	—
Chicken Curry with Rice	1	1	—
Mixed Grill	2	—	2
Chop Sauce	1	1	—
Dried Green Peas	1	1	—
Fish Cakes	1	1	—
Apples	1	1	—
Honey with Clover	1	1	—
Marmalade	1	1	—
Rice Pudding	1	1	—
Pear Halves in Syrup	1	1	—
Table Jelly	1	1	—
Fresh Cream Dessert	1	1	—

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Taken</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine, or Sub-Standard</i>
Coffee Mate	1	1	—
Instant Non-fat Milk	2	1	1
Half Cream Milk Food	1	1	—
Sweets	4	4	—
Ice-cream	3	3	—
Ice-lolly	1	1	—
Soft Drinks	1	1	—
Shandy	1	1	—
Barley Wine	1	1	—
Ron Baccardi	1	1	—
Whisky	2	2	—
Baby Food	1	1	—
Food Supplement	1	1	—
Slim Disks	1	1	—
Throat Mixture	1	1	—
Diabetic Beer	1	1	—
Proprietary Tonic	1	1	—
TOTALS:	122	113	9

As will be seen from the table, 52 samples of milk were taken in Wrexham Borough during the year under review. In one instance only was an adverse report received and this concerned a consumer complaint regarding a fly in milk; the producer in question was prosecuted and convicted. All other samples were reported by the Public Analyst as being genuine and antibiotic tests showed a negative result in each instance.

In addition to milk, there were 70 samples of other food etc., submitted for testing and report. There were 8 adverse reports received, six relating to consumer complaints and two routine samples. The latter concerned non-fat milk which contained excess moisture and a tin of tongue which was incorrectly labelled. Both these issues have been dealt with by advice and caution. The complaint samples concerned a mouldy meat pie, foreign body in butter, mouldy pork loaf, oil and rust in bread and mixed grill (2). Court action was taken regarding the bread whilst the issues concerning the butter and meat pie are pending. The other issues were dealt with by advice and caution. Otherwise all samples were reported as being genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives, colouring matters etc.

Additionally, a good deal of routine work has been done on the examination of the labelling provisions by the officers in their day to day duties. This is part of the multi-purpose function of the weights and measures authority. Again, informal samples of milk are taken from schools, welfare homes, hospitals etc., and are tested within the department.

DUTIES RELATING TO ICE-CREAM.

There are 123 registered premises for ice-cream including two 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	..	..	.. —

INSPECTION OF MEAT.

A total of 39,854 animals were slaughtered at the Abattoir during the year, compared with 46,931 in 1971. It is still a cause for concern that more use is not made of the good facilities provided at the Municipal Abattoir.

Consideration is now being given by the Committee to the future of the Abattoir, particularly with regard to slaughtering standards required for meat entering countries of the European Economic Community.

	<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Calves</i>
No. Slaughtered	3,525	124	14,581	21,617	7
No. Inspected	3,525	124	14,581	21,617	7
Disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	1	21	169	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.	1,123	84	1,450	4,611	—
%of No. inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysti- cerci.	31.9%	68.5%	10.1%	22.1%	71.4%
Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.	1	—	—	318	—
% of No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	.03%	.8%	—	1.5%	—
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to- treatment by refrigeration.	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned.	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned during the year:—
25 tons 7 cwts. 0 qrs. 2 lbs.

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 1972.

	<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.	35	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included above where Section 7 is to be enforced by the Local Authority.	149	22	—	—
(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>Prose- cuted</i>
			<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Sanitary conveniences (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient.	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive.	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for the sexes.	—	—	—	—	—
Total defects under part 1 of the Act.	—	—	—	—	—

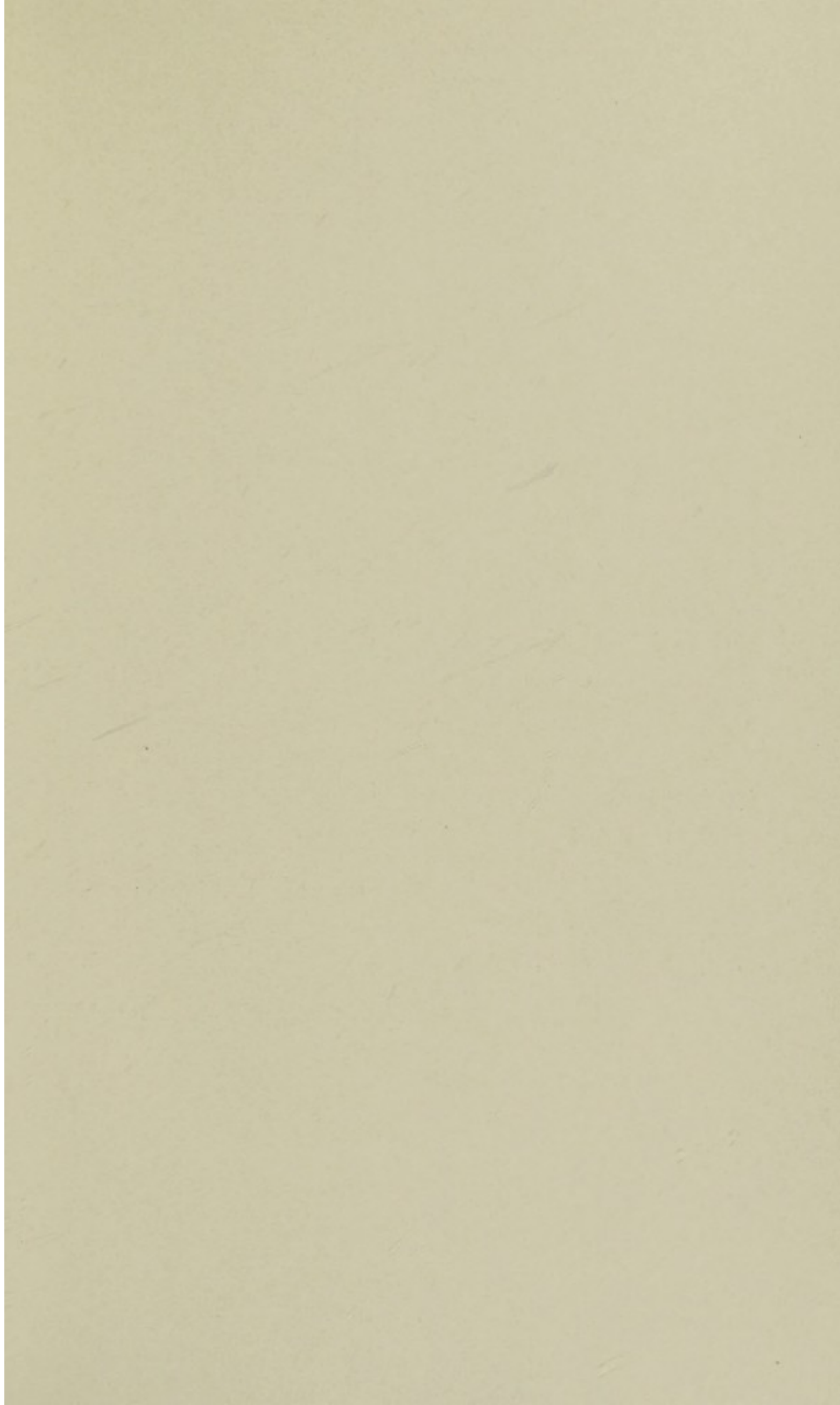
Part VIII of the Act. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134).

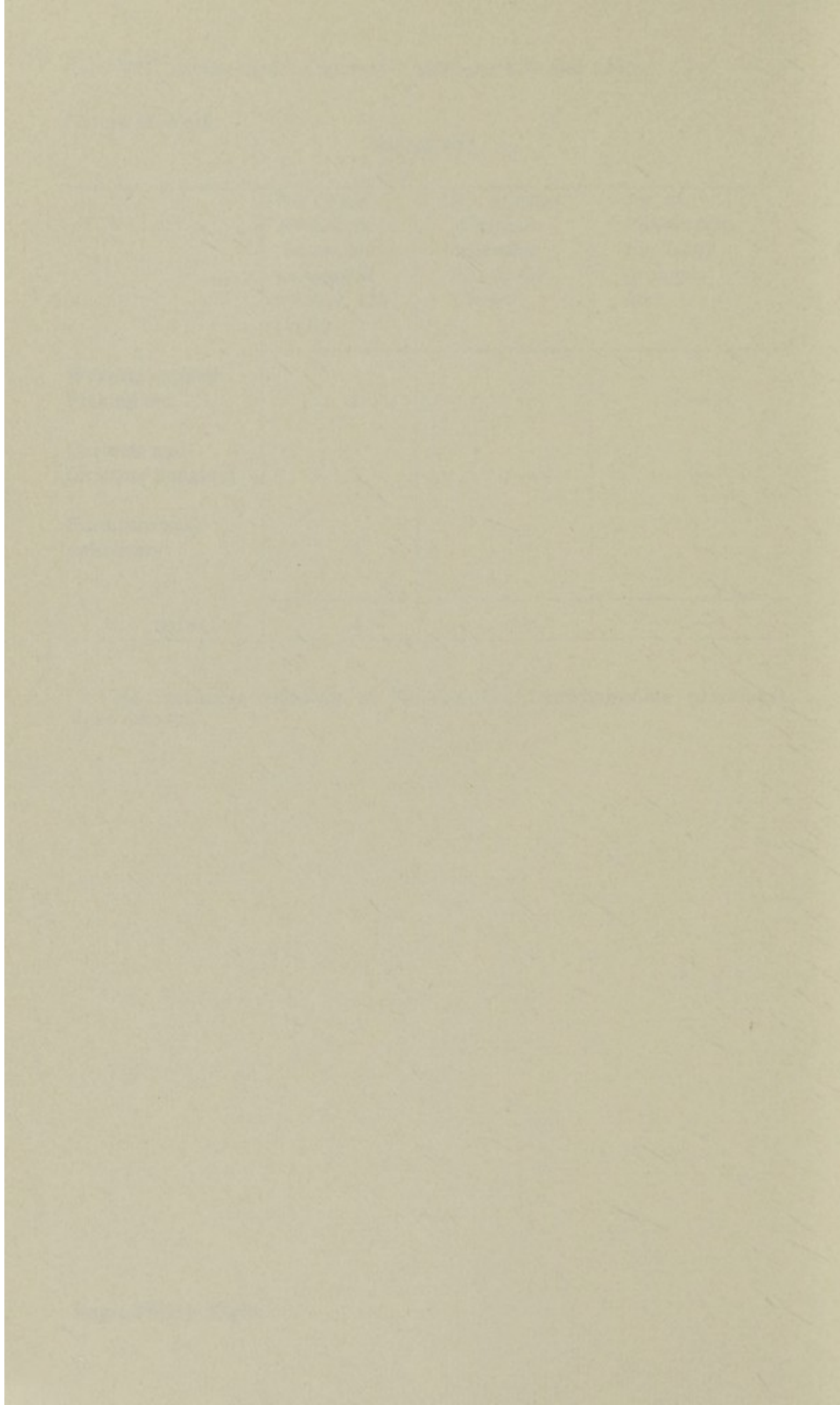
Nature of Work.

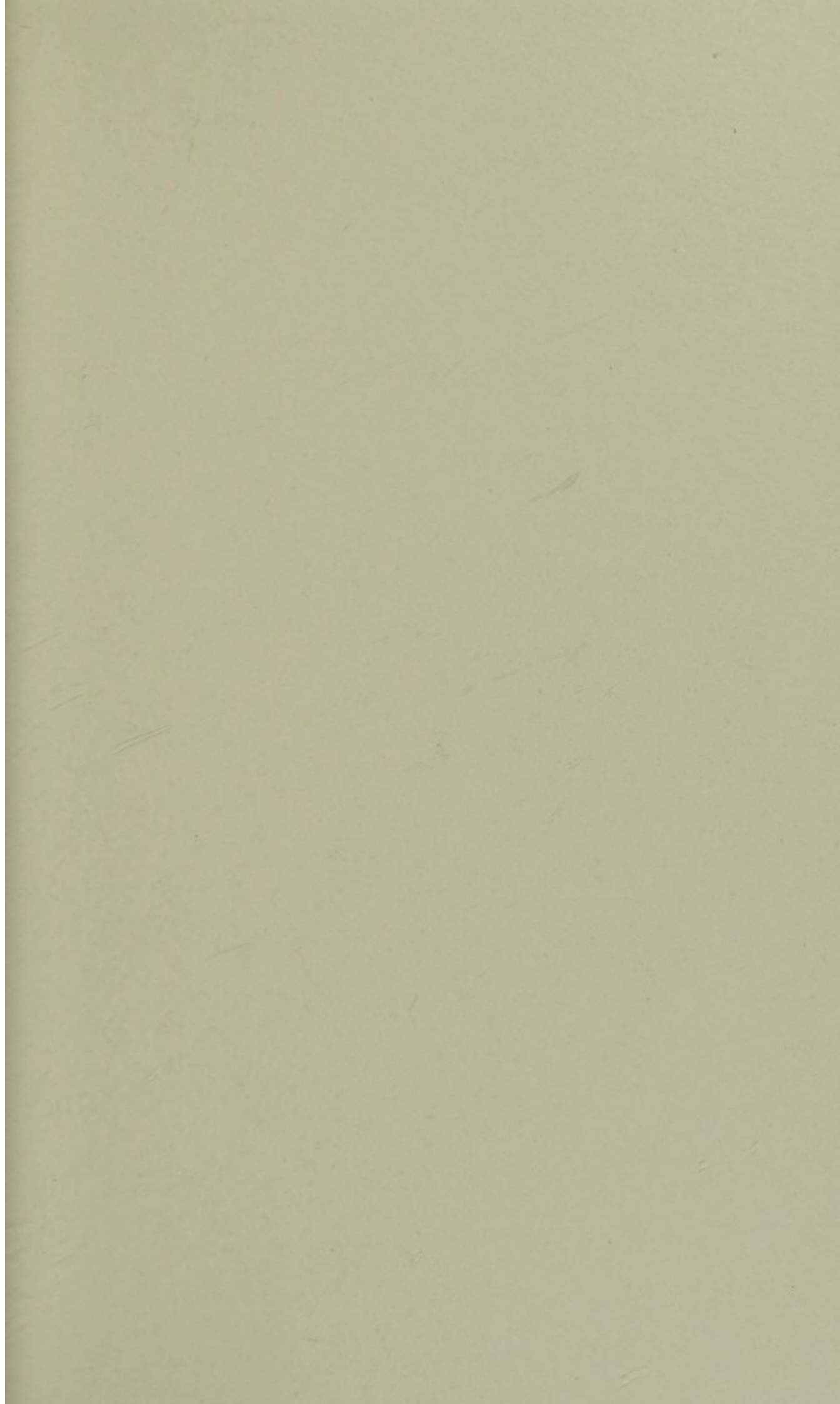
Section 133

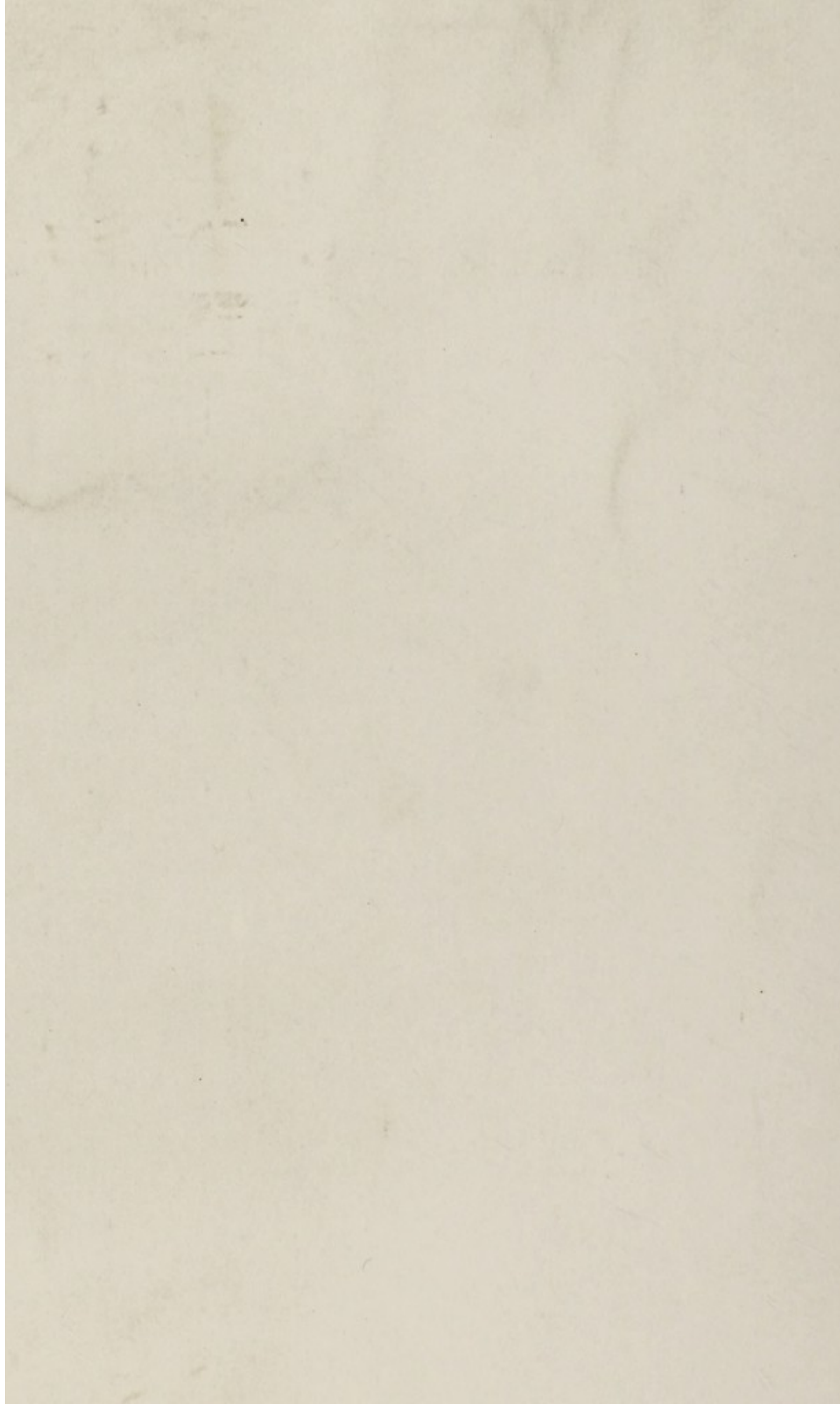
	<i>No. of out workers in August list as required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>
Wearing apparel: Making etc.	1	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	2	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	1	—	—
TOTAL: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

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









PAPER

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TO P. 8.

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