

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Wrexham R.D.C.

Contributors

Wrexham (Wales). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1961

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/tvsvavvj>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

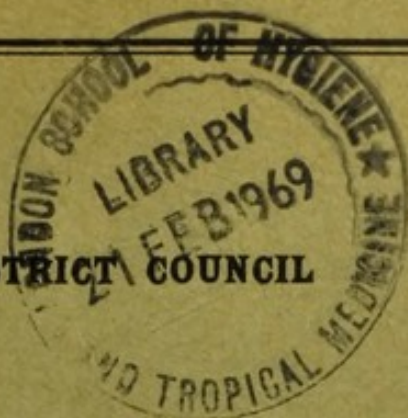
This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

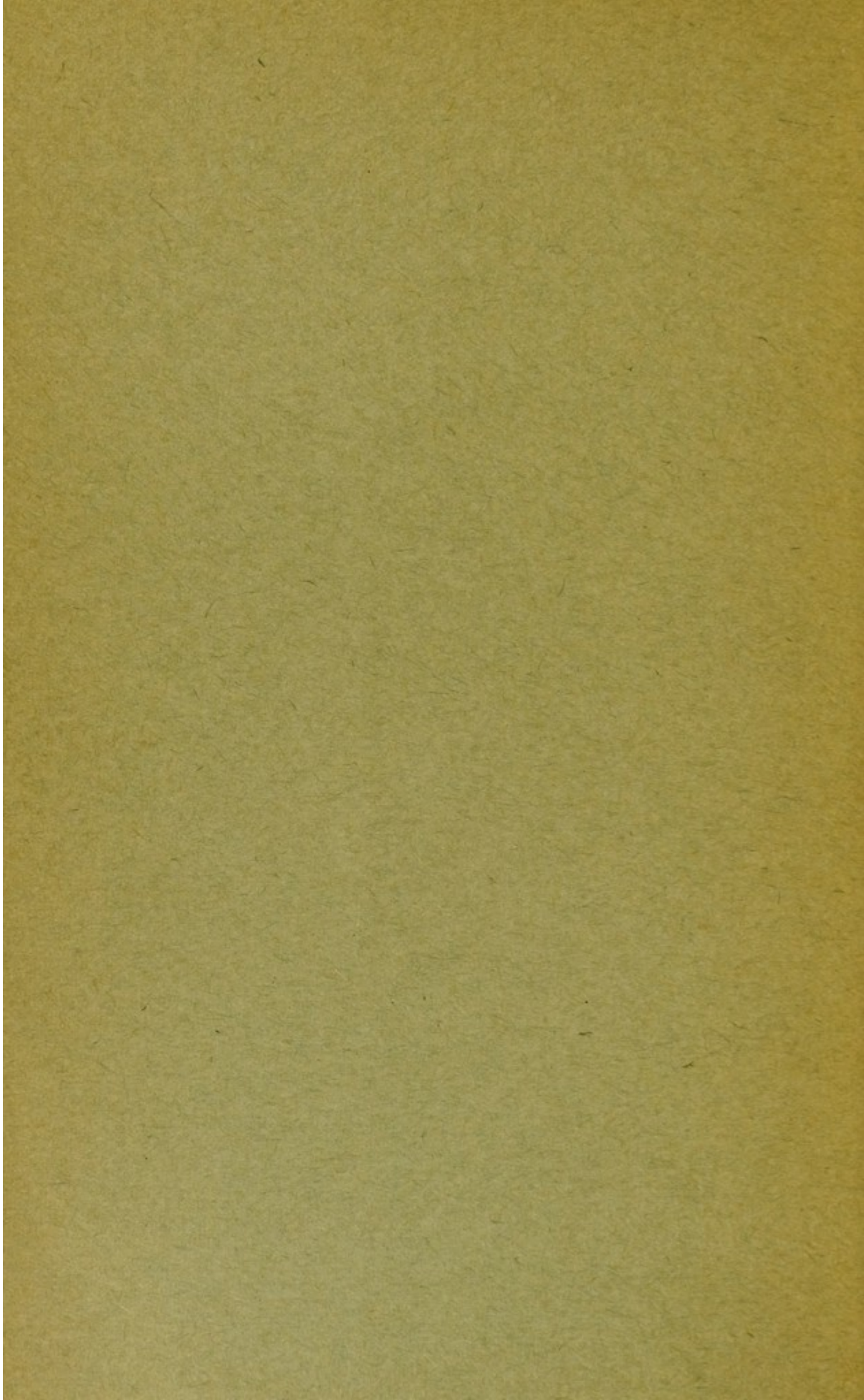
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1961

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

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



STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING OFFICER

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

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING OFFICER

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

PUBLIC HEALTH, HOUSING AND PETROLEUM INSPECTORS

E. LLOYD, C.M.I.

H. JONES, C.M.I.

J. MORGAN, C.M.I.

O. C. R. ROBERTS, C.M.I.

D. MEIRION HUGHES.

JUNIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

* S. A. HUGHES.

B. JONES (H.M. FORCES).

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

M. HUGHES.

REFUSE REMOVAL SUPERINTENDENT

W. I. HUGHES.

CHIEF CLERK

Miss O. M. DAVIES.

JUNIOR CLERK

Miss M. W. EVANS.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

TREVOR L. WILLIAMS, LL.M.

ENGINEER

T. A. BOWEN, M.I.Mun.E.

DEPUTY ENGINEER

E. R. MYERS, A.M.I.Mun.E.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

COUNCILLOR G. W. MATTHEWS.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

COUNCILLOR IVOR GRIFFITHS.

CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR R. D. JONES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR J. E. POWELL.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

* Part of Year.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my eleventh Annual Report on the health and vital statistics of the Wrexham Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

During April, the census was taken, and as this only happens every ten years it has an important bearing on the accuracy of all statistics, for during the intervening years the Registrar General gives an estimated figure of our population. This year's estimate was 62,250 and was the first indication of a rise for many years.

A welcome innovation was the establishment of a Chiropody Service which is available to old age pensioners. Centres have been established at Cefn, Rhos, Holt and Coedpoeth, but only one full time chiropodist is available, consequently the waiting period for treatment is rather prolonged.

Two severe epidemics hit the district at the beginning of the year. These were Measles which mainly affected the young, and Influenza which affected all ages and caused deaths from Pneumonia in the aged.

An outbreak of Dysentery occurred in Llay but was confined to that area and lasted three months.

The Slum Clearance programme was continued and new houses were built to rehouse those affected, but as long as restrictions are placed on the building of Council Houses our problems of dealing with overcrowding will be difficult to solve. The paradoxical situation exists that while many houses are over-

crowded, others are under-occupied, and if this existing source of supply could be tapped it would be of great help in our present need.

Meat Inspection and Slum Clearance work occupy a large proportion of the time of our Public Health Inspectors and although there has been no increase in the staff to cope with this, they all carry on with a smile.

I should like to thank the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff for their willing co-operation at all times, and I would also pay tribute to Miss Davies and Miss Evans who have to cope with all the clerical work.

Finally, I would like to tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help and consideration throughout the year.

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, 1961, Mid-Annual	62,250
Population, Density per acre	0.86
Number of Inhabited Houses	20,894
Number of Inhabited Council Houses	6,920
Sum represented by a 1d. Rate, 1960—1961	£2,124 2s. 1d.

2. VITAL STATISTICS.

Comparability Factor. 1.00 (Births). 1.15 (Deaths).

LIVE BIRTHS.	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	511	476	987
Illegitimate	13	17	30
Totals	524	493	1,017

Birth Rate per 1000 population. Crude 16.34
Adjusted 16.34
England and Wales 17.4

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births 2.95

STILL BIRTHS.	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	13	9	22
Illegitimate	—	2	2
Totals	13	11	24

Still Birth Rate per 1000 Live and
Still Births 23.05
England and Wales 18.7

TOTAL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL).	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	524	485	1009
Illegitimate	13	19	32
Totals	537	504	1041

DEATHS.	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	410	338	748

Death Rate per 1000 population. Crude 12.02
Adjusted 13.82
England and Wales 12.0

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	10	15	25
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	10	15	25

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Total Infant Deaths per 1000 total Live Births	24.59
England and Wales	21.4
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	24.59
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1000 Total Live Births	21.64
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births).	17.70
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	40.34

WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL. 1961.

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Number of Houses 1961</i>	<i>Population (Estim.)</i>	<i>Density of Population per acre</i>	<i>Rateable Value</i>
Abenbury	1717	111	436	0.25	£ 14,519
Allington	3578	500	1313	0.37	12,874
Bersham	1784	1498	4102	2.30	27,388
Bieston	1683	57	171	0.10	4,796
Broughton	1089	2316	6854	6.29	34,422
Brymbo	2543	1323	4248	1.67	57,329
Burton	2869	257	852	0.30	5,413
Cefn	1876	2208	6376	3.40	55,173
Erbistock	2919	133	383	0.13	2,669
Erddig	287	9	20	0.07	1,001
Esc. Above	3953	182	487	0.12	4,246
Esc. Below	1640	848	2770	1.69	25,028
Gresford	1099	688	1926	1.75	21,856
Gwersyllt	2103	2029	6246	2.97	38,648
Holt	2912	344	971	0.33	6,193
Isycoed	3532	99	414	0.12	32,482
Llangollen R.	9953	890	2852	0.29	18,993
Llantysilio	5163	197	468	0.09	3,047
Llay	2251	995	3514	1.56	33,161
Marchwiell	3389	285	772	0.23	11,083
Minera	1393	424	1071	0.77	8,016
Penycae	4694	999	2833	0.60	14,624
Rhos	1441	3303	9,604	6.67	53,112
Ruabon	5906	1103	3249	0.55	29,347
Sesswick	2596	96	318	0.12	5,566
Gas & Elec. Bds.					27,448
Totals.....	72,370	20,894	62,250	0.86	548,434

Product of a Penny Rate—1960/1961—£2,124 2s. 1d.

TABLE 2.
ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Parish	Es- tim- ated Pop.	Births			Birth Rate per 1000 Pop.	Dths	Death Rate per 1000 Pop.	Dths un- der one year	Inf. Mort. Rate per 1000 births
		M.	F.	Tot.					
Abenbury	436	4	5	9	20.64	5	11.47		
Allington	1313	14	14	28	21.32	15	11.42		
Bersham	4102	36	26	62	15.11	80	19.50	2	32.26
Bieston	171	1	2	3	17.54				
Broughton	6854	51	61	112	16.34	68	9.91	2	17.85
Brymbo	4248	39	40	79	18.60	51	13.42	2	25.31
Burton	852	4	5	9	10.56	7	8.22		
Cefn	6376	60	47	107	16.78	81	12.71	3	28.03
Erbistock	383	2	3	5	13.05	5	13.05		
Erddig	20								
Esc. Above	487	2	3	5	10.27	1	2.05		
Esc. Below	2770	21	26	47	16.96	26	9.39	1	21.28
Gresford	1926	11	17	28	14.54	22	11.42		
Gwersyllt	6246	69	51	120	19.22	76	12.17	4	33.33
Holt	971	9	6	15	15.45	15	15.45		
Isycoed	414	3	2	5	12.08	5	12.08	1	200.00
Llan. R.	2852	14	12	26	9.12	32	11.22	1	38.46
Llantysilio	468	3	1	4	8.55	4	8.55		
Llay	3514	44	34	78	22.20	31	8.82	4	51.29
Marchwiell	772	7	10	17	22.02	9	11.66		
Minera	1071	6	8	14	13.07	10	9.34		
Penycae	2833	29	29	58	20.46	33	11.65	1	17.24
Rhos	9,604	66	72	138	14.36	117	12.18	3	21.74
Ruabon	3249	25	17	42	12.93	54	16.63	1	23.81
Sesswick	318	4	2	6	18.87	1	3.15		
TOTALS	62,250	524	493	1017	16.34	748	12.02	25	24.59

THE POPULATION OF THE RURAL DISTRICT.

During the year the Census was taken but the results are not yet available.

The estimated population was given by the Registrar General as being 62,250 as compared to 61,950 in 1960, which shows a rise of 300.

At the census taken in 1951, our population was found to be 62,623, so that according to this year's estimate we are nearly 400 down in 10 years.

Although there is an excess of births over deaths each year, our population is considerably lower in the 10 years and can only be accounted for by families leaving our district because of lack of houses to live in or lack of work.

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 1.15.

BIRTHS.

The total number of live births during 1961 was 1,017 as compared to 968 in 1960 and 977 in 1959.

It is satisfactory to see the figure for births above the 1,000 mark once again, for the number had been falling in recent years.

The total births included 524 boys and 493 girls, giving the boys a majority of 31.

The number of illegitimate children born was 30 as compared to 26 in 1960. They included 13 boys and 17 girls.

There are no Maternity Hospitals located in our district, nevertheless 70 per cent of the births take place in hospitals, which include the Maelor Hospital, Wrexham, the Llangollen Cottage Hospital and the Chirk Hospital. 700 births took place in these hospitals while 317 took place in their own homes.

The illegitimate children born in our District are well cared for at Bersham Hall which caters for the North Wales Counties. Adoption into good homes is arranged where desired.

TABLE 3.

BIRTHS.

Parish.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abenbury	4	5			9
Allington	14	14			28
Bersham	36	24		2	62
Bieston	1	2			3
Broughton	50	59	1	2	112
Brymbo	38	40	1		79
Burton	4	4		1	9
Cefn	58	45	2	2	107
Erbistock	2	3			5
Erddig					
Esc. Above	2	3			5
Esc. Below	21	25		1	47
Gresford	11	16		1	28
Gwersyllt	66	49	3	2	120
Holt	9	6			15
Isycoed	3	2			5
Llangollen R.	12	11	2	1	26
Llantysilio	3	1			4
Llay	43	33	1	1	78
Marchwiell	7	9		1	17
Minera	6	8			14
Penycae	28	28	1	1	58
Rhos	64	70	2	2	138
Ruabon	25	17			42
Sesswick	4	2			6
TOTALS	511	476	13	17	1017

BIRTH RATE.

The birth rate for 1961 was 16.34 as compared to 15.63 in 1960. That for England and Wales was 17.4.

STILL BIRTHS.

There was a total of 24 still births as compared to 22 in 1960.

STILL BIRTH RATE.

The Still Birth Rate was 23.05 as compared to 22.22 in 1960. That for England and Wales was 18.7.

DEATHS.

There was a total of 748 deaths during 1961 as compared to 756 during 1960 which shows a slight reduction of 8, whereas there was an increase of 22 in 1960. These included 410 males and 338 females. This shows that 72 more men than women

died and they usually die younger for they are more exposed to accidents and injuries and the effects of industrial diseases than women. This is particularly the case in a mining area such as ours where pneumoconiosis with accompanying bronchitis, and frequently tuberculosis, are among the hazards to be suffered by the men.

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	4	1			5
Allington	10	5			15
Bersham	44	34	1	1	80
Bieston					
Broughton	34	32	1	1	68
Brymbo	29	20		2	51
Burton	2	5			7
Cefn	42	36	2	1	81
Erbistock	3	2			5
Erddig					
Esc. Above	1				1
Esc. Below	16	9		1	26
Gresford	12	10			22
Gwersyllt	43	29	2	2	76
Holt	9	6			15
Isycoed	2	2		1	5
Llan. Rural	17	14	1		32
Llantysilio	4				4
Llay	17	10	1	3	31
Marchwiell	6	3			9
Minera	4	6			10
Penycae	16	16		1	33
Rhos	54	60	1	2	117
Ruabon	31	22	1		54
Sesswick		1			1
TOTALS	400	323	10	15	748

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system caused by far the greatest number of deaths with 365. This figure is nearly half of the total deaths of 748.

Coronary Thrombosis caused 116 deaths, 76 men and 40 women and showed an increase of 31 over 1960. This is aggravated by sedentary habits and over eating ; more walking and less riding would produce better results than pills and potions as a remedy for this disease.

Cancer comes second as the greatest 'killer disease', and there were 137 deaths from Cancer in 1961. Cancer of the lung caused 30 deaths, 28 men and 2 women, an increase from 26 in 1960.

The cause of Cancer is still unknown and calls for high priority in research. Certain substances are considered to be carcinogenic and are to be found in cigarettes, food and industry. The elimination of the tobacco habit could be one of the greatest benefits that mankind could produce for itself.

TABLE 5.
DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Lung and Bronchus	28	2	30
Breast and Uterus	1	15	16
Stomach	14	7	21
Others	35	35	70

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	4		4
2. Tuberculosis, other		2	2
3. Syphilitic disease			
4. Diphtheria			
5. Whooping Cough			
6. Meningococcal infections			
7. Acute poliomyelitis			
8. Measles			
19. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1		1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	14	7	21
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	28	2	30
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	9	10
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus		6	6
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	35	35	70
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
16. Diabetes	1	3	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	53	64	117
18. Coronary disease, angina	76	40	116
19. Hypertension with heart disease	6	8	14
20. Other heart disease	57	61	118
21. Other circulatory disease	5	10	15
22. Influenza	10	9	19
23. Pneumonia	14	24	38
24. Bronchitis	36	8	44
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	7	2	9
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6		6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	8		8
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion			
31. Congenital malformations	5	6	11
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	31	49
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	3	5
34. All other accidents	12	3	15
35. Suicide	5	1	6
36. Homicide and operations of war			
TOTALS	410	338	748

DEATH RATE.

The crude death rate was 12.02 but the adjusted death rate was 13.82 as compared to 15.15 in 1960. That for England and Wales was 12.0, so that our death rate is slightly higher than the national figure.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The total number of infants who died below the age of 12 months was 25 as compared to 19 in 1960. This shows an increase of 6 in infant deaths but the low figure of 19 in 1960 was a record for our district which is difficult to maintain.

The infant deaths included 10 boys and 15 girls.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for 1961 was 24.59 as compared to 19.63 in 1960.

That for England and Wales was 21.4.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

All cases of notifiable infectious diseases should be notified to the District M.O.H., promptly, so that steps can be taken to control the spread of the infection. This is very important in cases of Food Poisoning and Dysentery.

There was a total of 873 cases of infectious diseases notified during 1961, as compared to 688 cases in 1960, so that we had two consecutive bad years; in this respect epidemics of Measles and Dysentery were the chief contributory factors.

SCARLET FEVER.

There was a total of 20 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. They were all children and the cases were mild as none were admitted to hospital.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Only 4 cases of Whooping Cough were notified as compared to 55 in 1960. It may be that immunisation against this disease is now showing results.

MEASLES.

There was a severe epidemic of Measles from the commencement of the year which only began to subside in the spring. The majority of the children affected were under 9 years of age. The grand total was 701 cases, of whom only one was admitted to hospital.

PNEUMONIA.

There were 22 cases of Pneumonia, consequent of the Influenza outbreak, and 15 of these were over 25 years of age.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Only 1 case of Poliomyelitis was notified during the year. This was a child of 2 years, who had not been vaccinated. He had paralysis of one leg and was admitted to hospital.

DYSENTERY.

An outbreak of Dysentery occurred at Llay and was centred on the Junior and Infants' Schools. It commenced in June and subsided in September. During this period 55 cases were notified from 19 families. The Junior School was most affected as there was no hot water for the children to wash, which is an essential condition to prevent the spread of infection.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

There were 18 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified, all of which were admitted to hospital except one.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 52 new cases of Tuberculosis as compared to 61 cases in 1960 and 80 in 1959. It is very encouraging to note the gradual fall in number in the last three years.

The cases included 46 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 6 of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The Pulmonary cases included 27 men and 19 women. Their ages are shown in Table 10.

To reduce further the new cases of Tuberculosis, it is necessary to find the source of infection in each case which is often in their own families. It is essential that every member of an infected family should have an X-Ray, and receive treatment where necessary. It is also of vital importance that the infectious person should sleep alone. As a housing authority, we can play an important part in preventing the spread of infection by giving Tuberculosis families good housing accommodation as soon as possible.

TABLE 7.
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ACCORDING TO PARISHES.

Parish	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Poliomylitis	Pulmonary T.B.	Non-Pulm. T.B.	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Total	Removed to Hospital			
											Measles	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Poliomylitis
Abenbury	1		9		1			1		9		1		
Allington			3					4		3		4		
Bersham			4		5			1		13		1		
Bieston			6					1		7		1		
Broughton			144		7	1		2	1	155	1	2		
Brymbo			83		2			2	1	88		2		
Burton	2		1		1			1		6		1		
Cefn	2	1	11		4	1		1		20		1		
Erbistock			1			1				2				
Erddig														
Esclusham Above														
Esclusham Below														
Gresford	4		2	1	1			1		4		1		1
Gwersyllt	1	2	234		2				4	38		1		1
Holt			11		2				8	247		2		2
Isycoed		1	15		2					15		2		2
Llangollen Rural			18		1					17				
Llantysilio			6		3	1				22				
Llay	10		70		2			2	7	147		1		1
Marchwiel			11		1		55			12				
Minera			1							1				
Penycae			4		3	1				8				
Rhos			30		6			1		37		1		1
Ruabon			6		4					10				
Sesswick			3							3				
Totals	20	4	701	1	46	6	55	18	22	873	1	17	2	1
														21

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	20		
Whooping Cough	4		
Measles	701	1	
Poliomyelitis	1	1	
Pulmonary T.B.	46		4
Non-Pulmonary T.B.	6		2
Dysentery	55		
Puerperal Pyrexia	18	17	
Pneumonia	22	2	38
Totals	873	21	44

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		2	4	11	1	2			20
Whooping Cough		1	1	2					4
Measles	27	176	188	282	19			9	701
Poliomyelitis		1							1
Pulmonary T.B.		1			3	7	33	2	46
Non-Pulm T.B.					1	1	4		6
Dysentery	2	3	4	9	9	4	24		55
Puerperal Pyrexia						11	7		18
Pneumonia		2	1	3	1		15		22
Totals	29	186	198	307	34	25	83	11	873

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	1	2	1	—	4
15—19 years	2	3	—	1	6
20—24 years	1	1	—	—	2
25—34 years	4	—	—	—	4
35—44 years	6	5	—	—	11
45—54 years	3	3	—	—	6
55—64 years	2	—	2	1	5
65 and over	6	4	—	1	11
Age unknown	1	1	—	—	2
Totals	27	19	3	3	52

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING
COUGH.**

Practically all infants attending the clinics are now given the Triple Vaccine which protects against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

More than 2000 children were immunised in this way and showed a big increase over last year.

TABLE 11.

IMMUNISATION.

Number of Persons Immunised during 1961.

**Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation
Combined.**

<i>Primary Doses.</i>	0—1 yr.	1—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 plus yrs.
Diphtheria	617	155	1290	—
Whooping Cough	611	131	11	—
Tetanus	591	117	13	—
		0—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 plus yrs.
Boosters		88	98	2

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL POX.

Vaccination against Small Pox figures showed a slight improvement.

The figures are far from satisfactory and show that only one third of the child population are being protected against Small Pox at the present time. Should an outbreak of Small Pox occur in the Country there will no doubt be a mad rush for vaccination and a resulting scarcity of vaccine lymph.

TABLE 12.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL POX.

Number of Persons Vaccinated during 1961.

	0—1 yr.	1—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 plus yrs.
Primary Vaccinations	333	43	34	32
Re-vaccinations	—	—	8	34

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

Large numbers of persons from the age of six months to 40 years attended for Poliomyelitis vaccination.

This has proved the most popular protective measure, for the general public seem to be more scared of Poliomyelitis than any other infection. This may be due to its crippling effects. It is certainly not due to its general prevalence, for very few cases have occurred in the Wrexham Rural District in recent years.

TABLE 13.

VACCINATIONS AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

Number of Persons Vaccinated during 1961.

	0—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15—24 yrs.	25—40 yrs.
Received 2nd Injection	722	842	601	2455
Received 3rd Injection	663	318	251	946
Received 4th Injection	48	3953	4	8

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The Domestic Help Service continues to do good work, and is absolutely essential if some of our old people are to carry on in their own homes. Medical Science has been very successful in keeping people alive and enabling them to live longer. However, many of them suffer from chronic ailments which make life very difficult without help.

They are often reluctant to go to Homes for the Aged as they like their independence, and will suffer pain and discomfort rather than give up their homes so that the Home Help comes to them as a Ministering Angel.

TABLE 14.
DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

	No. of Cases.
Tuberculosis	5
Midwifery	19
Chronic	201
Others	46
No. of Home Helps Employed	90

TABLE 15.
HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

1. GENERAL

(a) Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital :	201 Beds
(b) Maelor General Hospital	
Emergency Unit	168 Beds
Isolation Unit	20 Beds
Geriatric Unit	74 Beds
Children's Unit	43 Beds

2. MATERNITY CASES.

Maelor General Hospital (Maternity Unit).	87 beds.
Cottage Hospital, Llangollen	(10 gen. beds (9 mat. beds.
Cottage Hospital, Chirk	(26 gen. beds. (8 mat. beds.

3. ORTHOPAEDIC.

Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen.	418 Beds
---	----------

4. TREVALYN HALL	55 Beds
-------------------------------	---------

CLINICS.

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

These are established in the following areas :

Broughton	Brymbo	Cefn
Coedpoeth	Gresford	Holt
Johnstown	Llay	Rhos
Rhosrobin	Rhostyllen	Rossett
Ruabon	Southsea	Froncysyllte
Trevor		

2. Orthopaedic Clinics are held at Cefn (The Clinic) and Wrexham (War Memorial Hospital).

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	2	Llay	2
Bwlchgwyn	1	Rhos	3
Cefn	2	Rhostyllen	1
Gresford	1	Ruabon	1
Garth	1		

2. HEALTH VISITORS.

There are 14 Health Visitors (who are also School Nurses) employed in the rural district on Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical work.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The distribution of ambulance stations and ambulances in the District is as follows :

<i>Station</i>	<i>No. of Ambulances</i>	<i>County owned</i>	<i>Voluntary</i>
Rhos	2	1	1
Cefn	2	1	1

Besides the above, however, full cover is provided by stations at Wrexham, Chirk and Llangollen.

Some of the County owned Ambulances are now equipped with Stephenson's Minuteman Resuscitators and Oxygen.

During the latter half of the year, Wireless Control became an established feature of the Ambulance Service and this has speeded up the response to calls upon the service.

RAINFALL.

We are supplied each year with the rainfall figures taken at Packsaddle by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company for which I am extremely grateful.

There was a total of 32.17 inches of rain during this year as compared to 44.36 inches in 1960.

The driest month of the year was March, while January and October were the wettest. Regarding the summer months, those who took their holidays in June and July would have had the best weather.

TABLE 16.

**RAINFALL FIGURES TAKEN AT PACKSADDLE,
FOR THE YEAR 1961.**

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (inches)</i>
January	4.33
February	2.95
March	0.65
April	3.67
May	1.98
June	1.13
July	3.05
August	2.57
September	2.89
October	4.09
November	2.03
December	2.83
Total	32.17

HOUSING.

There was a total of 6,920 Council Houses in our District at the end of 1961, of which 188 were built by private enterprise.

The Council Houses included 35 Old Peoples Bungalows, which have proved very popular. The chief complaint about them seems to be the heating unit, as some people find these difficult to manage and cannot get hot water or hot ovens. There is hardly sufficient room on the fire to boil a kettle.

There is considerable exploitation of the public by avaricious landlords owing to the housing shortage and as much as £2 10s. 0d. per week is being charged for furnished houses with only one living room and one bedroom, which are in a poor state of repair, and lacking modern conveniences. It is difficult to prevent this racket until the supply of houses is equal to the demand.

TABLE 17.

HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1961.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Total No. of Council Dwellings at 31.12.61.</i>	<i>No. of Council Dwellings erected in 1961.</i>		<i>No. of Council Dwellings in course of erec- tion 31.12.61.</i>		<i>No. of Private Houses erect- ed during 1961.</i>
		<i>1 Bdm. Houses. Bungs.</i>		<i>1 Bdm. Houses. Bungs.</i>		
Abenbury	2					
Allington	165					
Bersham	404	18	4	4	14	7
Bieston	4					
Broughton	844	43		8		8
Brymbo	435	12		2		3
Burton	39					
Cefn	848	33	6	7	7	
Erbistock	18					1
Erddig						
Esc. Above	4					
Esc. Below	365					1
Gresford	136					10
Gwersyllt	969					1
Holt	71					1
Isycoed	12					
Llan. Rural	218	12				1
Llantysilio						
Llay	356					5
Marchwiel	105					1
Minera	89	11	4	1	1	
Penycae	576	20	17	25	6	1
Rhos	859					12
Ruabon	391	4	4			4
Sesswick	10					
TOTALS	6920	153	35	47	28	58

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1961.**

*To the Chairman and Members of the
HEALTH COMMITTEE.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my third Annual Report on the activities of the Public Health Inspectors' Department for the year 1961.

Mr. S. A. Hughes, who was a Pupil in the Department, qualified as an Inspector and was appointed Temporary Junior Public Health Inspector for a period of 12 months. He obtained an appointment with the Thurrock Urban District Council, Grays, Essex, and left the service of this Council in August, 1961.

During the year, works of improvement were carried out in all slaughterhouses in order to comply with the new regulations, and the Ministry appointed 1st October, 1961, as the date upon which all works of improvement had to be completed.

The number of animals killed during the year was slightly reduced due to restrictions of slaughtering caused by an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease which affected this area.

The Slum Clearance programme was restricted due to the limited building programme of the Council. With the exception of bungalows for aged people, the Council did not erect any houses to relieve the housing shortage in the district.

Although the Clean Air Act came into force in 1956, the Council has not thought fit to implement this Act, and we have yet to have our first Smokeless Zone in the Wrexham Rural District.

The Council has now adopted Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the provision of dustbins, and as this scheme progresses, the time will come when every house should have a properly covered ashbin, and thereby assist the work of refuse removal.

I wish to express 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 the Chief Officers of all Departments 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	1
No. of houses repaired—Roofs	38
No. of houses repaired—Walls	23
No. of houses repaired—Doors	9
No. of houses repaired—Lighting	9
No. of houses otherwise treated to prevent dampness	9
No. of houses in which defective floors were renewed	3
No. of houses in which defective floors were repaired	3
No. of houses provided with new pavements in back yards	2
No. of houses provided with ventilated food stores	3
No. of houses provided with new kitchen grates	4
No. of houses provided with new washing boilers	1
No. of houses provided with baths and hot and cold water	1
No. of visits re Council House Applicants	1721

DRAINAGE:

No. of nuisances abated (Drains)	16
No. of new cesspools constructed	—
No. of new septic tanks constructed	1
No. of kitchen sinks provided	3
No. of new drains laid to old premises	4
No. of drains repaired or improved	3
No. of Inspection Chambers constructed	5

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:

No. of new water closets provided	4
No. of old water closets furnished with flushing cisterns	6
No. of old water closets repaired	20
No. of privies converted into water closets	—
No. of privies repaired	1
No. of portable ashbins provided	21

WATER SUPPLY:

No. of old premises supplied	21
No. of service pipes repaired by Owners	14
No. of service pipes repaired by Water Co.	598

LICENSED PREMISES:

No. of visits to Licensed Premises	22
No. of Licenced Premises improved	2
No. of sanitary conveniences improved	2

FACTORIES ACT, 1937:

No. of visits and inspections	93
No. of workshops repaired	1
No. of workshops cleansed on notice	—
No. of new sanitary conveniences provided	3
No. of sanitary conveniences improved	3

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:

No. of Food Premises improved	.....	.....	.....	16
No. of visits to Food Preparation Premises	.....	.....	.....	343
No. of visits to Canteens	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of visits to Restaurants and Snack Bars	.....	.....	.....	10
No. of visits to Fish and Chips Shops	.....	.....	.....	20
No. of visits to Ice Cream Premises	.....	.....	.....	7
No. of visits to Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	40
No. of Bakehouses repaired	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of Bakehouses cleansed on notice	.....	.....	.....	2

SHOPS ACT:

No. of visits and inspection	.....	.....	.....	56
No. improved	.....	.....	.....	20
No. of sanitary conveniences provided	.....	.....	.....	—

MEAT INSPECTION:

No. of visits to Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	2504
No. of visits to Butchers' Shops and Stalls	.....	.....	.....	56

SMOKE ABATEMENT:

No. of observations taken				189
---------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-----

OFFENSIVE TRADES:

No. of visits to Knackers Yards				105
---------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-----

CLERICAL WORK:

No. of Intimatory Notices issued	.....	.....	.....	656
No. of Intimatory Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	603
No. of Statutory Notices issued	.....	.....	.....	39
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	3
Total No. of Visits and Inspections	.....	.....	.....	17,449

HOUSING.

Post war, the Council has dealt with 1,328 houses in the Rural District under the Slum Clearance Programme.

During 1961, 99 houses were dealt with under this programme. As in 1960, the number of houses condemned during the year was governed by the Council's building programme, and also the fact that a number of tenants from houses condemned in previous years are still awaiting rehousing.

A large number of cases where two families occupy the same house still exist in the rural district and as no houses have been erected by the Council for the specific purpose of rehousing people in apartments, these people are only rehoused when casual vacancies occur.

Although the Council erected 188 dwellings, 153 houses and 35 O.A.P. Bungalows during the year, all the houses were for the sole purpose of rehousing people living in condemned properties. Until the Council consider building houses for general purposes, the difficulty of solving the housing problem in the district cannot be remedied.

The erection of privately built houses has certainly assisted this Council in reducing the number of applicants still awaiting rehousing. 58 private houses were erected in the rural district during the year.

COUNCIL HOUSE DWELLINGS.

A total of 1721 visits were paid to applicants for tenancies of Council Houses during 1961.

308 houses were let during the year. This figure includes 135 families rehoused from condemned properties.

STANDARD AND DISCRETIONARY GRANTS.

47 Standard Grants amounting to £4,837 7s. 7d. and 89 Discretionary Grants amounting to £22,212 were issued during the year.

The total cost of the proposed works carried out on the properties were as follows :—

Standard Grants	£10,241	19s.	0d.
Discretionary Grants	£69,538	12s.	10d.

This shows a reduction on previous years in respect of both types of grants.

The majority of these grants are still being paid to owner-occupiers, and until the Ministry make it compulsory that all dwellinghouses must have modern facilities, the landlords will not provide these facilities for their tenants.

It was expected that when the government allowed 12½% increase in rent on the cost of improvements, it would have had some effect on the landlords to improve their properties, but this has not been so.

RENT ACT, 1957.

4 Applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year, all of which were granted.

Two undertakings by the owners to carry out the necessary repairs were accepted by the Council.

WATER SUPPLY.

51 Samples of water were taken from properties within the Council's area supplied by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company, and 14 from supplies provided by this Council.

All samples were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Chester, the results of which are given in Table 19.

The Wrexham R.D.C's. supply which served Garth has been taken over by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company, and the quality and quantity of the water has been improved.

The Council's supplies to ^{Sun Bank} Llandynan and Pentredwr still remain unsatisfactory, although every precaution is taken to prevent pollution.

TABLE 19. WATER SUPPLY.

Nature of Sample and where taken	Propable No. Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.	Probable No. Bact. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.	Remarks.
Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company.			
1. Coedpoeth (5.1.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
2. Lodge (10.1.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
3. Tanyfron (19.1.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
4. Tanyfron (19.1.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
5. Gwersyllt (1.2.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
6. Moss (7.2.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
7. Gresford (7.2.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
8. Tanyfron (7.2.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
9. Tanyfron (1.3.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
10. Tanyfron (1.3.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
11. Bwlchgwyn (23.5.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
12. Froncysyllte (24.5.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
13. Acrefair (24.5.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
14. Brynteg (26.6.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
15. Coedpoeth (26.6.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
16. Froncysyllte (18.7.61)	5	.....	Satisfactory.
17. Cefn (18.7.61)	1	.....	Satisfactory.
18. Acrefair (18.7.61)	7	present	Unsatisfactory.
19. Acrefair (25.7.61)	.....	.....	Excellent.
20. Acrefair (25.7.61)	1	present	Unsatisfactory.

TABLE 19.

WATER SUPPLY—(continued).

Nature of Sample and where taken	Propable No. Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.	Probable No. Bact. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.	Remarks.
21. Acrefair (1.8.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
22. Southsea (9.8.61)	8	present	Unsatisfactory.
23. Froncysyllte (9.8.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
24. Rhosnessney (9.8.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
25. Southsea (18.8.61)	8	present	Unsatisfactory.
26. Ffrwd (18.8.61)	50	present	Unsatisfactory.
27. Southsea (22.8.61)	1	present	Unsatisfactory.
28. Southsea (22.8.61)	1	present	Unsatisfactory.
29. Southsea (29.8.61)	1	present	Unsatisfactory.
30. Southsea (29.8.61)	1	present	Unsatisfactory.
31. Froncysyllte (12.9.61)	50	present	Unsatisfactory.
32. Penylan (19.9.61)	11	present	Unsatisfactory.
33. Southsea (19.9.61)	1	present	Unsatisfactory.
34. Acrefair (19.9.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
35. Southsea (19.9.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
36. Southsea (26.9.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
37. Southsea (26.9.61)	1	.....	Satisfactory.
38. Froncysyllte (24.10.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
39. Acrefair (24.10.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
40. Coedpoeth (24.10.61)	1	present	Unsatisfactory.
41. Southsea (24.10.61)	1	.....	Satisfactory.
42. Coedpoeth (30.10.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
43. Southsea (30.10.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
44. Brynteg (13.12.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
45. Garth (13.12.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
46. Froncysyllte (13.12.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.

TABLE 19. WATER SUPPLY (continued).

Nature of Sample and where taken	Propable No. Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.	Probable No. Bact. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.	Remarks.
47. Cefn (13.12.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
48. Brymbo (13.12.61)	5	present	Unsatisfactory.
49. Brynteg (13.12.61)	3	present	Unsatisfactory.
50. Brynteg (18.12.61)	8	present	Unsatisfactory.
51. Brymbo (18.12.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
Wrexham Rural District Council Water Supplies.			
Froncysyllte Supply.			
1. Gilfach (12.9.61)	180	present	Unsatisfactory.
2. Llannerch (12.9.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
Pentredwr Supply.			
1. Pentredwr (26.9.61)	180	present	Unsatisfactory.
2. Pentredwr (18.10.61)	35	present	Unsatisfactory.
3. Pentredwr (24.10.61)	90	present	Unsatisfactory.
4. Pentredwr (7.11.61)	95	present	Unsatisfactory.
5. Pentredwr (30.11.61)	5	.....	Satisfactory.
6. Pentredwr (13.12.61)	25	present	Unsatisfactory.
Sunbank Supply.			
1. Sun Bank (18.10.61)	25	present	Unsatisfactory.
2. Sun Bank (24.10.61)	25	present	Unsatisfactory.
3. Sun Bank (30.10.61)	8	present	Unsatisfactory.
4. Sun Bank (7.11.61)	3	present	Unsatisfactory.
5. Sun Bank (30.11.61) .....	.....	.....	Excellent.
6. Sun Bank (13.12.61) .....	.....	.....	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.

There are 10 premises still licenced for the slaughter of animals for human consumption.

During the year, improvements have been carried out at these slaughterhouses, in order to bring them up to the required standard as laid down in the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. These regulations control the improvement and modernisation of slaughterhouses, and the prevention of cruelty to animals in slaughterhouses.

In two slaughterhouses it was found necessary to extend the premises in order that they comply with these regulations.

The Ministry appointed the 1st October, 1961, as the 'Appointed Day' when all improvements were to be completed.

TABLE 20.

<i>Year 1961</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)	3660	1446	921	26,679	37,531	70,237
Number inspected	3660	1446	921	26,679	37,531	70,237
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	37	257	97	119	289	799
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	403	352	3	812	3471	5041
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	12.02	42.12	10.86	3.49	10.02	8.31
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	8	13	1	.....	36	58
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	18	65	.....	.....	1214	1297
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.71	5.39	0.11	.....	3.33	1.93
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Generalised and totally condemned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The total weight of carcase meat condemned as being unfit for human consumption was 84 tons, 1 cwt., 3 qr., 4 lbs.

The number of animals slaughtered were slightly less than in 1960, but this is accounted for by the slaughtering being restricted during the first two months of the year, due to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease affecting our area.

The quality of the meat killed in the area is of a high standard, with the exception of meat slaughtered at one slaughterhouse which accepts casualty carcasses and re-actor cattle sent in by the Ministry for slaughter. A large percentage of this meat is condemned, and this results in the high percentage of meat shown as condemned during the year.

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	147 tins.
Fruit	646 tins.
Tomatoes	243 tins.
Milk	51 tins.
Puddings	25 tins.
Beans	13 tins.
Peas	100 tins.
Carrots	8 tins.
Soup	28 tins.
Mushrooms	21 tins.
Fish	66 tins.
Fish	14 lbs.

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	107	5
Butter	5	5	
Margarine	2	2	
Lard	1	1	
Cheese	1	1	
Cheese Spread	1	1	
Rice	1	1	
Flour	2	2	
Buns	1	1	
Baking Powder	1	1	
Tinned Meat	1	1	
Sausages	4	4	
Suet	1	1	
Tinned Fish	1	1	
Coffee	1	1	
Tinned Mixed Veg.	1	1	
Tinned Carrots	1	1	
Tinned Beans	1	1	
Tinned Tomatoes	1	1	
Vinegar	2	2	
Marmalade	1	1	
Jam	2	2	
Sweets	2	2	
Condensed Milk	2	2	
Ice Cream	7	7	
Fresh Cream	3	3	
Soft Drinks	2	2	
Beer	1	1	
Brandy	2	1	
Gin	1	1	
Whisky	1	1	
Asprin Tablets	1	1	
Gripe Water	1	1	
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	
Amm. Tinc. of Quinine	1		1
Olive Oil	1	1	
Camphorated Oil	1	1	
Glycerine	1	1	
Tinc. of Iodine	1	1	
Totals	172	166	6

As will be observed from the above Table, one hundred and twelve samples of milk were taken in the area during the year and of these five were certified by the Public Analyst to be

"Not Genuine or Sub-standard." These "Not Genuine samples were samples of bottled milk found in each case to be deficient in fat and of these the largest deficiency was accounted for when 'Appeal to Cows' samples were taken. The deficiencies in the other four instances were very slight and in each case the farm was visited, the methods of milking and distribution examined, and the farmers concerned were advised and cautioned. Subsequent samples taken from these five sources have been up to the standard. There was no trace of extraneous water in any milk sample taken during the year in the area of the Wrexham Rural District Council.

Of the sixty samples of foods and drugs other than milk, which were sent to the Public Analyst during the year only one received an adverse report. This was an 'informal' sample of ammoniated tincture of quinine which proved, when a 'follow up' sample was attempted, to have been served from an almost empty bottle so that no further sample from this source was possible. However, it was explained to the vendor that ammoniated tincture of quinine contains a very volatile ingredient and particular care is necessary when serving this commodity.

In addition to the milk samples submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, forty-seven 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 73 premises in which food is prepared for human consumption on the Council's register, an addition of 2 on 1960.

These premises are inspected regularly and are generally found to be satisfactory.

Where defects or breach of regulations are found, these are discussed with the owners of the properties concerned, and in all cases it is found that they are willing to co-operate to comply with the required standard.

FISH FRYING.

We have 27 premises on the Council's register carrying on the trade of Fish Frying in the district, an increase of one on 1960.

Strict supervision is kept on all these premises and they are generally found to be satisfactory.

BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

There are 35 Butchers' Shops on the Council's register, one more than in the previous year.

In many cases, improvements are carried out voluntarily, but it was necessary to serve 10 notices in respect of these premises during the year, and these notices are now complied with.

SHOPS.

Regular visits and inspections are made of all shops in the area, and a steady improvement in the condition is obtained.

42 notices were served upon the owners to improve conditions in their premises and these, together with keener competition, especially in the grocery trade, has raised the standard of shops in the area.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 19 bakehouses on the Council's register. It was only found necessary to serve notices on five bakers in the area under the Hygiene Regulations and these notices were complied with.

Regular inspections are made of these premises to see that they comply with all the required regulations.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

The number of premises on the register licenced to store and sell Ice Cream is now 223, 11 new premises having been registered during the year.

All these premises are kept under close supervision and all comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

23 new factories were registered during 1961, and 8 factories were discontinued, bringing the total number of factories on the Council's Register at the end of the year to 174.

The factories are regularly visited and it was found necessary to serve notices in respect of 7 premises.

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

TABLE 23.

FACTORY.	No. on Register.
Bacon Factory	1
Blacksmiths	4
Boot Repairers	14
Bottling Works	1
Brickworks	9
Cabin Cruiser Repairs	1
Chemical Works	5
Chocolate Manufacturers	1
Coach Builders	2
Coal Washing	1
Cotton, Weaving and Spinning	3
Crushing Graphite	1
Cycle Shops	5
Dairies	2
Dressmaking and Tailoring	3
Electrical Equipment	13
Engineering Repairs Workshops	2
Firewood Dealers	1
Garages	47
Gas Works	3
Iron, Steel and Metal Manufacturers	3
Joinery (Upholstery and Undertaking, Builders' Shops, etc.)	18
Laundries	1
Millers	3
Packing Prepared Foods	1
Plastic Toys	1
Pre-cast Concrete Units	3
Printers	3
Sawmills	5
Scrap Dealers	1
Seed Dressing	1
Slag Handling and Scrap Recovery	1
Slaughter Houses	10
Stonemasons	2
Tiled Fireplaces	2
	174

The issue of 'Certificates of Means of Escape in Case of Fire' was transferred to the Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire Joint Fire Service on the 1st January, 1961.

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	34	46	.....	.....
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	140	87	6	.....
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	*174	133	6	.....

* 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	3	1	.....	3	.....
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	.....	.....	2	.....
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	7	2	.....	6	.....

TABLE 25.
PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	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 prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)	
Wearing apparel) Making, etc.) }) } Cleaning and) } Washing	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Furniture and upholstery	2	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	4	—	—	—	—	—	

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The Clean Air Act came into force in 1956, but the Council has not yet thought fit to declare any part of the area to be a Smoke Control Area, although a survey of certain parts of the district has been carried out.

The Public Health Inspectors keep observations of factory chimneys in the area. Much improvement has taken place, with the exception of certain chimneys, the majority of which are under the control of the Alkali Inspector. From time to time we meet the Alkali Inspector to discuss these problems and we always find him most co-operative.

Four gauges for the measuring of atmospheric pollution are provided in two parishes. The following Table gives details of the result of the analyses.

TABLE 26.

Tons pollution per square mile.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>New Broughton.</i>	<i>Broughton.</i>	<i>Acrefair.</i>	<i>Cefn.</i>
January	30.24	30.23	9.79	10.20
February	15.40	17.34	17.85	10.73
March	17.04	51.40	18.18	18.42
April	4.77	26.35	14.67	6.29
May	24.71	22.44	9.50	9.24
June	10.21	13.84	25.71	6.66
July	6.67	33.35	15.94	—
August	4.20	18.50	9.17	11.06
September	11.24	14.91	9.57	7.62
October	7.30	9.20	7.84	9.04
November	5.97	15.61	5.43	11.89
December	15.24	18.00	12.61	13.15

Lead Peroxide Instruments were set up in the District in September, and the results obtained are as follows:

TABLE 27.

	<i>Rhosycoed Site, Trevor.</i>	<i>Pentre Broughton.</i>
September	.35	.53
October	.5	.56
November	1.03	1.46
December	1.27	1.61

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

In the Council's area, there is a large number of caravan sites in isolated positions, especially in the Llangollen Rural area. The majority of these have been there for many years and planning approval was granted due to 'existing use rights.'

From one to a dozen caravans are stationed on these sites, which are scattered all over the district. It was hoped that when this Act came into force, the number of sites would be reduced, which would enable stricter supervision by the Council.

We have three residential caravan sites, two of which have 'existing use rights'. There does not appear to be any great demand for this type of site in our area as neither of the existing sites are ever full to capacity.

These sites are kept under constant supervision by the Department, and when all the works required under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, are carried out, they should be in a satisfactory condition.

At the present time 24 sites have been licenced by the Council under this Act.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

The Council has adopted Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the provision of dustbins to private properties.

During the year, the Council supplied 17 Dustbins, and it is hoped to develop this scheme progressively.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Council have one 18cu.yd. Dual Tipper Refuse Collector and orders were placed for two more similar vehicles which would assist in improving the service. Unfortunately, owing to a strike at the manufacturers, these were not delivered during the year, and the work had to be continued with the old vehicles.

The Council employs 67 men on the Public Cleansing Service, 66 on collection and one on disposal.

During the year 2,065½ days were lost to the service through sickness and industrial injury, which shows an increase of 178 on the previous year. The majority of the men were off duty during the winter months, the peak periods being the months of January and February, when 29 and 27 men, respectively, were off duty for certain periods during these months. This resulted in the staff being reduced to practically half-strength, and this, together with the weather conditions prevailing at that time, caused great concern to the department.

In order to try to reduce the accumulations, overtime is worked on Saturday mornings, which does help to some extent.

It is still difficult to obtain suitable labour for this type of work and during the year 14 new men were recruited into the service and 10 left the service.

We have discussed the question of the provision of waterproof clothing, but so far, the workmen are reluctant to agree to wearing such clothing, as they feel that they will then be compelled to work in inclement weather.

Now that the Council has decided to provide ashbins under Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, it is hoped that all houses in the district will eventually be provided with suitable refuse receptacles, thus making the collection of refuse, to some extent, easier.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The Council has 8 tips for the disposal of household refuse and one man is employed full-time with a Bray Loader to keep them in as tidy a condition as possible. He is unable to control any of the tips satisfactorily and complaints are received from time to time regarding their unsightly condition.

Bryn Malley Refuse Tip, Moss, which lies in a natural valley, is the only tip owned by the Council. When the Council acquires the surrounding land, this site will make an ideal tip for many years to come.

However, difficulty is experienced in taking refuse to this site because of the deplorable condition of the privately owned road leading to the tip. At certain times, the road is in such a condition that instructions have been given to all drivers to dispose of their refuse on other tips in other parts of the area. This, of course, leads to bigger delays in the collection of refuse, and I am of the opinion that the Council should endeavour to come to terms with the owners of the roadway, so that the refuse from the surrounding district can at all times be taken to this tip.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Two full-time Rodent Operators are employed by the Council on this work.

Most of the farms and some factories in the area are treated under contract by a full-time private Rodent Operator.

Under the provisions of this Act, a total of 451 premises have been treated, necessitating 2,014 visits.

The following Table gives details of properties treated.

TABLE 28.

	<i>Rats.</i>	<i>Mice.</i>
Domestic Premises	280	44
Business Premises	90	19
Waste Grounds, etc.	18	—
	388	63

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

INFESTATION BY VERMIN.

99 complaints of infestations by vermin were received during the year. Of this number, only 4 cases of bug infestations were found, all in Council houses.

The disinfection of other premises were for beetles, ants, crickets, wasps, etc.

KNACKERS YARDS.

There are two premises licenced as Knackers Yards, namely :

Tyddyn Daniel, Marchwiel. (Clutton).

Ffrwd, Brymbo. (Bond).

39 Horses were slaughtered on the premises and 45 carcasses of horses were received at the premises during the year.

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 Limited, Trading Estate, Wrexham.

Johnstown Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Johnstown.





