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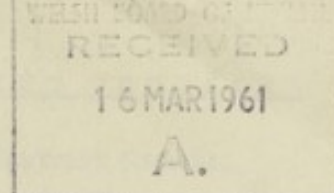
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE


RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLYWELL

FOR THE YEAR

1959

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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, 1959.

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.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

To the Citizens and Members of the City of New York.

Dear Sirs,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my report upon the health of the City of New York for the year ended December 31st, 1900.

I wish to acknowledge the work done by the Board of Health in the preparation of this report, and to thank the members of the Board, and the officers of the Department, for their generous assistance in the preparation of this report.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Board, and the officers of the Department, for their generous assistance in the preparation of this report.

I remain,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. L. [Signature]

Witness my hand and seal
this 1st day of January, 1901.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1959.

SUMMARY

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population was 22,090 compared with 22,110 in 1958. The number of live births fell from 339 in 1958 to 336 in 1959, giving a crude birth rate of 15.21. This is close to the rate for England and Wales, which was 16.5 (provisional), but the "corrected rate" for the district is 16.88.

There were 7 still-births compared with 9 in 1958, giving a still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births of 20.40 which is near the rate for England and Wales of 20.7.

The total number of deaths was 270 compared with 288 in 1958 and 276 in 1957. The crude death-rate was 12.22 per 1,000 population, compared with 13.02 in 1958. The "corrected" death rate was 11.59 compared with the rate for England and Wales of 11.6.

There were no deaths associated with pregnancy and childbirth.

It will be seen that diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 149 deaths (a fall of 11) and cancer for 55 (a rise of 5). There were no deaths due to Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles or Poliomyelitis. 6 deaths were due to Pneumonia, 12 to bronchitis and 5 to accidents. There were 3 deaths from Tuberculosis, compared with 2 in 1958.

There were 4 deaths of infants under a year old, compared with 10 in 1958. Three were under a month old.

There were 13 new notifications of Tuberculosis, (11 pulmonary and 2 cases of Tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs), compared with 10 new cases in 1958.

There were 341 cases of notifiable diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) with 6 deaths. Measles were prevalent, with 294 cases but Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever were less prevalent during the year. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis.

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

Vital Statistics, 1959.
(Circular 1/60 - Wales).

Population : Registrar General's Estimate at Mid-year - 22,090.

Live Births -
Number - 336
Rate per 1,000 population - 15.21.

Illegitimate live-births per cent of total live births - 3.86

Still-births -
Number - 7
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births - 20.40

Total live and still-births - 343

Infant deaths (under 1 year) - 4

Infant Mortality Rates -
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births - 11.90
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births - 12.38
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births - NIL

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)
- 8.92

Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live
births) - 5.95

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined
per 1,000 total live and still births) - 26.23

Maternal Mortality (including abortion) -
Number of deaths - None
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births - NIL

Deaths (from all causes) - 270
Death Rate per 1,000 population - 12.22

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 1959:	22,090
Mid-year 1958:	22,110
Mid-year 1957:	22,130
Mid-year 1956:	22,190
Census 1951:	22,324
Number of inhabited houses:	8,200
Rateable Value:	£207,474.
Product of a Penny Rate:	£793. 15. 4d.

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.

<u>Births.</u>	<u>Table 1.</u>		
<u>Live births.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	170	153	323
Illegitimate	7	6	13
Totals:	177	159	336

Live-birth rate per 1,000 population.

1955:	14.45
1956:	15.27
1957:	15.68
1958:	15.33
1959:	15.21

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

1955:	15.0
1956:	15.7
1957:	16.1
1958:	16.4
1959:	16.5

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 336 compared with 339 in 1958. There were 13 illegitimate births, compared with 11 in 1958. The comparability factor being 1.11, the corrected birth rate is 16.88 per 1,000 population.

Table 2.

<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	5	2	7

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

1959:	20.40
1958:	25.86
1957:	16.99
1956:	31.42
1955:	24.24

Still-birth rate per 1,000 population.

1959:	0.31
1958:	0.40
1957:	0.27
1956:	0.49
1955:	0.35

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

1959:	20.7
1958:	21.6
1957:	22.4
1956:	23.0
1955:	23.1

The number of still-births was 7 compared with 9 in 1958, 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. The local figure is close to the figure for England and Wales.

Deaths (General) Rate.

Table 3.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
All ages (all causes)	132	138	270

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population.

1959:	12.22
1958:	13.02
1957:	12.47
1956:	14.60
1955:	14.13

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

1959:	11.6
1958:	11.7
1957:	11.5
1956:	11.7
1955:	11.7

"Corrected" Death Rate, 1959 - 11.59 per 1,000 population.

There has been a slight fall in the death rate as compared with 1958. There were 270 deaths compared with 288 in 1958. 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 11.59 per 1,000 population, which compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales as a whole.

Table 4.

<u>Deaths (General) Analysis</u> <u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate</u> <u>per 1,000</u> <u>Population</u>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	1	3	0.30
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasms stomach	9	7	16	0.72
" " lung, bronchus	7	-	7	0.31
" " breast	-	5	5	0.22
" " uterus	-	2	2	0.09
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	10	15	25	1.13
Syphilitic diseases	1	-	1	0.04
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1	1	0.04

Deaths (General) Analysis
Causes of Death.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Population</u>
Diabetes	1	1	2	0.09
Vascular lesions nervous system	19	35	54	2.53
Coronary disease Angina	26	17	43	1.94
Hyper-tension with heart disease	5	7	12	0.54
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-
Other heart diseases	12	16	28	1.26
Other circulatory diseases	6	6	12	0.54
Nephritis & Nephrosis	1	3	4	0.18
Pneumonia	3	3	6	0.27
Bronchitis	9	3	12	0.54
Other respiratory diseases	3	-	3	0.30
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4	0.18
Hyperplasia prostate	1	-	1	0.04
Congenital Malformations	-	-	-	-
Other defined and illdefined diseases	10	8	18	0.81
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	2	3	5	0.22
Suicide	-	-	-	-
Leukaemia, aloukaemia	2	-	2	0.09
Influenza	-	3	3	0.30
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	-	1	0.04
TOTALS:	132	138	270	

There were 3 deaths from Tuberculosis, compared with 2 in 1958, 6 in 1957, and 5 in 1956.

It will be seen that the commonest cause of death was disease of the heart and circulatory system, with 149 deaths, 11 fewer than in the previous year, followed by Cancer of one type or another, with 55 deaths, 5 more than in 1958. Cancer of the lung accounted for 7 deaths, compared with 5 in the previous year. Of deaths due to infectious or notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis), 6 were caused by Pneumonia and 12 by bronchitis. Motor accidents accounted for no deaths, but other accidents caused 5 deaths, 2 fewer than in the previous year. There were no deaths from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis. There were no suicides. Influenza caused 3 deaths.

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	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births.

1959:	11.90
1958:	29.49
1957:	31.70
1956:	17.69
1955:	31.05

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

1959:	12.38
1958:	30.48
1957:	29.76
1956:	18.57
1955:	26.05

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

1959:	NIL
1958:	NIL
1957:	99.90
1956:	NIL
1955:	133.33

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

1959:	22.0
1958:	22.5
1957:	23.0
1956:	23.8
1955:	24.9

The number of deaths of infants under a year old was only 4 compared with 10 in 1958, 11 in 1957, 6 in 1956, 10 in 1955 and 5 in 1954.

Three of the infant deaths occurred within four weeks of birth.

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births): 8.92.

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births): 5.95.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births): 26.23.

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.), F.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.
Home Address: 19. Highfield, W. Mold. Tel.No.: Mold 316.

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

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

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

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.
Domiliary 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 again in 1959 as shown:-

Yearly consumption in Million Gallons.

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Domestic	91.98	91.50	90.73	91.05	88.39	95.26	105.06
Trade (including Agriculture)	45.24	46.21	47.00	44.76	45.09	47.18	52.234
Bulk Supplies	<u>4.94</u>	<u>4.39</u>	<u>6.26</u>	<u>6.54</u>	<u>5.97</u>	<u>5.98</u>	<u>5.516</u>
	<u>142.15</u>	<u>142.10</u>	<u>143.99</u>	<u>142.35</u>	<u>141.95</u>	<u>148.42</u>	<u>162.81</u>

The reason for the increased consumption was the exceptionally dry summer.

The water supply was in no way curtailed and the Council's policies of "bringing in" new supplies in previous years was vindicated.

East Whitford Water Scheme was completed and the Cilcain Water Scheme Tenders approved by the Welsh Office.

Details of water supply within the Statutory area:-

(a) No. of houses with individual pipe supplies.	6,258
Individual piped and joint connections.	
(b) No. of houses sharing such supply.	
Houses on standpipe. Standpipe from private supply.	1,642
(c) No. of houses without piped supply	<u>200</u>
	<u>8,100</u>

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Disposal works have received regular maintenance. Work commenced on Leeswood Sewerage Scheme. Rhydymwyn Sewerage Scheme is still the subject of negotiation between the Council and the Ministry. Mostyn scheme has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry.

Public Cleansing.

The refuse and nightsoil collection services, carried out by direct labour, have continued to operate satisfactorily during the year. A weekly collection has still been maintained throughout the District.

Occasional disruption of the services is unavoidable, however, due in the main to mechanical breakdown, inclement weather etc. but as little inconvenience as possible is caused to the public in these instances.

It is proposed to purchase a larger capacity refuse vehicle in the near future, and tenders were invited during the latter part of the year.

Several refuse tips are still being used and controlled tipping is operated as far as possible. Regular inspections and treatments are carried out on the tips for rodent and insect destruction.

The cesspool emptier has again been used extensively by the public for the emptying of septic tanks and cesspools. One day a week is devoted to this work, whenever possible. Approximately 175 of these tanks were emptied during the year.

Rivers and Streams.

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

Camping Sites.

Regular inspections are carried out on camping sites during the year. Most of the larger sites were found to be reasonably satisfactory and well managed, few complaints having been received.

Three new applications were received for licences to use land for moveable dwellings. Two of the applications for use of land at Caerwys and Talacre were granted, but the third application for use of land at Trelawnyd was refused.

Smoke Abatement.

No complaints were received during the year with regard to contraventions of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Schools.

Inspections of schools in the District were carried out and during the year no complaints were received.

SECTION D.

Housing.

Routine inspection of houses under the Public Health Act, 1936 and the Housing Act, 1957 were carried out throughout the District during the year. Various complaints were received and investigated. A number of dwellings have been repaired after informal and formal action under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

It was necessary to resort to legal proceedings in one case only, in order to secure the abatement of a nuisance, following the service of a Statutory Notice in respect of housing repairs. The Council have continued with their policy of dealing with individual unfit houses, these houses being subject to action under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957. Closing Orders or Demolition Orders were made according to each individual case.

The building of houses for rehousing under the Council's Slum Clearance programme has commenced in Leeswood. Twelve houses have been completed up to the end of the year and over fifty are in the process of construction. Re-housing and the consequent demolition of slum clearance properties will be well under way during the next few months.

Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 - 1932.

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 - 9
 - 2). Number of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers - 56
 - 3). Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works, and (b) the making of demolition or closing orders -
 - (a) NIL
 - (b) 9
 - 4). Number of notices served requiring the execution of works - NIL
 - 5). Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices - 45
 - 6). Number of demolition or closing orders made - 9
 - 7). Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 - NIL
 - 8). Number of houses demolished - 3
- | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|
| New Council Houses completed in 1959 | - | 12 | |
| New Council Houses under construction at 31/12/1959 | - | | 70 |
| New Private Houses completed in 1959 | - | 43 | |
| New Private Houses under construction at 31/12/1959 | - | | 47 |

SECTION E.

Shops.

Regular inspections of shops and food premises were carried out during the year under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. In most cases the standard of cleanliness was reasonably satisfactory but where instances of unsatisfactory conditions were found, a warning letter was sufficient to have the necessary work carried out.

Regular inspections were also carried out at licensed premises and a number of public houses have been improved during the year.

The standards of cleanliness in the District are continually being improved but there is still a lot of work to be done in this field. Food handlers are encouraged constantly to maintain hygienic conditions at all times.

A number of applications were received for licences to retail milk in the Rural Area. The applications were for licences to use the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised". The applicants' premises were inspected in each case and all the licences were granted.

A number of applications for premises to be registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 were also received during the year. These applications are in respect of premises used for the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice cream. Each of the premises was inspected and if found to be satisfactory the registration certificates issued. Most of the ice-cream sold in the District is pre-packed but there are two premises which manufacture ice-cream. Regular inspections are carried out at these premises and the conditions under which the ice-cream was manufactured was found to be satisfactory.

During the year a sliced loaf containing a piece of wire was brought to the Department. Legal proceedings were taken against the manufacturers who pleaded guilty. The case was heard at the Holywell Magistrates' Court and the defendants were fined £5. and ordered to pay costs.

Slaughterhouses.

On the 1st January, 1959, there came into operation two new Regulations made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Slaughter of Animals Amendment Act, 1954, namely The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations.

The "Hygiene" Regulations impose upon occupiers of slaughterhouses and others, requirements as to the construction, layout, drainage, equipment, maintenance, cleanliness, ventilation lighting, water supply, management and personal hygiene.

The "Prevention of Cruelty" Regulations provide for the use of stunning pens for the slaughter of adult cattle, adequate lairage facilities and details as to the licensing of slaughtermen, etc.

In regard to existing slaughterhouses these Regulations do not come into force until such day as appointed by the Minister following the submission of a report by the local authority.

Arrangements will be made for a Meeting of Council Officials and Trade Representatives to be held in order to determine the future slaughterhouse requirements for the area, and to discuss the "appointed day".

Regular meat inspection is still carried out at five of the licensed slaughterhouses in the District. It is necessary to carry out meat inspection duties, out of normal office hours in order to ensure, as far as possible, that all meat slaughtered in the area is inspected before being sold to the public.

Meat Inspected.

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

<u>Number of Animals Inspected:</u>	Beasts	-	275
	Calves	-	1
	Pigs	-	163
	Sheep & Lambs	-	2,458

Condemnations.

Beasts:-	58 livers	-	Distomatosis and cirrhosis
	12 part livers	-	Distomatosis and cirrhosis
	part forequarter	-	Bruising and congestion
	1 tongue	-	Active bacillosis.
Calves:-	1 calf and offal	-	Septicaemia
Pigs:-	1 head	-	Tuberculosis
Sheep:-	1 sheep	-	Acute febrile condition
	32 livers	-	Distomatosis and cirrhosis
	1 lamb	-	Oedema and emaciation

SECTION F.

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

Notifiable Diseases - 1959.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Cases Notified (Corrected)</u>		<u>Deaths 1959</u>
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	
Scarlet Fever	14	20	-
Whooping Cough	2	55	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	294	68	-
Pneumonia	26	28	6
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-

Carried forward: 336 171 6

Notifiable Diseases - 1959
(Continued)

	Cases Notified (Corrected)		Deaths
	1959	1958	1959
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Erysipelas	5	2	-
Dysentery	-	17	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-
Totals:	341	191	6

There were 14 cases of scarlet fever of a mild type, all in children, occurring in the third and fourth quarters of the year. There were 294 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 26 cases of pneumonia, with 6 deaths. As is usual in this complaint, the deaths occurred in the very young and the elderly. There were no cases of Diphtheria. 3 deaths were reported as due to Influenza, as this complaint was prevalent early in the year. There were no cases of food poisoning. There were again no cases of Poliomyelitis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases notified during the year 1959.

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory.</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	1	-	-
25 - 44 years	3	2	-	2
45 - 64 years	4	1	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-
	7	4	-	2

During the year there were 11 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified, and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (compared with 8 and 2 in 1958, 13 and 4 in 1957. These numbers include new residents from other districts.

There were 3 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (2 males and 1 female) and no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, compared with 2 in 1958.

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.

During 1959 the Mass X-Ray unit "B" of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board visited the county and operated mainly in works and factories. The response of the public to this valuable service was good. In all, 893 persons (426 males and 467 females), from the general population and schools and 13,515 from factories, works and institutions were examined.

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 1959). Adults, and children of 14 years and over can visit the Unit, with or without a doctor's note. The response so far has been good. 3,556 persons were examined by this Unit during the year, as follows -

at Holywell	-	842
at Mold	-	540
at Rhyl	-	1,454
and at Shotton	-	720.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

During 1956 the County Council as the local Health Authority introduced a scheme for the protection of schoolchildren between 13 and 14 years 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. In 1959 the scheme was extended to protect children over 14 years and included students.

During 1959, 2,636 children were tested and 1,282 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, 1948 (Section 47).

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

Only one case was dealt with under the above Acts but it was not necessary to use compulsion as the patient finally entered hospital willingly. He was 79 years old, living alone, on bad terms with his neighbours. He was found to be in poor health and could not look after himself. There was little food in the house but plenty of fuel. His relatives would not go to help him owing to his difficult attitude.

Supervision of many other cases of elderly people living alone was carried out throughout the year.

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 16,224 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. The campaign went on in 1959 and during the year 21,021 persons had the two injections. By the end of 1959 the number of persons protected since the campaign started in 1956 totalled 37,255. For the second year in succession there were no notifications of Poliomyelitis in the County.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Part 1 of the Act.

<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
	<u>No. on</u>	<u>Inspec-</u>	<u>Written</u>
<u>Premises</u>	<u>Register</u>	<u>tions</u>	<u>Notices</u>
			<u>Occupiers</u>
			<u>Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	7	160	4
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	33	62	NIL
Totals:	40	222	4

Cases in which defects were found.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4
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	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals:	4	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111) - NIL.

