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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, 1958.

From Table I it will be seen that the number of live births was 132, compared with 96 in 1957, giving a rise in the birth-rate.

Table II shows that there were 5 still-births, compared with 3 in 1957, and 6 in 1956. In Table III, it is shown that there was a rise in the total number of deaths from 67 in 1957 to 89 in 1958, giving a crude death-rate of 13.48 per 1,000. Table IV gives an analysis of the causes of death. Of the 89 deaths, diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 40, and cancer for 18. 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 2 deaths from infectious diseases (pneumonia). There was one death from tuberculosis and nine from bronchitis.

There were 2 deaths of infants under one year, compared with 3 in 1957 and 5 in 1956, and 5 still-births compared with 3 in 1957.

Concerning housing conditions, the list of applicants is still large. During the year some of the many very deserving cases were re-housed. 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 120, compared with 142 at the end of the previous year.

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 10 cases of notifiable disease (excluding tuberculosis). Concerning tuberculosis, there were 6 cases as in 1957, and there was one death 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 continue to 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.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1958.

Population : Registrar General's estimate					
at mid-year	...	...	...	...	6,600
Live Births	...	...	...	...	132
Live Birth Rate per 1000 population	...	...	...	...	20.0
Still-births	...	...	...	...	5
Still-birth Rate for 1000 live and still-births	...	...	...	...	36.49
Total Live and Still-births	...	...	...	...	137
Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (total)	...	...	...	...	15.15
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (legitimate)	...	...	...	...	16.52
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (illegitimate)	...	...	...	...	—
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1000 live births	...	...	...	...	15.15

Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	8.33
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 live and still-births	—
Deaths (from all causes)	89
Death Rate per 1000 population	13.48

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.

Mid-year 1958—6,600.

Number of inhabited houses—1,992.

Rateable value—£66,326.

Product of a penny rate—£270/14/5.

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	55	66	121
Illegitimate	6	5	11
Total	61	71	132

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population :—

1955—15.02

1956—15.22

1957—14.65

1958—20.00

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

1955—15.0

1956—15.7

1957—16.1

1958—16.4

These figures show a rise in the local birth rate. There were 132 live births, compared with 96 in 1957.

The Registrar General's "Comparability Factor" being 1.01, the "corrected" birth rate is 20.20 per 1,000 population.

TABLE II. Still Births.

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Legitimate	...	3	...	2	...	5
Illegitimate		—	...	—	...	—
		—		—		—
Total	...	3		2		5
		—		—		—

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

1955—10.00

1956—56.60

1957—30.30

1958—36.49

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population :—

1955—0.15

1956—0.91

1957—0.45

1958—0.75

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

1955—23.1

1956—23.0

1957—22.4

1958—16.4

There were 5 still births in 1958 compared with 3 in 1957 and 6 in 1956.

TABLE III. Death (General) Rate :—

All ages (all causes)—Males 54, Females 35, Total 89, compared with 67 in 1957 and 82 in 1956.

Death Rate per 1,000 Population :—

1954—10.30

1955—11.53

1956—12.48

1957—10.22

1958—13.48

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

1954—11.3

1955—11.7

1956—11.7

1957—11.5

1958—11.7

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

TABLE IV. Deaths (General) Analysis.

Causes.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000	
				Population.	
Cancer of stomach	3	2	5	...	0.75
Cancer of lung, bronchus	5	—	5	...	0.75
Cancer of uterus	—	2	2	...	0.30
Cancer of other organs	4	2	6	...	0.90
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	8	16	...	2.42
Coronary disease, angina	5	3	8	...	0.45
Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3	...	0.45
Other heart disease	4	4	8	...	1.21
Other circulatory disease	3	2	5	...	0.75
Bronchitis	8	1	9	...	1.36
Pneumonia	2	—	2	...	0.30
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2	...	0.30
Congenital malformations	—	1	1	...	0.15
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	6	9	...	1.36
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	...	—
All other accidents	—	1	1	...	0.15
Hyperplasia Prostate	2	—	2	...	0.30
Cancer of breast	—	—	—	...	—
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	—	1	...	0.15
Diabetes	2	—	2	...	0.30
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2	...	0.30
Total	54	35	89		

From this table it is seen that the leading causes of death were again circulatory diseases with 40 deaths, and cancer in one form or another with 18 deaths. There was one death from tuberculosis, and bronchitis caused nine deaths.

Deaths from pneumonia numbered two. One person died from an accident. There were no deaths from motor 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	...	1	...	2
Illegitimate	...	—	...	—	...	—
		—		—		—
Total	...	1	...	1	...	2
		—		—		—

Infantile Death Rate of Legitimate babies per 1,000 Legitimate Births :—

1955—31.57
1956—50.50
1957—32.25
1958—16.52

Infantile Death Rate of Illegitimate babies per 1,000 Illegitimate Births :—

1955—Nil
1956—Nil
1957—Nil
1958—Nil

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

1955—30.30
1956—50.00
1957—31.25
1958—15.15

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

1955—	24.9
1956—	23.8
1957—	23.0
1958—	22.5

There were 2 deaths of infants under 1 year old, compared with 3 in 1957. Both 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.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

I. W. Wynne, M.A.P.H.I. (resigned 21st April, 1958).

A. Hughes, M.A.P.H.I. (commenced duties 1st June, 1958).

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. (By appointment).

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

This is done in the schools.

Dental Clinic.

School children 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 demand for water increases from year to year. 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.

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.

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. The water is a soft one. Of 27 samples taken, 21 were satisfactory and 5 unsatisfactory. Re-sampling was done, and the results were excellent. Another unsatisfactory sample was due to a broken water main. Of 24 samples taken by the Wales Gas Board all were satisfactory except once, which again was due to a break in the main.

Sewage Disposal.

Regular visits are made to the Sewage Disposal Works and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. Two workmen are employed regularly in operating and maintaining the works, this being supplemented by additional help as and when necessary.

Regular testing of the final effluent at the outfall before discharge into the river is carried out by the Council, and periodical sampling by the Clwyd and Deeside River Board.

The removal of sludge has again proved to be a major problem in the running of the works and it was found necessary to hire mechanical equipment for this purpose. The Council have devoted considerable time to the improvement of the works, and following discussions with the Consulting Engineers have requested the preparation of a scheme for certain alterations. Briefly these improvements comprise changes to existing sludge beds, provision of new beds, the purchase of a power barrow for sludge removal, and improved amenities for the workmen.

A tender for this contract has been accepted and work is expected to commence early in 1959.

Sewers.

The surcharging of the main Clay Lane sewer in the region of the Nant Garmon area during periods of heavy rainfall has caused concern. In an attempt to partly relieve the volume of water in the sewer it is proposed to divert some of the surface water into soakaways.

A section of an open brook in Gas Lane has been piped during the year and the Council have under consideration the piping of a further section of this stream. It is anticipated that this work will be carried out during 1959.

Sewage Effluent Analysis.

Of the fourteen samples of final effluent, ten were perfectly satisfactory. Of the remaining four, 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, but the sample was taken during cleaning of humus tanks. A second sample was satisfactory.

Schools.

All schools are regularly visited, and the children have periodical medical examinations. B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is offered to children of thirteen years on consent of the parents. 180 children were tested, and 96 received the necessary injection.

Refuse Collection.

A weekly collection of house and trade refuse is carried out. One 10 cu. yd. Karrier refuse collection with a crew of five persons including the driver is employed full time, and this is supplemented by a 7 cu. yd. Karrier Bantam refuse collector with a crew of three men including the driver part time.

A separate collection of waste paper is made from business premises and during the year 56 tons 1 cwt. of this paper was collected and sold at £3 per ton.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Bromfield Lane. Difficulty in obtaining suitable covering material has been the main problem in implementing the Ministry's recommendations on controlled tipping. A workman is employed on a full time basis in maintaining this tip and it is regularly inspected and treated for rodent infestation.

The continual indiscriminate tipping in various parts of the town gives rise to complaints.

TABLE VII.

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

Visits re complaints of defects	...	...	...	335
Re-visits to property under notice	...	...	...	203
Inspections under Building Byelaws	...	...	...	384
Shops and food stores	...	...	...	197
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	655
Re refuse collection and disposal	...	...	...	95
Re infectious diseases and disinfection	...	...	...	11
Issue of Petrol Licences	...	...	...	10
Factories Act	...	...	...	45
Interviews with Owners or Agents	...	...	...	97
Dirty or verminous premises	...	...	...	—
Bakehouses	...	...	...	9
Sewage Works	...	...	...	67
Dairies	...	...	...	—
Water Sampling	...	...	...	45

TABLE VIII.

Notices Served :—

Informal under Public Health Acts	...	...	31
Formal under Housing Acts	...	...	—
Abatement under Public Health Acts	...	...	8
			<hr/>
	Total	...	49
			<hr/>

SECTION D.

Housing.

At the end of the year there were 1,992 inhabited houses in Mold, of which 680 were Council houses. Applicants on the Housing List totalled 120, compared with 142 in the previous year. Of the 120 applicants, 92 required two or three bedroom houses, 15 wanted bungalows, and 13 were to be re-houses due to slum clearance. Applications from outside the district are not included in these figures.

During the year the Council built 48 dwellings—20 bungalows for letting and 24 houses for selling. Four other houses were built to let. 24 houses were built for private occupation. The total of dwellings built during the year was therefore 72.

Applications for certificates of disrepair were received in respect of five properties, and the appropriate notices served.

Action under the Housing Act, 1957, was taken affecting ten properties, Closing Orders being made in respect of six houses and Demolition Orders in the case of the remaining four houses.

The Council have continued to encourage owners of property to modernise and improve houses and numerous improvement grants have been made.

Difficulty in securing the total demolition of houses subject to Orders was experienced and the Council carried out the work in default in one instance concerning four houses.

The conditions in which some persons are obliged to live in houses subject to Demolition/Closing Orders has given rise to concern. Whilst it may appear unreasonable to require owners of such properties to carry out costly repairs, nevertheless tenants and their families are entitled to the provision of a water supply and essential repairs, e.g., making roofs weathertight. The Council was obliged to take Statutory action in two instances.

The Council in 1957 decided that in view of high interest rates to discontinue house building for slum clearance purposes. This situation was reviewed during the year and towards the end of 1958 it was resolved to proceed with a scheme comprising twenty houses for slum clearance purposes.

Sympathetic consideration has been given to all applications for exchanges from Council house tenants and many were granted in cases where it would improve sleeping conditions for both families. The Council continued to make the best possible use of existing housing accommodation and several Council house tenants in two bedroomed houses living in overcrowded conditions were re-housed in three bedroomed Council houses when such properties became vacant.

Vacant Council houses are let by a points system, points being allocated for unsatisfactory and unsuitable accommodation, overcrowding, medical grounds, war service and period of waiting. This system is reviewed by the Housing Committee from time to time.

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. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Shops Act, 1960.

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

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. The Council have under consideration the erection of Public Conveniences on the Earl Road Car Park.

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 both the indoor and outdoor markets.

Several notices were served for contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. It is pleasing to note that several food premises are being completely modernised.

During the year a steak and kidney pie containing a piece of hide alleged to have been purchased from a local shop was the subject of a complaint to the Council.

The Council decided to institute legal proceedings against the manufacturers for contravening Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This case was heard at Mold Magistrates Court early in 1959 and the defendant was fined the sum of £5, plus costs.

Food unfit for human consumption, voluntarily surrendered.

				No. of Tins.
Grapefruit	...	...	...	2
Pineapple	...	...	...	16
Peaches	...	...	...	47
Apricots	...	...	...	12
Strawberries	...	...	...	9
Cherries	...	...	...	6
Oranges	...	...	...	4
Fruit Salad	...	...	...	6
Orange Juice	...	...	...	2
Pears	...	...	...	2
Plums	...	...	...	2
Peas	...	...	...	8
Beans	...	...	...	9
Tomatoes	...	...	...	71

	No. of Tins.
Soup	3
Milk	17
Jam	2 lbs.
Rice Pudding	4 lbs.
Steak and Kidney Pudding	1
Luncheon Meat	5
Pork Loin	5
Corned Beef	4
Salmon	5
Ham	5
Cooked Ham	270 lbs.
Pork Luncheon Meat	14 lbs.
Corned Beef	58 lbs.
Ox Tongue	20 lbs. 12 oz.
Crawfish	1
Sardines	2
Pilchards	14
Haddock	128 lbs.
Fish Cakes	21 lbs.
Fish Fingers	6 boxes

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 41 samples, all were genuine. 10 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 standards of cleanliness of ice cream is satisfactory. Thirty-two 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	...	...	...	955
Calves	...	...	...	704
Pigs	...	...	...	5199
Sheep	...	...	...	6182
				13,040
			Total	...

TABLE X. Meat carcasses inspected and condemned.

	Cattle			Sheep and		Pigs.
	including Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Lambs.		
Number killed	... 955	... 59	... 704	... 6182	... 5199	
All diseases except Tuberculosis :—						
Whole carcasses condemned	... 3	... 1	... 6	... 7	... 14	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	... 186	... 27	... 2	... 152	... 524	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	... 16.0	... 20.3	... 0.7	... 2.57	... 8.54	
Tuberculosis only :—						
Whole carcasses condemned	... 3	... 1	... 3	... —	... 11	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	... 33	... 15	... —	... —	... 85	
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	... 3.77	27.12	... 0.43	... —	... 1.85	

Total weight of meat and offal condemned—9,620 lbs.

Slaughterhouses.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, received Royal Assent during the year and in December, 1958, Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations were published.

From preliminary surveys of the three licensed slaughterhouses in the Urban District Council area and the study of this legislation it would appear that extensive alterations and improvements are required to these premises if they are to continue in operation. The difficulty of extending premises with limited land available for such extensions renders the position more serious. It can be said that two of the slaughterhouses are at times killing well above their capacity and facilities for meat inspection are inadequate in every slaughterhouse.

The number of animals slaughtered indicated that a quantity of this meat is "export meat" being meat for supply to shops outside the Council's area. Due to irregular hours of slaughter a considerable amount of overtime working at nights and weekends has had to be carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

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. Register. (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	...	10	12	Nil	Nil	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	...	34	36	Nil	Nil	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers premises)	...	6	6	Nil	Nil	3
Total	...	50	54	Nil	Nil	

SECTION F.

Prevalence and control of Notifiable Diseases
(excluding Tuberculosis), 1958.

TABLE XI.

Diseases.	Cases notified.			Deaths notified.
Scarlet Fever	8 (0)	—
Whooping Cough	0 (2)	—
Measles	0 (17)	—
Acute Pneumonia	0 (0)	2
Meningitis	0 (1)	—
Erysipelas	0 (0)	—
Poliomyelitis	0 (0)	—
Dysentery	2 (0)	—
			10 (20)	2

Figures in brackets are those for 1957.

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.	Age							Unknown.
	Under 1.	1-2.	3-4.	5-9.	10-14.	15-24.	25 & over.	
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

There were no cases of Infantile Paralysis (Poliomyelitis). There were no cases of Diphtheria and no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year. Seven of the eight cases of Scarlet Fever, which was of a mild type, occurred in the autumn. The two cases of Dysentery occurred in adults working outside of Mold. There were no further cases. The source of infection was traced to Caernarvonshire.

Influenza, which caused no deaths, 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 1958.

Age Groups.	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Total.
Under 5 years	...	—	...
5-14 years	...	1	...
15-24 „	...	—	...
25-44 „	...	—	...
45-64 „	...	1	...
65 and over	...	3	...
	—	—	—
All ages	...	5	...
	—	—	—
		1	6

It will be seen that the notifications of new pulmonary cases numbered 5 and the non-respiratory cases 1, total 6, compared with 6 in 1957. There was one death from tuberculosis. Of the new cases, 3 were males and 3 were females. All these patients visited the Chest Clinics, and were supervised at home by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors. Two 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. This procedure continued in 1958.

In addition to the above programme, the Mass X-Ray Unit continues to visit schools, 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 1958, 1,189 children in the County had been tested and 763 received the necessary injection. These figures include 71 children attending Mold Alun Grammar School, of whom 36 were vaccinated, and 109 attending Ysgol Daniel Owen (Mold Secondary Modern School) of whom 60 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.

During 1958, 12,457 in the County were protected, making a total of 16,224 since the scheme began. In July, the age limit was raised to 25 years, so that young adults could be protected. Many of this group were visited at work and were given the necessary injections.

