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The Urban District Council
of Mold

ANNUAL



HEALTH REPORT

For 1961

Medical Officer of Health :

D. J. FRASER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector :

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



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MOLD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To the Chairman and Members.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Report on the health of the District, together with the Report of the Public Health Inspector, for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

There were 132 live births, 7 more than in 1960, giving a birth rate higher than that for England and Wales.

Still births totalled 3, compared with 6 in 1960. Deaths numbered 99, 15 more than the previous year. The leading causes of death were again circulatory diseases and cancer. There were 8 deaths due to accidents, 4 being motor vehicle accidents. Table IV gives an analysis of the causes of death. Once again there were no deaths associated with pregnancy and childbirth.

There were 4 deaths of infants under a year old, compared with 3 in 1960.

During the year there were only 3 notifications of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis). There were no cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria or food poisoning. Six new cases of tuberculosis were reported, all respiratory. There were 3 deaths from this complaint.

The Mass Radiography Unit continued to visit Mold every three weeks. 700 persons were examined during the year.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis continued and 146 children in local schools were protected.

Poliomyelitis vaccination continued, the local acceptance rate being very high.

I commend to you the Report of the Public Health Inspector. This deals with the large mass of day to day work which is carried out in a Health Department.

I wish to thank the Council and the Officers for the help which has been freely given throughout the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. J. FRASER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall,

Earl Road, Mold.

Telephone—Mold 176 (Office), Mold 316 (Home).

VITAL STATISTICS, 1961.

Population : Registrar General's estimate at mid-year	6,840
Census, 1961	6,857
Live Births :	
Number	132
Rate per 1000 population	19.29
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	5.30
Still Births :	
Number	3
Rate per 1000 total live births and still births	22.22
Total live and still births	135
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	4
Infant Mortality Rate :	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	30.30
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	32.00
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	—
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	30.30
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	22.72
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	44.44
Maternal mortality (including abortion) :	
Number of deaths	—
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	—
Deaths (from all causes)	99

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 (Census 1961)—6,857.

Number of inhabited houses—2,081.

Rateable Value—£77,350.

Product of a penny rate—£310.

The various vital statistics are listed below in tabular form. For the purposes of comparison, figures for last year are given and, where appropriate, the rates for England and Wales as a whole.

TABLE I.

Live Births.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ...	70	55	125
Illegitimate ...	3	4	7
Total ...	73	59	132

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population :—

1955—15.02

1956—15.22

1957—14.65

1958—20.00

1959—17.51

1960—18.62

1961—19.29

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

1955—15.0

1956—15.7

1957—16.1

1958—16.4

1959—16.5

1960—17.1

1961—17.4

These figures show a rise in the local birth rate. There were 132 live births, compared with 125 in 1960.

The Registrar General's "Comparability Factor" being 1.01, the corrected birth rate is 19.48 per 1000 population.

TABLE II. Still Births.

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

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

1955—	10.00
1956—	56.60
1957—	30.30
1958—	36.49
1959—	48.78
1960—	45.80
1961—	22.22

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population :—

1955—	0.15
1956—	0.91
1957—	0.45
1958—	0.75
1959—	0.89
1960—	0.89
1961—	0.43

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
1959—	20.7
1960—	19.7
1961—	18.7

There were 3 still births in 1961 compared with 6 in 1960, 6 in 1959 and 5 in 1958.

TABLE III. Death (General) Rate :—

All ages (all causes)—Males 53, Females 46, Total 99, compared with 84 in 1960 and 82 in 1959.

Death Rate per 1,000 Population :—

1954—	10.30
1955—	11.53
1956—	12.48
1957—	10.22
1958—	13.48
1959—	12.27
1960—	12.51
1961—	14.47

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

1954—11.3
1955—11.7
1956—11.7
1957—11.5
1958—11.7
1959—11.6
1960—11.5
1961—12.0

There has been a rise in the crude death rate for the Mold Urban District. The rate for England and Wales was 12.0. The rate for Mold is higher than that for England and Wales as a whole. There were 989 deaths.

TABLE IV. Deaths (General) Analysis.

Causes.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Population.
Cancer of stomach	1	2	3	0.43
Cancer of lung, bronchus	3	—	3	0.43
Cancer of breast	—	1	1	0.14
Cancer of other organs	2	3	5	0.73
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	13	18	2.63
Coronary disease, angina	14	3	17	2.48
Hypertension with heart disease	1	—	1	0.14
Other heart disease	5	5	10	1.46
Other circulatory disease	3	1	4	0.58
Bronchitis	3	1	4	0.58
Pneumonia	—	2	2	0.29
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1	0.14
Congenital malformations	2	1	3	0.43
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	4	7	1.02
Motor vehicle accidents	2	2	4	0.58
All other accidents	1	3	4	0.58
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1	0.14
Homicide and operations of war	1	—	1	0.14
Influenza	1	—	1	0.14
Other respiratory diseases	2	—	2	0.29
Respiratory tuberculosis	2	1	3	0.43
Leukaemia	—	2	2	0.29
Diabetes	—	1	1	0.14
Suicide	—	1	1	0.14
Total	53	46	99	

From this table it is seen that the leading causes of death are circulatory diseases with 50 deaths and cancer in one form or another with 12 deaths. There were 3 deaths from tuberculosis, and bronchitis caused 4 deaths. There were 8 deaths from accidents, 4 being due to motor vehicle accidents.

TABLE V. Deaths (Childbirth)—Nil.

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	...	2	2	4
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
		—	—	—
Total	...	2	2	4
		—	—	—

Infantile Death Rate of Legitimate babies per 1,000

Legitimate Births :—

1955—31.57
1956—50.50
1957—32.25
1958—16.52
1959—17.63
1960—24.79
1961—32.00

Infantile Death Rate of Illegitimate babies per 1,000

Illegitimate Births :—

1955—Nil
1956—Nil
1957—Nil
1958—Nil
1959—Nil
1960—Nil
1961—Nil

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

1955—	30.30
1956—	50.00
1957—	31.25
1958—	15.15
1959—	17.09
1960—	24.00
1961—	30.30

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

1955—	24.9
1956—	23.8
1957—	23.0
1958—	22.5
1959—	22.0
1960—	21.7
1961—	21.4

There were 4 deaths of infants under one year old, compared with 3 in 1960.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

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

Clerk—R. W. Roberts (retired in July).

E. H. Rees, A.I.M.T.A. (commenced in July).

Treasurer—R. Gregory.

Surveyor—A. Hughes, M.A.P.H.I.

Laboratory Facilities—Provided by the Public Health Laboratories at Conway and Chester, 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. First Friday of each month, 2 to 4 p.m.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

This is done in the schools and at Chest Clinics.

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 Help Organiser, the Welfare Depart-

ment, 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.

Prevalence and control of Notifiable Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis), 1961.

TABLE VII.

Diseases.	Cases notified.	Deaths notified.
Scarlet Fever	1 (0)	—
Whooping Cough	— (0)	—
Measles	1 (35)	—
Acute Pneumonia	— (0)	2
Meningitis	— (0)	—
Erysipelas	— (0)	—
Poliomyelitis	— (0)	—
Dysentery	1 (0)	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	— (0)	—
Total	3 (35)	2

Figures in brackets are those for 1960.

The Dysentery case was a teacher in Mold who caught the complaint in Cheshire.

TABLE VIII.

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

Disease.	Under 1.	2-3.	10-14.	15-24.	25 & over.	Age unknown.
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	1	—

There were no cases of infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis). There were no cases of diphtheria and no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year. Influenza of a mild type was prevalent in the spring causing one death. Combined vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus is now available. Most mothes now have their children protected.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases notified in 1961.

Age Groups.	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	—	...	—
5-14 years ...	1	...	1
15-24 „ ...	1	...	1
25-44 „ ...	2	...	2
45-64 „ ...	2	...	2
65 and over ...	—	...	—
All ages ...	6	—	6

It will be seen that the notifications of new pulmonary cases numbered 6 and non-respiratory cases nil, compared with 3 in 1960. There were 3 deaths 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 Health Visitors. Two of the cases occurred in one family.

Mass X-Ray Surveys.

It was decided in 1957 to have regular visits by the Semi-Static Mass X-Ray Unit, the Unit being stationed at the County Hall Field for one whole day every three weeks. This new system began operating in July, 1957, and results have been satisfactory. Adults and children of thirteen years and over can attend, with or without a doctor's letter, and procedure has continued since. 700 persons were examined during the year—an average of 41 persons per visit of the Unit.

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 service continued during 1961. Vaccination is offered to all suitable secondary school pupils between 12 and 14 years. The children are "skin-tested" in school, and those with a negative reaction are given the necessary single injection. At Mold Grammar School, 124 were tested and 80 received the injection. At Ysgol Daniel Owen (Mold Secondary Modern School) 137 were tested and 66 had the injection.

Anti-Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

During 1961 vaccination against poliomyelitis continued. In the County as a whole, by the end of 1961, 45,445 persons had had three injections and 9,885 had had two injections. At the end of the year 89.5 per cent. of children under 15 years had been vaccinated. In April, the Welsh Board of Health recommended a fourth (or booster) dose for children between 5 and 11 years. Acceptance rate in this district was high. During the year there were three cases of paralytic poliomyelitis in the County—none in Mold.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Early in the year the Council agreed to my request to relinquish the joint appointment of Surveyor and Public Health Inspector which I had held for the past six years. From 1st April Mr. A. Hughes took over as Surveyor and I reverted to Public Health Inspector, the appointment I was originally selected for in January, 1955.

The Council decided that the Typist/Clerk (Mrs. M. Evans) should be shared between the Surveyor and myself, and minor alterations were made to the office so that the work of the two departments could continue separately as far as was possible in the circumstances. Unfortunately Mrs. Evans left on 2nd June and her successor, Miss J. Morris, was new to local government and had to begin to learn the work from scratch. This has meant my spending a certain amount of time on routine clerical work and filing but I trust that in 1962, when considering staff and estimates, the Council will see their way clear to improving the office accommodation and possibly giving me some more assistance of one type or another.

As with most joint appointments the Public Health side of the work tends to be neglected apart from that which has to be done, such as meat inspection, etc. In consequence, there is a considerable backlog of work and it will take quite a time before public health standards in the town begin to show any noticeable improvement. However, as the following report indicates, a lot of work has been done in the last eight months and with the continued co-operation of the Council, traders and public next year should see greater progress.

Type and Number of Inspections.

Refuse Collection	...	...	...	319
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	173
Public Health Acts	...	...	...	256
Housing Acts	...	...	...	285
Meat Inspections (at Slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	724
Meat Inspections (at Shops)	...	...	...	11

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	81
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	34
Mortuary	...	...	...	9
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	15
Street Stalls	...	...	...	36
Street Scavenging	...	...	...	57
Litter Act	...	...	...	88
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	65
Water Supply	...	...	...	96
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	11
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	23
Petroleum Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	9
Factories	...	...	...	41
Shops	...	...	...	20
Improvement Loans	...	...	...	37
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	6
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	9
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	55
Drainage	...	...	...	55

Notices Served.

Formal :

Housing Act, 1957—

Section 9	...	...	...	2
Section 170	...	...	...	1

Public Health Act, 1936—

Section 45	...	...	...	1
Section 75	...	...	...	19
Section 93	...	...	...	5

Informal :

Housing Act, 1957—

Section 9	...	...	...	2
Section 36	...	...	...	3

Public Health Act, 1936—

Section 45	... ..	1
Section 58	... ..	5
Section 75	... ..	178
Section 79	... ..	1
Section 93	... ..	7
Section 138 (as amended by Section 30 Water Act, 1945)	... ..	5
Clean Air Act, 1956	... ..	1
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	... ..	11
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	... ..	1
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928	... ..	20

Water Supply.

The water supply to Mold is provided by the Wales Gas Board and during the winter months comes more or less entirely from the Brithdir Mawr reservoir which was built in 1894 and has a capacity of only 8,000,000 gallons. This reservoir is totally inadequate in spring, summer and autumn unless the weather is exceptionally wet. The bulk of the Mold water has therefore to be obtained from Birkenhead Corporation. On no occasion during the year has it been necessary to cut off the supply to the whole or part of the district because of water shortage.

Many of the water mains are, however, over sixty years old, badly encrusted and in need of renewal. Others are of steel between thirty-five and forty-five years old and again renewal is urgent. The age of the mains does at times lead to fractures and trouble which brings the need for urgent repair and the consequent temporary disruption of the supply to sections of the town. The Gas Board have constantly been reminded about the need to giving people adequate warning before cutting off the water supply but still on occasions complaints are received from irate householders who find themselves without water and have not received prior warning.

Chlorination of the Brithdir Mawr water is carried out immediately it leaves the reservoir but as there is a service reservoir (capacity 800,000 gallons) at Gwernymynydd and houses in the locality are supplied from this point, by the time the water reaches Mold there is little or no free chlorine left. I have tested the water on numerous occasions in

various parts of the town with a chloroscope and always failed to find free chlorine. Apparently chlorination was carried out at one time but due to the expense and difficulty with the special fittings and connections required it was discontinued. Possibly the new Water Board, if they decide to keep Brithdir Mawr reservoir in use, will consider chlorination or the introduction of a second chlorination plant on the main supply after it leaves Gwernymynydd.

The sixty-two ball fire hydrants still in use in the town also give cause for concern as they leave the main open to pollution whenever the water is shut off. Many representations have been made to the local office of the Board requesting the renewal or adaptation of these hydrants. No success has been obtained to date.

No bacteriological examinations of the raw water in the reservoir were made during the year to my knowledge, but 29 samples were taken of the mains supply in the town—24 were satisfactory and 5 unsatisfactory. Repeat samples were taken immediately in all cases where an unsatisfactory report was received and in each case the repeat sample was satisfactory. The closing of the Birkenhead Laboratory and the opening of a Public Health Laboratory at Chester has made the delivery of samples more difficult and costly. Whereas it was possible to put samples on the bus to Birkenhead it is now necessary to take them to Chester by car, and this in summer time with the traffic as it is can be a lengthy job.

One chemical sample of the mains water was reported upon by the Public Analyst as follows:—

Appearance	...	clear and colourless
Odour	... ..	—
Reaction, pH	... ..	7.45
		parts per million
Total solids	... ..	110
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	... ..	—
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	... ..	0.015
Nitrogen as nitrites	... ..	—
Nitrogen as nitrates	... ..	0.5
Chlorides, as Cl	... ..	16
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27 deg. C	... ..	1.8

Total hardness	...	...	...	...	35
Temporary hardness	...	...	...	...	26
Permanent hardness	...	...	...	...	9
Alkalinity	...	...	...	...	26
Free chlorine	...	...	...	...	—
Poisonous metals	...	...	...	...	—
Potassium, as K	...	...	...	...	0.6
Anionic synthetic detergents	...	...	...	...	—

Opinion.

The sample contained ammoniacal nitrogen which, however, was shown to be derived from the screw stopper of the bottle. In other respects the chemical condition of the water is satisfactory.

The amount of water supplied to the Mold Urban District during the year amounted to 95,052,000 gallons, or approximately 38 gallons per person per day.

Out of the total number of houses in the district only two are without a piped water supply into the house. One of these is due for demolition once the Council commences building again, and the second will be provided with an internal supply in the near future.

A private well supplying water to a factory where gut scraping, fat melting and fat extraction is carried on gave cause for concern. Five samples were submitted for bacteriological analysis and all were reported by the Public Health Laboratory to be unsatisfactory. The well is situated near to what used to be a private refuse tip, and it is difficult to see what could be done to improve the supply particularly as the well appears to be fairly well constructed. The firm use enormous quantities of water in their processing and have mains water laid on to the premises for domestic use. The owners were recommended to chlorinate the water in the well weekly by hand dosing with chloride of lime and regular testing of the supply since this began has always shown the presence of chlorine. At the same time the staff were all warned to ensure that they used only mains water for drinking, making of tea, etc.

Offices Act, 1960.

This Act which comes into operation on 1st January, 1962, gives the Secretary of State power to make Regulations for offices in respect of sanitary accommodation, working facilities, overcrowding, lighting, heating, ventilation, cleanliness, etc. Unfortunately the Government have now made it clear that they do not intend to make Regulations but instead introduce new legislation at a later date.

So far as our own offices are concerned we are still working under difficulties owing to the shortage of accommodation, absence of separate sanitary accommodation for the sexes and for the public using the Lecture Room, and poor artificial lighting. Money was allocated for the erection of additional sanitary conveniences, plans were prepared and a contract advertised but no interested Contractor could be found to do the work. The contract will be advertised again early in 1962 when it is hoped that we shall have more success in obtaining a builder prepared to do the work.

The question of poor artificial lighting is closely linked with the shortage of office accommodation. Once sufficient accommodation is provided and the Staff are settled into more or less permanent positions it will be possible to request the Council to provide improved artificial lighting. At present it would be pointless in spending money on the installation of comparatively expensive fittings only to find later that they are in the wrong positions. As good artificial lighting equipment is expensive, it should be possible when the accommodation question is settled to improve the lighting of one office each year thus spreading the cost.

Post-Mortem Room and Mortuary.

Three written complaints were received in the year regarding the condition of the old Post-Mortem Room and Mortuary situated in the Council Depot. In addition, the Pathologist, Police and all who have to use the premises are dissatisfied. The building, of course, was never designed for use for this purpose but it is kept clean and in as good repair as possible. The acquisition of one of the Chapels at the Cemetery for conversion to a Post-Mortem Room and Mortuary was completed early in the year. Plans and a specification were prepared and approved after full consulta-

tions with the Pathologist. The two tenders received, however, were both over £4,000 against an estimated cost of £2,460, consequently it was regretfully decided to omit the refrigeration chamber and three tier body rack saving £1,050. Finally, towards the end of the year when the revised scheme was advertised a reasonable tender of £1,850 was received and work should commence early in 1962.

Food and Drugs Administration.

A start was made on a special effort to improve the conditions of premises where food is handled and prepared for sale. For its population and area Mold contains very many shops selling food and undoubtedly conditions could be improved in many cases.

I wrote to the Secretary of the Mold Chamber of Trade drawing the attention of himself and his members to the fact that the appointment of Surveyor and Public Health Inspector had been divided and in consequence it was hoped to spend more time on food hygiene. I asked for the support of the tradesmen in endeavouring to raise food hygiene standards and offered advice to anyone who thought I could help in improving the conditions at their premises. Copies of this letter were circulated by the Secretary to his members and I have found to date that all the traders I have come into contact with have been prepared to co-operate as fully as possible.

A complaint was received in March regarding a loaf of bread containing foreign matter. A sample was submitted to the Public Analyst and he reported that the bread was contaminated with vegetable oil and some mineral matter probably derived from a machine bearing at the bakery. The Health Committee decided to take no action beyond sending a "strong warning letter" to the bakery concerned.

A second complaint later in the year of two small particles of what appeared to be glass in a slice of bread and butter was confirmed by the Analyst to be glass. However, as there was some doubt as to how it got into the slice of bread and butter the Committee decided to take no action.

The following foods were found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered :—

Boiled Ham	...	...	...	13 tins
Corned Beef	...	...	...	4 tins
Tomatoes	...	...	...	40 tins
Pears	...	...	...	16 tins
Soup	...	...	...	11 tins
Peaches	...	...	...	50 tins
Pineapple	...	...	...	25 tins
Grapefruit Juice	...	...	...	1 tin
Apricots	...	...	...	1 tin
Salmon	...	...	...	7 tins
Steak and Kidney	...	...	...	3 tins
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	2 tins
Baked Beans	...	...	...	11 tins
Oranges	...	...	...	3 tins
Jam	...	...	...	2 jars
Beetroot	...	...	...	2 tins
Grapefruit	...	...	...	5 tins
Evaporated Milk	...	...	...	7 tins
French Beans	...	...	...	13 tins
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	6 tins
Cream	...	...	...	1 tin
Peas	...	...	...	14 tins
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	2 tins
Lemonade Powder	...	...	...	1 tin
Rice Pudding	...	...	...	3 tins
Pilchards	...	...	...	2 tins
Sardines	...	...	...	2 tins
Plums	...	...	...	3 tins
Orange Juice	...	...	...	1 tin
Marmalade	...	...	...	1 jar
Cherries	...	...	...	2 tins
Mint Mallows	...	...	...	11 packets
Lemon Mallows	...	...	...	5 packets
Rice Krispies	...	...	...	1 packet
Shredded Wheat	...	...	...	1 box
Instant Postum	...	...	...	1 jar
Lemon Juice	...	...	...	1 tin
Fish Fingers	...	...	...	2 boxes
Tripe	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Pre-cooked Beetroot	...	...	...	6 boxes
Cod Fillets	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Ox Tongue	...	...	...	1 tin
Mock Halibut	...	...	...	4 stone

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.

The review of the existing and probable future requirements of our district for slaughterhouse facilities as required by Section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, was completed early in the year. The Sub-Committee appointed to deal with this matter met the three slaughterhouse occupiers individually on two occasions when the position was explained fully to them, and as a result of these meetings one occupier decided to close his slaughterhouse eventually and the other two to carry out the necessary works required to bring their premises up to the new and improved standards.

On 9th March a meeting was held at the Town Hall to which neighbouring authorities, all Mold Butchers, the National Farmers' Union, the County Planning Officer and other interested parties were invited. This meeting heard the views of the Sub-Committee and slaughterhouse occupiers but in general had no new ideas or suggestions to offer.

The report of the Sub-Committee was advertised and forwarded to the Ministry in April and an appointed day of 31st October recommended. This meant that the improvements required to the two slaughterhouses would have to be completed by that day and the third slaughterhouse would close.

Our report was subsequently accepted by the Ministry subject to 1st January, 1962, being made the appointed day for reasons of administration.

The work on Mr. Lewis's slaughterhouse, the largest and most important in the district, went ahead fairly well from the beginning although an application for planning approval to change the use of two adjoining empty buildings to lairage facilities was refused by the County Planning Committee. By the end of the year all the major work was completed but there remained a number of minor items requiring attention and therefore the Council decided to grant Mr. Lewis a new licence for one month to complete the work.

Messrs. Joseph Roberts and Sons were held up for a while in obtaining planning approval and in consequence obtained a slow start. They also obtained a Contractor who

has turned out to be a very slow worker and consequently they still have a lot of work to do and have had to stop slaughtering for the time being.

Mr. Long's slaughterhouse was closed on 31st December as required.

So far as meat inspection is concerned the biggest problem still remains Sunday and Bank Holiday slaughtering. It is necessary to attend every Sunday without fail in addition to occasional early mornings or late evenings in order that the carcasses and offal can be moved on time for the butchers. The Public Health Inspector at Buckley as usual deputised for me when I went on holiday and I did the same for him in return.

In May the Ministry of Agriculture asked for assistance in tracing the origin of animals infected with hydatid cysts. I have notified their local Veterinary Surgeon whenever these cysts are discovered in our slaughterhouses. In spite of opposition from local butchers full inspection of all beef offal for *Cysticercus Bovis* has been carried out and six cases were discovered during the year. One cyst was found in a heart, the remaining five in masseter muscles. I have yet to see a cyst in a "thick skirt." The butchers, of course, object strongly to the cutting open of hearts and thick skirts, particularly the former, but they appear to be gradually getting used to the idea. Infected carcasses were dealt with as recommended by Memo 3/Meat, i.e., cold storage for three weeks at not exceeding 20 deg. F. A separate certificate was issued to the butcher in each case so that he was able to claim the 33% insurance allowed for under the local insurance scheme.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	... 759	... 15	... 409	... 7164	... 1500
Number inspected	... 759	... 15	... 409	... 7164	... 1500
All diseases except tuberculosis :					
Whole carcasses condemned	...	—	... 19	... 7	... 1
Part carcasses or offal condemned	...	68	... —	... 86	... 49
Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	8.8	... 4.9	... 1.3	... 3.3
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses condemned	...	—	... —	... —	... —
Part carcass or offal condemned	...	—	... —	... —	... 38
Percentage affected with tuberculosis	...	—	... —	... —	... 2.5

The total weight of meat and offal condemned was 1 ton 7 cwts. and 85 lbs. The absence of tuberculosis in cattle and calves will no doubt be noted, and if some cheap and practical means could be found to get rid of the liver fluke the total weight of offal condemned would no doubt drop again considerably. The number of animals killed during the year is down slightly due to the temporary closure of largest slaughterhouse whilst alterations were carried on to make the premises comply with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

This Act which came into force at the end of 1960 conferred new powers on Local Authorities to deal with noise and vibration. No complaints have been made to me and I have made no visits under the Act.

Shops Act, 1950.

The Council are the authority for enforcing the provisions of this Act relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary accommodation. The shops visited during the year were connected with food and they were inspected for the above provisions along with other matters.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Licences were granted to eleven persons permitting them to slaughter animals in a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard in accordance with the Act.

Radiological Health and Safety.

In a Circular sent out near the end of the year the Welsh Board of Health recommended suitable background training should be available to public health personnel. It is hoped, through the Public Health Inspectors' Association, to make arrangements with Flintshire Technical College to hold a part-time course at a convenient time and of a suitable type.

Home Safety Act, 1961.

This Act came into operation in May and gave the Council power to promote home safety by giving information and advice on the prevention of accidents in the home. I regret to say that little has been done under this Act this year but it is hoped to persuade the Council to take some action in 1962.

Litter Act, 1958.

At the beginning of the year we had twenty-six litter bins mostly in the town centre, carrying advertising plates. These bins were supplied free of charge and the firm who supplied them pay the Council a rental for the privilege of putting advertisement plates on the bins.

During the year we purchased and fixed a further twenty-four litter bins of our own. These were sited, in the main, out of the town centre and have proved valuable in helping to keep litter off the streets.

Scavenging.

Street sweeping is carried out partly by mechanical means and partly by hand. We hire the mechanical sweeper from Holywell U.D.C. for one full day per week. This machine sweeps all the County and Trunk Roads and approximately a third of the District Roads each week. Two men are engaged full time on hand sweeping and have been provided with modern up-to-date street orderlies.

These facilities and men keep the town centre and the immediate outskirts fairly clean but the fringes of the town could sometimes do with more attention. This is mainly a matter of finance.

Street Market.

The street market has once again proved extremely popular both with the public and the stallholders and more of the traders are showing interest in coming on Saturdays in addition to the normal Wednesdays. No loose food is sold and the cleaning up of the street after the Wednesday market occupies three men and a vehicle on the average for two hours.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

One shop is licensed under this Act. The owner was asked to display in a prominent position and visible outside the name and address of some person living nearby and having a key to the premises. This is required for fire purposes and the name and address displayed was notified to the Chief Fire Officer.

Refuse Collection.

The weekly system of collection was maintained except during periods of very bad weather. Bank holidays are made up by the refuse collection staff working over before and after the holidays.

A new 18 cubic yard Karrier Rear Loader with a dual tip and diesel engine was purchased and brought into use in February. This vehicle manned by a crew of four loaders and a driver is on refuse collection all week whilst the Karrier Bantam is used two days for collecting shop refuse, manned by a driver and two loaders, and three-quarters of a third day on refuse collection assisted by an extra loader.

As the number of properties in Mold and the amount of refuse continue to increase due to more pre-packing, the amount of time for collection and therefore the cost is bound to rise steadily each year.

Trouble was experienced in the spring when the Police, in making enquiries over a wide area from scrap dealers, found that a small quantity of scrap aluminium had been sold by our collection staff. As the men had never been warned that legally all articles of refuse once collected became the property of the Council it was decided that they should be warned on this occasion. Accordingly a notice was put up in the Depot and the men notified verbally that in future no man may sell, take home or give away any article of refuse and if he was found doing so he may well be prosecuted by the Council.

As continual trouble was being experienced in recruiting and keeping staff, the Council, after full consultation with the appropriate Trade Union, were recommended to introduce an incentive bonus scheme for the large vehicle for a trial period. Accordingly from 2nd October for a trial period of three months an incentive bonus scheme was introduced whereby the driver and loaders received 1 1/5th pence and the tip attendant ½d. per additional bin collected and emptied over and above the usual weekly round that the men had agreed with me. Unfortunately this scheme was not a success and although the bonus was offered for the three months period only on two weeks did the men take advantage of it. This failure was a considerable disappointment to me as I think that a bonus scheme is the only way in which we shall get together and keep a good reliable crew. It is hoped, when conditions are more favourable, to recommend the Council to try again.

Towards the end of the year the Chairman of the Committee and I saw a mobile display unit of paper sacks being used for refuse collection. Early in 1962 I hope to go more fully into this method of collection in the hope that there may be something in it which would benefit our area.

As in other years some of the paper and cardboard collected from the shops was sold as unbaled salvage. The total weight sold during the year was 46 tons 5 cwts. valued at £153/10/0.

Refuse Disposal.

Controlled tipping has continued on the land adjoining Bromfield Lane with one man fully engaged in supervising the tipping and keeping the tip under control as far as possible.

One of the difficulties experienced for many years has been that of persons gaining access to the tip, particularly at nights and weekends, and sorting over the refuse. This is undesirable (a) on the grounds of public health, (b) controlled tipping to be successful demands that the refuse is well consolidated in layers and that is impossible to achieve if people are regularly digging up and disturbing the new surfaces of the tip, (c) cigarette ends may easily be dropped. In 1956 four people were prosecuted under Section 76, Public Health Act, 1936, for sorting over the refuse. They were all found guilty and fined 10/- each and costs. A further four people were caught in 1961 and once again prosecution was successful; two were fined £1/0/0 and the other two 5/-, in each case costs were awarded to the Council.

Up to July tipping proceeded satisfactorily but one weekend the refuse was set on fire deliberately and starting on a Sunday we pumped water over the fired section for a considerable time but without complete success. The fire was reduced considerably but it had spread so far underneath that water was obviously not going to be sufficient. Tipping was started again on a different part of the land and 150 tons of waste sand was dumped and spread over the area on fire in an attempt to blanket it off. The amount of refuse involved was so great that to have hired a bulldozer, cut out the fired section and put it out with water would have been extremely expensive and caused considerable nuisance for a few days. The Police failed to find out who started the fire and the assistance of the Fire Brigade was given for the first day.

In September a petition was sent to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in Cardiff by the residents of Bromfield Lane complaining of a nuisance from fly infestation. There is no doubt that there was a fly nuisance in the area and the two primary sources of breeding were the Council tip and an offensive trade premises sited between our tip and the houses.

So far as the tip was concerned the fire described above completely disrupted the control of refuse tipping. The pump lines interfered with the lorries gaining access and in consequence for a month we were simply dumping refuse loosely on the flat ground adjoining the tip. The refuse was sprayed daily as always with D.D.T. tip dressing and after this month when the pumps were removed the refuse was packed by traxcavator. There were no complaints of rats or crickets and up to July I had made twenty-four visits to houses near the tip to see if they had any complaints and was assured by various householders that they were satisfied. The offensive trade premises were undoubtedly producing flies in considerable quantities at this time but I have described my efforts to deal with this under the heading of "Offensive Trades."

At the end of September the tip was inspected by a number of Councillors and they were able to see what work had been carried out to keep fly breeding to a minimum and to generally re-introduce controlled tipping. This inspection was followed by a special meeting of the Health Committee at which I was instructed to look for another site as a refuse tip and also to look into the question of cost of a Refuse Destructor. At the end of the year I had been unsuccessful in finding another site which the owner would sell or lease to us for tipping refuse. The cost of purchasing a Refuse Destructor was considered by the Committee to be far too expensive and in consequence tipping is still proceeding at Bromfield Lane. Large quantities of waste sand have been purchased and spread and unless we get further interference from trespassers there is no reason why the tip should give much trouble for the time being.

The fencing where the old tip adjoins Bromfield Lane at the rear of Messrs. R. S. Davies was completed and a new gate provided. This should help in preventing unauthorised dumping of rubbish which had been prevalent particularly at weekends.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

A report has been prepared and will be submitted to the first Meeting of the Health Committee in early January, 1962, requesting the Committee to consider designating an area of 45 acres as our first "Smoke Control Area." The

area contains 221 occupied houses, flats or bungalows, a small children's home, four houses and shops and, in course of erection, two houses and a bungalow. A further 150 dwellings approximately will be constructed by the Council and 135 dwellings by a private Contractor, all within the 45 acres it is recommended in principle to make smoke controlled. Byelaws were made under Section 24 of the Clean Air Act in 1957 and briefly required all new buildings to be provided only with appliances for heating or cooking capable of burning gas, electricity or smokeless fuel. Since 1957 only C.U.C. approved appliances have been installed in new and existing Council Houses, privately erected houses and buildings and houses improved by grants or loans.

Notifications as required by Section 3 of the Act are not being forwarded to the Council. This Section requires the installation of new furnaces (other than domestic ones having a rating of less than 55,000 B. Th. U's per hour) to be notified in advance to the Council. Heating Contractors known to have worked in this area have had their attention drawn to this requirement.

Factories.

Premises. (1)	No. on Register. (2)	Inspections. (3)	Number of :		Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
			Written Notices. (4)		
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	21	2	...	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	40	20	1	...	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	...	—
Total	50	41	3	...	...

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Found.	Remedied.	To H.M. In- spectors.	By H.M. In- spectors.	in which prosecutions were instituted.
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	...	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	...	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	...	2	2	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) :—						
(a) Insufficient	...	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	3	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	...	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	12	10	—	—	—

There are no out workers in the Mold Urban District.

The majority of the defects listed in Table 2 above were found at the two offences trade premises and are described in greater detail under this heading.

Many of the small factories do not comply fully with the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938, and it is intended to commence a full survey of all these premises early in 1962.

Moveable Dwellings.

In the summer months a number of caravans were moved on to a site in Bro Alun in respect of which planning approval had been refused previously. The owner of the site claimed exemption from the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, on the grounds that the caravan occupiers were going to carry out engineering works on adjoining land. After continued pressure from me to start the engineering work the caravans left the site without doing anything. The Council were understandably extremely annoyed and the site owner was warned in writing that should such a thing happen again proceedings would be instituted.

There are no licensed sites within the district which is unfortunate because there is certainly a demand from people touring North Wales and passing through Mold to stay for one or two nights. I have inspected one or two areas of land to see if they could be recommended to the Council as possible sites but have been unable to find anything suitable to date.

Public Conveniences.

The public conveniences in Grosvenor Street continued to be cleaned on the female side by a part-time female employee and on the male side by the Attendants to the Car Park. Although financial provision was made for the employment of a disabled man as a part-time cleaner this appointment was delayed until the new conveniences were completed in Earl Road, the joint job making the work more attractive financially. Damage continued to be a source of worry, and in one instance the Police successfully prosecuted some young persons for breaking the glass in some of the windows.

The Contract for the erection of new public conveniences in Earl Road was advertised in the early summer but only one tender was received. As this was well in excess of the Architect's estimate a meeting took place between the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Committee, the Contractor, the Architect and myself and as a result the design was altered slightly and the contract price reduced. Work started on 22nd August and shortly afterwards the Council decided that coin locks be provided to the ladies section in lieu of the turnstile as planned, a decision necessitating further slight alterations to the plans. Work is still proceeding at the end of the year but it is hoped to have the conveniences in use shortly.

Offensive Trades.

From the Bromfield factory where gut scraping, fat extracting and fat melting are carried on, we have often had trouble in the past with fat being discharged through the drains to the sewers and causing trouble at the disposal works. Early in the year I finally persuaded the proprietor to install a grease trap, and prepared the necessary plan for the Contractor to work to. So long as this trap is regularly cleansed as intended we should have no further trouble from fat at the disposal works.

Neither the Bromfield factory nor the one in Wrexham Street where tripe boiling is carried on were satisfactory in a number of respects. Long notices were served in each case but the death of the proprietor has made it difficult to get major works carried out; efforts have been made over the small matters to improve conditions and undoubtedly 1962 will show a change for the better. The fly infestation in September at Bromfield was dealt with to the best of the staff's ability at that time and recommendations have been made which when put into practice will reduce the smell nuisance.

Early in October the Council accepted a recommendation to make Byelaws which will help me considerably in dealing with the problem that these two premises produce. The Byelaws had not been approved by the Ministry at the end of 1961 but it is hoped to get them approved early in 1962.

Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

We were without a Rodent Operator for the first few months of the year due to the retirement of our existing man through ill health. The new Rodent Operator was trained at Wrexham and has proved to be a keen and conscientious worker. He spends three days of every week on rodent work, the other two days being spent in assisting the Surveyor's Staff in road or housing work.

A charge is made for any treatment carried out in business premises but the initial survey of these premises and the treatment of all other types of land and buildings is free. 142 treatments were carried out during the year including a survey and a test-baiting of 10 % of the sewer man-holes. The latter proved all negative.

Drains and Sewerage.

There has been an undoubted increase in the use of pitch fibre drain pipes in lieu of the usual glazed stoneware. The initial cost is approximately 50 % more but they can be laid in waterlogged ground without difficulty and the Assistant Surveyor who carried out most of the drain testing reports that he has not had one pitch fibre drain fail or leak in testing.

There are still five cottages in Mold using bucket latrines but all are due for demolition when the Council build more houses. In addition to these five there are to my knowledge six houses and a factory not connected to the public sewer but in all cases the properties are too low to be connected and used by gravity. The drainage from the factory and three of the houses passes through a small treatment plant before the effluent is discharged to the river.

The Nant Garmon sewer still gives trouble and surcharges at times of heavy rain. The Council's Consulting Engineers have been working on a scheme to renew and enlarge this sewer and it is to be hoped that the work will start early in 1962.

The Denbigh Road sewer has been giving trouble by blocking frequently due to inadequate fall. The Consulting

Engineers have also been authorised to look into the question of relaying this length of sewer, but it is doubtful if any work will be carried out in 1962.

Sewage Disposal Works.

The Council have accepted a major scheme from the Consulting Engineers to convert the existing system using percolating filters to an activated sludge process. The change was thought to be primarily necessary because the strength of the influent is exceptionally high. It is hoped that the work will commence in 1962.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928.

Nineteen premises were licensed under the Act for the whole year and a new installation licensed during the summer months. Close co-operation is maintained with the Fire Protection Officer of Flintshire County Council and he was made an "Authorised Officer" for the purposes of the Act in Mold.

Housing.

Due to the high rates of interest and the high rents that would have resulted the Council built no houses during the year. Private building has, however, gone on apace and at the end of the year there were four sites where private houses or bungalows were being built for sale and a fifth where planning approval had been given for 135 houses and where building was expected to commence early next year.

Only persons who have had an application in for a house for at least two years are placed on the housing lists and these, at the end of the year, contained fourteen on the bungalow list, twenty-four on the two bedroom list and five on the three bedroom list. These numbers do not include people living in properties it is hoped to deal with under slum clearance and in any case one always finds that when no building has taken place for a while the number on the list tends to be low but once building re-starts there is an influx of new names.

Three persons borrowed money during the year under Section 43 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958,

as amended by the Housing Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. None of the cases presented any difficulty and the work was carried out satisfactorily.

Four applications were received for discretionary improvement grants and the Council in each case agreed to make the necessary grant. Three applicants were owner/occupiers and the fourth was converting what had been offices to living accommodation and intended to live in it himself. A fifth application for a standard grant has been received but will not be dealt with until the first meeting in January, 1962.

Numerous enquiries for information regarding rent control and maximum rents were received and dealt with under the Rent Acts but no applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received.

Four houses in multiple occupation were dealt with, two being so far below the required standards the owners decided to give all the tenants notice to quit and the houses are now standing empty. The Council decided to ask the District Valuer to negotiate for these two houses with a view to converting them into flats rather than letting them stay disused. The third house was in much better condition and the owner carried out the work requested without any difficulty. The fourth case is still in the process of being dealt with but the principle trouble here is the means of escape in case of fire. It is difficult to see how the owner can possibly provide adequate means of escape from the top floor at reasonable expense.

Five instances of dangerous buildings or structures were dealt with and although they were very worrying at the time in none of the cases was it necessary to institute proceedings under Section 58 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The new powers given under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1961, will be of considerable help in dealing with dangerous buildings as the delay often occasioned in waiting for the Court under Section 58 of the 1936 Act proved upsetting to say the least.

Three Closing Orders were made under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957. One of the houses is unoccupied. In the other two the tenants are awaiting rehousing when we begin building.

A Demolition Order made in 1960 proved difficult to enforce and in consequence a Contract was advertised to carry out the work in default. At the last moment, however, the owner commenced the demolition himself and therefore a great deal of our time was felt to have been wasted. A Closing Order was made in 1960 on a building which, early in 1961, became dangerous and it was necessary to persuade the owner to demolish it as quickly as possible.

The Surveyor has been requested to let me see all deposited plans before they are taken to the Planning Committee. This gives me an opportunity when the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, Factories Act, Clean Air Act, etc., are involved to bring to the notice of the intending developer points which should be changed or additions that will be required later in any case.

Ice Cream.

Forty premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, to sell ice cream but only one firm in Mold manufacture their own product. Conditions in all premises visited were found to be satisfactory.

Milk and Dairies.

In accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, from the 1st January, 1961, Flintshire County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority, became responsible for the issue of dealers' licences for milk. In consequence so far as milk is concerned we are only left with the registration and supervision of dairies other than dairy farms.

The construction of a new dairy has commenced and work is proceeding satisfactorily at the end of the year.

Food Sampling.

As the Flintshire County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority of this area routine food samples are taken by Mr. E. Lewis, County Public Health Inspector, and I am indebted to him for the following information :—

Description of Article.	No. of Samples taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine or below standard.
Milk	9	8	1
Dairy Products	3	3	—
Ice Cream, etc.	6	4	2
Alcoholic Drinks	5	5	—
Fish and Meat Products	3	3	—
Patent Medicines	2	2	—
Miscellaneous Groceries	4	4	—
Fruit and Vegetables	5	5	—
Sausages	6	6	—
	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 40	<hr/> 3

All raw milk supplies were tested for the presence of bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis and were found to be satisfactory. One sample of farm bottled milk was found to contain minute traces of straw and a warning letter was sent to the dairyman.

The labels used on two samples of ice lollies did not comply with the labelling of food order and a warning letter was sent to the manufacturers.

Five samples of fruit and vegetables were examined for fungicides, etc., and all were found to be satisfactory.

Two informal samples of orange drinks were found to have a slight oily taste and the whole consignment was immediately withdrawn.

A consignment of grapes was found to be badly stained with a deposit which, on analysis, proved to be dried fruit juice.

Eight samples of food stuffs were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. These included frozen eggs, meat pies, minced beef, sausages, custard and confectionery. One sample contained undesirable bacteria.

General.

My thanks are due firstly to Mrs. M. Evans who worked so well as Typist/Clerk at the beginning of the year, and later to Miss J. Morris who, from May onwards, has coped manfully with the work showered on her by the Surveyor and myself. I would also like to thank the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor M. I. Glazier, for his unfailing support and encouragement which has helped in making my work a little easier than it might have been at times.

Yours faithfully,

C. R. CRESSWELL,

Public Health Inspector.



