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M/H

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE


RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLYWELL

FOR THE YEAR

1958

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BOARD OF HEALTH.
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HOLYWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

To the Chairman and Members of the Holywell Rural District Council.

Madam & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my report upon the health of the Rural District of Holywell for the year ended December 31st, 1958.

I wish to acknowledge the work done by the Chief Public Health Inspector in the preparation of Sections C, D, and E, of the report and by the Engineer for his part of Section C.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council as a whole, and the Officers of the Council, for their generous assistance to me throughout the year.

I remain,
Mr. Chairman, Madam & Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Signed: D. J. FRASER.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT 1958

SUMMARY

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population was 22,110 compared with 22,130 in 1957. The number of live-births fell from 347 in 1957 to 339 in 1958, giving a crude birth rate of 15.33. This is close to the rate for England and Wales, which was 16.4 (provisional), but the "corrected rate" for the district is 17.01.

There were 9 still-births compared with 6 in 1957, giving a still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births of 25.86 which is above the rate for England and Wales of 21.6.

The total number of deaths was 288 compared with 276 in 1957 and 324 in 1956. The crude death-rate was 13.02 per 1,000 population, compared with 12.47 in 1957. The "corrected" death rate was 12.36 compared with the rate for England and Wales of 11.7.

There were no deaths associated with pregnancy and childbirth.

It will be seen that diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 160 deaths (a rise of 19) and cancer for 50 (a rise of 3). There were no deaths due to Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles or Poliomyelitis. 9 deaths were due to Pneumonia, 1 to Meningitis and 10 to accidents. There were 2 deaths from Tuberculosis, compared with 6 in 1957 and 5 in 1955.

There were 10 deaths of infants under a year old, compared with 11 in 1957. Eight were under a month old.

There were 10 new notifications of Tuberculosis, (8 pulmonary and 2 cases of Tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs), compared with 17 new cases in 1956.

There were 191 cases of notifiable diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) with 10 deaths. Measles were less prevalent, with 68 cases but Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever were more prevalent during the year. The total of notifications was 191 compared with 207 in 1957.

The Housing Survey required by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, was continued throughout the year. Proceedings for the clearance of houses in Leeswood were continued, and detailed examination of houses in Mostyn was continued.

Considerable progress was made with the campaign for the protection of children against Tuberculosis and Poliomyelitis.

Vital Statistics. 1958.
(Circular 22/58 - Wales).

Population:Registrar General's Estimate at Mid-Year...	... 22,110
Live Births	... 339
Live Birth Rate per 1000 Population	... 15.33
Still-births	... 9
Still-birth Rate per 1000 Live and Still-births	... 25.86
Total Live and Still-births	... 348
Infant Deaths	... 10
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live-births.(total)	... 29.49
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live-births(legitimate)	... 30.48
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live-births(illegitimate)	... NIL
NeoNatal Mortality Rate(first four weeks)per 1000 Live-births...	23.59
Illegitimate live-births per cent. of total live-births	... 3.24
Maternal Deaths(including abortion)	... NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Live and Still-births	... NIL
Deaths (from all causes)	... 288
Death Rate per 1000 Population	... 13.02

SECTION A.

Special conditions including Chief Industries.

There is no change of importance to report under this heading since the last report.

Area in acres:	58,000.
<u>Population (Registrar General's Estimate).</u>	
Mid-year 1958:	22,110.
Mid-year 1957:	22,130.
Mid-year 1956:	22,190.
Mid-year 1955:	22,280.
Census 1951:	22,324.
Number of inhabited houses:	8,150.
Rateable Value:	£179,454.
Product of a Penny Rate:	£702. 15. 9d.

Vital Statistics.

These are presented in tabular form. For the purpose of comparison figures for last year are given, and, where appropriate, the rates for England and Wales as a whole.

Births.

Table 1.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	169	159	328
Illegitimate	6	5	11
Totals:	175	164	339

Live-birth rate per 1,000 population.

1954:	13.54
1955:	14.45
1956:	15.27
1957:	15.68
1958:	15.33

England and Wales. Live-births per 1,000 population.

1955:	15.0
1956:	15.7
1957:	16.1
1958:	16.4

The birth rate for England and Wales shows a slight rise whilst that for Holywell Rural District shows a slight fall. The number of live-births was 339 compared with 347 in 1957. There were 11 illegitimate births, compared with 11 in 1957. The comparability factor being 1.11, the corrected birth rate is 17.01 per 1,000 population.

Table 2.

<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	6	2	8
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Totals:	6	3	9

Still-birth rate per 1,000 total Live and Still-births.

1958:	25.86
1957:	16.99
1956:	31.42
1955:	24.24
1954:	35.14

Still-birth rate per 1,000 population.

1958:	0.40
1957:	0.27
1956:	0.49
1955:	0.35
1954:	0.49

England and Wales. Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births.

1958:	21.6
1957:	22.4
1956:	23.0
1955:	23.1
1954:	24.0

The number of still-births was 9 compared with 6 in 1957 and 11 in 1956.

I believe that this number could be reduced if prospective mothers made full use of the facilities available under the National Health Service Act - antenatal attention either from the Family Doctor, the County Council's Clinics, or from the Hospitals' Clinics. These services are not as fully used as they might be. It must be accepted, however, that with a high birth rate, there must be a number of still-births.

Deaths (General) Rate.

Table 3.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
All ages (all causes)	152	136	288

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population.

1958:	13.02
1957:	12.47
1956:	14.60
1955:	14.13
1954:	12.51

England and Wales. Death Rate per 1,000 population.

1958:	11.7
1957:	11.5
1956:	11.7
1955:	11.7
1954:	11.3

"Corrected" Death Rate 1958 - 12.36 per 1,000 population.

There has been a slight rise in the death rate as compared with 1957. There were 288 deaths compared with 276 in 1957. Applying the Registrar General's comparability factor (which helps to make a true comparison between the rates in the various areas of the country) the death rate is reduced to 12.36 per 1,000 population, which compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales as a whole.

Table 4.

Deaths (General) Analysis

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000</u> <u>Population</u>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	-	2	0.09
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm stomach	1	7	8	0.36
" " lung, bronchus	5	-	5	0.22
" " breast	-	9	9	0.40
" " uterus	-	4	4	0.18
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	16	8	24	1.08

Deaths (General) Analysis.

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Population</u>
Diabetes	-	1	1	0.04
Vascular lesions nervous system	26	24	50	2.26
Coronary disease Angina	30	12	42	1.89
Hyper-tension with heart disease	3	6	9	0.40
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	1	0.04
Other heart diseases	15	21	36	1.62
Other circulatory diseases	11	12	23	1.04
Nephritis & Nephrosis	3	2	5	0.22
Pneumonia	2	7	9	0.40
Bronchitis	6	2	8	0.36
Other respiratory diseases	3	2	5	0.22
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1	0.04
Hyperplasia prostate	4	-	4	0.18
Congenital Malformations	2	-	2	0.09
Other defined and illdefined diseases	13	14	27	1.22
Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3	0.12
All other accidents	4	3	7	0.31
Suicide	-	-	-	-
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2	0.09
Influenza	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1	0.04
TOTALS:	152	136	288	

There were 2 deaths from Tuberculosis, compared with 6 in 1957, 5 in 1956 and 7 in 1955.

It will be seen that the commonest cause of death was disease of the heart and circulatory system, with 160 deaths, 19 more than in the previous year, followed by Cancer of one type or another, with 50 deaths 3 more than in 1957. Cancer of the lung accounted for 5 deaths, compared with 4 in the previous year and 16 in 1956. Of deaths due to infectious or notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis), 9 were caused by Pneumonia, and 1 by meningitis. Motor accidents accounted for 3 deaths, as in 1957, but other accidents caused 7 deaths, 3 fewer than in the previous year. There were no deaths from Diphtheria, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis. There were no suicides.

Table 5.

Deaths. Causes associated with Pregnancy, Childbirth and abortion.

There were no deaths from these causes.

Table 6.

Death Rate (Infantile) i.e. infants under one year old.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	8	2	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals:	8	2	10

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live-births.

1958:	29.49
1957:	31.70
1956:	17.69
1955:	31.05
1954:	16.55

Infantile Death Rate of legitimate babies per 1,000 legitimate births.

1958:	30.48
1957:	29.76
1956:	18.57
1955:	26.05
1954:	14.08

Infantile Death Rate of illegitimate babies per 1,000 illegitimate births:

1958:	Nil
1957:	99.90
1956:	Nil
1955:	133.33
1954:	55.55

England and Wales. Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live-births.

1958:	22.5
1957:	23.0
1956:	23.8
1955:	24.9
1954:	25.5

The number of deaths of infants under a year old was 10, compared with 11 in 1957, 6 in 1956, 10 in 1955, 5 in 1954 and 13 in 1953.

Eight of the infant deaths occurred within four weeks of birth. Causes of death included pre-maturity and congenital defects.

SECTION B.

General Provisions of Health Services in the Area.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Clerk of the Council: W. Noel Williams, D.P.A.(Lond.)A.C.C.S.

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

Office Address: Town Hall, Mold. Tel: No: Mold 176.

Chief Public Health Inspector: D.O. Meredith Jones, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector: O.C.R. Roberts, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector: A. Hughes, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I. To June, 1958.

Additional Public Health Inspector: G.J. Tinniswood, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I. From June, 1958.

Water Engineer: E.A. Iddon, A.M.I.Mun.E.

Architect: R.E. Roberts, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.

Laboratory Facilities.

Public Health Laboratories,
Conway and Birkenhead.

Public Analyst, Chester.

Ambulance Facilities.

Provided by the Flintshire County Council. Ambulances are stationed at Flint, Holywell, Mold and Prestatyn. Sitting case cars are provided by arrangement with the County Ambulance Service.

Other Services provided by the County Council.

Home helps.

Home nursing.

Domiciliary midwifery.

Health visiting.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation.

Tuberculosis health visiting.

Mental health visiting.

Prevention of illness, care and aftercare.

Ante-natal clinics.

School clinics and medical examination of school children at Schools.

Infant welfare clinics.

Vaccination (by arrangement) and by local medical practitioners.

Dental inspection and clinics.
 Ophthalmic clinics.
 Distribution of Infant Foods.
 Anti-poliomyelitis immunisation.
 B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis.
 Ear, Nose and Throat clinics.
 Speech Therapy clinics.
 Ultra-violet light therapy.

Provided by the Regional Hospital Board are:-

Hospital and out-patient clinic facilities.
 Chest clinics and sanatorium accommodation.
 Mental hospital facilities.
 Mass Radiography facilities - mobile units, semi-static units.

SECTION C.
Water Supply.

The water supply in the Council's Statutory Area has been satisfactory.
 The consumption of water has risen during 1958 as shown:-

Yearly consumption in Million Gallons.

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Domestic	85.95	91.98	91.50	90.73	91.05	88.39	95.26
Trade (including Agriculture)	37.91	45.24	46.21	47.00	44.76	45.09	47.18
Bulk Supplies	5.06	4.94	4.39	6.26	6.54	5.97	5.98
	<u>128.92</u>	<u>142.16</u>	<u>142.10</u>	<u>143.99</u>	<u>142.35</u>	<u>141.95</u>	<u>148.42</u>

The reason for the increased consumption is the additional water being consumed chiefly in the Talacre area where previously the local source was unable to give an adequate supply.

The Council have given an adequate supply to the whole of their statutory area. Schemes are in course of preparation for remaining waterless areas and work commenced on the East Whitford Scheme.

Details of water supply within the area are:-

(a) Direct to houses	Population (estimated)
No. of houses	14,601
4,867	
(b) Standpipe Supply	Population (estimated)
No. of houses	4,680
1,560	

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Disposal works have received regular maintenance. Leeswood Sewerage Scheme has received preliminary approval of the Ministry. Scheme of sewerage for Rhydymwyn has been submitted to the Ministry and Mostyn Scheme has been prepared.

Public Cleaning.

The public cleansing services carried out by direct labour have worked satisfactorily during the year.

Several refuse tips are still in use, and controlled tipping is carried out as far as possible. Regular inspections and treatments are carried out on the tips for rat destruction.

The new 800 gallon capacity cesspool emptier, has worked satisfactorily during the year, and has improved the system of nightsoil collection. In

addition to the collection of nightsoil, one day a week is devoted to the emptying of private cesspools and septic tanks, at a moderate charge. This service has been used extensively by the public and about 181 tanks have been emptied during the past twelve months.

Rivers and Streams.

No complaints were received of unsatisfactory conditions of rivers or streams during the year.

Camping Sites.

The main camping sites are situated in the coastal region of the Llanasa Parish. Inspections have been carried out during the year, and most of the larger sites, although lacking in amenities are well managed. The Owners of the sites are responsible for the removal of refuse, and for supervision of the sites. A few complaints were received during the year, mainly due to hirers being disappointed with the accommodation on arrival at the sites.

Smoke Abatement.

No complaints were received during the year.

Schools.

Regular visits are paid to school premises in the area and any complaints which arise are dealt with.

SECTION D.

Housing.

Inspections of houses throughout the district under the Public Health Act, 1936 and Housing Act, 1957, have been carried out during the year.

A large number of houses have been repaired after informal or formal action by the Council's Officers, under the Public Health Act, 1936, either as a result of complaint or routine inspections.

Works or repairs have been carried out to a lesser degree on properties included in the Council's Slum Clearance Schemes, covering the years 1955-1965. In dealing with this type of property only the minimum amount of work necessary to remedy the more urgent defects and to maintain the house in a weatherproof condition was requested and obtained. It is felt that it is unreasonable to request Owners to spend large sums of money on repairs to this type of property and such action by the Council could prejudice the Council's case when dealing with the houses formally under the Housing Act, 1957 by Clearance Order procedure in event of the lodging of objections by Owners and the holding of Public Inquiries. Nevertheless one must consider the Occupiers of such properties who will, possibly, in certain cases, be in occupation for quite a few years.

The Council has continued with its policy of dealing with individual unfit houses scheduled for action when such houses become vacant, these houses being subject to action under Sections 16 & 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, and Closing Orders or Demolition Orders were made according to each individual case. It is proposed to deal with houses subject to Closing Orders forming part of a terrace of unfit houses when the Council deal with the remaining houses by Clearance Order procedure at a later date.

Work was commenced on the Clearance Area No. 11 known as Tai Trevor during the preceeding year. Following the submission of a detailed report the Council declared the area to be a Clearance Area. The documents were submitted to the Ministry and on the 5th November, 1957, a Public Inquiry was held at the Rural Council Offices.

The Clearance Area was confirmed by the Minister on the 20th February, 1958.

Detailed inspections of the following properties were carried out during the year.

Clearance Area No. 20 - Nos. 1 - 25, Marsh Row, Mostyn and Marsh Lea, Mostyn.

In accordance with Article 31 of the above Regulations the following information is given in connection with housing inspections:-

- (1) Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation: 3.
- (2) Number of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers: 53.
- (3) Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works or (b) the making of demolition or closing orders -
 (a) 30.
 (b) 3.
- (4) Number of notices served requiring the execution of works: 30.
- (5) Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: 30.
- (6) Number of demolition or closing orders made: 3.
- (7) Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sections 16 & 17 of the Housing Act, 1957: Nil.
- (8) Number of houses demolished: Nil.

New Council Houses completed in 1958: 28.

New Council Houses under construction at 31.12.58: 10.

Private Houses completed in 1958: 24.

SECTION E.

Shops.

The inspection of food premises and shops where food is prepared for sale, sold or offered or exposed for sale, has been carried out during the year, and a great deal of time spent in endeavouring to raise the standard of food hygiene in the district. Premises found to be below the required standard as laid down in the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, were improved, after letters had been sent pointing out the defects.

Periodic inspections were also carried out at licensed premises, and a number have been improved, as regards sanitary accommodation, and under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.

The standards of food hygiene in the district are continually being improved, but, difficulty is still being experienced in some areas due to the lack of water supply and main drainage.

There has been an increase in the number of mobile shops in the district, and inspections are carried out when the opportunity arises. Many of these shops however are based outside the Rural District of Holywell.

Applications were received from two shopkeepers in the Mostyn Area for Certificates of Exemption under the provisions of Article 31 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and as the shop premises were situated in impending slum clearance schemes, the certificates were granted.

An application for exemption was also received from a shopkeeper in the Erelogan area, due to the absence of a proper drainage system, and due to the circumstances a Certificate was also granted in this case.

A number of applications were received during the year from persons retailing milk in the area for Dealer's Licences and Supplementary Licences authorising the use of the Special Designations "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised". The applicants premises were inspected and if found to be satisfactory, the licences were granted.

During the year, 46 licences were granted by the Council to persons retailing milk in the Rural District.

A number of applications were received from the occupiers of shops for registration of premises to be used for the sale and storage of ice-cream. An inspection was made of each of the premises which were found to be satisfactory.

During a routine inspection of food premises in the district, a bakery in the Newmarket Parish was found to be in a very dirty state and to fall short of the requirements relating to food hygiene. A letter was sent to the Owners of the business, and as no improvement in the condition of the premises was found on a later inspection, legal proceedings against the Owners were instituted.

The case was heard at Prestatyn Magistrates Court held on the 27th November, 1958. The defendants pleaded "Guilty" to each of the four charges laid, and were fined the sum of Five Pounds on each charge and ordered to pay an Advocate's fee of Five Guineas.

Slaughterhouses.

Regular meat inspections are still carried out at five of the licensed slaughterhouses in the district. A considerable amount of time out of normal office hours is spent on inspection, and all meat is inspected before leaving the slaughterhouses. Occasional slaughtering is carried out at the remaining premises. Some of the meat inspected is for sale outside this Council's district.

Meat Inspection.

The following is a summary of meat inspection carried out during the year:-

Animals inspected:-

Beasts	286
Pigs	267
Calves	Nil
Sheep & Lambs	2,361

Condemned:-

<u>Beasts:</u>	22 livers	Distomatosis & Cirrhosis.
	Hindquarters (184 lbs)	Bone Taint.
	1 Beast & Offal	Tuberculosis with emaciation.
<u>Sheep:</u>	41 livers	Distomatosis & Cirrhosis.
	1 Sheep	Emaciation.
	1 Sheep	Fevered condition.
	2 Sheep	Oedema.
	2 hindquarters	Severe bruising.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Notifiable Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis).

Notifiable Diseases - 1958.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u> (Corrected)		<u>Deaths</u>
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Scarlet Fever	20	10	-
Whooping Cough	55	12	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	2	-
Measles	68	152	-
Pneumonia	28	28	9
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	3	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-
Dysentery	12	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-
Totals:	<u>191</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>10</u>

One case of Poliomyelitis was notified in a boy of nine years from Northop Hall. As he had been protected against this complaint, he was thoroughly investigated in hospital and was found not to have Poliomyelitis. He made a complete recovery.

There were 20 cases of scarlet fever, mostly of a mild type, all in children, the majority occurring the third and fourth quarters of the year. 30 of the 55 cases of whooping cough were in the second quarter of the year, in children under 9 years of age. There were 68 cases of measles with no deaths, most of the cases being in the middle of the year, and were mostly in children up to 9 years. There were 28 cases of pneumonia, with 9 deaths. As is usual in this complaint, the deaths occurred in the very young and the elderly. There were no cases of Diphtheria. No deaths were reported as due to Influenza, though this complaint was prevalent early in the year. There were no cases of food poisoning. The Dysentery cases occurred in the spring. The complaint began in children at Rhos Helyg School and was found to have been brought in from Caernarvonshire. Five of the cases were adults.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases notified during the year 1958.

Age Groups	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	1	-	1
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	3	2	1	-
65 years and over	2	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-
Totals:	5	3	1	1

During the year there were 8 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified, and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (compared with 13 and 4 in 1957, and 29 and 6 in 1956). These numbers include new residents from other districts.

There were 2 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (2 males) and no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, compared with 4 in 1957.

I am certain that the close co-operation existing between general practitioners, the Chest Physicians and the County Council Health Visiting Staff is leading to the earlier diagnosis of tuberculous cases, and their quicker restoration to good health. The housing conditions of some of the notified cases are poor, and I trust that the Housing Committee will continue to give such cases sympathetic consideration.

Throughout the country as a whole, it appears that the number of cases of tuberculosis are increasing, but the death rate from this complaint changes little. It is probable that under present conditions, many cases are detected which would formerly have gone un-noticed.

During 1958, the Mass X-Ray unit "B" of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board visited the county and operated mainly in the urban areas. The response of the public to this valuable service was good. In all, 2,059 persons (1,182 males and 877 females), from the general population and schools and 613 (512 males and 101 females), from factories, works and institutions were examined. No definite cases of tuberculosis were found but 15 persons were kept under observation. 59 persons were found to have abnormalities in the chest.

From July, 1957, the Semi-static Mass X-Ray Unit "G" began to operate in the County, visiting Rhyl, Holywell, Shotton and Mold - one day being spent in each place every three weeks. (This procedure continued in 1958). Adults, and children of 13 years and over can visit the Unit, with or without a doctor's note. The response so far has been good. 2,931 persons were examined by this Unit during the year. 1,553 schoolchildren, 105 teachers and 14 students were x-rayed.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

During 1956 the County Council as the local Health Authority introduced a scheme for the protection of schoolchildren against Tuberculosis. The object of B.C.G. immunisation is to give a child an artificial immunity or protection where no natural protection exists. The procedure consists of skin-testing the child with Tuberculin. The result of this test shows whether the child has a natural or acquired protection, or has no protection at all. If there is no protection, the child is given one injection into the skin of the upper arm. In a few weeks a small scab forms and falls off and the procedure is now completed.

During 1958, 1,189 children between 13 and 14 years were tested and of 825 found to be suitable for B.C.G. vaccination, 763 were given the necessary injection. There were no ill-effects. It is proposed to extend the scheme, so that all children, by the time they leave school, will be reasonably well-protected. The written consent of the parent or guardian is necessary in each case.

National Assistance Act, 1958 (Section 47).

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. (Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Three cases were dealt with under these Acts during the year, and many visits were made in this connection. Elderly people, especially those living alone, need sympathetic supervision, and this is carried out in co-operation with the County Health and Welfare Departments. With the ever increasing numbers of aged persons in the population, there will be a corresponding increase in demand for institutional and hospital accommodation.

During the year, three cases, two women and one man, were dealt with under the above Acts. The first case, an aged woman, lived alone in a dilapidated cottage. She was in poor health and was unable to look after herself. She was removed to hospital. The second case, also an old woman, lived alone in a semi-detached cottage. She was over 70 years old, and was unable to get about. Her memory was poor, and there was very little food in the house. She had had the house on fire, owing to her habit of putting on too much fuel, and she had lit bonfires in the garden, which went on fire, much to the alarm of her neighbour. She also was removed to hospital. The third case, an old weatherbeaten tramp, who admitted to being 87 years old, was found collapsed on the highway on a very hot day. He resisted being admitted to hospital, and it was necessary to get a magistrate, who ordered his retention in hospital. To prevent his escape in the night, it was necessary to hide his clothes. In a few days, however, he had recovered sufficiently to be discharged, and he went on his way, with the intention of visiting relatives in Manchester.

Anti-Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Protection against Poliomyelitis was introduced in 1956. Supplies of the necessary material were limited, and in the first year, only 306 children in the County had received the two injections. During 1957, supplies of vaccine were better, and by the end of the year, 3,461 children had been protected. In November, 1957, the Welsh Board of Health announced that protection was to be offered to all children between six months and fifteen years of age, and to expectant mothers, some hospital staff, ambulance staff and families, and to general practitioners and their families, as these persons faced greater risks than did the rest of the community. Vaccination continued throughout 1958, and during the year 12,457 children were protected, making a total of 15,224 from the inception of the scheme. Most of the work was done at Clinics and Schools. In July, 1958, the upper age limit was raised to 25 years, so that young adults could be protected. To encourage this group to come forward, visits were made to their places of work, and the injections were done there.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.Part I of the Act.Inspections.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspec- tions.</u>	<u>Number of</u>	
			<u>Written Notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted.</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	41	60	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	12	18	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals:	53	78	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Cases in which defects were found.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	10	10
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)		
(a) Insufficient	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals:	11	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Part VIII of the Act.Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111) NIL.

