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WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1960

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

S. DAVIES, M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.





STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING OFFICER

S. DAVIES, M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING OFFICER

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my 10th Annual Report on the health and vital statistics of the Wrexham Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

The report has been given in the form indicated by the Minister of Health.

Towards the end of the year, severe epidemics of Measles and Influenza broke out. Measles was prevalent among children of school age and infants schools suffered most severely; as many as half the children were absent from some schools due to this infection.

Influenza struck very suddenly in September and October and affected the population in general. The numbers going on sick benefit rose to three times the normal rate. Fortunately, this epidemic only lasted two months and then subsided.

During the year the age limit for Polio Vaccination was raised from 25 years to 40 years, and there was quite a good response from this older group.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Bill came before Parliament during the year. If it becomes law, it will make the control of caravans much easier than it is at present. The Bill is a carefully worked out plan to do justice to the caravanners and to get them on to controlled and registered sites, and to bring an end to the caravan slum. The danger to young children in caravans was vividly shown when a fire broke out in a caravan in our district and almost asphyxiated three young children while the parents were out.

The housing and slum clearance programmes have been carried on steadily throughout the year, but houses for general purposes and to alleviate overcrowding are needed desperately.

The Old People's Bungalows have been a great boon and are very popular. They should go a long way towards preventing accidents in the home, among the aged.

Good food and cleanliness are still the basic principles of health and more is done to promote this than ever before.

During the year, I have been greatly helped by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff, and I also appreciate the valuable aid of my two clerks, and am grateful to them all.

I would also like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their kindness and consideration.

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, 1960, Mid-Annual	.....	.....	.....	61,950
Population, Density per acre	.....	.....	.....	0.86
Number of Inhabited Houses	.....	.....	.....	20,921
Number of Inhabited Council Houses	.....	.....	.....	6,732
Sum represented by a 1d. Rate, 1959—1960	.....	.....	.....	£2,086 19s. 7d.

2. VITAL STATISTICS.

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

LIVE BIRTHS.				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	503	439	942
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	16	10	26
			Totals	519	449	968

Birth Rate per 1000 population. Crude 15.63
Adjusted 15.63
England and Wales 17.1

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births 2.69

STILL BIRTHS.				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	9	12	21
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
			Totals	10	12	22

Still Birth Rate per 1000 Live and
Still Births 22.22
England and Wales 19.7

TOTAL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL).				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	512	451	963
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	17	10	27
			Totals	529	461	990

DEATHS.				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
				400	356	756

Death Rate per 1000 population. Crude 12.20
Adjusted 15.15
England and Wales 11.5

MATERNAL MORTALITY.				<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion					
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births—					

INFANTILE MORTALITY.				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	11	7	18
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
			Totals	12	7	19

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Total Infant Deaths per 1000 total Live Births	19.63
England and Wales	21.7
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	19.11
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	38.46
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total Live Births	15.50
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births).	12.40
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	34.34

WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL. 1960.

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Number of Houses 1960</i>	<i>Population (Estim.)</i>	<i>Density of Population per acre</i>	<i>Rateable Value</i>
					£
Abenbury	1717	111	432	0.25	18,613
Allington	3578	505	1300	0.36	12,651
Bersham	1784	1482	4102	2.30	28,260
Bieston	1683	57	171	0.10	4,981
Broughton	1089	2317	6813	6.26	35,974
Brymbo	2543	1326	4220	1.66	56,554
Burton	2869	258	850	0.30	5,477
Cefn	1876	2195	6350	3.39	52,181
Erbistock	2919	132	383	0.13	2,656
Eddig	287	9	20	0.07	678
Esc. Above	3953	182	483	0.12	4,175
Esc. Below	1640	851	2750	1.68	25,261
Gresford	1099	678	1920	1.75	22,331
Gwersyllt	2103	2054	6200	2.95	36,979
Holt	2912	348	971	0.33	6,188
Isycoed	3532	99	414	0.12	30,848
Llangollen R.	9953	877	2852	0.29	18,636
Llantysilio	5163	197	468	0.09	2,922
Llay	2251	994	3465	1.54	37,430
Marchwiel	3389	284	764	0.23	11,622
Minera	1393	412	1066	0.77	8,110
Penycae	4694	987	2810	0.60	14,011
Rhos	1441	3372	9,584	6.65	52,609
Ruabon	5906	1098	3249	0.55	28,834
Sesswick	2596	96	313	0.12	5,570
Gas & Elec. Bds.					26,783
Totals	72,370	20,921	61,950	0.86	550,334

Product of a Penny Rate—1959/1960—£2,086 19s. 7d.

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>Inf. Mort. Rate per 1000 births</i>
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Tot.</i>					
Abenbury	432	6	2	8	18.52	5	11.57	1	125.00
Allington	1300	10	10	20	15.38	19	14.62	1	50.00
Bersham	4102	25	35	60	14.63	66	16.09	2	33.33
Bieston	171	1	1	2	11.69	1	5.85		
Broughton	6813	63	54	117	17.18	66	9.69	1	8.55
Brymbo	4220	43	33	76	18.01	49	11.61	1	13.16
Burton	850	8	2	10	11.77	7	8.24		
Cefn	6350	53	40	93	14.64	63	9.92	3	32.26
Erbistock	383	3	3	6	15.67	8	20.88		
Erddig	20								
Esc. Above	483	5	2	7	14.50	1	2.07		
Esc. Below	2750	35	20	55	20.00	51	18.55	1	18.18
Gresford	1920	15	15	30	15.63	35	18.23	1	33.33
Gwersyllt	6200	66	67	133	21.45	76	12.26	3	22.56
Holt	971	5	7	12	12.36	8	8.24		
Isycoed	414	2	7	9	21.74	1	2.42		
Llan. R.	2852	12	11	23	8.07	33	11.57	1	43.48
Llantysilio	468	4	3	7	14.96	4	8.55		
Llay	3465	34	27	61	17.60	33	9.52		
Marchwiel	764	5	8	13	17.01	8	10.47		
Minera	1066	3	4	7	6.57	15	14.07	1	142.86
Penycae	2810	30	20	50	17.79	37	13.17		
Rhos	9,584	64	52	116	12.11	110	11.48	1	8.62
Ruabon	3249	27	20	47	14.46	58	17.85	2	42.55
Sesswick	313		4	4	12.78	2	6.39		
TOTALS	61,950	519	449	968	15.63	756	12.20	19	19.63

THE POPULATION OF THE RURAL DISTRICT.

The estimated population of the District as given by the Registrar General was 61,950, as compared with 61,980 in 1959. This does not show much change in the estimate, but next year the actual figure from the 1961 Census will be available.

There was an excess of births over deaths of 212.

COMPARABILITY FACTORS.

These factors are supplied by the Registrar General to 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.

BIRTHS.

The total number of live births during 1960 was 968 as compared to 977 in 1959.

There has been a gradual fall in numbers since 1958 when the total exceeded a thousand, being 1010.

Of the births for 1960, 519 were boys and 449 were girls. The number of illegitimate children born was 26 as compared to 38 in 1959, and included 16 boys and 10 girls.

TABLE 3.

BIRTHS.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Legitimate.</i>		<i>Illegitimate.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Abenbury	5	2	1	.....	8
Allington	10	10	.....	.....	20
Bersham	24	35	1	.....	60
Bieston	1	1	.....	.....	2
Broughton	62	53	1	1	117
Brymbo	41	32	2	1	76
Burton	8	2	.....	.....	10
Cefn	52	39	1	1	93
Erbistock	2	3	1	.....	6
Erddig	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Above	5	2	.....	.....	7
Esc. Below	35	19	.....	1	55
Gresford	15	15	.....	.....	30
Gwersyllt	64	66	2	1	133
Holt	4	7	1	.....	12
Isycoed	2	7	.....	.....	9
Llangollen R.	12	11	.....	.....	23
Llantysilio	4	3	.....	.....	7
Llay	33	25	1	2	61
Marchwiel	5	8	.....	.....	13
Minera	3	4	.....	.....	7
Penycae	27	19	3	1	50
Rhos	63	51	1	1	116
Ruabon	26	19	1	1	47
Sesswick	.....	4	.....	.....	4
TOTALS	503	439	16	10	968

Since Trevalyn Manor Hospital closed early this year there is no Maternity Hospital in the Wrexham Rural District. Consequently, all hospital confinements occur outside our District in the Wrexham Maelor Hospital, the Llangollen Cottage Hospital and the Chirk Hospital. Altogether 706 confinements from our District occurred in these hospitals, while 262 took place in their own homes.

BIRTH RATE.

The birth rate for 1960 was 15.63 as compared with 15.76 for 1959. That for England and Wales was 17.1, so that our birth rate is below that of the country as a whole.

STILL BIRTHS.

There was a total of 22 Still Births as compared with 34 in 1959, which is a satisfactory reduction. Better ante-natal care and supervision can reduce this waste of infant life still further.

STILL BIRTH RATE.

The Still Birth Rate was 22.22 as compared to 33.63 in 1959. That for England and Wales is 19.7.

DEATHS.

There was a total of 756 deaths during 1960 as compared to 734 in 1959, showing an increase of 22. Of this total, 400 were males and 356 females. These figures show that 44 more men than women died.

TABLE 4.

DEATHS.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Deaths under One year of age.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Abenbury	1	3	.....	1	5
Allington	8	10	1	.....	19
Bersham	41	23	1	1	66
Bieston .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Broughton	28	37	.....	1	66
Brymbo	28	20	1	.....	49
Burton	3	4	.....	.....	7
Cefn	35	25	3	.....	63
Erbistock	1	7	.....	.....	8
Erddig .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Above	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Esc. Below	29	21	1	.....	51
Gresford	16	18	.....	1	35
Gwersyllt	35	38	2	1	76
Holt	7	1	.....	.....	8
Isycoed .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Llan. Rural	15	17	1	.....	33
Llantysilio	1	3	.....	.....	4
Llay	24	9	.....	.....	33
Marchwiel	4	4	.....	.....	8
Minera	10	4	.....	1	15
Penycae	19	18	.....	.....	37
Rhos	52	57	1	.....	110
Ruabon	29	27	1	1	58
Sesswick	1	1	.....	.....	2
TOTALS	388	349	12	7	756

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The chief killing diseases were cancer and diseases of the heart and circulation. Between them they killed off 501 persons out of the total of 756.

Cancer was responsible for 135 deaths as compared to 141 in 1959. Cancer of the lung caused 26 deaths, of which 24 were men, and shows little change from 1959, when there were 25 deaths. Women still show strong resistance to this complaint for in spite of their increasingly heavy smoking habits, the number affected by cancer has not increased and remains at 2.

TABLE 5.

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Lung and Bronchus	24	2	26
Breast and Uterus	—	12	12
Stomach	17	10	27
Others	37	33	70

Diseases of the heart and circulation caused 360 deaths as compared to 367 in 1959. Coronary thrombosis caused 85 of these deaths, including 57 men and 28 women. This is also a disease more common to men than women and usually affects them in the late 50's. or early 60's., when they start eating and drinking more than they need and also tend to take less exercise than they should.

TABLE 6.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>All Ages.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	5		5
2. Tuberculosis, other			
3. Syphilitic disease	1		1
4. Diphtheria			
5. Whooping Cough			
6. Meningococcal infections			
7. Acute poliomyelitis			
8. Measles			
19. Other infective and parasitic diseases	3		3
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	17	10	27
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	24	2	26
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast		8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus		4	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	37	33	70
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	5	6
16. Diabetes	1	5	6
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	56	75	131
18. Coronary disease, angina	57	28	85
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	7	11
20. Other heart disease	51	82	133
21. Other circulatory disease	14	7	21
22. Influenza		1	1
23. Pneumonia	8	17	25
24. Bronchitis	28	9	37
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	11	1	12
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	2	8
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	4	5
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	4	5
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4		4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion			
31. Congenital malformations	6	2	8
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	30	31	61
33. Motor vehicle accidents	11	2	13
34. All other accidents	15	11	26
35. Suicide	8	6	14
36. Homicide and operations of war			
TOTALS	400	356	756

DEATH RATE.

The crude death rate was 12.20 but when adjusted was 15.15. That for England and Wales was 11.5. Last year our figures were 11.84 (crude) and 13.62 adjusted.

AGES AT DEATH.

An analysis of the ages at death shows that in all ages except 80—90 years, more males died, and that the proportion of males to females who died increased in the younger age groups.

Motor accidents were more common among males than females, 11 males being killed to 2 females.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of infants who died below the age of 12 months was 19 as compared with 29 who died in 1959. This shows a very satisfactory reduction of 10, and is the lowest figure so far achieved in our District. These included 12 boys and 7 girls. Of these only 1 boy was illegitimate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 19.63 as compared with 29.68 in 1959. That for England and Wales was 21.7. Our District compares favourably with the country as a whole, for it is rare for an industrial area to have a lower Inf. Mort. Rate than England and Wales.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

All cases of notifiable infectious disease should be notified immediately to the District M.O.H., so that the necessary steps can be taken to prevent the spread of infection. This is particularly important with regard to food poisoning, otherwise the infected food may never be traced to its source.

There was a total of 688 cases of infectious disease notified as compared with 356 in 1959. The large increase was due to an epidemic of Measles.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 14 cases of Scarlet Fever notified as compared with 25 in 1959. They were all mild cases and none were removed to hospital.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 55 cases of Whooping Cough which chiefly affected children below the age of 9 years. One was removed to hospital.

MEASLES.

An epidemic of Measles broke out in October and 543 cases were notified during the year. The children most affected were aged 2—9 years. Five of these cases were removed to hospital.

Practically nothing can be done to prevent this infection spreading and the attitude of many parents is that it is just as well to get it over with.

The notification of this disease in large numbers seem to serve no useful purpose, but causes the busy doctor a lot of extra clerical work.

PNEUMONIA.

There were 6 cases of Pneumonia notified as compared with 30 in 1959. This was a big improvement on 1959.

DYSENTERY.

There were 7 cases of Dysentery notified as compared with 17 in 1959.

FOOD POISONING.

Only 1 case of Food Poisoning was notified, which speaks well for the standard of food hygiene in our district.

POLIOMYELITIS.

There was only 1 case of Poliomyelitis notified in 1960. This was a baby aged 1 year and was treated in hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There was a total of 61 new cases of Tuberculosis as compared with 80 new cases in 1959, which shows a welcome reduction of 19.

These included 59 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Of the pulmonary cases, 30 were males and 29 females, while the non-pulmonary cases were 2 males.

The great improvement in the treatment of Tuberculosis during the past 20 years, by means of new drugs and surgical treatment has dramatically reduced the deaths from Tuberculosis. Modern treatment has also resulted in fewer infectious cases being among the community, but there is still an unknown reservoir of infection.

It is the object of Mass Radiography Surveys to find out these unknown cases, for it is only by removing such sources of infection that the incidence of new cases will be prevented.

The incidence of new cases in the age groups, according to sex, is shown in Table 10, and shows that women are affected at a younger age than men.

Many of the new cases are recommended for rehousing by the Chest Clinic on the grounds that T.B. cases should have a bedroom to themselves to prevent the spread of infection. Although priority is given to these cases, it is difficult to get them rehoused in time to prevent the spread of infection, for the waiting period is too long, owing to the lack of available houses.

TABLE 7.
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ACCORDING TO PARISHES.

Parishes	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Pulmonary T. B.	Non-Pulm. T. B.	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Polio-myelitis	Total	Removed to Hospital				
											Whooping Cough	Measles	Food Poisoning	Polio-myelitis	Total
Abenbury			3	3						6					
Allington	2									2					
Bersham			24	3						27					
Bieston		1	1							2					
Broughton	1	2	45	5	1			1		55			1		1
Brymbo	4		17	2						23					
Burton	2		2							4		1			2
Cefn			75	12					1	88					
Erbistock															
Erddig															
Esclusham Above			1							1					
Esclusham Below		2	132	2			1			137		2			2
Gresford	2	12	1	1		2	1			19					
Gwersyllt		14	34	6		5	1			60	1				1
Holt			3	1						4					
Isycoed					1					1					
Llangollen Rural			9	1						10					
Llantysilio															
Llay	3	22	114	3			3			145					
Marchwiel			5	1						6					
Minera		2								2					
Penycae			30	8						38		1			1
Rhos			8	9						17					
Ruabon			38	2						40		1			1
Sesswick			1							1					
Totals	14	55	543	59	2	7	6	1	1	688	1	5	1	1	8

TABLE 8.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever	14		
Whooping Cough	55	1	
Measles	543	5	
Pulmonary T.B.	59		5
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	2		
Dysentery	7		
Pneumonia	6		25
Food Poisoning	1	1	
Poliomyelitis	1	1	
Totals	688	8	30

TABLE 9.

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	2	8	3				14
Whooping Cough	3	11	14	23	4				55
Measles	9	67	131	292	32	6		6	543
Pulmonary T.B.			1			8	50		59
Non-Pulm T.B.						1	1		2
Dysentery		3		1			3		7
Pneumonia			1	1		1	2	1	6
Food Poisoning	1								1
Poliomyelitis		1							1
Totals	13	83	149	325	39	16	56	7	688

TABLE 10.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS ARRANGED
ACCORDING TO AGES.

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	—	1	—	—	1
5—9 years	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 years	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 years	2	2	—	—	4
20—24 years	—	4	—	—	4
25—34 years	1	4	1	—	6
35—44 years	7	6	—	—	13
45—54 years	10	8	—	—	18
55—64 years	5	3	1	—	9
65 and over	5	1	—	—	6
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	30	29	2	—	61

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING
COUGH.

Public attention has been focussed on Diphtheria following outbreaks of the disease in Derby and Liverpool, causing several deaths among children who had never been immunised. Carriers were responsible for the spread of the infection and we must always beware of carriers invading our district, which has been free from Diphtheria for more than 10 years.

As probably 50 per cent of the children in our district are either not immunised or have not kept up their immunity with Booster doses, there is always the danger of Diphtheria breaking out again.

In order to improve the situation and to meet the public demand created by the recent outbreaks, a campaign was started in October by the County Council to get as many children as possible immunised. The response to this was very good as shown by the figures in the Table.

Triple Antigen was introduced during the year by means of which infants can be protected against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, and is now in general use at the clinics.

TABLE II.
IMMUNISATION.

Number of Children Immunised during 1960.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

	0—1 yr.	1—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 <i>plus</i> yrs.
Primary Doses	3	15	8	—
Reforcings	—	359	4402	18

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation Combined.

	0—1 yr.	1—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 <i>plus</i> yrs.
Primary Doses	419	67	22	—
Booster Doses	3	3	4	—

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

NIL.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation Combined.

	0—1 yr.	1—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 <i>plus</i> yrs.
Primary Doses	158	17	5	—
Boosters		0—4 yrs. 7	5—14 yrs. 8	

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL POX.

Vaccination is not now compulsory and has fallen into disfavour. Comparatively few infants are vaccinated nowadays, and only those adults who have to be vaccinated before they can enter some foreign country are treated.

The figures are given in Table 12.

TABLE 12.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL POX.

	0—1 yr.	1 yr.	2—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 <i>plus</i> yrs.
Primary Vaccinations	290	7	12	2	19
Re-vaccinations	—	—	1	4	29

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

During 1960 the age limit for poliomyelitis vaccination was raised to 40 years, for prior to this the age limit was 25 years. There are also special groups who may be vaccinated up to any age for special reasons.

Evening sessions were held at the clinics throughout the district, in order to cope with these older groups, and visits were also paid to factories and workshops where the workers were vaccinated on the spot.

The figures are given in Table 13.

TABLE 13.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

	0—5 yrs	5—14 yrs.	15—24 yrs.	25—40 yrs.	<i>Exp.</i> <i>Mothers.</i>
Received 2nd Injection	420	128	107	728	51
Received 3rd Injection	697	974	2873	146	639

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

This service is given by the County Council and becomes increasingly valuable each year. By means of Home Helps and Home Nursing it is possible to keep old people well looked after in their own homes when no hospital beds are available.

The Home Help keeps the house clean and tidy and will prepare meals when necessary.

The number of Home Helps employed in our district is 83. Chronic Cases of chronic illness are the ones that require most help as shown in the Table.

TABLE 14.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

No. of Cases.				
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	7
Midwifery	.....	.....	.....	13
Chronic	.....	.....	.....	194
Others	.....	.....	.....	38
No. of Domestic Helps employed	.....	.....	.....	83

TABLE 15.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

1. MATERNITY CASES.

Maelor General Hospital (Maternity Unit).	—	55 beds.
Cottage Hospital, Llangollen	.....	9 beds.
Cottage Hospital, Chirk	.....	8 beds.

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

Brynteg	1½	Holt	1
Brymbo	1	Gwersyllt	2
Broughton	1½	Llay	1
Coedpoeth	1	Rhos	3
Cefn	2	Rhostyllen	1
Gresford	1	Ruabon	1
Garth	1		

2. HEALTH VISITORS.

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

RAINFALL.

We are supplied each year with the rainfall figures taken at Packsaddle by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company, to whom I am greatly indebted.

The total rainfall was 44.36 inches, as compared with 32.78 in 1959, thus we had 12 inches more rain and a wet summer in the bargain.

The driest month was April and the wettest was November. The rainfall increased each month from July to November, and was a complete contrast to the summer of 1959.

TABLE 16.
RAINFALL FIGURES TAKEN AT PACKSADDLE,
FOR THE YEAR 1960.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (inches)</i>
January	6.54
February	4.15
March	2.07
April	1.48
May	2.02
June	1.51
July	2.17
August	3.76
September	4.73
October	5.88
November	6.66
December	3.39
Total	44.36

HOUSING.

The total number of Council houses built in our district up to 31st December, 1960, was 6,732, of which 157 were built during the year. There were also 89 houses built privately.

The building of bungalows for old people made good progress. However, there is still a crying need for houses to relieve overcrowding.

There are instances of three families having to share a three-bedroom house, and there are many homes where it is impossible to segregate the sexes, owing to lack of sleeping accommodation, and we find teenage children having to share the same bedroom as the parents.

The overcrowding results in domestic strife in many cases, with eventual family breakdown.

At the same time, we find many council houses in under-occupation, and if full use could be made of these, it would do much to help the problem of overcrowding.

TABLE 17.

HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1960.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Total No. of Council Dwellings at 31.12.60.</i>	<i>No. of Council Dwellings erected in 1960.</i>	<i>No. of Council Dwellings in course of erec- tion 31.12.60.</i>	<i>No. of Private Houses erect- ed during 1960.</i>
Abenbury	2	.....	.....	1
Allington	165	.....	.....	13
Bersham	382	15	30	.....
Bieston	4	.....	.....	.....
Broughton	801	26	39	1
Brymbo	423	14	12	1
Burton	39	12	.....	.....
Cefn	809	25	38	3
Erbistock	18	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Above	4	.....	.....	4
Esc. Below	365	.....	.....	4
Gresford	136	.....	.....	35
Gwersyllt	969	6	.....	.....
Holt	71	.....	.....	.....
Isycoed	12	.....	.....	.....
Llan. Rural	206	13	.....	7
Llay	356	6	.....	1
Marchwiell	105	.....	.....	.....
Minera	74	.....	16	.....
Penycae	539	40	37	.....
Rhos	859	.....	.....	10
Ruabon	383	.....	.....	9
Sesswick	10	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS	6732	157	172	89

SLUM CLEARANCE.

Considerable progress has been made in demolishing long condemned and derelict houses, with a resulting improvement in the landscape of our towns and villages. When redevelopment takes place on these cleared sites, we shall see well planned and attractive dwellings where those families who were displaced may come back to live in familiar surroundings.

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1960.**

To the Chairman and Members of the
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my second Annual Report on the activities of the Public Health Inspectors' Department for the year 1960.

During the year, Mr. D. R. George left to take up a similar appointment with the Hawarden Rural District Council, after over 20 years conscientious service with the Council.

Mr. D. Meirion Hughes was appointed as a Public Health Inspector in September, 1960, and his duties are chiefly concerned with the inspection of meat.

The number of animals slaughtered in the area during the year is practically the same as in 1959, which was a record year. Inspections of all slaughterhouses were carried out under the new Regulations, which when complied with, provide for more hygienic conditions and the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The work of slum clearance has not progressed as we would have wished but this is due to circumstances outside the control of this Department.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force during the year and all sites were inspected and licences will be issued for their control.

Atmospheric pollution gauges have been provided and it is hoped that this is the first step in our effort to obtain smoke controlled areas in the Rural District.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their confidence and support.

I would also like to thank the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk and Solicitor and other Chief Officers for their co-operation, and the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyalty and assistance in carrying out the work of the Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. DAVIES,

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 18.

HOUSING:

No. of houses re-roofed	—
No. of houses repaired—Roofs	64
No. of houses repaired—Walls	29
No. of houses repaired—Doors	25
No. of houses repaired—Lighting	26
No. of houses otherwise treated to prevent dampness	30
No. of houses in which defective floors were renewed	7
No. of houses in which defective floors were repaired	4
No. of houses provided with new pavements in back yards	10
No. of houses provided with ventilated food stores	—
No. of houses provided with new kitchen grates	15
No. of houses provided with new washing boilers	—
No. of houses provided with bathrooms	5
No. of houses provided with hot and cold water	5
No. of visits re Council House Applicants	1918

DRAINAGE:

No. of nuisances abated (Drains)	69
No. of kitchen sinks provided	5
No. of new drains laid to old premises	17
No. of drains repaired or improved	17
No. of Inspection Chambers constructed	4

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:

No. of new water closets provided	8
No. of old water closets furnished with flushing cisterns	4
No. of old water closets repaired	19
No. of privies converted into water closets	—
No. of privies repaired	2
No. of portable ashbins provided	452

WATER SUPPLY:

No. of old premises supplied	52
No. of service pipes repaired by Owners	4
No. of service pipes repaired by Water Co.	758

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

No. of visits to premises	2
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LICENSED PREMISES:

No. of visits to Licensed Premises	10
No. of Licenced Premises improved	2
No. of sanitary conveniences improved	3

FACTORIES ACT, 1937:

No. of visits and inspections	125
No. of workshops repaired	—
No. of workshops cleansed on notice	—
No. of new sanitary conveniences provided	10
No. of sanitary conveniences improved	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:

No. of Food Premises improved	6
No. of visits to Food Preparation Premises	110
No. of visits to Canteens	6
No. of visits to Restaurants and Snack Bars	12
No. of visits to Fish and Chips Shops	2
No. of visits to Ice Cream Premises	27
No. of visits to Bakehouses	22
No. of Bakehouses repaired	—
No. of Bakehouses cleansed on notice	—

MEAT INSPECTION:

No. of visits to Slaughterhouses	2271
No. of visits to Butchers' Shops and Stalls	19

SMOKE ABATEMENT:

No. of observations taken	7
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OFFENSIVE TRADES:

No. of visits to Knackers Yards	105
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CLERICAL WORK:

No. of Intimatory Notices issued	665
No. of Intimatory Notices complied with	630
No. of Statutory Notices issued	18
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	47
Total No. of Visits and Inspections	17,301

HOUSING.

The Council condemned 113 houses during the year. The number is less than in previous years due to two factors :—

- (1) the Council's Building Programme is curtailed ;
- (2) we already have a number of tenants of houses condemned in previous years, who are still awaiting rehousing.

We are anxious to reduce the 'time-lag' between houses being condemned and the rehousing of the tenants of such houses.

Greater attention should be paid to the demolition of houses as soon as they are vacated and I feel that after the expiry of the period specified in the appropriate notice to the owners, the Council should step in and carry out the demolition in default.

The Council should, in most cases, make Compulsory Purchase Orders instead of Clearance Areas, and by doing so redevelop the sites, thereby improving the appearance of the villages.

The Council have commenced the work of redevelopment in Rhosymedre and it is proposed to redevelop a portion of Rhos Parish during next year. I hope that the re-development programme will be continued throughout the Rural District.

There are still a number of problem families in the district and the Council should endeavour to obtain more low grade houses to deal with these families.

A number of private contractors are erecting houses for sale in the area, and this has, to some extent, assisted in relieving the housing situation, for the members of the younger generation are anxious to acquire their own houses.

OVERCROWDING.

Special attention is given to overcrowding cases and wherever possible, these have been relieved.

There are still a number of cases in our Council houses and the majority of these are caused by more than one family occupying the house. Very often, these additional families return to their parents' home and take up residence without the Council's permission.

As the Council have not provided houses for general purposes, it is difficult to prevent such cases, and until such time as the Council revises their housing programmes, the only means of relieving this overcrowding is by casual vacancies. In many parishes these casual vacancies are very infrequent.

COUNCIL HOUSE TENANCIES.

1918 visits were made to applicants for tenancies of Council Houses during the year.

338 houses were let during the year, including 110 houses for Slum Clearance purposes, 48 Old Peoples Bungalows and 180 casual Vacancies.

STANDARND AND DISCRETIONARY GRANTS.

52 Standard Grants amounting to £5,592 and 99 Discretionary Grants amounting to £25,009 were issued during the year. The total cost of the proposed works on these properties were as follows :—

Standard Grants	£11,183.
Discretionary Grants	£76,050.

I would again like to point out that in the majority of cases, only owner-occupiers take advantage of the benefits offered by these Grants.

Owners do not appear to be interested in providing improved conditions for their tenants, and although a great deal of publicity is given to these Grants, the number of owners who have availed themselves of the benefits does not show an appreciable increase.

RENT ACT, 1957.

During the year, 12 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received, all of which were granted. One Undertaking by the owner to carry out the necessary repairs was accepted by the Council and one Undertaking was complied with. In two instances, the Certificates of Disrepair were cancelled.

WATER SUPPLY.

61 samples of water were taken from properties within the Council's area supplied by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company, and 5 from supplies provided by this Council.

All the samples were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory Service, which now has a laboratory in Chester. This laboratory is more easily available and any bacteriological samples can now be submitted at any time. Previously, it was necessary to take samples only on certain days of the week, and in emergency cases the samples had to be taken to Birkenhead.

TABLE 19. 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. Froncysyllte (19.1.60)					Excellent.
2. Gwersyllt (19.1.60)					Excellent.
3. Gresford (19.1.60)					Excellent.
4. Froncysyllte (19.1.60)					Excellent.
5. Acrefair (19.1.60)					Excellent.
6. Bradley (2.2.60)					Excellent.
7. Gwersyllt (2.2.60)					Excellent.
8. Froncysyllte (2.2.60)					Excellent.
9. Froncysyllte (2.2.60)					Excellent.
10. Garth (2.2.60)		13	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
11. Acrefair (2.2.60)					Excellent.
12. Coedpoeth (29.3.60)					Excellent.

TABLE 19. 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.
13. Pandy (29.3.60)					Excellent.
14. Rhostyllen (5.4.60)					Excellent.
15. Bwlchgwyn (5.4.60)					Excellent.
16. Gresford (26.4.60)					Excellent.
17. Vroncysyllte (26.4.60)					Excellent.
18. Llay (26.4.60)					Excellent.
19. Vroncysyllte (26.4.60)					Excellent.
20. Cefn (26.4.60)					Excellent.
21. Cefnybedd (24.5.60)					Excellent.
22. Garth (24.5.60)					Excellent.
23. Rhos (21.6.60)					Excellent.
24. Rhos (21.6.60)					Excellent.
25. Cefn (28.6.60)					Excellent.

TABLE 19. 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.
26. Coedpoeth (30.6.60)					Excellent.
27. Southsea (30.6.60)		I	.....	.....	Satisfactory.
28. Coedpoeth (28.6.60)		8	3	.....	Unsatisfactory.
29. Pentre Broughton (28.6.60)		17	11	.....	Unsatisfactory.
30. Cefn (5.7.60)					Excellent.
31. Froncysyllte (2.8.60)		180+	I	.....	Unsatisfactory.
32. Southsea (2.8.60)		7	I	.....	Unsatisfactory.
33. Cefn (2.8.60)					Excellent.
34. Coedpoeth (2.8.60)					Excellent.
35. Rhos (9.8.60)					Excellent.
36. Froncysyllte (9.8.60)		50	I	.....	Unsatisfactory.
37. Southsea (9.8.60)		3	I	.....	Unsatisfactory.
38. Rossett (30.8.60)		3	.....	.....	Satisfactory.

TABLE 19. WATER SUPPLY—(continued)

Nature of Sample and where taken.	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C Anaerobically 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.
39. Froncysyllte (30.8.60)		5	1	.....	Unsatisfactory.
40. Gresford (30.8.60)					Excellent.
41. Cefn (30.8.60)					Excellent.
42. Froncysyllte (6.9.60)		25	1	.....	Unsatisfactory.
43. Rhosyllten (6.9.60)					Excellent.
44. Minera (6.9.60)					Excellent.
45. Southsea (6.9.60)					Excellent.
46. Brymbo (6.9.60)					Excellent.
47. Froncysyllte (20.9.60)		13	1	.....	Unsatisfactory.
48. Coedpoeth (20.9.60)					Excellent.
49. New Broughton (20.9.60)					Excellent.
50. Rossett (20.9.60)					Excellent.
51. Cefn (20.9.60)					Excellent.

TABLE 19. 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.
52. Froncysyllte (4.10.60)		17	11	.....	Unsatisfactory.
53. Bersham (4.10.60)					Excellent.
54. Tanyfron (4.10.60)					Excellent.
55. Rhosymedre (4.10.60)		1	1	.....	Unsatisfactory.
56. Froncysyllte (11.10.60)		10	7	.....	Unsatisfactory.
57. Froncysyllte (11.10.60)		20	8	.....	Unsatisfactory.
58. Froncysyllte (3.11.60)					Excellent.
59. Froncysyllte (3.11.60)					Excellent.
60. Lodge (29.11.60)					Excellent.
61. Coedpoeth (29.11.60)					Excellent.
Wrexham Rural District Council Water Supplies.					
Llantysilio Supply.					Excellent.
1. Llandynnann (3.3.60)					Excellent.

TABLE 19. 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.
Sunbank Supply.					
1. Sun Bank (28.6.60)		13	3	.....	Unsatisfactory.
2. Sun Bank (5.7.60)		9	3	.....	Unsatisfactory.
3. Sun Bank (9.8.60)					Excellent.
4. Sun Bank (4.10.60)					Excellent.

5 samples of water from farms and premises situated outside the area of the Water Undertakers were also submitted for examination as to suitability of the supplies for domestic purposes.

MEAT INSPECTION.

As in 1959, 12 premises are still licenced for the slaughter of animals for human consumption.

During the year, inspection of all slaughterhouses have been carried out under the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. These regulations regulate the control, improvement, modernisation and prevention of cruelty in all slaughterhouses.

Reports of the inspections were submitted to the owners of all slaughter houses, and a conference was held among the owners, representatives of the Butchers Federation and representatives of the Federation of Meat Traders, to discuss the Council's requirements.

A long discussion took place, but there were no objections to our proposals and our recommendations were subsequently submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for approval and recommended 'appointed day.'

TABLE 20.

<i>Year 1959</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)	3442	1237	270	33,200	38,755	76,904
Number inspected	3442	1237	270	33,200	38,755	76,904
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	37	218	82	109	430	876
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	734	648	11	2204	3870	7467
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	22.41	70.01	34.44	6.97	11.09	10.85
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	5	9	.....	6	23	43
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	45	85	.....	8	1950	2088
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.45	7.6	.....	.04	5.09	2.77
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Generalised and totally condemned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The total weight of carcase meat condemned as being unfit for human consumption was 98 tons, 5 cwts., 2 qr., 25½ lbs.

You will note that the amount of meat condemned appears to be rather high, but I would like to point out that most of this meat is from one slaughterhouse. This slaughterhouse deals with T.B. re-actor cases for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and also takes in a large number of casualty carcasses, which accounts for the high tonnage condemned.

For comparison, I submit the following figures relating to animals slaughtered in our area during the last three years.

1958.	60,921.
1959.	77,083.
1960.	76,904.

From these figures, you will observe that the number of animals slaughtered is practically the same as the number for the previous year which was the highest recorded since slaughtering was de-centralised.

Wholesale trade is still carried on in four slaughter houses, from which meat is supplied to many parts of the country, and the volume of business has been maintained in comparison with previous years.

It is still necessary for the Inspectors to carry out meat inspection 7 days per week, and although it entails evening and week-end work, a 100 per cent inspection has been maintained.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

The following Table gives details of foods which have been examined at local shops and found to be unfit for human consumption.

TABLE 21.

Meat	84 tins.
Fish	28 tins.
Peas	79 tins.
Beans	20 tins.
Carrots	15 tins.
Mushrooms	1 tin.
Tomatoes	174 tins.
Tomato Juice	1 tin.
Soup	19 tins.
Sausage	7 lbs.
Rice Pudding	16 tins.
Cream	14 tins.
Milk	42 tins.
Fruit	614 tins.

FOOD SAMPLING.

The Denbighshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority, and I am indebted to T. H. Evans, Esq., Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, for the following information in respect of formal samples taken by his department in our area during the year.

TABLE 22.

<i>Article</i>	<i>Number Taken.</i>	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Not genuine or sub- standard.</i>
Milk	112	110	2
Butter	3	3	
Margarine	1	1	
Lard	1	1	
Cheese	2	2	
Cheese Spread	1	1	
Flour	1	1	
Sponge Mixture	3	3	
Cakes	1	1	
Bread	1	1	
Tinned Meat	1	1	
Meat Paste	1	1	
Sausages	5	5	
Fish Paste	2	2	
Vinegar	2	2	
Pickled Onions	1	1	
Dried Mint	1	1	
Salt	1	1	
Mincemeat	1	1	
Christmas Pudding	1	1	
Jam	2	2	
Sweets	2	2	
Marmalade	1	1	
Table Jelly	1	1	
Fresh Cream	4	4	
Honey	1	1	
Sugar	1	1	
Salad Cream	1	1	
Ice Cream	6	6	
Soft Drinks	2	2	
Beer	3	3	
Gin	1	1	
Whisky	1	1	
Wine Port Style	1	1	
Saccharin Tablets	1	1	
Powdered Borax	1	1	
Totals	171	169	2

Of the 171 samples shown in the Table as being submitted to the Public Analyst during the year only two were certified by him as being "Not Genuine." These were samples of bottled milk found in each case to be deficient in fat. In neither case was the deficiency sufficiently large to justify legal proceedings being taken and subsequent samples taken from these two sources have been up to the standard. There was no trace of extraneous water in any milk samples taken during the year in the area of the Wrexham Rural District Council.

In addition to the milk samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year fifty-two 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.

FOOD PREMISES.

There are 71 premises in which food is prepared for human consumption on the Council's register, which is one less than in 1959.

Regular visits are paid to these establishments and our efforts towards a higher standard of hygiene is being slowly but surely rewarded.

FISH FRYING.

26 premises in the district are registered for carrying on the trade of Fish Frying. These premises are kept under constant supervision and are found to be generally satisfactory.

BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

There are 34 Butchers' Shops registered with the Council. Improvements have been carried out in many of these shops in order that the premises may comply with the new Food Hygiene Regulations. The majority of the shops are provided with refrigerated counters which are ideal for the storing of meat and meat products.

SHOPS.

Regular visits and inspections are made of all shops in the area and a steady improvement in the conditions is maintained.

Shopkeepers are continually improving their premises and this year again two new shops have been erected to replace old wooden structures. In each case, the shop-keeper is delighted with the improvement in the building and his trade has increased considerably.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 18 Bakehouses on the Council's register. These premises are regularly visited and found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

The number of premises on the register licenced to store and sell Ice Cream is now 212. 17 premises were registered during the year and 3 premises were discontinued. These premises are kept under close supervision and all comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

13 samples of Ice Cream were submitted for examination, the results of which were as follows :—

<i>Grade 1.</i>	<i>Grade 2.</i>	<i>Grade 3.</i>	<i>Grade 4.</i>
13	—	—	—

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1949-1954.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

The number of licences issued under the above regulations for the year 1960 was as follows :—

Dealer's Licences.	Pasteurised and Sterilised.	42.
	T.T.	41.
	Distributors	32
	Dairy Premises.	—
Supplementary Dealer's Licences.	Pasteurised and Sterilised	5.
	T.T.	4.

This licencing has now been taken over by the Denbighshire County Council.

7 samples of Milk were submitted for examination, the results of which were as follows :—

Pasteurised Milk.	2 samples.	Satisfactory.
	1 sample.	Unsatisfactory.
Sterilised.	2 samples.	Satisfactory.
T.T. Pasteurised.	1 sample.	Satisfactory.
	1 sample.	Unsatisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

11 new factories were registered during the year and one was discontinued, bringing the number of factories on the Council's Register at the end of the year to 159.

Regular inspections of the premises are carried out and it was found necessary to serve notices in respect of 10 premises.

The following Table gives details of the nature of the factories.

TABLE 23.

FACTORY.	No. on Register.
Bacon Factory	1
Blacksmiths	5
Boot Repairers	12
Bottling Works	1
Brickworks	11
Chemical Works	5
Chocolate Manufacturers	1
Coach Builders	2
Coal Washing	1
Cotton, Weaving and Spinning	3
Cycle Shops	4
Dairies	2
Dressmaking and Tailoring	2
Electrical Equipment	6
Engineering Repairs Workshops	2
Garages	43
Gas Works	3
Iron, Steel and Metal Manufacturers	3
Joinery (Upholstery and Undertaking, Builders' Shops, etc.)	18
Laundries	2
Millers	3
Printers	3
Sawmills	5
Seed Dressing	1
Slaughter Houses	12
Stonemasons	2
Tiled Fireplaces	2
Plastic Toys	1
Pre-cast Concrete Units	1
Scrap Dealers	1
Slag Handling and Scrap Recovery	1
	159

We are now requested by the Minister of Labour to include the following prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

TABLE 24.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	27	37	8	.....
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	150	88	3	.....
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	*177	125	11	.....

* This figure includes bakehouses.

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Re-medied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	10	9		9	
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1			
Total	11	10		9	

TABLE 25.
PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110				Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)	
(1)							
Wearing apparel	1	—	—	—	—	—	
} Making, etc.							
} Cleaning and	—	—	—	—	—	—	
} Washing							
Furniture and upholstery	2	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	3	—	—	—	—	—	

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Observations are kept by the Public Health Inspectors of factory chimneys in the area, and with the exception of certain chimneys which are under the direct control of the Alkali Inspector, a great improvement is shown.

All complaints were investigated and in each case, a satisfactory solution was arrived at, without having to report the matter to the Council.

Towards the end of the year, four gauges for the measuring of atmospheric pollution were provided in two parishes. The following Table gives details of the result of the analyses.

	<i>Tons pollution per square mile.</i>	
	<i>November.</i>	<i>December.</i>
New Broughton.	23.42	4.84
Broughton	11.43	11.19
Acrefair	14.47	12.02
Cefn	17.82	25.98

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

This Act came into force in August, 1960. In conjunction with the Planning Officer, inspections of all caravan sites have been carried out, and it is hoped that in the majority of cases, planning approval and site licences will be issued in 1961.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Since the last report, the Council has purchased one Karrier Dual Tipper 18 c.y. Refuse Collector, and this addition has proved to be an improvement on the ordinary side-loader vehicle. It is hoped that the Council will obtain further vehicles of this type to enable us to provide better loading facilities, which will, we hope, result in encouraging the better type of workmen.

As you are aware, the working hours were reduced to 42 hours per week and the Council decided that they would try out a five-day week for most of the year, with a 5½-day week during the very short days.

Difficulty is experienced in carrying out a weekly collection in the area, due to time lost. During the year 1887½ days were lost and these occurred mostly during the winter months. At one time, upwards of 25 per cent of the workmen were off during the same time.

Arrangements have been made for overtime to be worked whenever possible to counteract the shortage of man-power. This has been successful and will be continued in the future.

With the exception of the very rural areas, the Council undertakes a weekly collection, and by continual revision every effort is made to maintain this service.

It is hoped that the Council will consider the question of providing ashbins under Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936. This section enables the Council to provide ashbins in default of the owners, and make an annual charge, recoverable as part of the general rate in respect of the premises for which the dustbin has been provided. By this method, all obsolete bins will be replaced, and this will reduce the danger of accidents to personnel.

In addition to the removal of house refuse, it has been found necessary, from time to time, to clear waste sites after these sites had been left in a littered condition by gypsies and hawkers.

We are endeavouring to reduce the number of tips so that greater control can be maintained over them. Wherever possible, the Council should purchase land for this purpose and by means of controlled tipping this land can be reclaimed and utilised for the benefit of the Council.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council employs two Rodent Operators full-time on this service. There is also a full-time self-employed Rodent Operator who deals with most of the farms and certain factories in the district.

The public are becoming more and more 'rat conscious' and the majority of the infestations are brought to our notice by them. Due to their prompt action, it is possible to treat the complaints before they become major infestations.

Under the provisions of the above Act, a total of 2,125 visits were made, involving treatment of 546 premises. The following Table gives details of the premises treated.

	<i>Rats.</i>	<i>Mice.</i>
Domestic Premises	338	129
Business Premises	45	28
Waste Grounds, etc.	5	1
	388	158

In addition to the above, the Council's sewers, sewerage works and refuse tips are regularly inspected and treated as found necessary.

INFESTATION BY VERMIN.

105 complaints of infestations by vermin were received during the year. Of these complaints, only 5 cases of bug infestations were found, 3 in council houses and 2 in private houses.

The disinfestation of other premises were for the eradication of beetles, ants, earwigs, etc.

KNACKERS YARDS.

There are two premises licenced as Knackers Yards, namely :—

Tyddyn Daniel, Marchwiel. (Clutton.)
Ffrwd, Brymbo. (Bond.)

During the year 7 horses were slaughtered on the premises and 53 carcasses of horses were received at the premises.

105 visits were paid to these premises and they were, at all times, found to be in a satisfactory condition.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1951.

There are two premises registered under the above Act, namely :—

Remploy, Trading Estate, Wrexham.
Johnstown Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Johnstown.



