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**Contributors**

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The Urban District Council  
of Mold



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ANNUAL  
HEALTH REPORT  
For 1963

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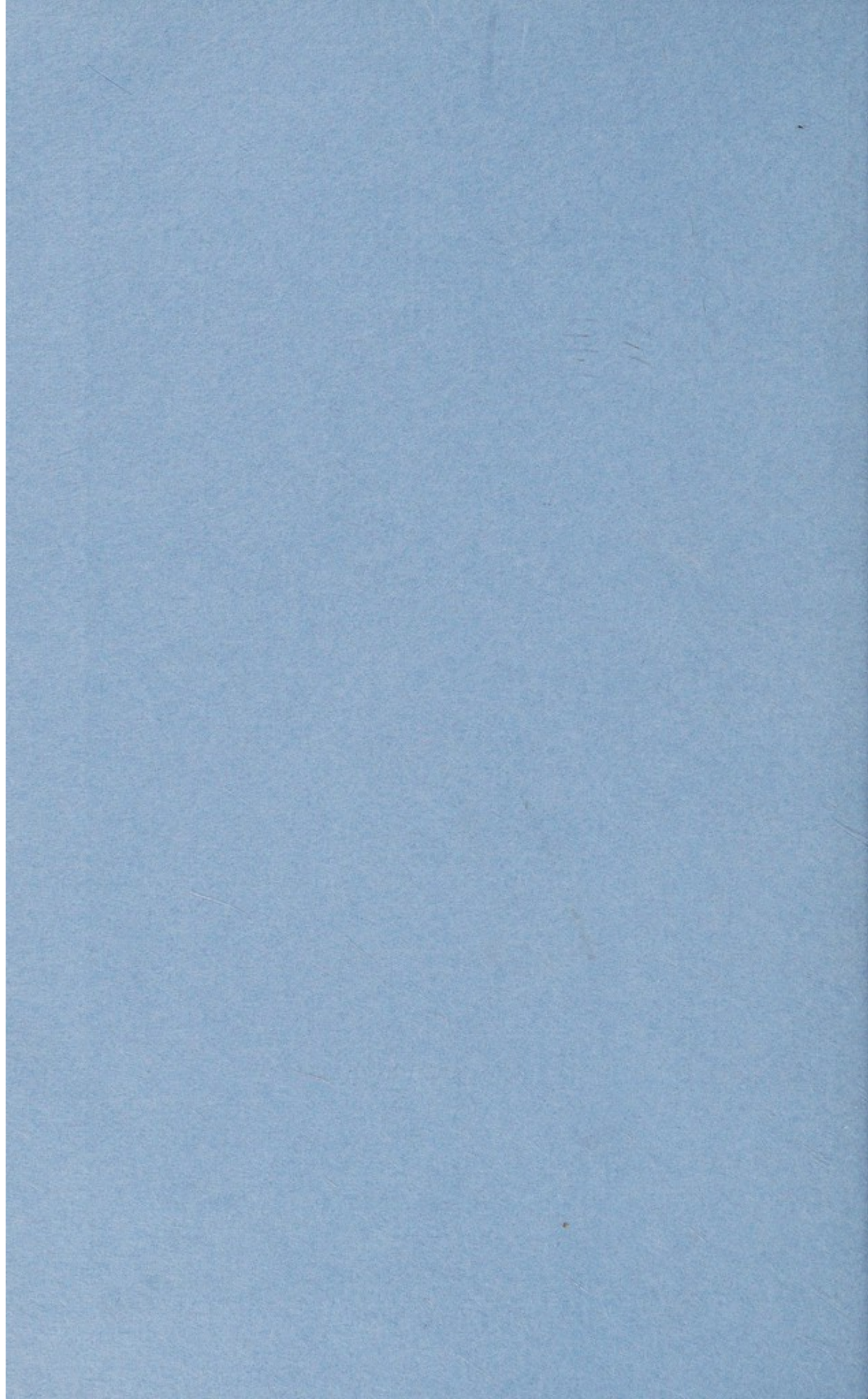
Medical Officer of Health :

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., A.I.H.E.







## MOLD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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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, 1963.

There were 160 live births, 17 more than in 1962, giving a birth rate higher than that for England and Wales.

Still births totalled 1, compared with 2 in 1962. Deaths numbered 83. The leading causes of death were again circulatory diseases and cancer. Table IV gives an analysis of the causes of death. Once again there were no deaths associated with pregnancy and childbirth.

There were 7 deaths of infants under a year old, compared with 6 in 1962 and 4 in 1961.

During the year there were 4 notifications of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis). There were no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria. 2 new cases of tuberculosis were reported. There was one death from this complaint.

The Mass Radiography Unit continued to visit Mold every three weeks. 888 persons were examined during the year.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis continued and 89 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, 1963.

Population : Registrar General's estimate at mid-year	...	...	...	...	7,110
Census, 1961	...	...	...	...	6,857
Live Births :					
Number	...	...	...	...	160
Rate per 1000 population	...	...	...	...	22.50
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births					3.12
Still Births :					
Number	...	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1000 total live births and still births	...				6.21
Total live and still births	...	...	...	...	161
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	7
Infant Mortality Rate :					
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	...				43.75
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	38.72
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	200
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	25.00
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	18.75
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	...	...	...	...	24.86
Maternal mortality (including abortion) :					
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	—
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	...				—
Deaths (from all causes)	...	...	...	...	83

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING CHIEF INDUSTRIES.

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

Area in acres—1,160 statutory acres.

Population (Census 1961)—6,857.

Number of inhabited houses—2,135.

Rateable Value—£203,490 at September 1963.

Product of a penny rate—£829 (1963-64).



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	...	65	...	90	...	155
Illegitimate	...	2	...	3	...	5
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	67		93		160
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

**Live Birth Rate per 1000 Population :—**

1957—14.65

1958—20.00

1959—17.51

1960—18.62

1961—19.29

1962—20.42

1963—22.50

**England and Wales : Live Birth Rate per 1000 Population :—**

1957—16.1

1958—16.4

1959—16.5

1960—17.1

1961—17.4

1962—18.0

1963—18.2

These figures show a rise in the local birth rate. There were 160 live births, compared with 143 in 1962 and 132 in 1961.

The Registrar General's "Comparability Factor" being 1.00, the corrected birth rate is 22.50 per 1000 population.

TABLE II. **Still Births.**

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Legitimate	...	1	...	—	...	1
Illegitimate	...	—	...	—	...	—
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	1		—		1
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

**Still Birth Rate per 1000 total Live and Still Births :—**

1957—30.30
1958—36.49
1959—48.78
1960—45.80
1961—22.22
1962—13.79
1963—6.21

**Still Birth Rate per 1000 Population :—**

1956—0.91
1957—0.45
1958—0.75
1959—0.89
1960—0.89
1961—0.43
1962—0.28
1963—0.14

**England and Wales : Still Birth Rate per 1000  
Live and Still Births :—**

1956—23.0
1957—22.4
1958—16.4
1959—20.7
1960—19.7
1961—18.7
1962—18.1
1963—17.2

There was 1 still birth in 1963 compared with 2 in 1962, 3 in 1961, 6 in 1960, 6 in 1959 and 5 in 1958.

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

All ages (all causes)—Males 47, Females 36, Total 83, compared with 75 in 1962, 99 in 1961, 84 in 1960 and 82 in 1959.

1957—10.22
1958—13.48
1959—12.27
1960—12.51
1961—14.47
1962—10.71
1963—11.67

England and Wales: Death Rate per 1000 Population:—

1957—11.5

1958—11.7

1959—11.6

1960—11.5

1961—12.0

1962—11.9

1963—12.2

There has been a rise in the crude death rate for the Mold Urban District. The rate for England and Wales was 12.2. The rate for Mold is lower than that for England and Wales as a whole. There were 83 deaths.

TABLE IV. Deaths (General) Analysis.

Causes.		M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Population.	
Cancer of stomach	... ..	2	2	4	...	0.56
Cancer of lung, bronchus	... ..	2	1	3	...	0.42
Cancer of breast	... ..	—	2	2	...	0.28
Cancer of other organs	... ..	4	4	8	...	1.12
Vascular lesions of nervous system	... ..	3	9	12	...	1.68
Coronary disease, angina	... ..	8	2	10	...	1.40
Hypertension with heart disease	... ..	—	—	—	...	—
Other heart disease	... ..	5	5	10	...	1.40
Other circulatory disease	... ..	1	—	1	...	0.14
Bronchitis	... ..	6	1	7	...	0.98
Pneumonia	... ..	3	2	5	...	0.70
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	... ..	1	—	1	...	0.14
Congenital malformations	... ..	2	1	3	...	0.42
Other defined and ill-defined disease	... ..	2	5	7	...	0.98
Motor vehicle accidents	... ..	1	—	1	...	0.14
All other accidents	... ..	—	—	—	...	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	... ..	—	—	—	...	—
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	... ..	—	—	—	...	—
Influenza	... ..	—	—	—	...	—
Other respiratory diseases	... ..	3	1	4	...	0.56
Respiratory tuberculosis	... ..	1	—	1	...	0.14
Leukaemia	... ..	—	—	—	...	—
Diabetes	... ..	—	—	—	...	—
Suicide	... ..	1	—	1	...	0.14
Nephritis, nephrosis	... ..	—	1	1	...	0.14
Hyperplasia of prostate	... ..	2	—	2	...	0.28
Total		47	36	83		



From this table it is seen that the leading causes of death are circulatory diseases with 33 deaths and cancer in one form or another with 17 deaths. There was one death from tuberculosis. Bronchitis caused 7 deaths, pneumonia 5, motor accident 1, influenza none.

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	...	3	...	3	...	6
Illegitimate	...	1	...	—	...	1
		—		—		—
Total	...	4		3		7
		—		—		—

Infantile Death Rate of Legitimate babies per 1000

Legitimate Births :—

1957—32.25  
 1958—16.52  
 1959—17.63  
 1960—24.79  
 1961—32.00  
 1962—36.49  
 1963—38.72

Infantile Death Rate of Illegitimate babies per 1000

Illegitimate Births :—

1957—Nil  
 1958—Nil  
 1959—Nil  
 1960—Nil  
 1961—Nil  
 1962—166.66  
 1963—200.00

**Infantile Death Rate per 1000 Live Births (Legitimate and Illegitimate) :—**

1957—	31.25
1958—	15.15
1959—	17.09
1960—	24.00
1961—	30.30
1962—	41.95
1963—	43.75

**England and Wales : Infantile Death Rate per 1000 Live Births :—**

1957—	23.0
1958—	22.5
1959—	22.0
1960—	21.7
1961—	21.4
1962—	21.6
1963—	21.1

There were 7 deaths of infants under one year old, compared with 6 in 1962.

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

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

**Clerk**—E. H. Rees, A.I.M.T.A.

**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 tentation).

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), 1963.

TABLE VII.

Diseases.	Cases notified.				Deaths notified.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	(0)	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	(0)	—
Measles	...	...	—	(0)	—
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	—	(0)	5
Meningitis	...	...	1	(0)	—
Erysipelas	...	...	—	(0)	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	(0)	—
Dysentery	...	...	—	(0)	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—	(0)	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	2	(1)	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	1	(0)	—
Total	...	...	4	(1)	5

Figures in brackets are those for 1962.



There were two notifications of food poisoning. The germ concerned was *Salmonella Typhi-murium*. One case was a woman, and the other was a baby. There were no other cases in the families concerned.

One case of paratyphoid fever occurred. It was discovered when the patient went into hospital for an operation. He had had a mild illness for some weeks, and whilst convalescent in hospital he died suddenly from a heart attack. The other members of the family remained healthy. The source of infection was not found, but at that time paratyphoid fever was occurring due to the use of infected eggs imported from China, the eggs being used in the confectionery business. There were no other cases.

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.	55-60
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis ...	1	—	—	—	—

There were no cases of infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis). There were no cases of diphtheria during the year. Influenza of a mild type was prevalent in the spring causing no deaths. Combined vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus is now available. Most mothers now have their children protected. Chickenpox was prevalent amongst the younger children.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

##### New cases notified during 1963.

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

It will be seen that the notifications of new pulmonary cases numbered 2 and non-respiratory cases nil, compared with 3 in 1962 and 6 in 1961. There was 1 death from tuberculosis. Of the new cases, 1 was a male and 1 a female. These patients visited the Chest Clinics and were supervised at home by the Health Visitors. One of the cases was an immigrant.

### **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 this procedure has continued since. 888 persons were examined during the year—an average of 59 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 1963. 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 88 were tested and 24 received the injection. At Ysgol Daniel Owen (Mold Secondary Modern School) 104 were tested and 45 had the injection. At Ysgol Maes Garmon 57 were tested and 20 had the injection.

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

During 1963 vaccination against poliomyelitis continued. In the County as a whole by the end of 1963 51,047 persons had had three injections. At the end of the year 80 per cent. of children under 15 years had been vaccinated.

In February, 1962, the Sabin vaccine—a live vaccine given by mouth—was introduced at Mold Clinic. This method is used at all Clinics and is well received.



## REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Many aspects of the work of the department are expanding; new work has been added with new legislation, and enquiries, rather than complaints by the public, steadily increase.

Once again not all the progress and improvements it had been hoped to achieve during the year were realised. The appointment of Miss M. Blackwell as Clerk/Typist late in December was too late to affect the work carried out in 1963. This appointment should however help considerably and its effect become apparent next year.

The promotion of the Rodent Operator to act as part-time Chargehand over the external staff of the Public Health Department has proved highly successful. One man retired through old age and a second had to be discharged for unsatisfactory work. Apart from these two changes the outside staff remained the same and the reasonably happy relationship that has grown up between us has continued.

### Type and Number of Inspections.

Public Health Acts	...	...	...	362
Housing Acts	...	...	...	238
Food and Drugs Act and Hygiene Regulations	...	...	...	184
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	68
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	222
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	6
Meat Inspection (at slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	434
Meat Inspection (at butchers' shops)	...	...	...	3
Salvage	...	...	...	1
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	17
National Assistance	...	...	...	3
Disinfestation	...	...	...	2
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	56
P.M. Room and Mortuary	...	...	...	48
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	446
Street Stalls	...	...	...	45
Street Scavenging	...	...	...	42

Litter	...	...	...	84
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	109
Improvement Loans	...	...	...	78
Water Supply	...	...	...	107
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	318
Petroleum Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	6
Factories	...	...	...	30
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	2
Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	5
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	20
Drainage	...	...	...	135
<b>Notices Served.</b>				
<b>Formal :</b>				
Housing Act, 1957—				
Section 170	...	...	...	3
Public Health Act, 1936—				
Section 39	...	...	...	5
Section 45	...	...	...	2
Section 93	...	...	...	9
<b>Informal :</b>				
Housing Act, 1957—				
Section 9	...	...	...	1
Public Health Act, 1936—				
Section 39	...	...	...	9
Section 45	...	...	...	20
Section 75	...	...	...	4
Section 93	...	...	...	5
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	3
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	...	...	...	10
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928	...	...	...	7

### 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 Mold water has therefore to be obtained from the Birkenhead supply. It has not been necessary to cut off the supply to the whole or part of the district because of water shortage during the year.



Many of the mains are over sixty years old, badly encrusted and in need of renewal. Others of steel are between thirty-five and forty-five years old, and again renewal is urgent. The age and condition of the mains does at times lead to fractures which, in turn, means temporary disruption of the supply to sections of the town and the possibility of contamination to the water. The arrangements for warning the public before cutting off the water supply have undoubtedly improved and no complaints in this respect were received during the year.

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 in it. The supply has been tested on numerous occasions in various parts of the town, using a chloroscope, but I have always failed to find free chlorine. Apparently chloramination was carried out at one time but due to expense and difficulty with the special fittings and connections required it was discontinued. I realise that chloramination may be looked upon as out-dated, and that time is required in order for it to provide a safe water, but suggest that on public health grounds, in our position, it could be infinitely superior to chlorination.

The large number of ball fire hydrants in the town have at long last all been replaced so that one possible source of pollution has been removed. Complaints have been received of inadequate supplies of water, particularly on Mondays, in the higher parts of the town. These complaints arise because of the condition of the mains in the areas concerned, and the Wales Gas Board are being pressed to renew them as soon as possible. Where the ring main system is not in operation and there are dead ends, we continue to get complaints of discoloured water. Flushing the mains at night invariably clears the trouble temporarily and the Wales Gas Board have been requested on a number of occasions to introduce a regular routine system of flushing.

No bacteriological examination of the raw water in the reservoir was made to my knowledge. Thirty-three samples of mains water were submitted to the Public Health Labora-



tory in Chester for bacteriological analysis, eleven were found to be unsatisfactory, and the remaining twenty-two satisfactory. This is the highest proportion of unsatisfactory samples we have had in the nine years that I have been here. Many results showed only slight pollution or contamination but they caused considerable worry. The Wales Gas Board were requested to increase the dosage of chlorine; this they did until we were able to get satisfactory bacteriological results again. Although the trouble was limited mainly to one area the source of the pollution or contamination was never located.

A chemical sample of mains water taken in December was reported upon as follows :—

Appearance	clear, pale yellow
Odour	nil
Reaction, pH	6.7
	parts per million
Total solids	109
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.03
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.015
Nitrogen as nitrites	nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.0
Chlorides, as Cl	18
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27 deg. C.	1.4
Total hardness	35
Temporary hardness	14
Permanent hardness	21
Alkalinity	14
Free chlorine	nil
Pottassium, as K	nil
Anionic synthetic detergents	nil
Manganese, as Mn	less than 0.025
Cyanides and thiocyanates	nil
Poisonous metals	nil

#### Opinion :

This water is derived from an upland surface gathering ground. It has a low alkalinity and pH value and is likely to have corrosive properties. Its organic condition is satisfactory.



On receiving this report immediate steps were taken to obtain a sample of water from a tap connected to a lead service pipe. This sample was submitted to the Analyst and the result indicated that the sample contained .8 p.p.m. of lead. The Wales Gas Board were notified at once and requested to take steps to reduce the acidity of the water.

The Council after a very thorough discussion decided in favour of adding fluorine to the water supply and the Flintshire County Council were informed accordingly.

The amount of water supplied to the Mold Urban District for trade and domestic purposes during the year amounted to 138,000,000 gallons or approximately 52 gallons per person per day. The number of houses without an internal water supply and having to rely on stand-pipes has been reduced to five. The properties are all due for demolition when the Council build alternative accommodation for the occupants.

#### **Post-Mortem Room and Mortuary.**

The Coroner, Pathologists and Undertakers have all praised the facilities offered. Charges were continued to be made when the accommodation was used for the bodies of persons who had resided outside the Urban District: £2 in the case of the Post-Mortem Room and 10/- for the Mortuary. Sixty post-mortems were carried out during the year and the mortuary used only seven times. It still appears from the small number of occasions that use was made of the mortuary, the general public are probably unaware the Council have provided clean, well decorated premises which would compare favourably with what most towns have provided.

The part-time employment of the Sexton as Caretaker has proved satisfactory, and the fact that he lives nearby often saves much time and money.

#### **Food and Drugs Administration.**

The routine examination of food premises continues slowly, and more premises have been improved or modernised to comply with legislation. The comparatively large number of food premises in Mold for the size of the population does delay progress in this field but some headway is made each year.



Six complaints of foreign bodies in food were received. Complaints of this type continue to increase, whether it is that the public are more ready to complain or whether there is more carelessness by food handlers is difficult to ascertain.

- (a) A chicken pie was found to contain an Elastoplast dressing. The firm who manufactured and sold the pie were prosecuted under Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and fined.
- (b) A packet of butter was found to contain a foreign particle consisting of clay, fat, zinc compounds and vegetable fibres. The firm who sold the butter pleaded warranty, and the packers were successfully prosecuted and fined.
- (c) A tin of tomatoes was found to contain a caterpillar or moth larva approximately one inch long, and also one small, headless unidentified larva. On the advice of the Council's Solicitors, the prosecution in this instance was dropped.
- (d) A jar of jam was found to contain part of an insect. The Council decided to institute proceedings under Section 2, but the case had not been heard by the end of 1963.
- (e) A loaf of bread was found to contain a dark coloured contaminated area consisting of iron compounds and oil. The Council considered that this had probably come from the lubricant of the dough-mixing machinery and decided to send the firm concerned a warning letter.
- (f) A piece of poloni sausage was found to contain a length of wire. The Council decided to institute proceedings under Section 2, but the case had not been heard by the end of 1963.

Forty-two premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act to sell ice cream, but only one firm manufacture their own product within the town. Four samples of the ice cream manufactured in Mold were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and all were graded as Class 1. One sample collected from a van was found to be unsatisfactory and graded as Class 4 by the Laboratory. The Public Health Inspector responsible for the area where the van came from was notified accordingly.



Five premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pickled, pressed or preserved food intended for sale in accordance with Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sixteen samples of sausage meat were taken for bacteriological analysis, more than half were unsatisfactory, and efforts have been made to make manufacturers realise the scrupulous need for care in looking after their equipment and the value of detergent sterilisers when used correctly.

Although the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations do not come into operation until 1st January, 1964, all manufacturing caterers in the area were visited and checks made to see the type of liquid egg being used. One sample of liquid egg imported from Poland was submitted for bacteriological analysis and was reported by the Public Health Laboratory as satisfactory.

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

Carrots	...	...	...	3 tins
Pears	...	...	...	9 tins
Apricots	...	...	...	17 tins
Pineapple	...	...	...	4 tins
Grapefruit	...	...	...	19 tins
Peaches	...	...	...	45 tins
Oranges	...	...	...	1 tin
Fruit Cocktail	...	...	...	14 tins
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	4 tins
Soup	...	...	...	17 tins
Peas	...	...	...	16 tins
Beans	...	...	...	12 tins
Tomatoes	...	...	...	73 tins
Salmon	...	...	...	31 tins
Corned Beef	...	...	...	3 tins
Jam	...	...	...	1 tin
Steak	...	...	...	12 tins
Ham	...	...	...	6 tins
Carrots	...	...	...	8 boxes
Hake	...	...	...	7 stone
Christmas Puddings	...	...	...	20 tins
Cured Fillets	...	...	...	1 stone
Roast Beef	...	...	...	1 piece

Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	11 tins
Rice Pudding	...	...	...	1 tin
Milk	...	...	...	14 tins
Plaice Fillets	...	...	...	5 stone
Cod Fillets	...	...	...	24 $\frac{1}{4}$ stone
Haddock Fillets	...	...	...	13 stone
Soles	...	...	...	1 stone

### **Milk and Dairies.**

Conditions at the one dairy in town remained satisfactory. One complaint was received of a dirty milk bottle supplied by a dairy outside our district, the Analyst reporting that the bottle contained a quantity of visible sediment consisting chiefly of soil. The Council decided to introduce proceedings under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, but the case had not been heard in Court by the end of 1963.

### **Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.**

Slaughtering has continued in the one licensed slaughterhouse. Conditions have not always been satisfactory and licences have been issued for limited periods. The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, came into operation on 1st October and the Council decided to make the maximum charge possible for the inspection service, namely 2/6d. for a beast, 9d. for a pig and 6d. for a sheep or calf.

As there is only one qualified Inspector at Mold and slaughtering takes place each Sunday and three weekdays per week plus Saturday mornings, in the cold weather, it has not been practicable always for inspections to take place whilst the carcase is being dressed. Although prior to the Regulations coming into operation a fairly detailed inspection of all carcases and offal was carried out, the inspection required by the Regulations was still more thorough and this has meant more time has had to be given to this work. Reciprocal arrangements were made with our neighbouring authority, Buckley Urban District Council, whereby their Inspector stood in for me when I was absent through holidays or sickness.

All inspected meat has been appropriately marked to indicate the name of our Authority and identifying the Inspector responsible. Some trouble was experienced at first using a rubber marking stamp but the purchase of a brass



stamp has overcome this difficulty. Unfortunately the Regulations do not permit the Council to limit the hours of slaughter and thereby eliminate, or even reduce, killing on Sundays and Bank Holidays. This problem still remains with us and although the various Associations are obviously well aware of the problem, no solution appears likely in the foreseeable future.

For the third year no cattle were found infected with tuberculosis, but nine cases of localised cysticercus bovis were found necessitating the cold storage of the carcasses concerned for three weeks.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	... 670	... 19	... 2	... 4583	... 1203
Number inspected	... 670	... 19	... 2	... 4583	... 1203
All diseases except tuberculosis :					
Whole carcasses condemned	... —	... —	... —	... 5	... 1
Part of carcasses or offal condemned	... 57	... —	... —	... 62	... 34
Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis	... 8.66	... —	... —	... 1.46	... 2.91
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses condemned	... —	... —	... —	... —	... —
Part carcass or offal condemned	... —	... —	... —	... —	... 15
Percentage affected with tuberculosis	... —	... —	... —	... —	... 1.25
Cysticercus Bovis :					
Whole carcasses condemned	... —	... —	... —	... —	... —
Part carcass or offal condemned	... 9	... —	... —	... —	... —
Percentage affected with cysticercus bovis	... 1.34	... —	... —	... —	... —

### **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.**

Licences were granted to ten persons permitting them to slaughter animals in a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard.

### **Noise Abatement Act, 1960.**

Five complaints were received about noise, 3 in respect of one source and two in respect of another.

In the first instance the complaint was of noise in the early hours of the morning from the Post Office Yard, banging of van doors, starting up of engines, etc. The Postmaster and his men were most helpful when approached, although this kind of noise nuisance can never be eliminated entirely. As a second line of defence as it were in this case, I also recommended the planting of close growing evergreen shrubs or trees which would help to blanket the noise.

The other complaints involved daytime noise from a factory preventing shift workers from sleeping during the day. Once again the management were most co-operative, and the amount of noise has been reduced to what one could call a reasonable minimum.

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

The Council are the authority for enforcing the provisions of the Shops Act, relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary accommodation. The shops visited during the year all sold food or drink and were inspected for the above provisions along with other matters.

Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, which covers the above will be repealed by new provisions in the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, coming into operation during 1964.

### **Home Safety Act, 1961.**

We still have two B.S.S. nursery fireguards on show in the Mold Clinic in an attempt to get mothers to realise the importance of using a well designed guard. Nothing else was done under this Act during 1963.

### **Litter Act, 1958.**

The number of litter bins sited in various parts of the town had grown to approximately eighty by the end of the



year. Approximately twenty of these bins are provided by a private firm who pay the Council for the privilege of attaching advertisement plates to their own receptacles.

There were no prosecutions by the Council under the Litter Act during the year but from the Court reports the Police have been active.

### **Scavenging.**

Street sweeping is still carried out partly by mechanical means and partly by hand. The Council, however, decided to make a change, and after seeing a number of demonstrations by various mechanical sweepers purchased a Corvette 50 at the beginning of October. This is a small mechanical sweeper which the driver walks behind and yet is large enough to sweep the lengths of road that we have in the Urban District. As the capacity of the container for receiving the sweepings is only two cubic feet it has been necessary to provide a number of sites throughout the area where the container can be emptied. In nearly all cases we have provided a dustbin and put it in a position on Council or privately owned property where it can be easily reached and yet is not likely to be interfered with by children. These bins are then emptied weekly by the second lorry crew when their refuse round is completed. The round for the Corvette 50 has been planned so that main streets are swept as far as possible before the parking of cars begins in the morning. When there is sufficient daylight the driver begins work earlier than the remainder of the men so that he can take full advantage of the empty streets.

The second man engaged on scavenging is still using a street orderly and concentrates on emptying the litter bins and cleaning the rougher surfaced lanes and roads.

This change has meant that we could dispense with the hiring of the mechanical sweeper from Holywell Urban District Council for one day a week. The alteration is saving money and should, as we get the service properly organised, give a better service.

### **Disinfestation.**

A pair of Council-owned houses were found to be infested with bed bugs. The properties were thoroughly treated with gammexane which appears to have effectively killed off the



bugs. Complaints about cockroaches and ants are still received occasionally and treatment with Dieldrin usually proves successful.

The larvae of the wood beetle continues to cause damage with little or no concerted effort to deal with it.

### **Street Market and Market Hall.**

The street market has once again proved extremely popular with both the public and stallholders. Increase in Saturday business in addition to the more traditional Wednesday market has been maintained.

The reduction in the length of the street available for stalls requested by the Chief Constable and County Council on traffic grounds was overcome after numerous meetings and discussions. It meant reducing the number of stalls by four and changing the situation of others. The second request of the Chief Constable to keep the stalls and their goods between the white lines and the kerb was achieved easily, but it requires constant vigilance on the part of the Market Inspector to ensure that this is maintained.

In an attempt to make the market hall more attractive it was decided to carry out a modernisation programme which would include a new floor, stalls, artificial lighting, etc. Due to the pressure of other work, however, a start had not been made on this work by the end of the year. The side access to the Market Hall was sealed up and ventilation provided by hopper windows where the old entrance doors had been sited.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

One shop is licensed under this Act and conditions were satisfactory throughout the year.

### **Refuse Collection.**

The weekly system of collection was maintained through the year by staff working over, before or after Bank Holidays. Persons coming to live in Mold from other areas often compare favourably the service here with what they received in their last place of residence.



One eighteen cubic yards Karrier rear loader with a dual tipper and diesel engine is manned by a driver and four loaders. As a type of incentive, whenever one of the loaders is away through sickness or holidays, the remainder complete the round and share the missing man's pay for the period between them. The second lorry is manned by a driver and two loaders who spend two days picking up shop refuse and two days collecting house refuse. This lorry is a seven year old petrol driven side loading Karrier with a capacity of seven cubic yards. It continues to give the Council good service largely because of the interest and care the particular driver shows in the vehicle.

The time spent by the second vehicle on refuse collection gradually increases each year as the total number of residential and business properties increase. No attempt has been made to re-introduce the incentive bonus scheme as the staff do not appear to be interested and seem reasonably contented.

No further attempt has been made to sell the waste paper and cardboard collected from the shops. A private firm has begun collecting this material from some of the larger premises but as the service is spasmodic, it is hoped that if they are going to continue they will endeavour to be more reliable.

The charges agreed for the collection of trade refuse had not been introduced as it involves also changing the routes of the two vehicles and pressure of other work has made this impracticable.

### **Refuse Disposal.**

Tipping has continued throughout the year on the land adjoining Bromfield Lane, one man being fully engaged in controlling and supervising the work. A Bristol Duplex bulldozer was purchased towards the end of October and this has enabled us to ensure fully controlled tipping in accordance with all the Ministry of Health recommendations. Prior to October the tipping was partially controlled, mechanical aid being available through the part-time use of a tractor normally under the control of the Surveyor.



A Consultant in refuse disposal by controlled tipping was appointed in May and he has been able to devote more time to training correctly the Attendant in carrying out the work properly.

Only one fire occurred on the tip during the year. It appeared to be started by hot ashes tipped from one of our vehicles. The attendant has been provided with a special type of chemical extinguisher for dealing with small fires quickly but this particular fire developed during the lunch hour to such an extent that the extinguisher failed to cope with it. By working until late evening with our own tractor, the fired section was cut out and both this and the newly exposed face were sealed with soil.

With better control over the tip and more adequate covering there has been no trouble with persons gaining access at nights and weekends and sorting or disturbing the refuse. For the first year since 1956 therefore there has been no need to prosecute anyone under Section 76 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

As reported in 1962, the end of the life of the Bromfield tip is in sight and efforts had been made to secure a new site outside the Urban Area. The County Planning Committee had recommended us to apply for permission to use a gravel pit at Rhual in spite of the fact that an informal approach to the owner had failed.

It was therefore a surprise that our formal application was rejected by the Planning Authority primarily on the grounds of possible nuisance. The Council decided to appeal to the Ministry and a public Inquiry was subsequently held in June. The Inquiry lasted two full days and the objectors included the County Planning Authority, the Rural District Council, the Landowner, the County Landowners Association, the Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales and a number of persons living in the vicinity of the proposed tip.

We were notified from the Welsh Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in September that our appeal had been allowed subject to agreement being reached with the local Planning Authority on conditions of tipping. By the end of the year a draft lease had been received from



the owner's Solicitors and was under consideration by the Council, informal consultations had also taken place with the County Planning Officials.

A Committee comprising various officials from different local authorities in the County was appointed to consider the various ways and means of disposing of refuse. It did not meet before the end of the year.

### **Clean Air Act, 1956.**

The Mold Urban (No. 1) Smoke Control Order, 1963, was advertised in February and submitted to the Ministry for confirmation after allowing the necessary interval for objections to be made. The area is 45 acres in extent and includes 229 occupied properties with a further 213 in course of construction.

At this time the question of a possible shortage of No. 2 gas coke had not been mentioned. In fact we had received written assurances that there were ample supplies available. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government had given their approval in January to the draft order subject to minor amendments. The local coal merchants were met in March by the Chairman of the Committee and myself and all appeared to be smooth running as far as they were concerned. The Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation Mobile Exhibition spent three days within the proposed Smoke Control Area in May and many of the persons living there availed themselves of the opportunity to discuss smokeless fuels and appliances with experts.

In view of all this, the Ministry Circular 69/63 dated 17th December came as something of a surprise and explained why we had not received the expected confirmation of the Order we had submitted early in the year. The effect of virtually having to replan our smoke control programme without being able to rely on No. 2 gas coke as the standard smokeless fuel will require some time and thought.

Once again advice was requested and given in a few cases on the correct installation of approved solid fuel appliances. When one sees the way in which some of these fireplaces are installed it seems a great pity that more employers do not send their tradesmen to one of the courses arranged by the



Coal Utilisation Council to instruct men in how to install appliances properly.

The only factory chimney in the area which had been the cause of several complaints showed a definite reduction in smoke nuisance due to the introduction of new underfeed stokers to the boilers.

Complaints were also received of smoke nuisances from a chimney serving some oil-fired boilers at one of the schools. The complaints were found to be justified and the fault was rectified quickly by the County Council's Maintenance Engineer.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government's Memorandum on Chimney Heights was welcome and will help considerably when plans are submitted and consideration given to the design of new chimneys.

The volumetric smoke measuring machine continued to function effectively in the position originally recommended by a representative of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The results in microgrammes per cubic metre per day for each month are as follows:—

January 396; February 326; March 121;  
 April 152; May 71; June 65; July 52;  
 August 63 (68); September 146 (91); October 124 (142); November 207 (253); December 229 (289).

The figures in brackets are for part of 1962, the machine only having been installed towards the end of July.

Section 3 of the Act requires the installation of new furnaces other than domestic ones having a rating of less than 55,000 B.T.U.'s per hour to be notified in advance to the Council. Two such notifications were received during the year and the accompanying specifications found to be in order.

### **Factories.**

There are no outworkers in the Mold Urban District.

We are still having difficulty in persuading some factory occupiers to carry out works necessary to make their sanitary accommodation comply with the Regulations. It may well prove necessary to institute proceedings in one or two cases in order to indicate that the Council intend the legislation to be enforced.



Premises. (1)	No. on Register. (2)	Number of :			Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
		Inspections. (3)	Written Notices. (4)		
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	3	7	1	...	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	54	23	1	...	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	...	—
Total ...	57	30	2	—	—

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.					
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	To H.M. In- spectr. (4)	Referred By H.M. In- spectr. (5)	in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	...	...	...	—	...	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	...	...	...	—	...	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	...	...	...	—	...	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	...	...	...	—	...	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) :—						
(a) Insufficient	...	...	...	2	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	7	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	9	2	—	—	—



### **Moveable Dwellings.**

There are no licensed sites within the area. The possibility of acquiring a suitable small site for tourists has not been abandoned and it is hoped to approach the County Planning Officer with more suggestions next year.

### **Public Conveniences.**

It has been a continual battle throughout the year to maintain the conveniences in Earl Road up to the original high standard. The free hand washing facilities along with hot and cold water and paper towels are much appreciated by the majority of persons. There still remain, however, a few people who seem unable to resist drawing and writing on paintwork or damaging or stealing small fittings.

The Grosvenor Street conveniences were redecorated internally and a sanitary towel incinerator installed as at Earl Road. The Council, after numerous discussions, decided against closing these conveniences when the Car Park Attendants go off duty at 8 p.m. They also resolved that the artificial lighting should remain on from dusk to dawn instead of until midnight as before. It is hoped to install washing facilities next year thus gradually bringing these older premises up to the standard attained by the newer ones.

There was a big reduction in the number of complaints received, this I think was largely due to more time being spent by the two cleaners. Without full-time attendants it is impossible to ensure cleanliness at all times of the day and evening but it would appear that the majority of local people appreciate the efforts that have been made.

### **Offensive Trades.**

Conditions at the tripe boiling factory remained reasonably satisfactory, not all the work necessary being carried out but no complaints from the public were received. Improvements are being carried out but the shortage of building contractors prepared to do jobbing work is holding up these like many other similar works.

Complaints were received about the offensive smell which arose at time from the fat melting premises. The masking chemical which proved effective last year was not altogether



successful in the summer months and the spraying of a second type of water soluble chemical on the materials awaiting processing failed to kill all the smell. Structural improvement to the buildings and mechanical alterations to the equipment are in hand and should produce conditions less likely to cause nuisance.

Efforts were made to control the flies and there was an undoubted improvement in this respect over previous years.

### **Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

The Rodent Operator spends a little over half of his time each week on rodent work, the remainder of his time is occupied on looking after the conveniences, drainage work, etc. 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. 227 treatments were carried out during the year, excluding a survey and test baiting of 10 % of the sewer manholes. The latter proved negative.

### **Drainage and Sewage.**

There are still six cottages using bucket latrines but five are due for demolition when the houses the Council have under erection now are completed. In addition to these are twenty-four houses, seven bungalows and a factory not connected to the public sewers. The drainage from the factory and three houses pass through a small treatment plant before the effluent is discharged into the river. The remaining twenty-one houses discharge into septic tanks of varying design and ability to deal with the drainage they receive. In nearly all cases, however, the properties are either too low to reach the public sewer by gravity or are situated on the outskirts of the town well away from public sewers or other properties and do not create a danger to water supplies.

The drainage of the seven bungalows is to a septic tank, the working of which deteriorated considerably during the year. This installation is adjoining a ditch which is normally full of semi-stagnant water and near other properties so that danger to public health is constantly present. The facts were reported to the Committee with a strong recommendation



that pumping equipment be installed as quickly as possible to pump the sewage to the public sewer. The Surveyor was instructed to go into the matter and prepare the necessary scheme, provisional costings, etc. The Acting Surveyor and I saw the seven owners of the bungalows on the site one evening, explained the work involved, probable costs, etc., and gave them an opportunity to ask questions.

Unfortunately the resignation of the Surveyor shortly afterwards and the appointment of his successor had delayed this scheme, and up to the end of the year we continued pumping out the tank at regular intervals with a cesspool emptier hired from an adjoining authority, the seven owners sharing the cost involved between them.

The drainage from two older but substantial houses in the town was many years ago connected to a surface water sewer. The foul sewer is at too high a level to discharge the drainage of these houses into it by gravity. A second but smaller public health problem exists here as the surface water sewer discharges under the railway to a very old soakaway, the overflow from which in turn discharges to a ditch. The dilution of the domestic sewage is at times considerable, but there are occasions when nuisance arises and danger to health is always present to a greater or lesser extent. The facts of this case were again reported to the Committee and the Surveyor instructed to prepare a scheme for dealing with the problem. The changes in staff have again unfortunately delayed putting any work in hand but it is hoped that 1964 will see this remedied.

The schemes to renew parts of the sewerage system have not yet been started and it does appear that the inadequacy of some sewers, together with the strong influent at the works making treatment difficult, will delay future development in the town.

In an attempt to do something about the strong influent the Council instructed me to make a full investigation of the discharge of trade effluents. This is quite a task and at the end of the year I was still accumulating information and taking samples.



### **Sewage Disposal Works.**

Discussions are continuing between the Consulting Engineers and the Joint Committee set up between the Mold Urban and Holywell Rural Councils to provide and administer a modified and larger sewage disposal works. The construction has not been carried out yet and it is understood that the design work is still in its early stages. In spite of using more aluminoferric the Surveyor is having a difficult time in producing a reasonable effluent from the existing works. It is to be hoped that 1964 will bring some progress towards the new extensions and alterations.

After last year's crop of complaints about river pollution we have had a surprisingly quiet year with no serious complaints being received.

### **Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928.**

Twenty-one premises were licensed under the Act and again close co-operation was maintained with the Fire Protection Officer of the Flintshire Fire Service.

### **Housing.**

Work started again this year on the erection of Council houses with a contract for 74 houses and 4 flats. As there is a fair amount of road and sewer roads, together with garages, it is not anticipated that any dwelling will be ready for occupation before 1964.

The Council decided to allocate 40 out of this present contract towards rehousing people living in the 174 houses scattered throughout the district and listed for closure or demolition. Towards this end and to deal with unsatisfactory properties coming empty through either rehousing from the housing list or other means 11 Demolition Orders and 7 Closing Orders were made and confirmed.

Private building of houses for sale continues fairly rapidly and there appears no apparent shortage of customers despite the continued rise in prices. One person borrowed money during the year to carry out repairs under Section 43 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 (as amended by the Housing Purchase and Housing Act, 1959), and the work was completed satisfactorily. One person made application for



a grant towards certain repairs and renovations under the Local Authorities (Historic Buildings) Act, 1963. The applicant was advised by the Council to request a grant from the Historic Building Council for Wales. A number of inspections were carried out of properties where the Council had loaned money in the form of a mortgage and the mortgagor had agreed to carry out certain works of repair. In eight cases the undertaking given had not been complied with and the Clerk of the Council is taking the necessary action to ensure that the work is done.

Three discretionary and three standard grants were made during the year. No applications were refused and there are a number of applications where the work was in the course of being carried out at the end of the year. Mold has not got a very high proportion of houses of a type suitable for improvement and without the necessary amenities. This is the reason why the number of grants made may sometimes appear low in comparison with other Authorities of a similar size.

### Food Samples.

As the Flintshire County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for 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	8	6	2
Dairy Products	4	4	—
Ice Cream, etc.	5	4	1
Alcoholic Drinks	7	7	—
Fish and Meat Products	3	3	—
Patent Medicines	3	3	—
Miscellaneous Groceries	8	6	2
Fruit and Vegetables	6	5	1
Sausages	5	5	—
Totals	49	43	6

A packet of rice was found to be contaminated with mouse dirt and debris. Successful legal proceedings were instituted against the wholesalers, who were fined a total of £19/0/0, inclusive of costs.

Two samples of Channel Island milk were deficient in butter fat. The producers were fined a total of £17/6/0, inclusive of costs.

A sample of chocolate confectionery was found to be contaminated with grub and insect remains, and the distributors were fined a total of £8/18/0.

A complaint was received that some canned carrots had a pronounced smell of paraffin. This oil is used as a base for spraying pesticides. On examination by the Public Analyst, the carrots were found to be heavily contaminated with volatile hydrocarbon, but with no evidence of pesticides. It was not possible to take legal proceedings in this case, for during the investigations it was difficult to prove purchase from a particular shop. However, the Legal Department took up the matter with the manufacturers who wrote stating that the oil was used as a base for pesticides to kill off the carrot fly, and that the growers had been instructed that it was not to be used within so many days of the carrot being harvested. The canners had written to the growers drawing their attention to the seriousness of the matter.

Three samples of draught beer were found to be very cloudy and, on investigation, it was found that it was the practice to filter waste beer and spillage and then pour it back into the barrel. Three filter cloths were sent for bacteriological examination but no organisms of significance were isolated.

Twelve samples of pasteurised milk were tested for their keeping quality and found to be satisfactory.

All samples of foodstuffs submitted for bacteriological examination were found to be satisfactory.

### **Health Education.**

Many Organisations were spoken to on various health topics, including Home Safety, Textiles and Health, Atmospheric Pollution, Food Hygiene and Litter. Very short, on the



spot, talks to food handlers appear to me to carry much more emphasis and do more good than formal talks. A whole week was given over to the subject of litter, when every school in the area was visited, the pupils spoken to, films shown and poster or essay competitions held. The pupil from each school who submitted the best essay or poster was presented with a prize of a fountain pen by the Chairman of the Council.

**General.**

My thanks are due to the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor E. S. Roberts, and to Dr. D. J. Fraser for their unfailing support and inspiration, also to Mr. I. W. Price and Miss Fielding, both of whom helped considerably in the work described in this report.

Yours faithfully,

C. R. CRESSWELL,

Public Health Inspector.





