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WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1957

T. KENRICK HUGHES,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

D. THOMAS,
F.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.



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TREVOR L. WILLIAMS, LL.M.

* Part of Year.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my seventh Annual Report on the health and vital statistics of the Wrexham Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

The year has been one of financial stringency owing to the credit squeeze, consequently the programme of work envisaged by this Council had to be curtailed to some extent.

This has affected the housing programme in particular. Houses have only been built to meet the needs of Slum Clearance, hence those on the general waiting list have had to wait and many are still enduring a life of hardship in conditions of squalor and overcrowding.

More houses for general needs are an urgent necessity in our District if these conditions are to be alleviated. We received a visit from the Minister for Welsh Affairs on 24th May, 1957, when he met members of the Council and Chief Officials of the District and was informed of our most urgent problems. He said that he appreciated the opportunity afforded him to talk with those who were carrying responsibility in Local Government.

Two severe epidemics of infectious diseases struck the District during the year.

Measles was rampant for most of the year while Influenza "reported to be Asian Flu" invaded the district in September and by October had caused school attendances to drop by half. This epidemic was short and sharp and had practically come to an end by November.

During the year a start was made to vaccinate children against Poliomyelitis. At first parents felt some trepidation about the risks involved following earlier mishaps in America. However, results in our District showed no complications and the response has been very satisfactory.

Clean Air and Pure Food are matters that still claim our attention for atmospheric pollution in both the Wrexham Rural District and Wrexham Borough is causing damage to health and property.

It is proposed to form a Joint Committee from the two Councils to consider how best to deal with the problem.

I should like to pay tribute to the work carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff, and also the clerical staff of the department who are particularly hard pressed at times. My thanks are due to the members of the Health Committee for their encouragement, the Chairman, Mr. R. D. Jones for his help and co-operation.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. KENRICK HUGHES,

Medical Officer of Health.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	72,370
Population, R.G.'s Estimate, 1957, Mid-Annual	62,160
Population, Density per acre	0.86
Number of Inhabited Houses	20,327
Number of Inhabited Council Houses	6,122
Sum represented by a 1d. Rate, 1956—1957	£1,575

2. VITAL STATISTICS.

Comparability Factor. 1.00 (Births). 1.16 (Deaths).

LIVE BIRTHS.			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate			475	457	932
Illegitimate			16	15	31
Total			491	472	963

Birth Rate per 1000 population. Crude 15.49
Adjusted 15.49
England and Wales 16.1

STILL BIRTHS.			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate			14	12	26
Illegitimate			—	—	—
Total			14	12	26

Still Birth Rate per 1000 Total Births 26.99
Still Birth Rate per 1000 Population 0.418
England and Wales 22.4

TOTAL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL).			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate			489	469	958
Illegitimate			16	15	31
Total			505	484	989

DEATHS.			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
			413	373	786

Death Rate per 1000 population. Crude 12.64
Adjusted 14.66
England and Wales 11.5

MATERNAL MORTALITY.			<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion			1	1

INFANTILE MORTALITY.			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate			14	8	22
Illegitimate			—	1	1
Total			14	9	23

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	23.88
England and Wales	23.0
Male Legitimate I.M.R. per 1000 male legitimate births	29.47
Female Legitimate I.M.R. per 1000 female legitimate births	17.51
Male Illegitimate I.M.R. per 1000 male illegitimate births	—
Female Illegitimate I.M.R. per 1000 female illegitimate births	66.67
Total legitimate I.M.R. per 1000 legitimate births	23.61
Total illegitimate I.M.R. per 1000 illegitimate births	32.26

**WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
1957.**

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Number of Houses 1957</i>	<i>Population (Estim.)</i>	<i>Density of Population per acre</i>	<i>Rateable Value</i>
					£
Abenbury	1717	110	297	0.17	12,241
Allington	3578	478	1415	0.39	10,070
Bersham	1784	1435	4305	2.41	21,844
Bieston	1683	56	191	0.11	2,942
Broughton	1089	2238	6755	6.20	29,415
Brymbo	2543	1256	4123	1.62	28,435
Burton	2869	231	768	0.26	5,094
Cefn	1876	2197	6427	3.43	43,094
Erbistock	2919	131	451	0.15	2,578
Erddig	287	9	40	0.14	452
Esc. Above	3953	177	483	0.12	4,546
Esc. Below	1640	841	2660	1.62	22,681
Gresford	1099	603	1520	1.38	16,165
Gwersyllt	2103	2004	6123	2.91	32,502
Holt	2912	346	1083	0.37	6,047
Isycoed	3532	98	414	0.11	12,995
Llangollen R.	9953	844	2574	0.26	15,454
Llantysilio	5163	197	588	0.11	2,908
Llay	2251	979	3468	1.54	28,813
Marchwiel	3389	282	617	0.18	10,051
Minera	1393	411	1191	0.85	6,814
Penycae	4694	866	2295	0.49	11,225
Rhos	1441	3366	10,788	7.43	50,671
Ruabon	5906	1077	3271	0.55	25,598
Sesswick	2596	95	313	0.12	3,554
Gas Board					7,699
Total	72,370	20,327	62,160	0.86	413,888

Product of a Penny Rate—1956/1957—£1,575.

TABLE 2.
ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Es- tim- ated Pop.</i>	<i>Births</i>			<i>Birth Rate per 1000 Pop.</i>	<i>Dths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1000 Pop.</i>	<i>Dths un- der one year</i>	<i>Inft. Mort. Rate per 1000 births</i>	<i>Dths from Tu- ber- cul- osis</i>
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Tot.</i>						
Abenbury	297	4	4	8	26.94	4	13.47			
Allington	1415	11	6	17	12.91	20	14.13			
Bersham	4305	25	26	51	11.85	61	14.17	1	19.61	3
Bieston	191	3	3	6	31.41	1	5.24			
Broughton	6755	49	54	103	15.25	70	10.36	3	48.54	1
Brymbo	4123	30	23	53	12.85	47	11.40			
Burton	768	5	7	12	15.63	14	18.23	1	83.33	
Cefn	6427	46	47	93	14.47	82	12.76	2	21.51	
Erbistock	451	3	3	6	13.30	4	8.87			
Erddig	40		2	2	50.00					
Esc. Above	483	1	1	2	4.14	1	2.07			
Esc. Below	2660	34	12	46	17.29	40	15.04	1	21.74	
Gresford	1520	21	27	48	31.58	40	26.32	1	20.83	
Gwersyllt	6123	51	68	119	19.43	72	11.76	3	25.21	1
Holt	1083	7	8	15	13.85	20	18.47			
Isycoed	414	7	4	11	26.57	2	4.63			
Llan. R.	2574	16	18	34	13.21	30	11.66	1	29.41	
Llantysilio	588	5	2	7	11.90	8	13.61			
Llay	3468	28	29	57	16.44	38	10.96	3	52.63	
Marchwiel	617	12	5	17	27.55	11	17.83	1	58.82	
Minera	1191	7	5	12	10.08	25	20.99			
Penycae	2295	24	29	53	23.09	39	17.00	1	18.87	1
Rhos	10,788	68	64	132	12.24	106	9.83	1	7.58	2
Ruabon	3271	33	23	56	17.12	45	13.76	2	35.71	2
Sesswick	313	1	2	3	9.58	6	19.17			
TOTAL	62,160	491	472	963	15.49	786	12.64	23	23.88	10

TABLE 3.

BIRTHS.

Parish.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abenbury	4	4	.....	.....	8
Allington	11	6	.....	.....	17
Bersham	25	24	.....	2	51
Bieston	3	3	.....	.....	6
Broughton	48	53	1	1	103
Brymbo	28	21	2	2	53
Burton	5	7	.....	.....	12
Cefn	46	47	.....	.....	93
Erbistock	3	3	.....	.....	6
Erddig	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Esc. Above	1	1	.....	.....	2
Esc. Below	32	12	2	.....	46
Gresford	21	27	.....	.....	48
Gwersyllt	48	66	3	2	119
Holt	7	8	.....	.....	15
Isycoed	7	4	.....	.....	11
Llangollen R.	15	18	1	.....	34
Llantysilio	5	2	.....	.....	7
Llay	26	26	2	3	57
Marchwiel	12	5	.....	.....	17
Minera	7	5	.....	.....	12
Penycae	23	28	1	1	53
Rhos	66	63	2	1	132
Ruabon	31	20	2	3	56
Sesswick	1	2	.....	.....	3
TOTAL	475	457	16	15	963

TABLE 4.

DEATHS.

Parish.	Deaths.		Deaths under One year of age.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abenbury	2	2			4
Allington	8	12			20
Bersham	30	30	1		61
Bieston	1				1
Broughton	30	35	2	3	70
Brymbo	30	17			47
Burton	7	6	1		14
Cefn	37	43		2	82
Erbistock	3	1			4
Erddig					
Esc. Above	1				1
Esc. Below	20	19	1		40
Gresford	21	18	1		40
Gwersyllt	42	27	3		72
Holt	12	8			20
Isycoed		2			2
Llan. Rural	16	13	1		30
Llantysilio	5	3			8
Llay	20	15	2	1	38
Marchwiell	6	4	1		11
Minera	12	13			25
Penycae	18	20	1		39
Rhos	52	53		1	106
Ruabon	23	20		2	45
Sesswick	3	3			6
TOTAL	399	364	14	9	786

THE POPULATION OF THE RURAL DISTRICT.

The estimated population of the District as given by the Registrar General was 62,160, as compared to 62,190 in 1956, which shows a fall of 30 in spite of an excess of births over deaths of 177.

COMPARABILITY FACTORS.

These factors are supplied by the Registrar General and enable the crude birth and death rates to be adjusted for more accurate comparison with other areas in respect of age and sex distribution. The figure for births was 1.00 and that for deaths 1.16. These have not changed from last year.

BIRTHS.

The total number of live births registered during the year was 963 as compared to 988 in 1956 and 896 in 1955. The general

level of births has shown a downward trend in the last 10 years; prior to 1950 the totals were well over the 1000 mark.

The cost of living, together with lack of houses, has of necessity been the cause of smaller families.

There were 491 boys and 472 girls of which totals 16 boys and 15 girls were illegitimate.

The illegitimate child is now well provided for. The unmarried mother can go to Bersham Hall which meets the needs of the North Wales Counties. Most of these children are adopted into good homes and have quite a promising future.

BIRTH RATE.

The birth rate was 15.49 as compared to 15.89 in 1956. That of England and Wales was 16.1.

STILL BIRTHS.

There was a total of 26 still births during 1957 as compared to 31 in 1956 which shows a fall of 5.

STILL BIRTH RATE.

The still birth rate for 1957 was 26.99 as compared to 30.42 in 1956. That for England and Wales was 22.4.

DEATHS.

There was a total of 786 deaths during 1957, as compared to 775 in 1956, giving a difference of 11. These figures show that mortality has not increased much this year. There were 413 male deaths and 373 female deaths.

Diseases of the heart and circulation caused by far the greatest number of deaths, amounting to 383. Cancer was responsible for 147 deaths and it was again noticeable that Cancer of the lung was much more prevalent among men than women, although women are now smoking as much if not more than men—25 men died but only 2 women.

An analysis of the age at death showed that most deaths occurred among persons aged between 70 to 80 years in which group 239 deaths occurred. Next came the 60—70 group with 164 deaths, followed by the 80—90 group with 159 deaths. There were least deaths among the 10—20 group with only 3.

TABLE 5.**DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES.**

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Lung and Bronchus	25	2	27
Breast and Uterus	—	16	16
Stomach	21	11	32
Others	39	33	72

DEATH RATE.

The death rate was 12.64 as compared to 12.46 in 1956. That for England and Wales was 11.5.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of infants who died below the age of 12 months was 23 as compared to 22 in 1956. For the last 2 years this figure has kept at a satisfactory low level, and shows what a great improvement has taken place during the last 10 years, for in 1947 there were 66 infant deaths. This is accounted for by the great advances in the care and treatment of infants that has occurred during this period.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 23.88 per 1000 live births as compared to 22.27 in 1956. That for England and Wales was 23.0.

This is the second year that the rate for our District has been practically the same as that for England and Wales which is quite an achievement in an Industrial Area.

TABLE 6.

**BIRTHS AT TREVALYN MATERNITY HOSPITAL
DURING 1957.**

Parishes	Total R.D. Births	Births at Trevalyn						Total
		Males		Females		Total		
		Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	
Abenbury	8	3		3		6		6
Allington	17	6		1		7		7
Bersham	51	15		5	2	20	2	22
Bieston	6	2		2		4		4
Broughton	103	23	1	26	1	49	2	51
Brymbo	53	11	1	12	2	23	3	26
Burton	12	4		3		7		7
Cefn	93	13		8		21		21
Erbistock	6	4		2		6		6
Erddig	2			1		1		1
Esc. Above	2							
Esc. Below	46	12	2	4		16	2	18
Gresford	48	9		18		27		27
Gwersyllt	119	14	1	21	1	35	2	37
Holt	15	7		5		12		12
Isycoed	11	2		3		5		5
Llangollen R.	34	4		2		6		6
Llantysilio	7							
Llay	57	17		16	1	33	1	34
Marchwiell	17	9		2		11		11
Minera	12	2		3		5		5
Penycae	53	9		13	1	22	1	23
Rhos	132	30	1	27		57	1	58
Ruabon	56	18	1	14	3	32	4	36
Sesswick	3	1		2		3		3
Total	963	215	7	193	11	408	18	426
Outward transferable Births		225	28	195	15	420	43	463
Grand Total	963	440	35	388	26	828	61	889

Inward Transferable Births—232.

TABLE 7.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>All Ages.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	7	3	10
2. Tuberculosis, other			
3. Syphilitic disease			
4. Diphtheria			
5. Whooping Cough			
6. Meningococcal infections			
7. Acute poliomyelitis			
8. Measles			
19. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	21	11	32
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	25	2	27
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast		10	10
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus		6	6
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	39	33	72
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	5	5	10
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	60	68	128
18. Coronary disease, angina	67	37	104
29. Hypertension with heart disease	5	5	10
20. Other heart disease	44	81	125
21. Other circulatory diseases	6	10	16
22. Influenza	2	4	6
23. Pneumonia	20	10	30
24. Bronchitis	22	15	37
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	10		10
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1		1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	8	1	9
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	7		7
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion		1	1
31. Congenital malformations	3	4	7
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	34	49	83
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	2	6
34. All other accidents	14	11	25
35. Suicide	4	1	5
36. Homicide and operations of war			
TOTAL	413	373	786

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The picture regarding infectious diseases has completely altered in recent years, for many of the most serious, such as Smallpox, Typhoid and Diphtheria have almost disappeared, while Scarlet Fever has assumed a very mild form, with the result that isolation hospitals are nearly empty and the Small Pox hospital in our area has closed down. I doubt whether it had a case during its existence on the Llandegla Moors.

The milder forms of infection are still very prevalent, including Measles, Mumps, Chicken Pox and Influenza, to say nothing of the common cold which causes the loss of more working hours in the aggregate than any other infection.

Tuberculosis still takes a heavy toll and although deaths from this disease have been reduced by 80 per cent in the past 10 years, the incidence of new cases has only been reduced by 30 per cent.

There was a total of 972 cases of infectious diseases notified in 1957 as compared to 242 cases in 1956, and 943 in 1955. Thus we find 1957 is more on a par with 1955, and as this was almost entirely due to epidemics of Measles in these years, it demonstrates the biennial occurrence of Measles epidemics very clearly.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 32 cases of Scarlet Fever notified as compared to 52 cases in 1955. The cases were mild and only 1 was admitted to hospital. All but one were below the age of 14 years.

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIO ENCEPHALITIS.

There were 4 cases notified in 1957 as compared to only 1 in 1956. All 4 cases were admitted to hospital. The 3 Poliomyelitis cases were all children under 10 years, but the Polio Encephalitis case was a man over 25 years of age.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were 45 cases of Whooping Cough notified, though it is probable that more cases occur but a Doctor is not called in so they are not notified. Only 1 was admitted to hospital. All but 4 of the cases occurred in children under 10 years of age, the remaining 4 were 2 over 25 years and 2 ages unknown.

MEASLES.

There were 785 cases of Measles notified as compared to only 43 in 1956, but there were 772 in 1955.

They were nearly all children below the age of 10 years for only 23 cases were older. 8 cases were admitted to hospital.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.

There were 3 cases of Meningitis notified. All were admitted to hospital. They were children below the age of 10 years.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

There were 5 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified following childbirth. Only 1 was admitted to hospital.

PNEUMONIA.

There were 20 cases of Pneumonia notified as compared to 14 in 1956. 3 were children and 17 adults. Only 1 was admitted to hospital.

FOOD POISONING.

There were 9 cases of Food Poisoning notified as compared to only 1 in 1956. One case was admitted to hospital.

These cases occurred among separate families and were not of a serious nature.

In one case rancid boiled ham was the cause of the trouble, but in other cases all the foods had been eaten so the causal factor was not traced. One party on a picnic had eaten such a variety of foods as veal and ham pie, lobster and ice cream on a very hot day, but only 1 of the party suffered as a result of this orgy.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 61 new cases of Tuberculosis notified as compared to 68 in 1956. These included 53 pulmonary cases and 8 non-pulmonary cases.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis is most common in the young adults, who have to spend a long time undergoing treatment both in sanatorium and at home. Modern methods of treatment are now proving so successful that the stay in a sanatorium is now much less than it used to be, and treatment is carried on at home and by visits to the Chest Clinic. This is a great contrast to the state of affairs 10 years ago when there were waiting lists for beds in sanatoria. It is now the case that there are empty beds in Sanatoria. One bad effect of this change is that the isolation and education of the patient to prevent the spread of infection is not so good.

The ages of the 53 pulmonary cases were as follows :

- 40 patients over 25 years.
- 11 between 15 and 24 years.
- 2 under 14 years.

TABLE 9.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Isolation H.</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever	32	1	
Whooping Cough	45	1	
Measles	785	8	
Poliomyelitis	3	3	
Pulmonary T.B.	53		10
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	8		
Meningococcal Infection	3	3	
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	1	
Pneumonia	20	1	30
Food Poisoning	9	1	
Erysipelas	7		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	
Polio Encephalitis	1	1	1
Totals	972	21	41

TABLE 10.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
ACCORDING TO AGES.

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Un- der 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 2</i>	<i>3 to 4</i>	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 to 24</i>	<i>25 +</i>	<i>Age un- known</i>	<i>Tot.</i>
Scarlet Fever		1	5	19	6		1		32
Whooping Cough	5	8	10	18			2	2	45
Measles	26	137	257	342	15	5		3	785
Poliomyelitis		1		2					3
Pulmonary T.B.				1	1	11	40		53
Non-Pulmonary T.B.				1		1	6		8
Meningococcal Inf.		1	1	1					3
Puerperal Pyrexia						3	2		5
Pneumonia	1		1		1	2	15		20
Food Poisoning	1						6	2	9
Erysipelas							7		7
Ophthalmia Neon- atorum	1								1
Polio Encephalitis							1		1
Totals	34	148	274	384	23	22	80	7	972

TABLE 11.

**TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND TOTAL DEATHS
FROM TUBERCULOSIS ACCORDING TO AGES.**

Age Groups	NEW CASES				Total	TOTAL DEATHS				Total
	Pulm.		N-Pulm.			Pulm.		N-Pulm.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year										
1—4 ,,										
5—9 ,,	1			1	2					
10—14 ,,	1				1					
15—19 ,,	2	3	1		6					
20—24 ,,	2	4			6					
25—34 ,,	5	4		5	14					
35—44 ,,	6	3			9		1			1
45—54 ,,	5		1		6	1				1
55—64 ,,	6	1			7	3				3
65 and over	5	5			10	3	2			5
Age unknown										
Totals	33	20	2	6	61	7	3			10

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING
COUGH.**

Diphtheria is now a rare disease and no cases have occurred in our District during the past 10 years.

The reason for this immunity is due to the immunisation of children that has been carried out over the last 20 years. Before this preventive measure was commenced, Diphtheria was very prevalent and was one of the most dangerous of the infectious diseases. It is only by stressing the importance of immunisation as a preventive measure that we can hope to keep free of this disease. Parents have a false sense of security when they think that diseases such as Diphtheria and Small Pox are no longer rampant, and as a consequence fail to have their children protected. It often takes an outbreak or a death from such a disease to drive the danger home.

During 1957, there were 212 children immunised against Diphtheria alone, while 655 were immunised against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. 867 children received "Booster" doses.

TABLE 12.
IMMUNISATION.

Number of Children Immunised during 1957.

Diphtheria Immunisation.				
	0—1 yr.	1—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 plus .
Primary Doses	9	67	136	—
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation combined.				
	0—1 yr.	1—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 plus.
Primary	550	92	13	—
Re-inforcings		0—4 yrs. 135	5—14 yrs. 724	15 plus. 8
Whooping Cough Immunisation.			NIL.	

VACCINATION.

The figures for vaccination were somewhat higher than last year, but still leave much room for improvement. Parents may be in a bit of a quandary now that their children are being treated like "pin-cushions" and are expected to have the children "jabbed" for four diseases within the first year of life. The timing is important. Frequently, the timing is upset by childish ailments. Vaccination is usually done first, then Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, and finally Polio vaccination. 300 children received primary vaccination. 98 were revaccinated.

TABLE 13.
VACCINATION.

Vaccinations.					
Primary Vaccinations.					
<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1 yr.</i>	<i>2—4 yrs.</i>	<i>5—14 yrs.</i>	<i>15 plus.</i>	
222	13	15	20	30	
Re-Vaccinations.					
<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1 yr.</i>	<i>2—4 yrs.</i>	<i>5—14 yrs.</i>	<i>15 plus.</i>	
—	2	—	20	76	

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

All children up to the age of 9 years have been given the offer of protection against Poliomyelitis. Registration forms were sent to the parents who had to sign them and return the forms to the County Medical Officer of Health. Most of this age group has been done and the Ministry has now decided to extend the offer to all children up to the age of 15 years.

There was some hesitation on the part of parents at the commencement of the scheme, owing to doubts regarding the effect of the serum, due to disasters that occurred in America, and the desire to wait and see what the results in this country would be. We now find consents coming in at the rate of 100 per week,

which shows that their confidence is restored as no ill effects have so far been experienced after the use of any of the vaccines.

Three vaccines are used and include British, Canadian and American. So far 1939 children have been vaccinated in our district.

B. C. G. VACCINATION.

The County Council decided to extend their arrangements for B.C.G. vaccination to every child of the age of 13 years.

This age has been chosen because it is known that the period when young people are most likely to catch Tuberculosis is during the five years after they leave school.

Prior to this the only persons to receive this protection were medical students, nurses and the contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis. Many millions of people have been protected with B.C.G. all over the world, but no serious after effects have occurred.

If this scheme is carried out vigorously it will do much to help in the eradication of Tuberculosis from this country by making the coming generation immune.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Mass Radiography service is organised by the Welsh Regional Hospital Board in consultation with the Local Authorities.

We have received regular visits each year from the Mobile Van, while a permanent service is sited at the War Memorial Hospital where any person can attend for an X-ray on a Thursday without appointment. To have any degree of success it is necessary that practically all persons over 13 years of age should attend. Unfortunately, the attendances are far short of this. It is a fact that the fit people attend and the unfit do not. The object of this service is to find the "pool of infection" and get rid of it, as that is the only way in which the incidence of Tuberculosis can be brought down.

One method of finding unknown cases of Tuberculosis that has been suggested is that every person who attends a hospital for any complaint should at the same time have a routine X-ray of the chest.

During the year the Mass Radiography Service visited Holt, Gresford, Llay, Cefn, Brymbo, Gwersyllt, Rossett, Rhostyllen and Coedpoeth.

It is noticeable that at Llay, where 644 attended, of whom 423 were males and 221 females, there were 152 males who showed other abnormalities of which the chief is pneumocociosis which chiefly affected men over 40 years. This gives a proportion of 1 in 3, showing various degrees of abnormalities. The tables of attendances are given.

TABLE 14.

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD—MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE. TABLE A.
 DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY CARRIED OUT AT HOLT, DENBIGHSHIRE, AMONGST THE GENERAL
 POPULATION AND SCHOOLCHILDREN, MARCH 1957.

ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

	Grand Total	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 and over		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Number examined	223	10	10	15	22	21	32	27	15	22	27	14	8	109	114
Number found to be abnormal (a and b)	21 or 9.42%	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	5	3	3	3	13	8
Classification of abnormal cases :— (a) Requiring further observation	8 or 3.59%	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	4	4
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest	13 or 5.83%	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	3	1	2	1	9	4

TABLE 15.

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD—MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE. TABLE A.

DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY CARRIED OUT AT GRESFORD, DENBIGHSHIRE, AMONGST THE
GENERAL POPULATION AND SCHOOLCHILDREN, MARCH 1957.

ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

	Grand Total	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 and over		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total number examined	165	11	25	6	10	13	19	14	19	18	18	2	10	64	101
Number found to be abnormal (a and b)	16 or 9.70%	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	1	2	4	9	7
Classification of abnormal cases :— (a) Requiring further observation	3 or 1.82%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest	13 or 7.88%	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	1	1	4	6	7

TABLE 16.

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD—MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.

TABLE A.

DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY CARRIED OUT AT LLAY, DENBIGHSHIRE, AMONGST THE GENERAL POPULATION AND SCHOOLCHILDREN, FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1957.

ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

	Grand Total	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 and over		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Number examined	644	16	21	52	28	67	54	78	36	141	59	69	23	423	221
Number found to be abnormal (a and b)	185 or 28.72%	.....	.....	2	1	5	3	23	2	83	8	49	9	162	23
Classification of abnormal cases :— (a) Requiring further observation	14 or 2.17%	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	3	3	3	.....	10	4
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest	171 or 26.55%	.....	.....	2	1	4	3	20	1	80	5	46	9	152	19

TABLE 17.

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD—MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE. TABLE A.

DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY CARRIED OUT AT CEFN MAWR, DENBIGHSHIRE, AMONGST THE GENERAL POPULATION AND SCHOOLCHILDREN, FEBRUARY 1957.

ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

	Grand Total	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 and over		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Number examined	595	67	62	31	59	31	64	36	61	50	75	39	20	254	341
Number found to be abnormal (a and b)	31 or 5.21%	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	1	1	11	5	5	2	18	13
Classification of abnormal cases :— (a) Requiring further observation	3 or .50%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest	28 or 4.71%	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	1	1	11	5	3	1	16	12

TABLE 18.

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD—MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE. TABLE A.

DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY CARRIED OUT AT BRYMBO, DENBIGHSHIRE, AMONGST THE GENERAL POPULATION AND SCHOOLCHILDREN, FEBRUARY 1957.

ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

	Grand Total	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 and over		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Number examined	363	76	104	10	17	14	28	9	25	26	33	12	9	147	216
Number found to be abnormal (a and b)	20 or 5.51%	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	4	4	3	1	10	10
Classification of abnormal cases :—															
(a) Requiring further observation	1 or .28%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest	19 or 5.23%	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	4	4	3	.....	10	9

TABLE 19.

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD—MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE. TABLE A.

DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY CARRIED OUT AT GWERSYLLT, DENBIGHSHIRE, AMONGST
THE GENERAL POPULATION AND SCHOOLCHILDREN, MARCH 1957.

ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

	Grand Total	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 and over		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Number examined	458	73	58	20	27	18	34	41	50	51	45	27	14	230	228
Number found to be abnormal (a and b)	38 or 8.29%	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	16	2	13	2	33	5
Classification of abnormal cases :— (a) Requiring further observation	4 or .87%	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest	34 or 7.42%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	16	1	13	2	31	3

TABLE 20.

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD—MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.

TABLE A.

DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY CARRIED OUT AT ROSSETT, DENBIGHSHIRE, AMONGST THE
GENERAL POPULATION AND SCHOOL CHILDREN, MARCH 1957.

ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

	Grand Total	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 and over		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Number examined	296	16	18	12	39	24	39	26	37	30	33	11	11	119	177
Number found to be abnormal (a and b)	11 or 3.72%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	3	2	7	4
Classification of abnormal cases :— (a) Requiring further observation	2 or .68%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest	9 or 3.04%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	3	2	5	4

TABLE 21.

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD—MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.

TABLE A.

DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY CARRIED OUT AT RHOSTYLLLEN, DENBIGHSHIRE, AMONGST
THE GENERAL POPULATION AND SCHOOL CHILDREN, JANUARY, 1957.

ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

	Grand Total	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 and over		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Number examined	463	41	25	36	33	41	55	45	38	50	55	18	26	231	232
Number found to be abnormal (a and b)	38 or 8.21%	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	14	.....	10	4	31	7
Classification of abnormal cases :—															
(a) Requiring further observation	6 or 1.3%	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	5	1
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest	32 or 6.91%	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	12	.....	9	3	26	6

TABLE 22.

WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD—MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.

TABLE A.

DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY CARRIED OUT AT COEDPOETH, DENBIGHSHIRE, AMONGST THE GENERAL POPULATION AND SCHOOL CHILDREN, JANUARY 1957.

ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

	Grand Total	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 and over		Totals	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Number examined	577	84	77	26	34	24	30	30	43	96	69	39	25	299	278
Number found to be abnormal (a and b)	85 or 14.73%	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	6	1	43	1	22	6	74	11
Classification of abnormal cases :— (a) Requiring further observation	14 or 2.43%	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	2	3	8	6
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest	71 or 12.3%	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	40	1	20	3	66	5

TABLE 23.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

1. GENERAL.

(a) Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital	.....	.....	.....	230 beds.
(b) Maelor General Hospital—				
Emergency Unit	.....	.....	.....	202 beds.
Isolation Unit	.....	.....	.....	121 beds.

2. MATERNITY CASES.

Trevalyn Manor Maternity Hospital	.....	45 beds.
Maelor General Hospital (Maternity Unit).	.....	21 beds.
Cottage Hospital, Llangollen	.....	6 beds.
Cottage Hospital, Chirk	.....	8 beds.

3. ORTHOPAEDIC.

Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen.

CLINICS.

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

These are established in the following areas:—Rhos, Llay, Southsea, Brymbo, Rhostyllen, Coedpoeth, Broughton, Cefn, Rossett, Gresford, Froncysyllte, Johnstown, Holt, Ruabon, Rhosrobin and Trevor.

2. ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.

The diagnosis and after-care treatment of Orthopaedic Cases is carried out at the War Memorial Hospital, Wrexham, supplemented by institutional treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen. A Clinic is also held at Cefn and also a Peripheral Physiotherapy Clinic is held there on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

NURSING SERVICES.

1. GENERAL AND MIDWIFERY.

District Nurse Midwives and District Nurses for the home visiting of the sick and for maternity cases are provided in the following areas:—

Brynteg	1	Holt	1
Brymbo	1	Gwersyllt	2
Broughton	1	Llay	2
Coedpoeth	1	Rhos	3
Cefn	2	Rhostyllen	1
Gresford	1	Ruabon	1
Garth	1		

2. HEALTH VISITORS.

There are eight Health Visitors (who are also School Nurses) employed in the rural district on Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical work.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

<i>No. of Cases.</i>		<i>No. of Domestic Helps employed.</i>
Tuberculosis	 8	90
Midwifery	 5	
Chronic	 122	
Others	 39	

RAINFALL.

We are supplied each year with the rainfall figures taken at Packsaddle by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company. I am very grateful for their willingness in supplying this information.

The total rainfall for the year was 34.14 ins. as compared to 32.17 in 1956.

We had a wet summer in 1956, but 1957 was far worse. The rainfall in September was 8.49 ins., being twice that of any other month and was a record for the past 70 years.

It certainly caused severe flooding on the Cefn Housing Estate, which was partly contributed to by blocking of water courses with refuse.

TABLE 24.

RAINFALL FIGURES TAKEN AT PACKSADDLE, FOR THE YEAR 1957.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (Inches).</i>
January	1.97
February	3.32
March	1.72
April	.22
May	1.87
June	1.36
July	4.41
August	4.33
September	8.49
October	2.44
November	2.22
December	1.79
Total	<u>34.14</u>

HOUSING.

The total number of Council Houses built in our district up to 31st December, 1957, was 6122, of which 262 were built during the year, also 61 houses were built privately.

Owing to the national financial crisis, houses have only been built to meet the needs of the slum clearance programme.

All other classes on the waiting list for houses have had to suffer disappointment.

Overcrowding is consequently on the increase and families are living in any make shift hut, caravan, tent or shed, to tide them over the present shortage. They endure great discomfort as a result. More houses to meet general needs are an urgent necessity to alleviate these conditions.

The acquisition and reconditioning of substandard properties by this Council on a small scale has continued with great success. These dwellings are suitable for small families and for certain problem families considered unsuitable for a new council house.

The importance of suitable accommodation to meet the requirements of aged persons has been stressed by the Ministry and as a result this Council proposes to erect 80 one bedroom bungalows.

Whether it will prove wise to provide only one bedroom is very doubtful for this makes no allowance for sickness when another person may be needed to live in to take charge.

TABLE 25.
HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1957.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Total No. of Council Houses at 31.12.57.</i>	<i>Council Houses erected in 1957.</i>	<i>Private Houses completed in 1957.</i>	<i>Council Houses in course of erection 31.12.57.</i>
Abenbury	2	.....	.....	.....
Allington	165	.....	2	.....
Bersham	327	.....	6	40
Bieston	4	.....	.....	.....
Broughton	709	62	6	52
Brymbo	350	8	4	42
Burton	10	.....	.....	.....
Cefn	720	18	1	8
Erbistock	18	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Above	4	4	1	.....
Esc. Below	359	8	.....	.....
Gresford	129	.....	14	.....
Gwersyllt	894	45	3	45
Holt	68	.....	1	.....
Isycoed	12	.....	1	.....
Llan. Rural	190	.....	.....	3
Llantysilio	—	.....	1	—
Llay	346	.....	.....	4
Marchwiel	103	.....	.....	.....
Minera	74	.....	4	.....
Penycae	411	67	.....	44
Rhos	841	12	13	6
Ruabon	376	38	3	7
Sesswick	10	.....	1	.....
TOTALS	6122	262	61	251

The clearance of slum property has been given prior consideration and considerable progress has been made although much remains to be done. Official Representations were submitted in respect of Clearance Areas in the Parishes of Cefn, Broughton and Gwersyllt. This involves the rehousing of the families from the houses proposed to be demolished. These families are of different varieties, requiring different housing needs, which makes the problem more complex.

Many of the occupants of these houses are old couples living alone and who do not particularly want to be uprooted from the spot they have lived in for years. These old folk may also find the higher rent of a council house an added burden to bear.

During the year, 262 houses were built, chiefly to meet the needs of slum clearance.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Most of our district is well sewered and the Burton and Lavister scheme was completed this year.

Most of the effluent from our sewage works is allowed to enter the nearest river. Complaints are constantly received that the rivers are being polluted. The rivers Dee and Alyn are chiefly affected.

As a result of such complaints, I have inspected the sewage effluent from the sewage works and found it highly satisfactory and almost clear enough to drink.

There are occasions, during storms or due to pipe breakages, when crude sewage enters these rivers. This is of rare occurrence and is difficult to prevent.

WATER SUPPLY.

There was no water shortage in 1957, in fact, the reverse was the case, owing to exceptionally heavy rainfall.

The Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company supply most of our district, while Llangollen supplies Llantysilio, and Garth and Froncysyllte are supplied by our own water undertakings.

Considerable improvements have been effected by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company as regards the Cefn and Brymbo Undertakings which they took over.

There are still local shortages, due to corrosion of pipes, etc., resulting in a trickle of water to some rows of houses. This can be remedied by renewal of the pipes but it is sometimes difficult to get the owners to shoulder their responsibilities.

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1957.**

To the Chairman and Members of the
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the ANNUAL REPORT on the activities of the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

Mr. Hywel Jones commenced his duties with the Council on the 1st July, 1957, and has been engaged practically full-time on meat inspection.

The increase in the number of animals slaughtered for human consumption in the area has resulted in a great deal of overtime, particularly during the weekends.

In spite of the financial difficulties, the Council decided that the erection of houses to provide for the rehousing of the aged and families from unfit houses, be given priority.

A considerable amount of work has been involved in connection with Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses and I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the work of the Public Health Inspectors and the clerical staff.

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their confidence and support.

I would also acknowledge the co-operation received from the Medical Officer of Health, Clerk and Solicitor, and Chief Officials of the Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. THOMAS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The following Table gives a detailed list of the actual work done by the Public Health Inspectors in the Rural District during the year.

TABLE 26.

HOUSING:

No. of houses re-roofed	3
No. of houses repaired—Roofs	15
No. of houses repaired—Walls	15
No. of houses repaired—Doors	10
No. of houses repaired—Lighting	28
No. of houses otherwise treated to prevent dampness	13
No. of houses in which defective floors were renewed	9
No. of houses in which defective floors were repaired	6
No. of houses provided with new pavements in back yards	4
No. of houses provided with ventilated food stores	2
No. of houses provided with new kitchen grates	9
No. of houses provided with new washing boilers	1
No. of houses provided with bathrooms	4
No. of visits re Council House Applicants	891

DRAINAGE:

No. of Nuisances abated (drains)	96
No. of new cesspools constructed	1
No. of new septic tanks constructed	2
No. of kitchen sinks provided	3
No. of new drains laid to old premises	30
No. of drains repaired or improved	7
No. of Inspection Chambers constructed	6

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:

No. of new water closets provided	8
No. of old water closets furnished with flushing cisterns	22
No. of old water closets repaired	13
No. of privies converted into water closets	—
No. of privies repaired	3
No. of new earth closets and privies	—
No. of portable ashbins provided	367

WATER SUPPLY:

No. of old premises supplied	3
No. of service pipes repaired	179

MILK (S.D.) (S.A.) ORDER, 1955:

No. of visits to premises	61
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LICENSED PREMISES:

No. of visits to Licensed Premises	70
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FACTORIES ACT, 1937:

No. of visits and inspections	65
No. of workshops repaired	—
No. of workshops cleansed on notice	—
No. of new sanitary conveniences provided	4
No. of sanitary conveniences improved	2

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:

No. of visits to Food Preparation Premises	.....	.....	160
No. of visits to Canteens	.....	.....	8
No. of visits to Restaurants and Snack Bars	.....	.....	31
No. of visits to Fish and Chips Shops	.....	.....	9
No. of visits to Ice Cream Premises	.....	.....	33
No. of visits to Bakehouses	.....	.....	20
No. of Bakehouses repaired	.....	.....	—
No. of Bakehouses cleansed on notice	.....	.....	—

MEAT INSPECTION:

No. of visits to Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	2291
No. of visits to Butchers' Shops and Stalls	.....	.....	26
No. of visits to Knackers Yards	.....	.....	91

CLERICAL WORK:

No. of Intimatory Notices issued	.....	.....	656
No. of Intimatory Notices complied with	.....	.....	477
No. of Statutory Notices issued	.....	.....	130
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	.....	.....	23
Total No. of Visits and Inspections	.....	.....	14,611

HOUSING.

Although the Council, during the financial crisis, was obliged to discontinue the erection of houses for general purposes, it was decided to continue building for the displacement of families from unfit houses and bungalows for the aged.

32 Clearance Areas, comprising 225 houses, were declared. These were the subject of two Public Enquiries conducted by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, who, with two slight modifications, confirmed all the areas.

In respect of the two houses excluded from the Orders, the owners submitted proposals for their re-construction, and these were acceded by the Council. In one instance, the work necessary to render the property fit for occupation has been completed and in respect of the other house the work is in progress.

The six undertakings accepted by the Council in 1956 have also been carried out satisfactorily.

In addition, the condition of 84 unfit houses was considered by the Health (Unfit Houses) Sub-Committee, who recommended that Demolition Orders be made in respect of 74 houses and Closing Orders in respect of 6 houses. The owners of 4 houses submitted proposals for improving the property which were accepted by the Council and two of these have been completed.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

57 applications for Improvement Grants were received and granted by the Council.

The total amount spent on the improvement and repair of these houses amounted to £27,825 and grants to the value of £9,084 were made by the Council.

In addition, several properties have been repaired without having to resort to the service of Statutory Notices, which has resulted in the property being brought up to Bye-Law standard.

RENT ACT, 1957.

Many owners, before serving notices of increased rent upon their tenants, carried out works of repair which were necessary to the property, but 37 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and after the properties had been inspected it was recommended that the certificates be granted.

COUNCIL HOUSE TENANCIES.

In connection with the letting of casual vacancies occurring in Council Houses, 891 visits of investigation were carried out by the department.

OVERCROWDING.

Although the actual number of cases existing is not known, many overcrowded families have been re-housed during the year.

The information provided by the Rural Housing Survey carried out in 1946/1947 is now completely out of date. A large number of houses which were then placed in Grade 4 have been acquired and improved by the owners, so that it has become necessary to regrade the property.

On the other hand, houses which were considered to be on the "border-line" have deteriorated to such an extent that it is now considered that the only satisfactory way of dealing with them is by making Demolition Orders.

In order to obtain reasonably accurate data of the present position, it will be necessary to carry out a new survey and it is hoped to commence on this survey in the new year.

WATER SUPPLY.

26 samples of water from the various districts supplied by the Statutory Water Undertakers were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Birkenhead. The results are given in Table 27.

In addition, 4 samples of water were submitted to Mr. Harold Lowe, Public Analyst, Laboratory, Assay Office, Goss Street, Chester, for chemical examination. The results are given in Table 28.

12 samples of water from farms and premises not within the area of the Water Undertakers were also submitted for examination.

TABLE 27. WATER SUPPLY.

Nature of Sample and where taken.	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically per ml.	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks.
Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company.					
1. Rhosyllen (2.5.57)	4	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
2. Llay (16.5.57)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
3. Cefnybedd (16.5.57)	2	2	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
4. Cefnybedd (16.5.57)	1	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
5. Burton (11.6.57)	9	11	5	.....	
6. Burton (11.6.57)	1	.....	.....	.....	
7. Holt (18.6. 57)	996	.....	.....	.....	
8. Llay (25.6.57)	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9. Gwersyllt (3.12.57)	2	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
10. Llay (3.12.57)	3	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
11. Cefnybedd (3.12.57)	1	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.

TABLE 27. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

Nature of Sample and where taken.		Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically per ml.	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks.
Brymbo Supply.						
1.	Minera (2.5.57)	3	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
2.	Tanyfron (10.9.57)	3	.....	.....	.....	
3.	Southsea (5.11.57)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
Cefn Supply.						
1.	Acrefair (5.3.57)	1	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
2.	Cefn (2.5.57)	5	2	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
3.	Acrefair (18.6.57)	119	.....	.....	.....	
4.	Acrefair (10.9.57)	4	.....	.....	.....	
Ruabon Supply.						
1.	Rhos (2.5.57)	3	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.

TABLE 27. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

Nature of Sample and where taken.	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Aerobically per ml.	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Probable No. Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Non-Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks.
Wrexham Rural District Council Water Supplies.					
Froncysyllte Supply.					
1. Froncysyllte (5.3.57)	7	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
2. Froncysyllte (8.10.57)	17	25	8	.....	Unsatisfactory.
Garth Supply.					
1. Garth (5.3.57)	3	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.
2. Garth (8.10.57)	1	.....	.....	.....	
Pentredwr Supply.					
1. Pentredwr (5.3.57)	1	2	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
2. Pentredwr (8.10.57)	9	2	.....	.....	
Sun Bank Supply.					
1. Sun Bank (5.3.57)	1	.....	.....	.....	Excellent.

TABLE 28.

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSES.

Sample No. 1. Medical Hall, Crane Street, Cefn Mawr.

Sample No. 2. No. 67 Hall Street, Rhos.

Sample No. 3. No. 4 Henblas Road, Rhostyllen.

Sample No. 4. Plas Gwyn, Minera.

In parts per Million of Water.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Total Solid Matter in solution	160.0	260.0	260.0	60.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	1.25	0.50	0.50	0.38
Chlorine in Chlorides	16.0	15.0	31.0	13.0
Oxygen absorbed from permangan- ate in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.64	0.88	0.48	0.76
Free and Saline Am- monia	Nil.	0.04	Nil.	Nil.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.07
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil.	Nil.	Zinc—0.4	Nil.
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment	***	Nil.	Nil.	Trace iron.
Temporary Hardness	125.0	55.0	164.0	20.0
Permanent Hardness	19.0	6.0	Nil.	Nil.
pH Value	7.8	7.0	7.6	6.7
Free Chlorine	Nil.			
Iron in Solution	Nil.			

*** Very small trace mainly (Diatoms) Asterionella.

All Samples were satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of private slaughter houses licenced for the slaughter of animals for human consumption is 11.

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year.

TABLE 29.

<i>Year 1957</i>	<i>Cattle ex- clud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed (if known)	2338	858	155	20,939	35,668	59,958
Number inspected	2338	858	155	20,939	35,668	59,958
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	21	197	22	45	233	518
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	70	129	2	344	2953	3498
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	3.90	37.99	15.48	1.86	8.93	6.69
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	18	33	1	.....	33	85
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	31	77	.....	.....	1186	1294
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.095	12.82	.645	.....	3.42	2.30
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Generalised and totally condemned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The total weight of carcase meat condemned as being unfit for human consumption was 82 tons, 2 cwts., 1 qr., 15½ lbs.

Meat inspection presents a problem to most local authorities, particularly where there are a number of private slaughter houses scattered over a large area.

The number of animals slaughtered during 1957 exceeds the number for last year by over 7,000, and the amount of meat condemned was 82 tons, compared with 59 tons last year.

The need for a 100 per cent meat inspection is essential in order to safeguard the public against consuming infected meat, while at the same time avoiding unnecessary loss to the trade.

Mr. Hywel Jones took up his duties as Public Health Inspector with the Council on the 1st July, 1957, and he has been primarily engaged on meat inspection.

The fact that it has not been necessary to resort to statutory powers in connection with unsound meat is an indication that your Public Health Inspectors have gained the confidence of the trade.

During the year 39 animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950. Localised tubercular lesions were found in all carcasses on post mortem examination. One animal was slaughtered within the district under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

During the latter part of the year an outbreak of swine fever occurred within the Council's area and a large number of animals were slaughtered, but this was carried out under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

All meat found to be unfit for human consumption is coloured and collected by contractors for treatment and disposal for purposes other than human consumption.

POULTRY INSPECTION.

38,231 carcasses of dressed poultry were examined during the year, which is an increase of approximately 26,000 on the previous year.

The number of birds condemned as being unfit for human consumption was 72, giving a total weight of 2 cwts., 1 qr., 13½ lbs.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

Requests are frequently made by food retailers for the examination of various foods suspected of not being fit for human consumption.

The following table gives details of such foodstuffs which have been condemned.

TABLE 30.

Meat	.....	.....	.....	203 tins.
Meat	.....	.....	.....	292 lbs.
Sausage	.....	.....	.....	10 lbs.
Bacon	.....	.....	.....	43 lbs.
Fish	.....	.....	.....	142 tins.
Fish	.....	.....	.....	1 box.
Carrots	.....	.....	.....	11 tins.
Beans	.....	.....	.....	123 tins.
Peas	.....	.....	.....	94 tins.
Soup	.....	.....	.....	30 tins.
Tomatoes	.....	.....	.....	214 tins.
Fruit	.....	.....	.....	456 tins.
Pears	.....	.....	.....	92 lbs.
Milk	.....	.....	.....	86 tins.
Cream	.....	.....	.....	25 tins.
Cream	.....	.....	.....	1 gall.
Rice Pudding	.....	.....	.....	24 tins.
Orange Juice	.....	.....	.....	4 bottles.

FOOD SAMPLING.

The Denbighshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority, and the following Table, showing the number of formal samples taken and submitted for examination has been supplied by T. H. Evans, Esq., Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, to whom I am indebted.

TABLE 31.

Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, in the Wrexham Rural District, during the year ended 31st December, 1957.

<i>Article</i>	<i>Number Taken.</i>	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Not genuine or sub- standard.</i>
Milk	114	105	9
Butter	4	4	
Margarine	2	2	
Lard	1	1	
Cheese	2	2	
Baking Powder	1	1	
Flour	1	1	
Bread	1	1	
Cakes	1	1	
Rice	1	1	
Luncheon Meat	1	1	
Meat Paste	1	1	
Sausages	3	2	1
Suet	1	1	
Tinned Fish	1	1	
Vinegar	1	1	
Salad Cream	1	1	
Dried Mint	1	1	
Tinned Beans	1	1	
Jam	3	3	
Sweets	2	2	
Ice Cream	10	10	
Fresh Cream	1	1	
Condensed Milk	1	1	
Blanc Mange Powder	1	1	
Mincemeat	1	1	
Christmas Pudding	1	1	
Soft Drinks	1	1	
Beer	2	2	
Rum	1	1	
Whiskey	1	1	
Gin	1	1	
Arrowroot	1	1	
Gripe Mixture	1	1	
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	1	1	
Aspirin Tablets	1	1	
Calomel Tablets	1	1	
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	
Olive Oil	1	1	
Tincture of Iodine	1	1	
Totals	173	163	10

Of the nine milk samples shown in the Table as being "Not Genuine," seven were deficient in fat and two were certified to contain a small percentage of added water. Four of those deficient in fat were eliminated on "Appeal to Cows" samples being

taken and in the remaining three samples the fat deficiency was very small and the farmers concerned were visited and cautioned. With regard to the two samples reported to contain added water : these were taken from churns of milk at a farm dairy awaiting collection for delivery to a "Creamery." The percentage of water in each churn was not large and after a thorough investigation had been made into the methods of milking and cooling the farmer was cautioned.

As will be observed from the Table, fifty-nine samples of Foods and Drugs other than milk were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year and of these only one had an adverse report. This was an informal sample of "Pork Sausages" in which the meat content was certified to be 60 per cent. Although there is at present no legal standard for the meat content of sausages the Public Analyst is of the opinion that 65 per cent should be the minimum in "Pork " Sausages. However a formal sample taken a few days later from the same vendor was certified to contain 70 per cent of meat.

In addition to the milk samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year forty-one samples of milk taken from Schools and Institutions in the W.R.D.C. area were tested in this office by the Inspectors. All of these samples were found to be up to the presumptive standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations 1939 viz. : 3 per cent of fat and 8.5 per cent of solids-not-fat.

FOOD PREMISES.

There are 80 premises where food is prepared, exposed or offered for sale in the Council's area.

Frequent visits are paid to these premises, which are of great value in ensuring that clean conditions and methods, as laid down in the Food Regulations, are observed. When any contraventions of the regulations are found, immediate action is taken to have them rectified.

FISH FRYING.

There are 51 premises in the district where the trade of fish frying is carried on.

The equipment and methods are generally found to be satisfactory.

A Sub-Committee visited one premises and in view of its condition was satisfied that the premises was not suitable for carrying on the trade and steps have been taken to have the registration withdrawn.

ICE CREAM.

184 premises are registered to store and sell ice cream. As in former years, the majority of the retailers obtain their supplies prepacked from the large manufacturers. Only one person manufactures ice cream on his own premises.

17 samples were taken, all of which were Grade 1.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of bakehouses on the Council's register at the end of 1957 was 21. Periodical visits are made to these premises and during the year it was not necessary to serve notices in respect thereof.

MILK REGULATIONS.

Since 1955, the Wrexham Rural area became a specified area under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955, making compulsory, the sale of designated milk.

Dealers' Licences and Supplementary Dealers' Licences are issued by the District Council, and during the year 53 Dealers' Licences and 6 Supplementary Dealers' Licences were issued.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

There are 147 factories on the Council's register ; 11 new premises were registered during the year and 11 were deleted from the register.

It was necessary to serve notices in respect of 6 factories.

The following Table give details of the factories within the district.

TABLE 32.

FACTORY.					No. on Register.
Bacon Factory	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Boot Repairers	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Bottling Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Brickworks	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Chemical Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Chocolate Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Coach Builders	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cotton, Weaving and Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Cycle Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Dairies	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dressmaking and Tailoring	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Electrical Equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Garages	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Gas Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Grass Drying	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Iron, Steel and Metal Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Joinery (Upholstery and Undertaking, Builders' Shops, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Laundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Millers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Paint Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sawmills	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Stonemasons	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Seed Dressing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tiled Fireplaces	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
					147

CAMPING SITES.

There are two licenced camping sites in the district, namely :
 Abbey Farm, Llangollen.
 Chester Road, Gresford.

Five applications have been received from individuals for permission to site, temporarily, a caravan on land within the Council's area, and permission has been granted in two instances.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The district council undertakes the removal of house refuse by direct labour from the whole area, with the exception of six rural parishes. In spite of the many difficulties, a regular service has been maintained. The chief difficulty, as in former years, is the number of working days lost through sickness, and during the year a total of 1957 days were lost.

Another cause is the change in the composition of house refuse. At present, the dust and cinder content has been greatly reduced as a result of the installation of improved types of grates and the greater use of electricity and gas, but the combustible

content, such as paper, cardboard, cartons, etc., which are placed in the bins, greatly increases the volume of refuse to be collected and this means that more frequent visits have to be made to the disposal point while the actual number of houses dealt with is reduced.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Under the provision of the above Act, the Council has been the statutory body with responsible powers to deal with the destruction of rats and mice on all properties. This service is subject to a 50 per cent grant.

The Council's sewers, sewerage works and refuse tips are regularly inspected and treated as found necessary.

50 farms have been inspected and where infestations have been found, these have been reported to the Agricultural Committee, who arrange for carrying out the treatment.

General surveys are also made and where found necessary block treatments are carried out for the destruction of rats and mice.

During the year 724 premises were inspected and 544 premises were found to be infested, details of which are given in the following Table.

TABLE 33.

Domestic Premises	.....	475
Business Premises	.....	65
Waste Grounds	.....	4
		544

INFESTATION BY BED BUGS.

49 complaints were received regarding infestation by vermin. Bugs were found in 10 council houses and in 6 private houses. All the infested premises were treated, including the furniture.

KNACKERS YARDS.

There are two premises licenced as Knackers Yards, namely :
Tyddyn Daniel, Marchwiell.
Ffrwd, Brymbo.

During the year 21 horses were slaughtered on the premises and 28 carcasses of horses were received at these premises.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1951.

Two premises are registered under the above Act, namely :
Remploy, Trading Estate, Wrexham.
Johnstown Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Johnstown.



