

**[Report 1957] / Medical Officer of Health, Mold U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Mold (Wales). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1957

**Persistent URL**

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

**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](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

## MOLD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

---

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

---

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Mold Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Report on the health of the Urban District of Mold for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

From Table I it will be seen that the number of live births was 96, compared with 100 in 1956, giving a slight fall in the birth-rate.

Table II shows that there were 3 still-births, compared with 6 in 1956. In Table III, it is shown that there was a fall in the total number of deaths from 82 in 1956 to 67 in 1957, giving a crude death-rate of 10.22 per 1,000. Table IV gives an analysis of the causes of death. Of the 67 deaths, diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 36, and cancer for 13. In a population which has an ever increasing number of old people, those figures must be expected to show an increase, as these complaints are found mainly in the elderly. It is pleasing to record once more that there were no deaths associated with pregnancy and childbirth. There were 6 deaths from infectious diseases—5 from pneumonia and 1 from influenza. There were no deaths from tuberculosis.

There were 3 deaths of infants under one year, compared with 5 in 1956, and 3 still-births compared with 6.

Concerning housing conditions, the list of applicants is still large. During the year some of the many very deserving cases were re-housed. There is no doubt that the unavoidably high rents of new houses may cause prospective applicants to reconsider their position. A points scheme for allocation of Council houses continued in operation. As was



to be expected, many difficulties were met with, and I am indebted to the Council and the staff for their patience and help in this matter. Housing applications at the end of the year were 142.

Slum clearance proceedings continued in connection with the old houses in Milford Street, this area being the first to be dealt with in the Council's five-year plan for the demolition of 76 houses.

During the year there were 20 cases of notifiable disease (excluding tuberculosis). Concerning tuberculosis, there were 6 cases compared with 10 in 1956, and there were no deaths from this complaint.

A glance through this Report will show that health conditions in the district were satisfactory throughout the year.

There was no anxiety concerning water shortage during the summer. It is to be hoped that adequate supplies will be available when re-grouping of water undertakings is completed and the Joint Water Board is set up.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council as a whole, and your officers, for the assistance which has been so readily given to me throughout the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. J. FRASER,

Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A.

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING CHIEF INDUSTRIES

There has been no change in the area under this heading during the year under review.

Area in acres—1160 statutory acres.

Population (Registrar General's Estimate) :—

Census 1951—6,436.

Mid-year 1955—6,590.

Mid-year 1956—6,570.

Mid-year 1957—6,550.

Number of inhabited houses—2,008.

Rateable value—£71,109.

Product of a penny rate—£261/11/2.

**Vital Statistics**—These are given in tabular form. For purposes of comparison, figures for last year are given, and, where appropriate, the rates for England and Wales as a whole.

TABLE I. **Births.**

Live Births.						
		Males.		Females.		Total.
Legitimate	...	42	...	51	...	93
Illegitimate	...	2	...	1	...	3
Total	...	44		52		96

**Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population :—**

1955—15.02

1956—15.22

1957—14.65

**England and Wales : Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population :—**

1955—15.0

1956—15.7

1957—16.1

These figures show a slight fall in the local birth rate. There were 96 live births, compared with 100 in 1956.

The Registrar General's "Comparability Factor" being 1.01, the "corrected" birth rate is 14.79 per 1,000 population.



TABLE II. Still Births.

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Legitimate	...	2	...	1	...	3
Illegitimate	...	—	...	—	...	—
		—		—		—
Total	...	2		1		3
		—		—		—

**Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births :—**

1955—10.00

1956—56.60

1957—30.30

**Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population :—**

1955—0.15

1956—0.91

1957—0.45

**England and Wales : Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births :—**

1955—23.1

1956—23.0

1957—22.4

There were 3 still births in 1957 compared with 6 in 1956.

**TABLE III. Death (General) Rate :—**

All ages (all causes)—Males 35, Females 32, Total 67, compared with 82 in 1956.

**Death Rate per 1,000 Population :—**

1954—10.30

1955—11.53

1956—12.48

1957—10.22

**England and Wales : Death Rate per 1,000 Population :—**

1954—11.3

1955—11.7

1956—11.7

1957—11.5

There has been a fall in the crude death rate for the Mold Urban District. The rate for England and Wales was lower. The rate for Mold is slightly lower than that for England and Wales as a whole.

TABLE IV. Deaths (General) Analysis.

Causes.				Rate per 1000	
	M.	F.	Total.	Population.	
Cancer of stomach	3	2	5	...	0.76
Cancer of lung, bronchus	2	—	2	...	0.30
Cancer of uterus	—	1	1	...	0.15
Cancer of other organs	2	2	4	...	0.61
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	7	14	...	2.13
Coronary disease, angina	7	7	14	...	2.13
Hypertension with heart disease	1	—	1	...	0.15
Other heart disease	5	2	7	...	1.06
Influenza	1	—	1	...	0.15
Bronchitis	1	—	1	...	0.15
Pneumonia	3	2	5	...	0.76
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	2	2	...	0.30
Congenital malformations	—	1	1	...	0.15
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	3	4	...	0.61
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	...	—
All other accidents	1	2	3	...	0.45
Hyperplasia Prostate	1	—	1	...	0.15
Cancer of breast	—	1	1	...	0.15
Total	35	32	67		

From this table it is seen that the leading causes of death were again circulatory diseases with 36 deaths, and cancer in one form or another with 13 deaths. There were no deaths from tuberculosis.

Deaths from pneumonia numbered five. Three persons died from accidents.

TABLE V. Deaths (Childbirth)—Nil.

It is pleasing to record that once again there were no deaths attributable to pregnancy or childbirth.



TABLE VI. **Death Rate (Infantile)**—that is, infants under one year old :—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Legitimate	...	1	...	2	...	3
Illegitimate	...	—	...	—	...	—
		—		—		—
Total	...	1		2		3
		—		—		—

**Infantile Death Rate of Legitimate babies per 1,000**

**Legitimate Births :—**

1955—31.57

1956—50.50

1957—32.25

**Infantile Death Rate of Illegitimate babies per 1,000**

**Illegitimate Births :—**

1955—Nil

1956—Nil

1957—Nil

**Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births (Legitimate and Illegitimate) :—**

1955—30.30

1956—50.00

1957—31.25

**England and Wales : Infantile Death Rate per 1,000**

**Live Births :—**

1955—24.9

1956—23.8

1957—23.0

There were 3 deaths of infants under 1 year old, compared with 5 in 1956. Two were less than a month old.

**SECTION B.**

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA.**

**Officers**—The Officers serving the Urban District during the year were :—

**Clerk**—R. W. Roberts.

**Medical Officer of Health**—D. J. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Public Health Inspector and Surveyor**—

C. R. Cresswell, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Inspector—I. W. Wynne, M.S.I.A.

**Laboratory Facilities**—Provided by the Public Health Laboratories at Conway and Birkenhead, and the Public Analyst, Chester.

**Ambulance Services**—Provided by the Flintshire County Council. Ambulances are stationed within the Urban Area on a 24-hour service.

**Midwifery and Home Nursing Services** are provided by the County Council. Two District Nurse/Midwives reside in the area.

**Home Help**—This service is provided by the County Council. Persons requiring home help should get in touch with the Home Help Organiser at the County Health Department or with the Medical Officer of Health.

#### **Tuberculosis.**

Clinics—"Oaklands," Chester Road, Queensferry; Wednesdays at 9-30 a.m. The Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham; Mondays at 9-30 a.m.

#### **Ante-Natal Clinics.**

The Clinic, Mold. First and third Mondays of the month at 9-30 a.m.

#### **School Clinic.**

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. Wednesdays at 9-30 a.m.

#### **Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.**

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. The first Friday of the month at 1-30 p.m.

#### **Anti-Poliomyelitis Immunisation.**

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. (By appointment).



**Dental Clinic.**

Schoolchildren and expectant mothers are treated at the Clinic, King Street, Mold, by appointment.

**Orthopaedic Clinic.**

Shotton—New Clinic, Central School. First and third Wednesdays of each month at 10 a.m., and at Wrexham and Holywell.

**Infant Welfare.**

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. Wednesdays at 1-30 p.m.

**Ophthalmic Clinic.**

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. The second and fourth Mondays of the month at 1-30 p.m. (by appointment).

**Speech Therapy Clinic.**

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. Second and fourth Tuesdays of the month.

**Health Visiting.**

Health Visitor/School Nurses are provided by the County Council. These Nurses visit children in their homes up to school age, and attend at the Infant Welfare Clinic sessions.

**Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.**

This service is maintained by close liaison between the Medical Officer, Health Visitor/School Nurses, Tuberculosis Health Visitors, Home Helps Organiser, the Welfare Department, the County Health Department, and voluntary bodies, including associations caring for the blind and deaf, and those otherwise handicapped.

**Vaccination** is carried out by general medical practitioners, but it may be done by the Medical Officer on request.

**National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47).** (Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention).

No cases were dealt with under this heading during the year, but several cases were visited in this connection.



## Hospitals.

Hospital accommodation is provided by the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee. Mold Cottage Hospital remains in use and provides services for local residents. Patients are admitted to other hospitals in the district, mainly in Wrexham and Chester. The provision of out-patient facilities at Mold is much appreciated by local residents.

## SECTION C.

### Water Supply.

Mold water supply is provided by the Mold Undertaking of the Wales Gas Board. The reservoir, situated on the eastern slopes of Moel Fammau, and built towards the end of last century, has insufficient storage space for the needs of the town. With the continuing growth of the town, and the building of more and more houses, the problem of drought in the summer months will become more acute. During drought in the summer months the supply from Brith Dir Mawr reservoir is supplemented by water obtained from the Birkenhead Corporation water supply. It may be possible in the future to obtain more water from this source, as Birkenhead Corporation has completed its scheme for extraction of water from the River Dee. There was no shortage of water, due to the wet summer.

It appears that the Gas Board have no contract with Birkenhead Corporation for the supply of water in emergency, so that the provision of supplies, in drought, depends on the goodwill of Birkenhead Corporation, and on whether the areas supplied by Birkenhead, under contract, have sufficient for their needs. This unsatisfactory position should be corrected when the re-grouping of water undertakings is completed, and the joint Water Board is set up.

Quality of Water Supply—The water is chlorinated as it leaves the reservoir.

Bacteriological examination of water—Water samples are examined at the Public Health Laboratories at Birkenhead and Conway.



Independent samples are regularly taken by the Wales Gas Board.

Of 32 water samples taken, 27 were class 1 satisfactory, and 5 were satisfactory in repeat samples. Occasional complaints are made by the public concerning an unpleasant taste in the water. This is caused by slight over-chlorination, and can be removed by letting the water stand for a time or by boiling it. This over-chlorination is perfectly harmless to health, and it makes certain that the water is fit to be used. One complete chemical analysis of the water was made, the report being satisfactory.

#### Certificate of Analysis :—

“Chemical Analysis. In parts per million of water.

Total solid matter in solution	...	...	80.0
Nitrogen in nitrates	...	...	0.63
Lead, copper, zinc	...	...	—
Chlorine in chlorides	...	...	15.0
Oxygen absorbed from potassium perman- ganate in 4 hours at 80 deg. F.	...	...	0.44
Free and saline ammonia	...	...	—
Albuminoid ammonia	...	...	0.04
Microscopical deposit	...	...	—
Temporary hardness	...	...	25.0
Permanent hardness	...	...	8.0
pH value	...	...	7.0

The water is a very soft one.

The above chemical analysis is satisfactory.”

#### Sewage Disposal.

Frequent inspection of the Sewage Disposal Works has revealed that conditions are satisfactory. Two workmen are employed regularly in operating and maintaining the works and additional labour is brought in when necessary.

Careful check is kept on the final effluent by regular sampling at the outfall before discharge into the river, all doubtful results of samples are followed up.

New pumping equipment at the works is working satisfactorily.

The major problem with the operating of the works during this year has again been the drying and disposal of sludge, the drying of sludge being dependent upon atmospheric conditions. It is anticipated that as development proceeds in Mold by the building of more houses with a consequent increase in the loading of the works, the Council will be called upon to consider improving the works with particular reference to the construction of new and/or extension of the existing sludge drying beds.

### **Sewage Effluent Analysis.**

Of the thirteen samples of final effluent, eight were perfectly satisfactory. Of the remaining five, slight improvement in quality was desirable. A sample taken by the Dee and Clwyd River Board showed that suspended matter was higher than was desirable.

### **Schools.**

All schools are regularly visited, and the children have periodical medical examinations. B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is offered to children of 13 years on consent of the parents.

### **Refuse Collection.**

A system of weekly collection of household and trade refuse is carried out by direct labour. One vehicle with a crew of five workmen, including the driver, is employed regularly on refuse collection, being supplemented by a smaller vehicle with a crew of two persons including the driver operating on a part-time basis.

Waste paper and cardboard is collected separately, weighed and sold at a price from £2/10/0 to £3/0/0 per ton.

56 tons 3 cwts. 2 qts. of waste paper were sold and the sum of £154/9/3 was realised during this year.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Bromfield Lane. One man is engaged in maintaining the tip in a full-time basis.



TABLE VII.

Number of visits made in connection with Public Health matters :—

Visits re complaints of defects	...	...	320
Re-visits to property under notice	...	...	210
Inspections under Building Byelaws	...	...	273
Shops and food stores	...	...	107
Slaughterhouses	...	...	631
Re refuse collection and disposal	...	...	59
Re infectious diseases and disinfection	...	...	15
Issue of Petrol Licences	...	...	9
Factories Act	...	...	51
Interviews with Owners or Agents	...	...	65
Dirty or verminous premises	...	...	—
Bakehouses	...	...	12
Sewage Works	...	...	80
Dairies	...	...	2
Water Sampling	...	...	51

TABLE VIII.

Notices Served :—

Informal under Public Health Acts	...	...	24
Formal under Housing Acts	...	...	—
Abatement under Public Health Acts	...	...	6
Total	...	...	30

## SECTION D.

### Housing.

At the end of the year, there were 2,008 inhabited houses in Mold, of which 656 were Council houses. During the year 16 houses were built to provide accommodation for families displaced from properties unfit for habitation. Eight unfit houses were demolished and three were closed. Applicants on the Housing List totalled 142, compared with 261 in the previous year. Of the 142 applicants, 68 were residents, 39 were non-residents, 11 were in properties due for clearance, and 24 were applicants for bungalows.

### **Moveable Dwellings.**

No applications were received for licences to station moveable dwellings within the district. During the summer months one or two farmers permit their land to be used as sites for caravans but in no case was a site used for more than 42 consecutive days or for more than 60 days within a twelve month period.

### **Housing Act, 1949, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.**

Interest in improving properties under the provisions of the above Acts has been maintained.

During the year two applicants were granted financial assistance towards the cost of improvement of dwellings.

### **Shops Act, 1950.**

The Council are the authority for the enforcement of those provisions of the Act relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary accommodation.

No complaints were received during the year.

### **Rodent Control.**

The eradication of rats and mice has been proceeded with during the year, a trained man being employed part-time on the work. The service is subject to a grant under approved conditions and is kept as self-supporting as possible. Council-owned properties are inspected regularly and treatments for the destruction of rats and mice are carried out as and when necessary.

Any business premises or privately owned dwelling houses found to be infested are treated similarly. In the case of business premises the owner or occupier is charged with the cost of the work.

The following number of surveys and treatments have been carried out during the year:—

			Surveys.		Treatments.
Dwelling House	...	...	80	...	18
Business Premises	...	...	71	...	18
Council Properties	...	...	26	...	4
Farms	...	...	8	...	—



### Public Conveniences.

There are two sets of Public Conveniences in the district. These are cleansed daily and kept in as satisfactory a condition as is possible. The ladies' section of the Market Hall conveniences is badly designed and poorly ventilated, and it would be difficult to improve it in any way.

Complaints regarding the condition of the public conveniences are occasionally received—mainly from persons who have been visiting the town. Vandalism, including smashing of fixtures and even lighting of fires, is constantly occurring.

## SECTION E.

### Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Work is progressing steadily on the raising of food hygiene standards in the town. Visits are made to food premises and to both the outdoor and indoor markets.

The improved standard of food hygiene as set out in the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, is now being realised.

### Food unfit for human consumption, voluntarily surrendered.

	Tins.		Tins.
Strawberries	...	4 Redcurrant Jelly	...
Oranges	...	4 Jam	...
Pineapples	...	34 Evaporated Milk	...
Pears	...	56 Full Cream Milk	...
Peaches	...	52 Tomatoes	...
Apricots	...	21 Carrots	...
Damsons	...	1 Peas	...
Plums	...	15 Steak	...
Orange Juice	...	5 Pork Luncheon Meat	...
Raspberries	...	1 Ham and Beef Roll	...
Blackberries	...	5 Corned Beef	...
Fruit Cocktail	...	4	Lbs.
Fruit Salad	...	2 Dried Peas	...
Grapefruit	...	1	22

			Weight.
Ox Tongue (1 tin)	...	...	10 lbs. 3 ozs.
Jellied Veal (1 tin)	...	...	6 lbs.
Cooked Ham (44 tins)	...	...	543 lbs. 4 ozs.
Sausages	...	...	36 lbs.
Pork Pies	...	...	2 lbs.
Smoked Bacon	...	...	24 lbs.
Salmon (3 tins)	...	...	
Cod Roes	...	...	24 lbs.
Fish Cakes	...	...	13 lbs. 12 ozs.
Boned Kippers	...	...	3 stone
Swiss Rolls	...	...	4½ lbs.
Rice	...	...	9 lbs.

### Food Sampling.

Food samples are taken by Mr. E. Lewis, County Public Health Inspector. The goods sampled included milk, dairy products, ice cream, miscellaneous groceries, alcoholic drinks, meat and fish products, and patent medicines. Of 40 samples, all were genuine. 14 other samples sent for bacteriological examination were satisfactory.

### Ice Cream.

All of the ice cream sold in the district is manufactured in factories situated in other areas and it is pre-packed. The standard of cleanliness of ice cream is satisfactory. Twenty-seven premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

### Milk.

In 1955 this district was included in a "Specified Area," which means that only those milks which bear a special designation may be sold in the district. This new legislation will assist in the eradication of milk-borne diseases, particularly tuberculosis.

The quality of milk from the point of view of composition is the responsibility of the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority. Most of the milk sold in the district is supplied by two large firms outside the district, and this milk is heat treated or tuberculin tested. There are three



producer-retailers in the district. They are supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Samples taken were genuine.

TABLE IX.

Number of animals inspected at the three licensed slaughterhouses :—

Cattle	...	...	...	838
Calves	...	...	...	538
Pigs	...	...	...	3903
Sheep	...	...	...	6657
Total	...	...	...	11936

TABLE X. Meat carcasses inspected and condemned.

	Cattle including Cows.						Sheep and Lambs.		Pigs.	
Number killed	...	838	...	1	...	538	...	6657	...	3903
All diseases except Tuberculosis :—										
Whole carcasses condemned	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	158	...	—	...	2	...	154	...	377
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	...	19.0	...	100	...	.74	...	2.36	...	9.81
Tuberculosis only :—										
Whole carcasses condemned	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	32	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	76
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	...	3.82	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	1.97

Total weight of meat and offal condemned—7,789 lbs.

There are three licensed slaughter houses within the district, and repairs and improvements were carried out at all the premises during the year.

In two of the slaughter houses in particular, however, the design, structure and fittings are still not up to the standards we should like, and the facilities for meat inspection are inadequate in all cases.

The number of animals slaughtered continues to rise and this has meant overtime working at nights and weekends.

### **Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 and 1954.**

Licences were granted to 13 persons permitting them to slaughter animals in a Slaughterhouse or Knacker's Yard in accordance with the provisions of the Acts.

### **Condemned Food.**

When food has to be condemned it is inspected either by the Medical Officer or the Public Health Inspector. The owner is given a certificate so that he may get credit for the goods from the wholesale supplier, and the food is destroyed at the Council's tip. Condemned meat is weighed and is sprayed with green dye before being sold to fertiliser manufacturers.



# Factories.

## 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	M/c. Line No. (2)	No. on Register. (3)	Inspections. (4)	Number of Written Notices. (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (6)	M/c. Line No. (7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	...	1 ... 10	12 ...	Nil	Nil	...
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	...	2 ... 34	36 ...	Nil	Nil	...
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers premises)	...	3 ... 6	6 ...	Nil	Nil	...
Total	...	50	54	Nil	Nil	...

## 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars. (1)	M/c. Line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				M/c. Line No. (8)
		Found. (3)	Remedied. (4)	Referred To H.M. In- spectors. (5)	By H.M. In- spectors. (6)	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (7)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	4	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	5	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	6	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	7	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	8	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) :—						
(a) Insufficient ...	9	—	—	—	—	9
b) Unsuitable or defective ...	10	—	—	—	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	11	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	12	—	—	—	—	12
Total ...		—	—	—	—	—



# Part VIII of the Act.

## OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Section 110.				Section 111.					
Nature of Work.	M/c. Line No.	No. of Outworkers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110(1)(c).	No. of Cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists, some premises, in unwhole-	No. of instances of work	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	M/c. Line No.	
									(1)
Wearing apparel									
(making, etc.) ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
Cleansing and									
Washing ...	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Total ...		—	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		

## SECTION F.

Prevalence and control of Notifiable Diseases  
(excluding Tuberculosis), 1957.

TABLE XI.

Diseases.	Cases notified.				Deaths notified.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0	(4)	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	2	(0)	—
Measles	...	...	17	(0)	—
Acute Pneumonia	..	...	0	(0)	5
Meningitis	...	...	1	(0)	—
Erysipelas	...	...	0	(0)	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	0	(1)	—
Total	...		20	(5)	5

Figures in brackets are those for 1956.

TABLE XII.

Analysis of Notifiable Diseases. The figures shown in column 1 of the previous table are analysed in age groups below.

Number of cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages immediately below specified.

Disease.	Under 1.	1-2.	3-4.	5-9.	10-14.	15-24.	25 & over.	Age Unknown.
Measles	...	—	6	3	8	—	—	—
Meningitis	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

There were no cases of Infantile Paralysis (Poliomyelitis). There were no cases of Diphtheria and no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year. Most of the measles cases occurred in June and July. The meningitis case was an eleven years old boy who made a full recovery.



Influenza, which caused one death, was prevalent at the beginning of the year. Immunisation against Whooping Cough is now available at the Clinic, and it is to be hoped that this most disabling disease of childhood will be eradicated. Many mothers in the area have already had their children protected.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

### New cases notified in 1957.

Age Groups.	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Total.
Under 5 years	...	...	...
5-14 years	...	...	...
15-24 "	...	...	...
25-44 "	...	...	...
45-64 "	...	...	...
65 and over	...	...	...
All ages	...	...	...

It will be seen that the notifications of new pulmonary cases numbered 5 and the non-respiratory cases 1, total 6 compared with 10 in 1956. There were no deaths from tuberculosis. Of the new cases, 3 were males, 3 females. All these patients visited the Chest Clinics, and were supervised at home by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors. Three cases notified in other areas came as residents and are not included in these figures.

### Mass X-Ray Surveys.

It will be recalled that the Mass X-Ray Unit of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board visited the town in 1954, when 1,899 persons were examined. In 1956 another visit was made and 2,019 persons were seen. It was decided in 1957 to have regular visits by the Semi-Static Mass X-Ray Unit, the Unit being stationed at the Clinic, King Street, for one whole day every three weeks. This new system began operation in July 1957 and results have been satisfactory. Adults and children



of 13 years and over can attend, with or without a doctor's letter.

In addition to the above programme, the Mass X-Ray Unit continues to visit factories and other works in the County.

### **B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.**

This valuable measure in prevention of Tuberculosis in children was introduced to Flintshire schools in 1956. By 1957 the service was working well. Children from 13 years upwards were skin-tested. Those showing a negative reaction were given one injection, which it is hoped will protect them for life. During 1957, 1,311 children in the County had been tested and 871 received the necessary injection. These figures include 97 children attending Mold Alun Grammar School, of whom 66 were vaccinated, and 100 attending Ysgol Daniel Owen (Mold Secondary Modern School) of whom 72 were vaccinated, all with the consent of parents or guardians. It is hoped that in time all children leaving school will have been protected, as young people are most susceptible to infection by Tuberculosis when they enter industry as adolescents.

### **Anti-Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**

Protection against Poliomyelitis was introduced in 1956. Supplies of the necessary material were limited, and in the first year only 306 children in the County had received the two injections. In 1957, supplies of vaccine improved, and by the end of the year 3,461 children had been protected. In November, 1957, the Welsh Board of Health announced that protection was to be offered to all children between six months and fifteen years of age, to expectant mothers, some hospital staff, ambulance staff and families, and to general practitioners and their families. When the service was introduced, there was some doubt and alarm in the public mind as to the risks involved, but the procedure has been accepted and there have been no ill-effects. Two injections are given, followed by a third after seven months.



