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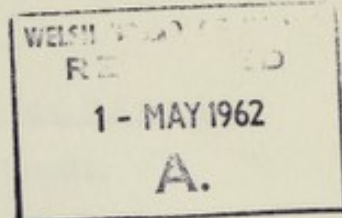
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR


FOR THE

RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLYWELL

FOR THE YEAR

1960

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HOLYWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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

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, 1960.

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 and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Signed: D. J. FRASER.

Medical Officer of Health.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

to the National Board of Health of the National Board of Health.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my report upon the results of the annual visit of the National Board of Health to the National Board of Health, 1901.

I wish to acknowledge the work done by the National Board of Health in the year 1901, and to report on the results of the annual visit of the National Board of Health to the National Board of Health, 1901.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the National Board of Health for the work done in the year 1901, and to report on the results of the annual visit of the National Board of Health to the National Board of Health, 1901.

I remain,
Sincerely,
The National Board of Health,
The National Board of Health.

Very truly,
The National Board of Health.

Respectfully,
The National Board of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1960.

SUMMARY

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population was 22,180 compared with 22,090 in 1959. The number of live births rose from 336 in 1959 to 365 in 1960 giving a crude birth rate of 16.45. This is close to the rate for England and Wales, which was 17.1 (provisional), but the "corrected rate" for the district is 18.25.

There were 10 still-births compared with 7 in 1959, giving a still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still births of 26.66.

The total number of deaths was 262 compared with 270 in 1959, 288 in 1958 and 276 in 1957. The crude death-rate was 11.81 per 1,000 population, compared with 12.22 in 1959. The "corrected" death rate was 11.21 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 131 deaths (a fall of 18) and cancer for 49 (a fall of 6). There were no deaths due to Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles or Poliomyelitis. 8 deaths were due to Pneumonia, 9 to bronchitis and 17 to accidents. There was 1 death from Tuberculosis, compared with 3 in 1959.

There were 5 deaths of infants under a year old, compared with 4 in 1959 and 10 in 1958. Four were under a week old.

There were 22 new notifications of Tuberculosis (19 Pulmonary and 3 cases of Tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs), compared with 14 new cases in 1959.

There were 131 cases of notifiable diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) with 8 deaths, all from pneumonia. Measles were prevalent, with 83 cases. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis. There were 7 cases of Whooping Cough and 13 cases of scarlet fever of a mild type.

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

Vital Statistics, 1960.

Population: Registrar General's Estimate at Mid-year - 22,180.

Live Births -

Number - 365

Rate per 1,000 population: - 16.45

Illegitimate live-births per cent of total live births - 2.73

Still-births -

Number - 10

Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births - 26.66

Total - live and still-births - 375

Infant deaths (under 1 year) - 5

Infant Mortality Rates -

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births - 13.69

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births - 11.26

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births - NIL

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

- 10.95

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

births - 10.95

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined

per 1,000 total live and still-births) - 37.33

Maternal Mortality (including abortion) -

Number of deaths - None

Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births - NIL

Deaths (from all causes) - 262

Death Rate per 1,000 population - 11.81

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
Population (Registrar General's Estimate).	
Mid-year 1960:	22,180
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:	8,350
Rateable Value:	£210,624
Product of a Penny Rate:	£805. 3. 1d.

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	187	168	355
Illegitimate	5	5	10
Totals:	192	173	365

Live-birth rate per 1,000 population.

1955:	14.45
1956:	15.27
1957:	15.68
1958:	15.33
1959:	15.21
1960:	16.45

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

1955:	15.0
1956:	15.7
1957:	16.1
1958:	16.4
1959:	16.5
1960:	17.1

The birth rate for England and Wales shows a slight rise whilst that for Holywell Rural District also shows a slight rise. The number of live-births was 365 compared with 336 in 1959. There were 10 illegitimate births, compared with 13 in 1959. The comparability factor being 1.11, the corrected birth rate is 18.25 per 1,000 population.

Table 2.

<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Legitimate	6	3	9
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Totals:	6	4	10

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

1960:	26.66
1959:	20.40
1958:	25.86
1957:	16.99
1956:	31.42
1955:	24.24
	3.

Still-birth rate per 1,000 population.

1960:	0.45
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.

1960:	19.7
1959:	20.7
1958:	21.6
1957:	22.4
1956:	23.0
1955:	23.1

The number of still-births was 10 compared with 7 in 1959, 9 in 1958, 6 in 1957 and 11 in 1956.

I believe that this number could be slightly 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)	136	126	262

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population.

1960:	11.81
1959:	12.22
1958:	13.02
1957:	12.47
1956:	14.60
1955:	14.13

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

1960:	11.5
1959:	11.6
1958:	11.7
1957:	11.5
1956:	11.7
1955:	11.7

"Corrected" Death Rate, 1960 - 11.21 per 1,000 population.

There has again been a slight fall in the death rate as compared with 1959. There were 262 deaths compared with 270 in 1959. 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 11.21 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>Rate</u>
<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>per 1,000</u>
				<u>Population</u>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	1	1	0.04
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasms stomach	3	6	9	0.40
" " lung, bronchus	9	4	13	0.57
" " breast	-	3	3	0.13
" " uterus	-	2	2	0.09
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	15	7	22	0.99
Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	-

<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>
Diabetes	2	2	4	0.18
Vascular lesions nervous system	18	28	46	2.07
Coronary disease Angina	23	8	31	1.30
Hyper-tension with heart disease	6	7	13	0.57
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-
Other heart diseases	13	18	31	1.30
Other circulatory diseases	5	5	10	0.45
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	-	3	0.13
Pneumonia	3	5	8	0.36
Bronchitis	7	2	9	0.40
Other respiratory diseases	1	1	2	0.09
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1	0.04
Hyperplasia prostate	3	-	3	0.13
Congenital Malformations	-	1	1	0.04
Other defined and illdefined diseases	12	19	31	1.30
Motor vehicle accidents	6	1	7	0.31
All other accidents	5	5	10	0.45
Suicide	1	-	1	0.04
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1	0.04
Influeznza	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	136	126	262	

There was 1 death from Tuberculosis, compared with 3 in 1959, 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 131 deaths, 18 fewer than in the previous year, followed by Cancer of one type or another, with 49 deaths, 6 fewer than in 1959. Cancer of the lung accounted for 13 deaths, compared with 7 in the previous year. Of deaths due to infectious or notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis), 8 were caused by Pneumonia and 9 by bronchitis. Motor accidents accounted for 7 deaths, and other accidents caused 10 deaths. There were no deaths from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis. There was 1 suicide. Influenza caused no 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	4	1	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births.

1960:	13.69
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.

1960:	11.26
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.

1960:	NIL
1959:	NIL
1958:	NIL
1957:	99.90
1956:	NIL
1955:	133.33

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

1960:	21.7
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 5 compared with 4 in 1959, 10 in 1958, 11 in 1957, 6 in 1956, 10 in 1955 and 5 in 1954.

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

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births):
10.95

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births):
10.95

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births):
37.33

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, 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.

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 for 1960 is shown below and again shows an increase on previous years.

	<u>Yearly Consumption in Million Gallons.</u>						
	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Domestic	91.50	90.73	91.05	88.39	95.26	105.06	108.75
Trade (including Agriculture)	46.21	47.00	44.76	45.09	47.18	52.234	51.879
Bulk Supplies	<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>6.121</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>	<u>165.750</u>

Cilcain Water Scheme, Section 1, was completed and section 2 practically completed.

A scheme of water supply to increase the quantity of water has been prepared for Mostyn.

Details of water supply within the statutory area:-

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (a) No. of houses with individual pipe supplies. | |
| Individual piped and joint connections. | 6,367 |
| (b) No. of houses sharing such supply. | |
| Houses on standpipe. Standpipe from private supply. | 1,642 |
| (c) No. of houses without piped supply. | <u>116</u> |
| | <u>8,125</u> |

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Disposal works have received regular maintenance. Leeswood Sewerage Scheme was practically completed. Rhydymwyn scheme was approved by the Ministry. A scheme of sewerage is being prepared for Caerwys. A private enquiry has been held for Mostyn Sewerage Scheme.

Public Cleansing.

The refuse collection and disposal services have been carried out satisfactorily during the year. The direct labour scheme, in operation now for 12 years, continues to prove the most suitable method of refuse collection in the area, providing regular weekly visits to the large majority of properties. The strain placed on the collection service by the ever increasing numbers of dwellings has been eased by the introduction of a 16/24 cu. yd. compression vehicle to replace a smaller 10 cu. yd vehicle. Reorganisation of manpower and routes to suit a new vehicle result in complaints being received but these are soon dealt with. The concentration of refuse disposal sites to 4 major tips and one little used site has meant better control over this important part of public cleansing. Each site is

situated so that no nuisance is created near habitable dwellings or work-places. Nevertheless strict control over covering, rats and flies, and outbreaks of fire is carried out.

During the year the nightsoil vehicle worked four days a week on the nightsoil collection service and one day a week was devoted to the emptying of cesspools and septic tanks. 197 tanks have been attended to, a small charge being made for the service.

Rivers and Streams.

No complaints were received and no unsatisfactory conditions found during the year.

Camping Sites.

Camping and caravan sites in the district appears to have been well managed during the year. Regular inspections revealed, few nuisances and these were soon dealt with by co-operation with the site owners. A few people complained of unsatisfactory accommodation at the caravan sites but these complaints were unfounded.

The Caravan Sites (Control of Development) Act, 1960 came into operation in August this year. It is believed that this Act will give the local authority more power in the control of both new and existing caravan sites and favourable improvements will result.

Smoke Abatement.

No complaints were received during the year.

Schools.

Regular visits are paid to Schools in the area and any points arising are dealt with.

SECTION D.

Housing.

Frequent inspections of houses have been carried out during the year with a view to action under the Public Health Act, 1936 and Housing Act, 1957.

A large number of houses have been repaired by action, either informally or formally under the Public Health Act, 1936. The need for repair work comes to notice either following complaint or on routine inspection. Where houses are on the Council's proposed slum clearance list it sometimes occurs that minor items of repair are necessary to keep the houses wind and weatherproof and usually informal co-operation between the Council's officers and the respective owners bears results.

The slum clearance scheme in Leeswood progressed smoothly as new houses were erected and the bad property was demolished. The scheme was well under way by the end of the year. As individually unfit houses became vacant, or an opportunity arose to rehouse the occupants of this type of property, action is taken to secure the Closing or Demolition of the property under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

It is hoped that during 1961 the scheme for the erection of houses in Mostyn will be commenced and that rehousing and demolition in that area will take place.

Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 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 - 12
- 2). Number of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers - 90

- 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) 29
 (b) 12
- 4). Number of notices served requiring the execution of works - 29
- 5). Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal
 notices - 29
- 6). Number of demolition or closing orders made - 11
- 7). Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted
 under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 - 1
- 8). Number of houses demolished - 2

New Council Houses completed in 1960 - 62 (4 old people's bungalows & 58 slum
 New Council Houses under construction at 31st December, 1960 - 26 (clearance
 Private Houses completed in 1960 - 28

SECTION E.

Shops.

During the year the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960 came into force consolidating and amending previous regulations concerning food hygiene. Regular inspections of food premises were carried out during 1960 and where a contravention of Regulations was found informal action secured the abatement of the defect.

Licensed premises, mobile shops and retail food and ice cream vehicles received frequent visits during the year and generally found satisfactory.

The lack of drainage and water supply to a small number of premises means that difficulty is experienced by shop keepers in keeping their premises up to standard but on the whole their effort attain the desired level.

During the year 37 licences were granted by the local authority to persons retailing milk in the rural district. With effect from 1st January, 1961 this duty will be in the hands of the Flintshire County Council.

Registration was also made in respect of premises used for the manufacture, storage and/or sale of ice cream and also for premises used for the preparation of pickled onions. Visits were made during the year to these premises and they were found to be satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses.

A great deal of work has been carried out during the year to ensure that persons intending to comply with the new construction regulations concerning slaughterhouses are fully aware of their obligations. It would appear that four of the seven existing slaughterhouse owners intend bringing their premises up to the standard required by 1st July, 1961. It is also possible that a new private slaughterhouse will be opened in Mynydd Isa by that time and it should reach the desired standard. The reduction in the number of licenced slaughterhouses and the improvement in conditions brought about by the new construction regulations will facilitate meat inspection, which at the moment is being carried out under trying conditions, often outside office hours.

Meat Inspection.

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

Animals Inspected.

Beasts	-	206
Pigs	-	259
Calves	-	12
Sheep and Lambs	-	2,401

Condemned.

<u>Beasts:</u>	30 livers	-	Distomatosis and Cirrhosis.
	Hindquarter (140 lbs)	-	Bone Taint.
	2 Calves	-	Poorness and Immaturity.
<u>Sheep:</u>	4 livers	-	Distomatosis and Cirrhosis.
	1 Sheep	-	Moribund.
	1 Sheep	-	Febrile.
	1 Lamb	-	Septicaemia.
<u>Pigs:</u>	1 Pig	-	Generalised Tuberculosis.

SECTION F.Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Notifiable Diseases.
(excluding Tuberculosis).Notifiable Diseases - 1960.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u> (Corrected)		<u>Deaths</u> 1960
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	
Scarlet Fever	13	14	-
Whooping Cough	7	2	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	88	294	-
Pneumonia	21	26	8
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	5	-
Dysentery	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-
Totals:	131	341	8

There were 13 cases of scarlet fever of a mild type, all in children, There were 88 cases of measles with no deaths, most of the cases being in the second half of the year, and mostly in children up to 9 years. There were 21 cases of pneumonia, with 8 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. 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 1960.

<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	-	1	-	-
5 - 14 years	4	4	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	1	1	-
25 - 44 years	2	2	-	-
45 - 64 years	1	3	2	-
65 years and over	3	1	-	-
Age Unknown	-	1	-	-
	10	9	3	-

During the year there were 19 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified, and 3 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. These numbers include new residents from other districts.

There was 1 death from pulmonary tuberculosis, (a female) and no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, compared with 3 in 1959.

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 1960 and 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, 1938 persons 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 1960). Adults, can visit the Unit, with or without a doctor's note. The response so far has been good. 3,956 persons were examined by this Unit during the year, as follows:-

at Holywell	-	785
at Mold	-	658
at Rhyl	-	1,957
and at Shotton	-	556

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 1960 1,941 children were tested and 1,057 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.

No cases were dealt with under the above Acts.

Supervision of many 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 prote 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. In 1960 the work was continued, and by the end of the year, over 93 per cent of children between 5 and 15 years had been protected. In March, the age limit was raised from 25 to 40 years. Many extra clinic sessions were held, to deal

with the numbers who came forward. At the end of 1960, 37,147 persons in the County had had the three injections.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Part 1 of the Act.

Inspections.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. On Register</u>	<u>Inspection</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	7	200	3	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	33	70	NIL	NIL
Totals:	40	270	3	NIL

Cases in which defects were found.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3
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).	-	-
Totals	3	3

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111) - NIL.

